



CRIME SCENE

Psychology Behind Bars and In Front of the Bench

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

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WHAT'S INSIDE

REGULAR FEATURES ...

Editors' Note, <i>C. Langevin & T. Ruge</i>	2
View from the Top: Chair's Comments, <i>J. Mills</i>	3
After Thoughts	4
Column: In the Trenches, <i>D. Cotton</i>	4
Column: Training in Criminal Justice Psychology, <i>A. Starzomski</i>	5
Column: CCOPP's Stories, <i>D. Cotton</i>	6
Column: Beyond a Reasonable Doubt, <i>J. Pozzulo & S. M. Smith</i>	7
Recently Defended Dissertations & Theses	8

SPECIAL FEATURES ...

Special Feature: Terrorism: Difficult to Define, <i>D. Fischman</i>	9
Special Feature: Thoughts on Crime Scene, <i>T. Ruge, C. Langevin & L. Helmus</i>	11
Research Brief: The Effects of Stalking at Work on Victims: Emotional & Workplace Consequences, <i>H. E. Randall & W. D. Johnston</i>	13

STAYING CONNECTED ...

Section Business	15
Your Section's Executive, <i>T. Ruge</i>	
Report on Finance and Membership, <i>R. K. Hanson & L. Helmus</i>	
Recent Publications	17
Information Reviews	22
A New Psychology Blog, <i>R. Vitelli</i>	
Book Reviews	23
Justice for Young Offenders: Their Needs, Our Responses, <i>R. D. Hoge</i>	
Kudo Korner	23
Employment Opportunities	24
Upcoming Conferences	24
Members on the Move	26
Students' Water Cooler	26
An Open Letter to Students, <i>R. Morgan</i>	
The Perfect Poster, <i>G. Bourgon</i>	



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REGULAR FEATURES ...

Editors' Note

Spring is finally in the air – the start of a new season with renewal and growth. Fittingly, the April 2007 Issue of *Crime Scene* contains many articles related to renewal and growth. We believe this issue not only provides you with interesting and useful articles about criminal justice psychology, but also several valuable articles on the Canadian Psychological Association/North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology (CPA/NACCJP) dual conferences taking place in just a few weeks.

As a link to the theme of renewal, Dr. Dorothy Cotton kicks off the Regular Features section of *Crime Scene* with her article *Sleep*. As many of us know, when we sleep well, we wake up feeling refreshed and alert for our daily activities. And if people do not get enough sleep, the body does not have sufficient time to complete all the phases needed for things like muscle repair and memory consolidation. Consequently, daily functioning can become difficult. Dr. Cotton outlines several reasons for sleep deprivation in offenders and she also presents a number of psychological interventions that can be used to deal with sleep problems. In the article, *Clinical Training Update*, Dr. Andrew Starzomski recaps his involvement with the Criminal Justice Psychology Section and *Crime Scene*. As well, he announces the Clinical and Training component of our Section and *Crime Scene* could see further growth with a new Director-at-Large as he moves on to be a Member-at-Large on the Executive of the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs. The importance of growth and development is also discussed by Dr. Dorothy Cotton, in her article *Police Pre-Employment Screening*. Here, Dr. Cotton suggests that the police screening process should be expanded to do more than just identify poor police candidates. And somewhat associated with the theme of growth, is the article on the CSI Effect submitted by the guest columnist for *Beyond a Reasonable Doubt*, Dr. Steven Smith. The CSI Effect is a newly emerging phenomenon within the courts that appears to stem from legal/forensic based television shows, such as *CSI*.

In the Special Features section of *Crime Scene*, there are several articles offering further discussion of topics previously published. In his article *Terrorism: Difficult to Define*, Dr. David Fischman discusses another possible definition of terrorism, in response to a series written previously by Dr. Wagdy Loza. Hilary Randal and William Johnston present more data on stalking at work and its psychological and behavioural effects on victims in their article entitled *The Effects of Stalking at Work on Victims: Emotional and*

Workplace Consequences. And as follow-up to the *Crime Scene* Survey, we briefly outline the results of the questionnaire and discuss the findings. In addition, Dr. Robert Hoge reviews a book by Dr. Mary Vandergoot entitled *Justice for Young Offenders: Their Needs, Our Responses*.

In preparation for CPA/NACCJP, a conference structure which is truly an impressive example of growth, the Staying Connected section of this Newsletter is stocked with useful information. There is an article describing the CJP Section's Executive and a financial and membership report. In addition, at the Student's Water Cooler, you will find a letter inviting students wanting to specialize in correctional/forensic psychology to apply to Texas Tech University (and the highlight of this invitation is that the invitee, Dr. Robert Morgan, will be at CPA/NACCCP to talk to interested students - of course the Americans want our great Canadian students! ☺) As well, the Cooler shares a reprint of the article *The Perfect Poster* to assist students and professionals with the development of research posters for the upcoming dual conference.

As you flip through the pages of *Crime Scene*, we think many of you will notice the density of the Recent Publications section. From the *Crime Scene* survey, we know the presentation of this reference information is useful to our readers. That said, to further facilitate the transfer of knowledge, in subsequent Issues we will only print references that include an abstract as this is more helpful to our readers.

On a more personal note, we would like to say thank you and farewell to those on the Executive who are stepping down from their respective posts this year. First, Dr. Jeremy Mills, who has led our Executive for the past two years as our Chair, and who has done an immense amount of work, thank you for your vision, dedication, and enthusiasm! Next, both Dr. Andrews (Harris and Starzomski) are also stepping down. We would like to thank you both for your important roles on the Executive team over the last two years as well! Interest has been expressed for the Clinical and Training position held by Dr. Andrew Starzomski, but the other position will need to be filled. Although it is sad to see these three members leave, it is another opportunity for growth and renewal - new members means new ideas! We encourage you to think about joining the Executive (for more information, please see the Staying Connected section of this Newsletter).

Lastly, a huge thanks goes out to all of you who contributed to the Spring Newsletter. And as always, we continue to encourage readers to get involved and provide us with submissions. The variety of the submissions is what keeps *Crime Scene* interesting! Please drop us a quick note if you know of a Section member needing recognition, if you have

news to share about members or yourself, if you know of job opportunities, or if you are interested in writing an article for the newsletter (our email addresses are on the front page of *Crime Scene*). Submissions for the September 2007 Issue of *Crime Scene* will be accepted until August 3rd, 2007.

We hope to see you at the conference!

Cheers,

Chantal & Tanya

**WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE
3 NEW SECTIONS
(AFTER THOUGHTS, INFORMATION
REVIEWS, AND RESEARCH BRIEFS)
THAT HAVE BEEN
ADDED TO CRIME SCENE?**

**~ SEND US AN AFTER THOUGHT TO LET
US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK ~**

View from the Top

The last two years have passed quickly and as I write my final column as the Chair of the Section my reflections generate many positive memories. I am very grateful for the support of the Executive who working together have increased the profile and relevance of the Section to those psychologists in criminal justice. We take for granted, I think, the contributions that our membership makes to advance psychology in this area.

Of course the ongoing buzz of the past year has been the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (NACCJPC) scheduled for June of this year. I will leave the details of the programme for Guy Bourgon who I understand will be covering this in his article. By now you have already received notices that the response to our Call for Papers was excellent and that attendance is anticipated to surpass our optimistic early estimates. While I have many to thank who have worked hard on the conference, I do have to take time now to thank the hardworking members of CPA who have made this possible: John Service, Kathy Petrin, Nigel Flear and Catherine McNeely. I am deeply indebted to these good folks for all of their help.

I did want to talk about the seeds of ideas and motivation behind the conference. A number of years ago Daryl Kroner and I set out to broaden our correctional psychology knowledge and so we began attending conferences south of the border more frequently. It was at an APA conference that we met Bob Ax (the NACCJPC Marketing Committee Chair

and a man with an extensive rolodex). Bob introduced us to another Bob - Bob Morgan who eventually became Chair of the Criminal Justice Section of Division 18 in APA. It was in Montreal where we all met and the idea of a joint conference (Criminal Justice of APA and CPA) was first broached. The goals of the conference became fairly clear: to promote a better understanding of the practice of psychology within our respective criminal justice systems, to showcase the best in research and practice, to provide a place to "cross-pollinate" ideas from north and south of the border, and also to provide an educational opportunity for psychologists practicing in criminal justice. Another goal which I admit was always on my mind was to attract those psychologists who are practicing either full-time or part-time in correctional facilities across North America to become more involved in our respective organizations. The membership of our respective Sections are the tip of the iceberg of psychologists who really belong. Many of these folks associate with local state and provincial associations and rarely attend national conferences. The idea was, if we could build a conference with much to offer we could lure them to attend and hopefully stay as part of our membership. I think we have built that conference. The marketing folks have been hard at work and information has gone out to almost every Canadian provincial and federal institution and nearly every Bureau of Prisons institution in the US - and that was just the start. The conference will also be a place where we can talk about the next steps - what other cooperative venture can we take together to advance CJ Psychology. I look forward to this discussion with you in Ottawa.

Looking forward, there are other issues that I think are relevant to CJ Psychology.

- Prescriptive authority for psychologists is meeting with much success, state by state, south of the border. Prescriptive authority for psychologists is APA policy. These folks have seen that providing psychologists with medication as an additional tool has benefits to many, including underserved populations which include many of our clients. Other professions in Canada, apart from physicians, have limited prescriptive authority - and it works.
- Continuing Education Credits are mandated by some provinces and others are heading that way. CPA has already begun to provide these credits for pre-conference workshops and our Section should begin to develop a system for including as part of our annual conference structure the provision of CPA/Section sanctioned CE credits. Innovation in this area can provide convenience for our membership and a source of income for other projects.
- Finally, I believe that there needs to be a greater emphasis on the mental health care component of correctional psychology over the current assessment focus at our conferences. I say this with a mea culpa since most of my

own contributions have been the latter. I would also suggest that this is reflected at our conference because it reflects the emphasis of systems use of psychology - and this needs to change. For correctional psychologists the mentally ill or personality disordered that they treat have the compounded problem of being criminal or antisocial. These compounded problems are worthy of investigation and intervention may best produce results when both are considered.

It has been a good two years and I have really appreciated the support from the Executive. If you have been on the sidelines, I would encourage you to participate in your Executive. Your contribution is needed to keep the Section vibrant and relevant. The Section Business Meeting is scheduled for 8:00 a.m. on Saturday June 8, 2007 and all members of the Section are welcome.

See you in Ottawa,

Kind Regards,
Jeremy

AFTER THOUGHTS

Welcome to our feedback centre, a new column called *After Thoughts*, which will include opinions received on *Crime Scene* in general, as well as commentary on specific articles.

ON CRIME SCENE SEPTEMBER 2007 ...

"Very good.... Well done!"

Thank you! And thank you to all those who submit and help make *Crime Scene* a success!

If you find an article particularly thought-provoking, we encourage you to write a response.

In this issue, see Dave Fischman's thoughts on terrorism, in response to a previous article written by Wagdy Loza!

To those who have written in, thank you for the feedback!

We hope to hear from you too!

Column: In The Trenches: The Practical Experience of Forensic and Correctional Psychology

By Dorothy Cotton, Ph.D.

Director-at-Large: Police Psychology

...Sleep...

"To sleep, perchance to dream." That's a quote from Shakespeare, as most of us would readily know. I am not

sure how many of the offenders we work with would recognize the quote, but if they did, they might also know the line that follows, which is "ay, that's the rub."

The majority of people who are incarcerated likely know the rub all too well - that being that it is extremely hard to sleep in a prison. Those of us who try to schedule appointments with offenders any time before noon can testify to the fact that sleep problems are far from a rarity. There are people who can't get to sleep, who can't stay sleep, who wake up many times during the night, who sleep off hours, whose diurnal rhythms are out of kilter, and who fall asleep at the drop of a hat. There are people whose quality of sleep is poor and who seem to get up more tired than when they went to bed. If the only side effect of a sleep problem were tiredness, we might be able to ignore it. But sleep-deprived people are less alert, display impaired cognitive function, are more irritable....these are not characteristics we want to encourage in this population!!

There are any number of reasons why offenders have sleep problems. Some of the reasons are specific to the physical surroundings, but many are inherent in the population itself. There are data indicating that at least a third of incarcerated men have significant problems with sleep. One only has to think about the common causes of sleep problems in any population. They include: anxiety, depression, stress, post-traumatic stress symptoms, lifestyle factors such as exercise and diet, substance use and sleep apnea.

Needless to say all these factors occur commonly in the offender population. Substance abuse, in particular, is extremely common in this population and the evidence about sleep disturbances in substance abusers is sobering. Even after relatively long periods of abstinence, substance abusers have very disturbed sleep patterns. The problem is often most severe in users of opioids - and extends to those using methadone. Indeed some of the less common causes occur as well - psychotic disorders, medication disorders such as thyroid problems, many cardiovascular disorders, chronic pain, respiratory problems...and then there is the minor detail of actually being in a prison. Even a person with no internal factors or illnesses which might cause sleep problems still has to contend with the situational factors associated with being in a prison. The atmosphere is not exactly conducive to sleep!

The question of course is what to do about these problems. Part of the answer is obvious. If the offender has a treatable psychiatric or medical condition, it should be treated. But in many cases there is no obvious solution - and in the offender population, it is often either difficult or unwise to use sleep medications.

Are there non-medical options? Theoretically, the answer is yes. The literature on behavioural and psychological

interventions for sleep disturbances provides some pretty compelling evidence that non-pharmacological treatments can be at least as effective as drugs.

Psychological interventions for sleep problems fall into several categories:

- *Sleep hygiene:* This is a primarily educational approach which teaches principles such as keeping regular hours, limiting use of stimulants, regular exercise, proper diet, creating a bedtime routine etc.
- *Relaxation training:* There are a variety of approaches including progressive muscle relaxation, meditation, and autogenic training, all of which have been demonstrated to be effective for sleep problems.
- *Stimulus control training:* This is one technique that may be difficult to implement in some institutional settings but it relies on creating conditioned associations between sleepiness and a specific location (the bed) and by also associating sleep-encouraging activities with the sleeping location. Needless to say, offenders who spend a large part of their time in a cell with little other than a bed may find these kinds of techniques difficult to implement!
- *Sleep restriction therapy:* By reducing the number of non-sleep hours spent in the bed, decreasing napping and increasing sleep efficiency, sleep can be consolidated - and then hopefully hours of sleep gradually increased.
- *Cognitive strategies:* Rumination and apprehension about not sleeping often make the problem worse - and can cause sleep problems to be self-perpetuating. Cognitive techniques and the use of imagery can be effective in dealing with these symptoms.

The first steps in dealing with any significant sleep disorder will generally include a medical assessment, a detailed sleep history, and a thorough behavioural assessment. There are some good sleep assessment tools available, such as the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and the Pittsburgh Insomnia Rating Scale (although there are many others too). Information from a history and good assessment will likely indicate which type of intervention might be most effective. It is at this point that you can begin to think about treatment.

Alas, it is at this point that one often runs into a brick wall. Non-pharmacological interventions are often not attractive to offenders, who, in many cases, would prefer "sleeping pills." Another brick wall that one hits is that of availability of psychology staff for such endeavors. Like almost any type of psychological therapy, sleep therapies take time - and that is something that psychology staff in institutions generally do not have. Dealing with sleep problems inevitably comes after risk assessments, treatment programs aimed at criminogenic factors, suicide assessments, and general counseling. But in an ideal world....

**KNOW SOMETHING THAT WOULD
BE OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS?
DROP US AN EMAIL!**

Column: Training in Criminal Justice Psychology

By Andrew Starzomski, Ph.D.,

Director-at-Large: Clinical and Training

Clinical Training Update

I am working up this column a day after the mysteries of another year's internship application and match day processes have been revealed. While only half-way through our work with our current interns, we have received word of a successful match with two new graduate students for the upcoming year. The interest in our training program at the Nova Scotia Hospital, which includes strong rotations in outpatient mental health plus forensic and probation services, was strong again this year. It is always encouraging to see so many emerging clinicians enthusiastic for more supervised experience in criminal justice settings.

As always, we heard many comments from applicants again this year about the fact that there are relatively few places in Canada where clinical graduate students can receive accredited internship training in criminal justice settings. As a Section we really need to move this issue ahead by developing a strategy to support the creation of more forensic rotations within existing internship programs and/or to create new programs with clear criminal justice components. To hear more on these matters and add your energy to this drive, please come out to the symposium on clinical training at the CPA/NACCJPC in Ottawa. At this symposium on issues in clinical criminal justice training, I will be joining Dr. Robert Morgan and Jon Mandracchia from Texas Tech University, Dr. Phil Magaletta from the U.S. Bureau of Prisons and Dr. Steve Wormith from the University of Saskatchewan.

This column will be my last as the Criminal Justice Section's Member-At-Large for Clinical Training. I have very much enjoyed working with the various members of the Executive from across the country since the Montreal convention in 2005 where this post was created. Since that time I have produced several newsletter columns in order to stir the pot on training and have collaborated in this cause with numerous individuals across the country and the United States. Thanks especially to Jeremy Mills and Tanya Ruge for helping me to develop the portfolio and broadcasting its message through "Crime Scene."

I wish to extend thanks to the following individuals for helping to make some initiatives take shape: Steve Wormith and

Steve Wong have been energetic and astute in contributing perspectives about the past and future directions of clinical forensic training and sharing the strengths of their Saskatchewan model; Zender Katz and Heather Gretton have provided input on challenges faced in correctional and youth forensic training sites; Bob Morgan has been keen to create dialogue on training matters in the United States and here (watch for our symposium on clinical training at CPA/NACCJPC in Ottawa); Michael Sheppard has been a helpful and interested consultant from the student ranks; Bob Konopasky, Brad Kelln and Steve Porter here in Nova Scotia have been valuable resources in advancing the regional profile of clinical training in criminal justice psychology.

At the Criminal Justice Section's Annual General Meeting at Ottawa in June, I will be putting forward a nomination for Dr. Mark Olver to take over this portfolio. Mark is currently working as a CSC staff psychologist at Stony Mountain Penitentiary and will be starting a tenure-track clinical job in the Psychology Department at the University of Saskatchewan this summer. You may also know him from his risk assessment research with Steve Wong and others, and Mark will be chairing a symposium on the treatment and management of psychopathic offenders at the CPA/NACCJPC. I believe his experiences in different academic and applied settings will combine with his interest to generate some exciting new directions and projects within this portfolio.

I plan to continue consulting with the Section's Member-at-Large for Clinical Training in my ongoing capacity as a Member-at-Large on the Executive of the Canadian Council of Professional Psychology Programs (CCPPP; www.ccpvp.ca). I look forward to enhancing criminal justice training through that group in the next few years. If you are in a position where you are wondering how to open up your clinical setting to supervise graduate students, or you are wondering about how to make ties to training accreditation and advocacy groups, or if you already do so, please contact me.

Thanks again for your input and interest over the last couple of years. The Section does great work and needs continued involvement from all of you to stay rolling.

DON'T FORGET TO LET US KNOW WHEN YOU HEAR ABOUT:

- 🗨 Employment Opportunities 📍
- 👤 Members on the Move ➔
- 📖 Recently Published Articles 📖

**EVER THOUGHT OF JOINING YOUR
SECTION'S EXECUTIVE?
COME TO THE BUSINESS MEETING
AT THIS YEAR'S CONFERENCE TO
LEARN MORE...**

Column: CCOPP's Stories*

(*Canadian Committee of Police Psychologists)

By Dorothy Cotton, Ph.D.,

Director-at-Large: Police Psychology

Police Pre-Employment Screening

I was just perusing the preliminary program for the NACCJC that is going to be held in June in conjunction with CPA. I was quite delighted to see a couple of submissions related to police psychology, and was even more delighted to see that at least one of them addresses the whole issue of pre-employment screening. Like many of us in this field, I do some pre-employment screening, yet I certainly do not consider myself an expert in the field. I tend to use the MMPI-2 because ... well, pretty well everyone does the MMPI-2 and the person before me did it and there's lots of history and lots of data... I suppose the MMPI is fine as far as it goes, but I must confess that I do not often see people whose scores on the MMPI give me the willies. The police services for whom I work seem to be very good at weeding out the really scary people long before they get to me. But I always have a niggling feeling that I am only going half the job. It is nice to rule out the potential disasters but it would also be nice to offer some advice about who the potential stars might be. I have my own opinions based on interview material but on the other hand, I am unfortunately all too aware of what the literature tells us about the validity of interviews.

Can we identify the folks who are going to be more than adequate? It has been argued in the literature (and I am persuaded!) that as policing changes and becomes more community-oriented, more concerned with problem-solving and more proactive, that identifying the "best" people is even more important. Well, it looks like one of the presentations at the above-mentioned conference will address that with a longitudinal study involving the OPP. There are also a few studies out there that have tried to address this issue. Some services have looked at the "conscientiousness" factor from the Big Five model. I was just looking at a 2006 study by Paul Derrick and John Chibnall published in "Psychological Services", which investigated the utility of the NEO-PI in predicting who might be "high performing" entry-level police officers. According to their study, the best entry-level officers are described as emotionally controlled, slow to anger, and

steady under stress. They are socially assertive with a high need for stimulation, strategic in social exchanges, highly conscientious and goal oriented, and disciplined. In a nutshell, the difference between the best people and the not-best people fall under the domains of conscientiousness and neuroticism (with the best people of course being higher on the former and lower on the latter). Looking in more detail, it appears that important facet scores regarding these similarities and differences include: anxiety, anger, hostility, depression, vulnerability, competence, dutifulness, achievement striving, and self-discipline.

Interestingly, these results are pretty consistent with those of the meta-analyses that Michael Aamodt presented in his book "Research in Law Enforcement Selection." He also points out however that while the Big Five Factors seem to have some utility, they are likely too broad and do not seem to do as well as some of the CPI (California Personality Inventory) factors. And then one can also look at the dominance and conscientiousness scales of the 16PF, which seem to yield similar results.

I am not sure where I am going with all this...but it does seem to me that doing a little more than weeding out the "definitely no" candidates definitely seems like a good idea!

References

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- Detrick, P., & Chipnall, J. (2006). NEO PI-R personality characteristics of high-performing entry-level police officers, *Psychological Services, 3*(4), 274-285.

INTERESTED IN SUBMITTING AN ARTICLE FOR THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE OF CRIME SCENE?

Deadline is August 3rd, 2007

Column: Beyond a Reasonable Doubt

By Joanna Pozzulo, Ph.D.

Director-at-Large: Psychology in the Courts

In order to provide a broad perspective on court issues, I will be inviting colleagues working in this area from across the country to write for this column. I hope you will find the columns topical and of interest. It is my pleasure to present the first in this series by Steven Smith.

Dr. Smith is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Saint Mary's University in Halifax. He completed his undergrad work at Bishop's University and his graduate degrees at

Queen's University, graduating in 2000. His current law-related research program involves a number of topics including: the effectiveness of simultaneous and sequential lineups; understanding the causes and consequences of eyewitness errors, particular cross-race IDs; and the role of media in legal decision-making. His research has been supported by grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, and the Nova Scotia Health Research Foundation, among other organizations.

Television and Our Beliefs About the Legal System

By Guest Columnist Steven M. Smith, Ph.D.

St. Mary's University

I must admit it – I do watch *CSI*. Although perhaps not for the same reasons as the millions of viewers who make it a top rated show in North America. The shows are compelling. A body is found under suspicious circumstances. The *CSI* team swoops in and conducts a fast, insightful investigation. Conclusive evidence is at the crime scene and it always points to the guilty suspect. The crime scene investigators question the suspect and, when presented with the overwhelming evidence against him, a confession ensues. People love the show because it is well written, exciting, and well acted, with fantastic special effects that take the viewer inside the investigation (and inside the dead body) to understand the true nature of the crime.

But is it only entertainment, or does it have any other effects? Many people in the media and the legal system believe that it does. The media regularly invoke the term *CSI Effect* to describe how these shows have changed the public's behaviour in relation to the legal system. Marc Patry, Veronica Stinson and I, along with a large number of our students (it is perhaps not surprising that honours and grad students enjoy this type of research) have spent the last two years trying to understand the nature and consequences of the supposed *CSI Effect*.

Shows such as the *CSI* and (increasingly) *Law & Order* franchises use real-life based stories combined with flashy, scientifically-grounded forensic techniques and procedures, to create an entertaining story. But how real are they? Recently, Don Read and his colleagues have reported that although television shows sometimes portrayed issues correctly, the shows frequently reported relationships between variables incorrectly. Our own research suggests that these shows use techniques that are "possible" but not really used in real life (such as "sinus cavity" databases). Importantly, our content analysis of two seasons of *CSI* showed that cases were solved in 97% of storylines! As a comparison point, police officers we have interviewed indicate that in real life the solution rate is closer to 40% (see Stinson, Smith, & Patry, 2007).

What is the CSI effect?

Typically, the news media describes the CSI Effect in several basic ways (Patry et al., in press). First, the CSI Effect is described as an undesirable influence on jurors that is caused by their perceived expertise about forensic techniques and police investigations. Presumably, when the scientific evidence presented at trial fails to meet CSI-educated jurors' expectations, they are more likely to acquit the defendant. For example, jurors in the Robert Blake case (the actor charged with murdering his wife) cited a lack of gunshot residue as a reason for acquitting the actor. Consistent with this, our research (see Smith, Stinson, & Patry, 2006) has demonstrated that the more of these crime dramas people watch, the more they believe in the reliability and usefulness of DNA, fingerprint, and other "forensic" evidence, but not "non-scientific" evidence such as eyewitness and confession evidence. Furthermore, to some extent, these effects are causal.

The CSI Effect has also been described in terms of how legal professionals have changed in response to the shows. A survey of 102 members of the Maricopa County Prosecuting Attorney's Office reported that 38% of attorneys believed they had lost a case because of the CSI Effect; 45% claimed that jurors relied on scientific evidence more than they should; and strikingly, 52% had plea bargained cases when they anticipated jurors would succumb to the CSI Effect. Our research with police officers supports this claim; more than 90% of forensic investigators and "on the beat" patrol officers we have surveyed indicate that the public's expectations of their profession have changed due to these shows. Victims and the public are asking more questions and being more demanding of the police and investigators. Indeed, one medical examiner we surveyed indicated he watched *CSI* so he could predict what the families of his victims would ask! But it works both ways – over 80% of police officers indicated that they could use ideas from shows like *CSI* to "bluff" suspects during interrogations.

Interestingly, defense lawyers we interviewed were less concerned about the CSI Effect (perhaps because it has typically been explained as a problem for prosecutors) but were more concerned about how these shows portrayed them. Clients come to expect defense lawyers to "pull a rabbit from a hat and get them off on a technicality", and tend to assess their competence by using the television lawyers as comparisons.

Finally, the CSI Effect has been described as a potential educator of criminals. This perspective holds that these shows educate criminals on how to engage in criminal activity without detection or how to elude police investigators. Although there is no empirical evidence to support this, one officer told us a story of an intrepid criminal who attempted to mask his footprints by covering his shoes in duct tape.

Unfortunately, the criminal removed the duct tape from his shoes as he was leaving and left the tape (covered with his fingerprints) at the crime scene. Thus, as the officer quipped "You may be able to teach the criminal, but you can't make him smarter."

What do we do now?

Marc Patry, Veronica Stinson and I believe that there is now enough research to support the existence of the CSI Effect, at least as it refers to perceptions of the legal system. However, more research is needed to determine the breadth of the CSI Effect. Although the *perception* that television crime dramas influence the public is clear, the extent to which *trial outcomes* can be attributed to the effect is not. To date, no empirical research has convincingly demonstrated the link to trial outcomes.

Nonetheless, many prosecutors are "correcting" for the CSI Effect in court. Although significant evidence indicates that social biases can be corrected, it is important to know if a bias actually exists before such a correction is employed. Thus, it is important to understand the nature of the CSI Effect before we can develop appropriate, legally viable interventions (see Wegener, Kerr, Fleming, & Petty, 2000). Because many questions remain unanswered, it would be worthwhile for researchers to continue exploring the CSI Effect, how it manifests itself, and what ramifications it might have. We intend to. Our students love this stuff.

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RECENTLY DEFENDED DISSERTATIONS & THESES



**JUST FINISHING YOUR
THESIS OR DISSERTATION?**

**SEND US YOUR ABSTRACT FOR THE
SEPTEMBER ISSUE OF CRIME SCENE!**

Deadline is August 3rd, 2007

SPECIAL FEATURES ...

Another Perspective on Terrorism...

Special Feature: Terrorism: Difficult to Define

By David M. Fischman, Ph.D., C.Psych.

It need not be said that at the beginning of every discussion, it is important to know what you are talking about. Our colleague, Wagdy Loza, has done some work in giving this problem form and has given us a peek into his work within these pages. He has identified terrorism as a form of violence and inferred that, as such, it is an appropriate target for study by psychology. He has quite correctly pointed out, there is, indeed, a shortage of psychological studies on terrorism. As an entry point, Wagdy has chosen to unpack some principles of radical Islam that lie behind the rhetoric that decorated the September 11 attacks as well as many other acts of violence that did not take as many lives in so short a time.

Yet, a close examination of the subject matter of terrorism reveals that it is a slippery subject and no adequate definition has been arrived at. Obviously, to the average person, terrorism evokes the notion of an armed attack on a non-military target. But there are a variety of other names that can be used for the attackers in such a scene. To name a few: militants, guerrillas, revolutionaries, radicals, extremists, fanatics, dissidents, vigilantes, criminals, activists, and freedom fighters. It nevertheless seems that when we talk about terrorism we have something specific in mind. An exploration of the sources of this dilemma is precisely what will help us understand both why terrorism is so difficult to define and to be able to explain exactly what we mean when we say "terrorism".

In exploring the dilemma of defining terrorism, I respectfully part ways with Wagdy on two of his points. My first departure is that although it is correct to assert that psychology has much to contribute to an understanding of human violence, I believe that a psychology of terrorism is likely to contribute little to our understanding of the phenomenon. My second contention is somewhat more complex. I agree that understanding the cultural environment in which violence grows is crucial to understanding violence. However, an understanding of Islam, even political or radical Islam, has very limited potential for giving us an understanding of terrorism. Moreover, I believe that pursuing these lines of study is not only likely to be sterile, but is likely to lead to a number of dangerous tactical and strategic errors that will

allow further violence to develop unnoticed. Finally, there are particular features of this line of thinking that is likely to lead free societies to adopt policies that undermine the way of life that they would like to protect.

Let us first examine whether psychology can provide an understanding of terrorism. The hope would be that, by studying terrorism, psychology can provide knowledge that can improve as many lives as possible. By psychological studies, we mean studies that shed light on the thinking, emotions, and behaviour of the individual terrorist and the choices he (or she) makes. The expectation is that the knowledge gained can predict terrorist behaviour and thereby be of use by those whose business it is to protect potential victims. Ultimately, such knowledge could help prevent terrorist behaviour from occurring. Unfortunately, as I have noted, there is little knowledge available in this regard and I expect that this is not likely to change. We can begin to understand this by contrasting our limited knowledge about the individual psychology of the terrorist to the rich literature studying terrorism from a range of other perspectives: religious, social, political, and economic, to name a few.

A map of the field reveals that the most productive lines of investigation have been in areas of organizational behaviour. In contrast, studies of individual terrorists investigating why they have decided to engage in terrorism have been unproductive. Demographic and personality factors have not been found to predict individual decisions to become terrorists. Many individuals who become terrorists are those whose lives have been unaffected by what are considered "root causes" of terrorism. Empirical studies show that poverty, discrimination, oppression, religious background, all of the "usual suspects" hypothesized in armchair studies, turn out to be weak predictors of an individual's decision to turn to terrorism. This is a paradoxical, counterintuitive finding, but an enlightening one. This finding has been true cross-culturally: in Europe, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, and East Asia. The conclusion is that terrorism is a social or organizational phenomenon, not a psychological one.

Considering terrorism as a social construct, we can bring ourselves closer to understanding why it is so difficult to define terrorism. As a social construct, the definition of terrorism is created by people or groups of people who may have differing beliefs and political ideologies. Under such conditions, there may be differences in the way a construct is defined and used. It may be tempting to use this fact as an argument to support the often repeated claim that "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter". However, in reality, this phrase is most often nothing more than political

rhetoric to justify the most morally reprehensible acts of violence. It remains that amid all of the confusion, it is still possible to detect a general coherence to the meaning of terrorism. People use the word in accordance with the construct that they have created and they tend to apply the construct with consistency. In other words, if we listen closely to the ways that various people and groups use the word, we can discern the outlines of the construct's consistency as well as variations within its use.

Applying this strategy reveals that there is some accuracy to Wagdy's observation that terrorism is clandestine instrumental political violence. The political element lends to the concept's coherence by both providing an element that unifies all incidents that are named terrorism, no matter who does the naming: terrorism is political. But the political characteristic of terrorism also adds coherence to disputed uses of the word: politicized concepts lend themselves to dispute. We may therefore predict that when there is a dispute regarding which acts, organizations, or individuals should be described as terrorist, disputants align themselves along political lines. But even the existence of such dispute raises an even more important observation. The arguments about who is a terrorist do not only take place in the academic ivory towers, but on the ground, as well. We must ask, why do people care so much about whether or not the word "terrorist" is used? If certain causes justify using certain types of violence, why not just go about fighting for them without worrying about what the violence is called? If the violence or the cause is illegitimate, why waste precious time and resources naming it before fighting it?

The answer, it seems to me, is because the word terrorist is almost always a pejorative label. Terrorism, to everyone, designates violence that is to be condemned. To appreciate the importance of this feature, it is important to recognize that there is no society that universally condemns violence. In every society there are acts of violence that can be tolerated, rationalized, justified, deemed necessary, or even honoured. And there are acts of violence to be condemned. Naming something terrorism is universally thought of as a condemnation. Almost everyone who is labelled as a terrorist or group labelled as a terrorist organization, convinced of the justness of their cause, takes exception to using this word to describe them. The only exception that I am aware of to this generalization was a group of Jews operating in Brooklyn, Israel and the West Bank during the 1970's and 1980's using the motto TNT: *Terror Neged Terror*, meaning "Terrorism Against Terrorism" in Hebrew. But even in this instance, the term "terror" was meant to retain its pejorative connotation for purposes that would become clear if space permitted a full discussion of this group's ideology.

To return to the main subject of our discussion, a key use of the word terrorism is as a pejorative term for politically

motivated violence. As such, it is crucial to realize that in order to earn condemnation, terrorism must violate norms that apply to justified violence. The specific norms that are violated, it should be noted, are specific to the modern and post-modern age. In other words, the label "terrorism", whether or not one agrees that the label is applied correctly or justifiably, only exists because certain rules exist. Because of this, I believe that it would be misleading to draw parallels between terrorism as we speak of it today with what was called terrorism when the word was first coined following the French revolution. Similarly, analogies to pre-modern acts of violence such as those recorded in the Hebrew scriptures, Josephus Flavius, Roman chronicles, or medieval records do little more than liven up discussions, especially when describing events perpetrated in the Middle East by speakers of Semitic languages. It is also futile to ask whether the bombing of Hiroshima, Nagasaki or Dresden were acts of terrorism carried out by democracies. When all of these actions were carried out, even during very ancient times, notions of decency in warfare existed. Up until World War II, consensual moral boundaries of warfare as we understand them in the West either did not exist or existed only partially. These moral boundaries became progressively better articulated only in the context of conditions that existed after World War II. In order for an action to be called terrorism as understood today, it needs to be identified as violating certain assumptions and expectations regarding warfare that are a consensual part of the culture of nations.

In a coming article, I plan to describe some of the social configurations that characterize the modern and post-modern world that need to exist in order to define certain acts of violence as terrorism. I also will describe why I believe that it will continue to be unproductive to attempt to find the roots of terrorism in Islam, or any particular religion or even ideology, for that matter (except for ideologies that can be identified as terrorist). In doing so, I will propose that only certain societies can legitimately use the label "terrorist" – and this legitimacy is not determined by whether they are democratic or Western. I will also return to a point that I have made above, and discuss how current popular uses of the word are already allowing terrorism to spread and are undermining free societies.

Before concluding, I feel it important to mention that, as my friends and acquaintances know, this is not a subject that I have come to out of academic detachment. My personal sentiments on these topics are no secret to anyone. I am also not a specialist in the subject matter. But like the readers of this article, I am a psychologist who is familiar with the methodology and knowledge base that the field can potentially apply to studying terrorism. With regard to obtaining reliable information about terrorism itself, only a

few short years ago, much of the relevant knowledge was either guarded by governments or treated as proprietary by academics who were fortunate enough to gain access to it.

Today, practically all knowledge necessary for an understanding of the phenomenon - except for specific information considered to be vitally sensitive - is readily available. I have attempted to approach this material with some objectivity - despite my biases. Because the information upon which I base my perspective is readily available, I hope that readers of this article will scan these references and use the same tools that I have in order to judge whether I have succeeded in this attempt.

Suggested Readings:

Information and thinking about terrorism continues to evolve, as does terrorism. I recommend beginning with the following articles in the following order, then searching the web for more recent work by these authors.

Sprinzak, Ehud (2000). Rational fanatics. *Foreign Policy*, 120 (September-October). Retrieved March 6, 2007 from <http://www.foreignpolicy.com/Ning/archive/archive/120/rationalfanatics.pdf>.

Wang, Eric (2002). A new paradigm for terrorism. *American Foreign Policy* 1(5). Retrieved March 6, 2007 from webscript.princeton.edu/~afp/index.php?vol=1&iss=5&article=5.

Ganor, Boaz (no date). Defining terrorism: Is one man's terrorist another man's freedom fighter? Retrieved March 6, 2007 from <http://www.ict.org.il/aarticles/c1901.php>.

In addition, I have used material from lectures by the following authors. I suggest searching the web for their work as well: Ron Ben Yishai, Jerrold Post, Martin Kramer, and Ariel Merari.

responses. Based on our official membership list, we had 168 members at the time we sent out the survey, indicating that 23.8% of members responded to the survey request.

Generally, the majority of these 40 people had good things to say. Though we must admit, it was not only positive feedback that we were hoping for, we really do want to improve this newsletter, ensuring that the readers are getting a useful and enjoyable document.

Before I present the statistics, we were pleasantly surprised by the number of suggestions for future areas to consider (a great list to have when you start running out of ideas!) First, we wanted to know how many readers read the entire newsletter. Twenty percent ($n = 8$) of respondents reported reading 100% of *Crime Scene*, 52.5% ($n = 21$) read 70% or more, and 22.5% ($n = 9$) read 50% or less. Five respondents chose not to answer this question.

Seventy-five percent ($n = 30$) of respondents felt that *Crime Scene* contained valuable or useful information, and 87.5% ($n = 35$) felt that the newsletter kept them informed on what was happening in the Section. The feedback on the various components of *Crime Scene* is presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Feedback on various sections of *Crime Scene*

Do you find the following sections useful or interesting?	Yes	Somewhat	No
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Editors' Note	60.0 (24)	25.0 (10)	7.5 (3)
View From the Top	62.5 (25)	22.5 (9)	7.5 (3)
Column: Training	62.5 (25)	27.5 (11)	2.5 (1)
Column: Police	50.0 (20)	37.5 (15)	5.0 (2)
Column: Courts	60.0 (24)	35.0 (14)	0.0 (0)
Dissertations & Theses	70.0 (28)	22.5 (9)	0.0 (0)
Recent Publications	77.5 (31)	15.0 (6)	0.0 (0)
Employment Opportunities	42.5 (17)	27.5 (11)	25.0 (10)
Upcoming Conferences	72.5 (29)	20.0 (8)	2.5 (1)
Members on the Move	47.5 (19)	30.0 (12)	12.5 (5)
Students' Water Cooler	27.5 (11)	45.0 (18)	17.5 (7)

Note. Total N ranged between 36-38.

When we asked readers if there was anything that should be deleted, there were three affirmative responses, each suggesting deletion of a different section. Thirteen responses were blank and 24 indicated nothing should be deleted. As for suggested revisions, there was a response to delete the Employment Opportunities, and another to increase this same section, along with suggestions for the inclusion of

**DO YOU HAVE A
RESPONSE TO AN ARTICLE,
FEEDBACK OR COMMENTARY?
EMAIL US.**

Special Feature: Thoughts on Crime Scene
By Tanya Rugge, Chantal Langevin, & Leslie Helmus

An important component of providing a service is obtaining and implementing feedback from those individuals receiving the service. Hence, Chantal and I, as Editors of *Crime Scene*, felt that it was important to ask our readers what they think about this newsletter in order to improve it. The Executive agreed whole-heartedly, as many members contribute through their columns, but also since *Crime Scene* is our main means of communication with the whole Section.

Although some estimates have suggested that *Crime Scene* has well over a thousand readers, I decided not to work out a response rate using that estimate (it would have been a sad reality I choose not to face). In short, we received 40

photos and a limit to the number of recent publications that one author could submit. The question about suggestions for future *Crime Scene* Issues is where things got exciting (from an Editor's perspective). The suggestions were numerous and interesting and here are some of the highlights (in random order):

- Review research that is occurring in each lab across the country
- Inclusion of more Op Ed (Opinion Editorial) pieces
- More research articles
- More on family and assessments
- More articles on links between research findings as relevant to current criminal justice policy and proposed legislation
- More information on potential funding opportunities
- Contributions from the private practice community
- More articles and tips for graduate students
- International perspectives
- Youth justice articles
- Articles on retirement and wellness
- More invited pieces and articles
- An expanded Kudo Korner
- Focus pieces on various award winner's careers

And there were more. Generally, respondents thought that the variety was good, and although not every section is for every person, each section could appeal to a certain reader. Areas to improve upon that were mentioned included expanding the number of contributors, increasing the number of issues per year, and gearing *Crime Scene* to various levels of management (not just upper). Our hope is to ensure that *Crime Scene* is appropriate for a wide and diverse audience, and we are certainly open to options as to how we can achieve this. Furthermore, we do plan on attempting to incorporate many of the suggestions, and we would love to have additional ideas, strategies or articles in the areas listed!

In conclusion, the data (albeit based on a very small sample) indicates that *Crime Scene* is on the right track, but there are some areas which can still be developed. While we cannot be all things to all people, we can certainly try!

Thank you to all those who participated. If you have any comments, please email us, or perhaps provide an *After Thought*.

**HAVE A PUBLICATION THAT'S
JUST BEEN RELEASED?
LET US KNOW.**

THOUGHTS ON CRIME SCENE GENERALLY

(Comments from the Questionnaire)

"I always look forward to finding the newest copy of *Crime Scene* in my email box. The articles are well written, interesting, and informative – they provide a great deal of insight and motivate critical thinking!"

Music to our ears - thank you! And thank you to all those who submit articles, the key to making *Crime Scene* a success!

"I like how it (*Crime Scene*) has a light, humourous, inclusive tone. It's also very diverse. While not all articles appeal to me, I can always find a few interesting articles."

"There is simply no publication of more relevance to those practicing forensic psychology in this country."

"Good work ... tough to keep up the momentum ... keep at it."

"I love that student content is included."

"Although I live and work in Alaska, the articles and discussions/comments available in the *Crime Scene* and from CPA in general are more germane to the conditions and environment here in Alaska than those available from APA. Thank you for continuing to keep another Northerner informed."

Crime Scene "seems to be geared to upper management. The tone of the newsletter is paternalistic."

"There should be an overall attempt to keep columns relatively short; no article should be more than one page long (including black boxes advertising features or asking for submissions)"

"Widen the circulation to other countries – it's mostly all relevant."

Crime Scene is sent to respondents in the U.S., the U.K. and Australia (that we know of). Given that there are several list-serves, it is possible that *Crime Scene* has an even boarder international reach. If you know of people abroad who may be interested in our Section newsletter, let us know. Always feel free to pass *Crime Scene* on to others!

RESEARCH BRIEFS

The Effects of Stalking at Work on Victims: Emotional & Workplace Consequences

By Hilary E. Randall & William D. Johnston
University of New Brunswick

Stalking (criminal harassment) is defined as a non-consensual communication, and/or harassment of another person including a threat that is either direct or implied, and the victims must fear for their safety (Schell, 2003). Both the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report 1 million adult women and 0.4 million men are stalked annually in the U.S. (Canter & Ioannou, 2004). Stalkers are typically seeking to establish power over the victim or to regain power that they feel they have lost by the termination of a relationship (Brewster, 2003). About 90% of stalkers are men, and about 80% of victims are women (Abrams & Robinson, 2002).

Victims of stalking report prominent affective reactions, the most frequent of which are fear, shame, and a sense of loss. Other feelings reported include a sense of alienation, isolation, self-blame, and a decreased trust of others. Women who are victims of stalking have also been found to suffer from depression, guilt, shame, anxiety, humiliation, aggression, helplessness, and post-traumatic stress disorder (Kamphuis & Emmelkamp, 2005). To compound these affective problems, stalking victims are often judged as being responsible for encouraging the stalking due to society's lack of understanding of this crime. Victims of stalking may also face problems when dealing with the legal system and in receiving treatment for the resulting affective problems (Abrams & Robinson, 2002). Harassing behaviours used by stalkers can include unwanted phone calls, watching and/or following the victim, sending letters or emails, and threatening the victim or the victim's loved ones (Randall, 2006). Among adults, personal violence occurs in 25 to 35% of stalking incidents (Schell, 2003). While several stalking typologies currently exist in the literature, the motives of a stalker are generally thought to fall under one or more of these five categories: (1) the desire for a love relationship, (2) rekindling of a former relationship, (3) jealousy, (4) envy or distrust, and (5) revenge (Dressing, Gass, & Kuehner, 2007).

Research has shown that 11 to 24% of stalking cases begin at the workplace (Pathe, Mullin, & Purcell, 2000). An ongoing organizational impact study has found that stalking acts occurring in businesses and organizations result in some form of workplace violence outcome 44% of the time (Schell, 2003). In terms of victim consequences, Pathe and Mullen (1997) reported that lifestyle and occupational changes often occur among stalking victims and that 82% of their victim/participants modified their usual activities as a result of being stalked, while 53% of their participants reported a

decrease or cessation in work or school attendance (Abrams & Robinson, 2004).

The present study was designed to examine the emotional impact, workplace impact, and the level of anxiety in people who have experienced stalking at work.

Method

The participants in this study were 24 volunteers (3 males and 21 females) who had experienced stalking behaviours at work. They were recruited by a computerized experiment sign up system in a university psychology department, by announcements made in undergraduate classes, and via notices placed in family doctors' offices. Volunteers were asked to fill out an anonymous questionnaire package containing several measures designed to examine their stalking incident, including the emotional and workplace impact that resulted, as well as the anxiety they experienced from being stalked.

Results

Participants reported being subjected to a variety of stalking behaviours, including having the stalker: (1) watch them at work, (2) come into their workplace while the participant was working, (3) make suggestive comments to them, and (4) sit outside their workplace. The full breakdown of stalking behaviours experienced by participants in this study was reported in an earlier research brief submitted to this publication (see Randall, 2006). Out of 24 participants, 3 reported that the stalking was still happening at the time of the study.

The emotional impact of the stalking incident was considerable for some of the participants. Participants reported experiencing the following feelings either often or always during their stalking experience: frustrated ($n = 15$), stressed ($n = 14$), irritable and paranoid ($n = 13$), anxious and angry ($n = 12$), and shaky and embarrassed ($n = 10$). For the complete breakdown of the number of participants who reported often or always feeling each of the emotions listed, see Table 1.

With respect to work impact, participants indicated that they often or always experienced the following effects during their stalking: 10 felt more afraid to go to work due to the stalking, 8 reported that they had more difficulty concentrating at work, 6 reported that they thought about leaving their job, while 5 reported being more tired at work. When positive feelings were examined, participants indicated that they often or always felt the following: 15 reported feeling that they had their co-workers' support, eight felt comfortable telling their boss, eight reported experiencing increased confidence in the people they worked with, and seven reported that they felt they could count on their coworkers to protect them. For a breakdown of the number of participants who responded

Table 1

Number of participants who responded they often or always experienced specific emotions during the stalking incident

	Number of Participants	Percent of Participants
I felt scared for my safety	5	21%
I felt embarrassed	10	42%
I felt anxious	12	50%
I felt shaky	10	42%
I felt alone	4	17%
I felt angry	12	50%
I felt depressed	3	13%
I felt frustrated	15	63%
I felt irritable	13	54%
I felt paranoid	13	54%
I felt stressed	14	58%
I felt threatened	7	29%
I felt powerless	3	13%
I felt scared for the safety of other people I cared about	4	17%
I felt like I was partly to blame	3	13%

N = 24

with an answer of often or always to the workplace impact statements, see Table 2.

When participants were asked about their level of anxiety, measured using the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI; Beck, Epstein, Brown, & Steer, 1988) during their stalking experience five participants reported total BAI scores that reflected a moderate level of anxiety, while 3 out of the 24 participants reported total BAI scores that fell within the range of clinically significant anxiety (see Table 3).

Discussion

The participants in this study experienced a disconcerting amount of distressing emotions as a result of being stalked, with roughly half of respondents reporting feeling 8 of the 12 negative emotional experiences often or always during the incident. It has been well established in the literature that stalking is a crime of control over another person (Brewster, 2003). Research has shown that victims of stalking often suffer from negative social and psychological consequences (Dressing et al., 2007; Hills & Taplin, 1998). The lack of control over their own lives that stalking victims experience may lead to frustration and stress which the participants in this study indicated were the two most common emotions they experienced during the incident.

To compound the impact to the lives of stalking victims, a fear of going to work and a difficulty in concentrating when at work

Table 2

Number of participants who responded they often or always experienced specific work effects during the stalking incident

	Number of Participants	Percent of Participants
<u>Negative Effects</u>		
I had more difficulty concentrating	8	33%
I was more scared to go to work	10	42%
I was more tired at work	5	21%
I took extra sick days	1	4%
I thought more about leaving my job	6	25%
I took some time off from my job	1	4%
I was more impatient with people at work	4	17%
I took longer lunches and breaks	3	13%
I avoided dealing with people	2	8%
<u>Positive Effects</u>		
I felt comfortable talking to my boss about it	8	33%
I got support from my coworkers	15	63%
I counted on my coworkers to protect me	7	29%
I gained more confidence in the people I worked with	8	33%

N = 24

Table 3

Number of participants by reported level of anxiety during their stalking incident as measured by the BAI

	BAI Total Score	Number of Participants (%)
Low Anxiety	1-21	16 (37%)
Moderate Anxiety	22-35	5 (21%)
Clinically Significant	>35	3 (13%)

N = 24

could make a significant portion of a victim's daily life (their time at work) very challenging and stressful. The level of anxiety indicated by one-third of our participants is particularly disconcerting given the difficulties associated with anxiety itself, as well as the many negative anxiety related correlates such as depression and hopelessness (Beck et al., 1988). The potential negative emotional and affective effects may cause stalking victims to experience even further stress due to potential negative reactions of employers and co-workers to a possible decline in the victim's ability to do their job. Our findings are in keeping with previous research results that suggest some of the consequences of stalking may include increased tardiness and absenteeism as well as

reduced productivity and even job loss for victims (Pathe et al., 2000; Swanberg & Macke, 2006).

However, an encouraging finding from the current study is that several respondents reported that they felt support from their coworkers and felt comfortable talking to their supervisor about their problem. Similar to this finding, a study conducted by Swanberg and Macke (2006) reported that many victims of stalking find comfort and support from coworkers and that most are extremely satisfied or satisfied with the support offered to them from coworkers and supervisors.

The results of the current study suggest that stalking is a crime that merits further empirical investigation in the workplace setting. Our results clearly suggest that employees may look for help with their stalking problem from both their coworkers and superiors. Therefore, potential workplace protocols and employee coping strategies aimed at addressing stalking incidents at work should also be examined. To date, research has shown that the use of empowerment techniques and self-efficacy enhancing interventions are effective in helping victims deal with being stalked (Kamphuis, Emmelkamp, & Bartak, 2003). Thus, future research should further examine the role that personal empowerment interventions, employee support systems and reporting protocols (to management and to police) might play in reducing the negative personal and workplace consequences for victims of stalking.

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STAYING CONNECTED ...

SECTION BUSINESS

As has been mentioned in various other sections of this Newsletter, the first North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference is just two months away! The conference team has been busy working behind the scene to ensure this is a conference to remember! Great thanks to Bob Ax, Guy Bourgon, Barry Cooper, Dorothy Cotton, Jason Doll, Nigel Flear, Karl Hanson, Leslie Helms, Zender Katz, Ross Keele, Daryl Kroner, Catherine McNeely, Jeremy Mills, Bob Morgan, Steven Norton, Kathy Petrin, Lyne Piché,

Shelley Price, Erika Rojas, John Service, Miranda Warner-Faust, and John Weekes!

In addition to all the fabulous sessions that you will find at this year's conference, be sure to attend the Section's Business Meeting, which is being held at 8:00am on Saturday June 8, 2007. It is here that we review the last year's activities, elect our new Executive and discuss issues that are relevant to our Section's success. We hope to see you there!

Your Section's Executive

Tanya Rugge, Ph.D.

Getting Involved. It's been just over ten years since I attended my first "Business Meeting" for this Section. At the time, I was a student, but was encouraged by my colleagues to attend so that I could see what went on at these meetings. I am not sure that I would have ventured there without it being suggested. So, this is my opportunity to suggest to students and to those who have never attended - you really should come to see what it's all about! At a minimum, it's a chance to get together with your colleagues and to have a say in electing next year's Executive.

The Executive. Your Section's Executive currently consists of 13 people. Each Executive member plays a specific role, and each member is elected at the Annual Convention's Section Business Meeting (SBM). Perhaps you are interested in serving on next year's Executive?

The 2007 Executive. It is with sadness we report that Jeremy Mills, our Chair, will be stepping down at the June meeting. Therefore, we will be looking for a leader to take on this position. In addition, the positions of Director-at-Large for Continuing Education and for Clinical Training are also going to be vacant, as both Andrew Harris and Andrew Starzomski are stepping down. The rest of the Executive has announced intentions to stay in their respective positions; however, each position is open to those interested as each position is voted in at the Annual Business Meeting. Below you will find a short description of the various positions, should you be thinking about expressing interest in one of them.

POSITION (Running for 2007)	POSITION DESCRIPTION
CHAIR (Vacant)	Liaise with CPA, develop and guide objectives set by the Executive. Develop mechanisms for the planning of Section objectives. Contribute to each <i>Crime Scene</i> with the <i>View from the Top</i> column.
PAST CHAIR (Not elected)	Be a bastion of sober second thought and assume the duties of Chair in the event of his/her inability to perform his/her duties due to illness or mental defect.
SECRETARY/ TREASURER (Karl Hanson)	Responsible for financial matters and recordings of the Section proceedings (e.g., writing cheques, and serving as a memory for the Section). Contribute to <i>Crime Scene</i> at least once. Prepare a report for circulation prior to next year's SBM on year's accomplishments.

CRIME SCENE EDITORS (Tanya Rugge & Chantal Langevin)	The <i>Crime Scene</i> Editorial Team is responsible for the publication of <i>Crime Scene</i> , twice each year (September and April). Production of this newsletter involves solicitation of submissions, reviewing of articles, correspondence related to submissions, revisions, writing the Editors' Note and other components of the newsletter, as well as formatting and distribution of the final product.
DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE: NAACJ (Steve Wormith)	Liaise with NAACJ and maximize the Section's representation at funded meetings. Prepare a report for circulation prior to next year's SBM on year's accomplishments. Contribute to <i>Crime Scene</i> at least once.
DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE: CLINICAL & TRAINING (Mark Olver)	Identify CJS clinicians (target of 15 CJS members), foster discussion of clinical issues, identify training needs and potential pre-conference workshops addressing those needs, encourage and develop one symposium for the Annual conference on clinical issues. Contribute to <i>Crime Scene's</i> dedicated column by either writing the column or soliciting appropriate pieces from others. Prepare a report for circulation prior to next year's SBM on year's accomplishments.
DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE: POLICE PSYCHOLOGY (Dorothy Cotton)	Identify CJS members with interests in Police Issues (target 15 members), foster discussion of related issues, encourage and develop one symposium and/or pre-conference workshop on police issues for the CPA annual conference. Contribute to <i>Crime Scene's</i> dedicated column by either writing the column or soliciting appropriate pieces from others. Prepare a report for circulation prior to next year's SBM on year's accomplishments.
DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE: PSYCHOLOGY IN THE COURTS (Joanna Pozzulo)	Identify CJS members with interests in Court Issues (target 15 members), foster discussion of related issues, encourage and develop one symposium and/or pre-conference workshop on police issues for the CPA annual conference. Contribute to <i>Crime Scene's</i> dedicated column by either writing the column or soliciting appropriate pieces from others. Prepare a report for circulation prior to next year's SBM on year's accomplishments.
DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE: CONTINUING EDUCATION (vacant)	Investigate the various possibilities of strategies to develop CE credits for the Section, and mutually recognized CE credits with the CJS of Division 18. Provide a report to the Executive on recommendations, as well as report for circulation on year's accomplishments. Contribute to at least one <i>Crime Scene</i> .
DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE: CONFERENCE PROGRAMME (Guy Bourgon)	Oversee the CJS convention program to include reminders for submissions to next year's conference. Work with DAL's to identify specific pre-conference workshops and symposiums. Oversee evaluation of student posters and respective prizes at the conference. Contribute to at least one <i>Crime Scene</i> .

<p>STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE (Joe Camilleri)</p>	<p>Represent student issues to the Executive and maintain the CJS website. Contribute to <i>Crime Scene's</i> dedicated column for students, by either writing the column or soliciting appropriate pieces from others. Prepare a report for circulation prior to next year's SBM on year's accomplishments.</p>
<p>MEMBERSHIP COORDINATOR (Leslie Helmus)</p>	<p>Oversee the Section membership list and email distribution list. Update list as required and send various materials via email to Section memberships as appropriate. Assist with <i>Crime Scene</i> as required.</p>

Hope to see you at the SBM (8:00am Saturday morning) and if you are interested in a seat on the Executive, you can express your interest to any of the current Executive members now, or at the SBM. Not only will serving on the Executive keep you connected, it enables you to represent and assist the whole Section. Here's your opportunity to make a difference!

Report on Finance and Membership

Prepared by R. Karl Hanson, *Secretary-Treasurer* and Leslie Helmus, *Membership Coordinator*

Membership continues to grow. As of March 1, 2007, we have 269 members (188 regular, 76 student, and 5 non-CPA section members), which is five higher than the previous record of 264 for the same time last year. The number of members has increased by about 10% during the past five years, and has more than doubled during the past 10 years.

Currently, we have \$6,504.02 in the bank. This fiscal statement is earlier than in previous years, so we have yet to receive the major chunk of our membership income (another \$1,000). As well, this year we will have atypical income and expenses associated with the NACCJPC. We expect to finish this year with \$1,000 to \$2,000 left over.

See Table 1 for additional details.

Table 1
Financial Statement

Statement as of March 1, 2007	2006-2007	2005-2006
Income		
Memberships	132.75	2550.50
Workshops	371.50	
Contributions to NACCJPC	829.80	
Interest	.92	1.98
Total income	1334.97	2552.48
Expenses		
Student prize	150.00	150.00
Awards	-	397.50
Conference hospitality	-	-
Total expenses	150.00	547.50
Activity	1184.97	2004.98
Balance	6504.02	5319.05

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Do you have a recent publication? List it here.



Barata, P.C. (in press). Abused women's perspectives on the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*.

This study used Q methodology to better understand battered women's views about the criminal justice system (CJS). Fifty-eight abused and formerly abused women, representing a broad range of experiences, were involved in the study. Participants sorted 72 statements about domestic violence and the CJS according to how strongly they agreed with each one in relation to the other statements. A small subset of women was interviewed to help illuminate the emerging perspectives. Five perspectives that are new in both their complexity and in their substance were identified: (1) the CJS can be trusted; (2) the CJS has potential, but is ultimately disappointing to victims; (3) victims should have input into the CJS and be sure they want to use it; (4) the CJS cannot protect women and can make matters worse; and (5) the CJS should be used for her safety, for his rehabilitation, and for justice despite its problems. For inquires, Dr. Barata can be reached at: pbarata@uhnres.utoronto.ca.



**HAVE AN
AFTER THOUGHT?
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!**

Bonta, J., Rugge, T., Scott, T., Bourgon, G., & Yessine, A. (in press). Exploring the black box of community supervision. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*.

Community supervision has been an integral part of corrections since the establishment of probation more than 100 years ago. It has commonly been assumed that offenders benefit from community supervision much more than if they were incarcerated. However, empirical evidence in support of the effectiveness of community supervision in reducing recidivism questions this assumption. A detailed examination of audio taped interviews between 62 probation officers and their clients found relatively poor adherence to some of the basic principles of effective intervention – the principles of Risk, Need and Responsivity. For the most part, probation officers spent too much time on the enforcement aspect of supervision (i.e., complying with the conditions of probation) and not enough time on the service delivery role of supervision. Major criminogenic needs such as antisocial attitudes and social supports for crime were largely ignored and probation officers evidenced few of the skills (e.g., prosocial modeling, differential reinforcement) that could influence behavioral change in their clients. As a snapshot of present practices, this study begins a path to a systematic and structured training agenda to help probation officers become more effective agents of change.



Bigelow, B. (accepted). What happens when the wheels fall off? Elder abuse complaints and legal outcomes in residential care facilities in Canada: An inspection of 21 legal transcripts of disciplinary appeal hearings in Canada from 1987-1998. *American Journal of Forensic Psychiatry*.

The dynamics of residential elderly abuse complaints lodged against residential workers (e.g., RNAs, RAs) were approximated by content analyzing all 21 Canadian labor appeal disciplinary case transcripts from 1987-98. Thirteen content categories were identified. Of the ten cases in which dismissals were upheld, three categories were prevalent: (1) assault/physical abuse, (2) no remorse, and (3) chronically problematic worker. The 11 cases wherein charges were reduced or dropped primarily involved three clearly discriminative categories: (1) new worker on the scene, (2) unique resident, and (3) credibility of complaint. While disciplinary outcome differences in terms of specific complaint categories only approached statistical significance, these preliminary findings suggested that upheld dismissals may involve distinctly different dynamics than when charges are reduced or dismissed. There may be a problematic profile of an at-risk residential worker. These data also suggested that unique/behaviorally unstable patients, whose complaints lack coherency, coupled with changing nursing staff, often tip the balance in favor of the appellant. Additional data may help to clarify the significance of these trends. For further information, please contact Dr. Bigelow at: bbigelow@laurentian.ca.



Dalby, J.T. (2006). The case of Daniel McNaughton: Let's get the story straight. *American Journal of Forensic Psychiatry*, 27, 17-32.

Present-day references to the *McNaughton* trial of 1843 are drifting further from the established facts of the case, as well as the interpretation of the results and aftermath. The case is reconstructed here from the State Trials Report and placed in historic context. We know that: (a) his name was McNaughton; (b) his motive for the shooting was never established at trial and remains uncertain; (c) he suffered a major mental disorder, likely delusional disorder and had schizoid personality features; (d) his legal defence through expert testimony was omnibus – covering all potential insanity arguments; (e) the “rules” that resulted after the trial narrowed the insanity defence to a cognitive element that was to be the source of controversy to the present; and (f) the case established a foothold for later use of behavioural science in the courtroom.



Dalby, J.T. (2007). On the witness stand: Learning the courtroom tango. *Canadian Family Physician*, 53, 65-70.

Family physicians are in a unique position to offer comprehensive and relevant medical information to judges and juries to assist them in legal decision-making. To give effective expert testimony, physicians must recognize the differences between legal and medical “culture” and appreciate the basic rules and structure of courtroom evidence. Employing their skills as patient educators, family physicians can speak confidently about their patients' conditions and needs. Increasing demand for family physicians to testify in court requires that they equip themselves with a solid understanding of what expert status enables them to do and that they learn techniques for presenting clear and persuasive evidence.



Daylen, J., van Tongeren-Harvey, W., & O'Toole, D. (2006). *Trauma, trials and transformation: Guiding sexual assault victims through the legal system and beyond*. Toronto: Irwin Law Press.

Trauma, trials, and transformation: Guiding sexual assault victims through the legal system and beyond is a guide for anyone who has been sexually assaulted and who wants to hold the offender accountable. It will also assist law enforcement, court, and helping professionals who work in this area. For those working in forensic areas, the book will provide a victim perspective to compliment and inform their work with sexual offenders and victims of sexual assault. What sets this book apart from other, similar legal guides is its focus on both the legal and the psychological perspectives. Effective navigation of the complex legal system terrain requires not only knowledge of that system,

how it works, who the main players are, and their views and objectives, but also emotional and psychological preparedness. To write this guide, the authors have drawn on their first-hand experience in Canadian courts, their direct professional experience with those who have been sexually assaulted or abused, and a review of the legal and psychological literature. The authors are a Crown prosecutor and two clinical psychologists.



Hanson, R.K. (2006). Does Static-99 predict recidivism among older sexual offenders? *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 18, 343-355.

Static-99 (Hanson & Thornton, 2000) is the most commonly used actuarial risk tool for estimating sexual offender recidivism risk. Recent research has suggested that its methods of accounting for the offenders' ages may be insufficient to capture declines in recidivism risk associated with advanced age. Using data from eight samples (combined size of 3,425 sexual offenders), the present study found that older offenders had lower Static-99 scores than younger offenders and that Static-99 was moderately accurate in estimating relative recidivism risk in all age groups. Older offenders, however, had lower sexual recidivism rates than would be expected based on their Static-99 risk categories. Consequently, evaluators using Static-99 should consider advanced age in their overall estimate of risk.



Hanson, R.K. (2007). Assessing sex offenders. In C. Webster & S. Hucker (Eds.), *Clinical Risk Assessment and Management* (pp. 113-121). Chichester: Wiley.



Hanson, R.K., & Morton-Bourgon, K.E. (2007). *The accuracy of recidivism risk assessments for sexual offenders: A meta-analysis*. User Report No. 2007-01. Ottawa: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

This paper reviewed the accuracy of different approaches to risk assessment for sexual offender recidivism. The risk assessments were classified according to the source of the items (empirical or conceptual) and the method for combining the items into an overall evaluation of risk (professional judgement or actuarial). Based on 577 findings from 79 distinct samples, the actuarial measures designed for specific types of outcome (sexual, violent or general recidivism) were the best predictors of that specific outcome (i.e., sexual recidivism was best predicted by the measures designed to predict sexual recidivism). The results for evaluations based on structured professional judgement were variable, with average results intermediate between the findings for the actuarial assessments and unstructured professional judgements (which were consistently the least accurate). There were no significant differences in the predictive accuracy of empirically derived actuarial measures and the conceptually derived actuarial measures. These results suggest that it is possible to conduct psychologically informed risk assessments that have the dual

advantages of high predictive accuracy and clinically useful understanding of specific cases.



Harris, G.T., Hilton, N.Z., Rice, M.E., & Eke, A.W. (2007). Children killed by genetic parents versus step-parents. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 28, 85-95.

Despite many empirical studies of children killed by parents, there has been little theoretical progress. Examination of 378 cases in a national register revealed that circumstances differed for genetic- compared with step-parents. Infants were at greatest risk of filicide, especially by genetic mothers. Genetic mothers who killed offspring, especially older children, disproportionately had a mental illness and received relatively short sentences if convicted. Filicides by genetic fathers were disproportionately accompanied by marital discord, suicide, and uxoricide. Filicides by step-parents were disproportionately common and likely to involve ongoing abuse and death by beating. Moreover, if parents also had genetic offspring, their step-children were at increased risk of ongoing abuse and neglect prior to death. Poor child health appeared to increase the risk of filicide by genetic mothers, especially as remaining opportunities for childbearing diminished. Although each finding might be consistent with existing lay accounts of filicide (depression, socioeconomic stress, etc.), together they yielded a pattern uniquely consistent with selectionist accounts based mainly on parental investment theory. For inquires, Dr. Rice can be reached at: mrice@mhcp.on.ca.



Harris, G.T., & Rice, M.E. (in press). Characterizing the value of actuarial violence risk assessment. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

Using the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide as an example, we review the advantages of Relative Operating Characteristic (ROC) statistics for use with actuarial methods of violence risk assessment and then discuss criticisms of actuarial methods and ROC area as a measure of predictive accuracy. Although ROC statistics are independent of base rates, optimal decisions are not. Using sex offenders released from secure custody as an applied context, we discuss the importance of determining what the base rate is likely to be in the population to which the prediction tool will be applied. Despite the fact that Bayes' Rule affords a way to estimate posterior probabilities for any anticipated base rate, we demonstrate that a Bayesian correction can be too extreme in practice. We also illustrate how undesirable posterior probabilities can be improved by the use of superior selection ratios. We also refute the criticism that the "confidence interval around an individual score" is so large as to make an actuarial score meaningless. Finally, we discuss the role of personal values in forensic decision-making and how actuarial methods sharpen the focus on such issues. Prudence and empirical discernment are warranted in forensic practice - actuarial violence risk

assessment comprises the best scientific basis for making decisions about the risk of violent recidivism. For inquiries, Dr. Rice can be reached at: mrice@mhcp.on.ca.



Harris, G.T., & Rice, M.E. (2007). Psychopathy research at Oak Ridge: Skepticism overcome. In H. Herve and J. C. Yuille (Eds.), *The psychopath: Theory, research, and practice* (pp. 57-76). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.



Harris, G.T., Rice, M.E., Hilton, N.Z., Lalumière, M.L., & Quinsey, V.L. (2007). Coercive and precocious sexuality as a fundamental aspect of psychopathy. *Journal of Personality Disorders, 21*, 1-29.

Sexual behavior is closely associated with delinquency and crime. Although psychopaths, by definition, have many short-term sexual relationships, it has not been shown that sexuality is a core aspect of psychopathy. A Darwinian view of psychopathy led to the hypothesis that psychopaths have a unique sexuality involving early, frequent, and coercive sex. Our subjects were 512 sex offenders assessed on the Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R). Five variables reflecting early, frequent, and coercive sex loaded on the same principal component in exploratory factor analysis on a subset of the sample, whereas PCL-R items pertaining to adult sexual behavior did not. Confirmatory factor analysis of the remaining subjects yielded a measurement model containing three inter-correlated factors – the traditional two PCL-R factors, and coercive and precocious sexuality. Taxometric analyses gave evidence of a natural discontinuity underlying coercive and precocious sexuality. Coercive and precocious sexuality yielded statistically significant associations with other study variables predicted by the Darwinian hypothesis. The present findings are consistent with prior empirical findings and support psychopathy as a nonpathological, reproductively viable, life history strategy. For inquiries, Dr. Rice can be reached at: mrice@mhcp.on.ca.



Hilton, N.Z., Carter, A.M., Harris, G.T., & Sharpe, A.J.B. (in press). Does using non-numerical terms to describe risk aid violence risk communication? Clinician agreement and decision-making. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Actuarial risk assessments yield valid numerical information about violence risk, but research suggests forensic clinicians prefer to communicate risk using non-numerical information (i.e., verbal terms such as "high-risk"). In an experimental questionnaire study, 60 forensic clinicians disagreed on the interpretation of non-numerical terms, and their non-numerical risk estimates for one group of violent offenders were influenced by comparison with another group. Adding non-numerical terms to numerical probability statements had no effect on hypothetical forensic decisions. These findings suggested that non-numerical descriptive terms do not aid effective communication of violence risk, and that contextual information might artificially affect

estimated risk. For inquiries, Dr. Rice can be reached at: mrice@mhcp.on.ca.



Hilton, N.Z., Harris, G.T., & Rice, M.E. (in press). The effect of arrest on wife assault recidivism, controlling for pre-arrest risk. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

Prior research on the effect of arrest on wife assault recidivism had equivocal results and mixed reception. Arrest is not always used in wife assault cases, and several studies suggest that arrest is influenced by incident severity rather than risk of recidivism. The present study examined the effect of arrest controlling for pre-arrest actuarial risk of recidivism, which was measured retrospectively and independently of arrest decision using the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA). In an archival study of 522 wife assault incidents with police attending, arrest was associated with pre-arrest risk for recidivism, as well as with victim injury, incident severity, and other sample characteristics. In multivariate regression and survival analyses, arrest had no overall effect on recidivism, but a small beneficial effect among lower risk cases, mostly in terms of a delayed time until recidivism, possibly due to post-arrest detention. Arrest of higher-risk cases could be increased by police use of a validated risk assessment tool. For inquiries, Dr. Rice can be reached at: mrice@mhcp.on.ca.



Hilton, N.Z., & Harris, G.T. (in press). Criminal justice responses to partner violence: History, evaluation, and lessons from interventions for criminal conduct. In J. Lutzker & D. Whitaker (Eds.), *Preventing partner violence: Foundations, intervention, issues*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

For the past several decades, various steps have been taken to increase and expand the criminal justice response to partner violence. With the possible exception of pro-arrest policies, new intervention approaches have been attempted sporadically and non-systematically. Evaluations, especially rigorous empirical designs, are notably rare in the criminal justice system, but have revealed some promising results for police arrest and for social learning approaches to perpetrator interventions. Without such evaluative data, rational policy development approaches the impossible. This historical and contemporary review of criminal justice responses to partner violence, and to men's violence against female partners in particular, highlights empirical evaluations of their effects. Most criminal justice responses to any problem are founded upon an essentially lay understanding of human behavior. Scientific study reveals, however, that, partly because they are based on too simple an understanding of violent behavior, many criminal justice interventions are ineffective or even counter-productive.



Hilton, N.Z., & Harris, G.T. (in press). Assessing risk of intimate partner violence. In J.C. Campbell (Ed.), *Assessing dangerousness: Violence by sexual offenders, batterers, and child abusers*. (2nd Ed.) New York: Springer.

This chapter reviews not only standard procedures for predicting interpersonal violence that have been published since the turn of this century, but also risk markers and variables that may have some predictive usefulness where such a standardized procedure is unavailable. It highlights the ODARA, a validated actuarial risk assessment tool that can be used by front-line assessors from a variety of offender- and victim-service sectors, and discusses some of the practical issues in assessing the risk of IPV: intuitive vs. statistical prediction, ethical concerns, and risk communication.



Lalumière, M.L., & Rice, M.E. (in press). The validity of phallometric assessment with rapists. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*.



Långström, N., & Hanson, R.K. (2006). High rates of sexual behavior in the general population: Correlates and predictors. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 35, 37-52.

We studied 2,450 18-60 year old men and women from a 1996 national survey of sexuality and health in Sweden to identify risk factors and correlates of elevated rates of sexual behavior (hypersexuality) in a representative, non-clinical population. Interviews and questionnaires measured various sexual behaviors, developmental risk factors, behavioral problems, and health indicators. The results suggested that correlates of high rates of intercourse were mostly positive, whereas the correlates of high rates of masturbation and impersonal sex were typically undesirable. For both men and women, high rates of impersonal sex were related to separation from parents during childhood, relationship instability, sexually transmitted disease, tobacco smoking, substance abuse, and dissatisfaction with life in general. The association between hypersexuality and paraphilic sexual interests (exhibitionism, voyeurism, masochism/sadism) was particularly and equally strong for both genders (odds ratios of 4.6 to 25.6). The results held, with a few exceptions, when controlling for age, being in a stable relationship, living in a major city, and same-sex sexual orientation. We conclude that elevated rates of impersonal sex are associated with a range of negative health indicators in the general population.



Nunes, K. L., Hanson, R. K., Firestone, P., Moulden, H., Greenberg, D. M., & Bradford, J. M. (in press). Denial predicts recidivism for some sex offenders. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*.

This study examined whether there were variables that moderated the relationship between denial and recidivism

among adult male sexual offenders. The first study ($N = 489$) found that the relationship with sexual recidivism was moderated by risk (as measured by the Rapid Risk Assessment for Sexual Offense Recidivism) but not by psychopathy (as measured by the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised). Contrary to expectations, denial was associated with increased sexual recidivism among the low-risk offenders and with decreased recidivism among the high-risk offenders. Post hoc analyses suggested that the risk item most responsible for the interaction was “relationship to victims”. For incest offenders, denial was associated with increased sexual recidivism, but denial was not associated with increased recidivism for offenders with unrelated victims. These interactions were substantially replicated in two independent samples ($N = 490$ and $N = 73$). The results suggest that denial merits further consideration for researchers as well as those involved in applied risk assessment of sexual offenders.



Nunes, K. L., Firestone, P., & Baldwin, M. W. (in press). Indirect assessment of cognitions of child sexual abusers with the Implicit Association Test. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

The Implicit Association Test (IAT) was adapted to measure cognitions regarding self and children in 27 child molesters and 29 non-sexual offenders. As expected, child molesters viewed children as more sexually attractive than did non-sexual offenders. Among the child molesters, viewing children as more sexually attractive was associated with greater risk of sexual recidivism as measured by the Static-99. Viewing children as more powerful was associated with greater risk of sexual recidivism as measured by the Rapid Risk Assessment for Sexual Offense Recidivism (RRASOR). Although not all hypotheses were supported, this study demonstrated that the IAT has much promise as a tool with which to study cognitions associated with sexual abuse of children.



Nunes, K. L., Firestone, P., Wexler, A. F., Jensen, T. L., & Bradford, J. M. (in press). Incarceration and recidivism among sexual offenders. *Law and Human Behavior*.

The relationship between incarceration and recidivism was investigated in a sample of 627 adult male sexual offenders. Incarceration for the index offense was unrelated to sexual or violent recidivism. This was the case whether incarceration was examined as a dichotomous variable (incarceration vs. community sentence) or as a continuous variable (length of incarceration). Risk for sexual recidivism was assessed with a modified version of the Rapid Risk Assessment for Sexual Offense Recidivism. There was no evidence that the relationship between incarceration and recidivism was confounded or moderated by risk or that length of incarceration and recidivism were non-linearly associated. Sentencing sexual offenders to terms of

incarceration appears to have little, if any, impact on sexual and violent recidivism following release.



Rice, M.E., & Harris, G.T. (2006). What population and what question? *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 48, 95-102.



Snook, B., Eastwood, J., Gendreau, P., Goggin, C., & Cullen, R. M. (in press). Taking stock of criminal profiling: A narrative review and meta-analysis. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

The use of criminal profiling (CP) in criminal investigations has continued to increase despite scant empirical evidence that it is effective. In order to take stock of the CP field, we conducted a narrative review and two-part meta-analysis of the published CP literature. Narrative review results suggested that the CP literature rests largely on common sense justifications (e.g., anecdotes). Results from the first meta-analysis indicated that self-labeled profiler/experienced-investigator groups did not outperform comparison groups in predicting offenders' cognitive processes, physical attributes, offence behaviors, or social habits and history, although they were marginally better at predicting overall offender characteristics. Results from the second meta-analysis indicated that self-labeled profilers were not significantly better at predicting offence behaviors, but outperformed comparison groups when predicting overall offender characteristics, cognitive processes, physical attributes, and social history and habits. Methodological shortcomings of the data and the implications of these findings for the practical utility of CP are discussed. Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Brent Snook at: bsnook@play.psych.mun.ca.



Spidel, A., Greaves, C., Herve, H.M., Cooper, B.S., Hare, R.D., & Yuille, J.C. (accepted). The Psychopath as Pimp. *Canadian Journal of Police & Security Services*.

Although the study of psychopathy has become a significant area for research in recent years, relatively little attention has been paid to examining the role of psychopathy in offenders who live off the avails of prostitution (i.e., "pimps"). It may be argued that this dearth in the literature is surprising given that psychopathy is defined by a unique set of interpersonal and affective characteristics that theoretically should facilitate the business of pimping. As such, the present investigation attempted to profile characteristics of perpetrators who engage in pimping. As expected, psychopathy was an important feature of these perpetrators: over one-third of the 22 perpetrators examined met the diagnostic cut-off of 30 on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised. To expand our understanding of pimps and their actions, other important perpetrator characteristics were also examined. The implications of these findings are discussed in relation to criminal justice factors.



INFORMATION REVIEWS

Have you read a book, article or research on which you would like to provide commentary – good, bad, provocative, or humorous? If so, write us and we will include it in this new Information Reviews section.

A New Psychology Blog

Romeo Vitelli, Ph.D.

Blogging represents a fascinating new way of reaching out to people over the Internet but there are relatively few psychology-oriented blogs to date. I have recently started a blog that members might find interesting; it can be found at <http://www.drvitelli.typepad.com>. I will have the occasional item of interest for forensic psychologists. The blog is titled "Providentia" (look it up) and subtitled "a biased look at psychology in the world". The focus is on the various ways in which psychology touches on people's lives. Items include interesting news stories on psychology and mental illness, overlooked research studies, and historical vignettes about psychology and psychiatry. There are also the occasional rants about important issues that seem to be overlooked in the media and whatever else I think people might be interested in reading about (it's a "biased look") as well as room for readers to comment on the various posts. There are options on the page for those who prefer feeds by RSS (Really Simple Syndication) or email as well as links to other blogs and other useful sites.

For those of you who might be interested in blogging, there are online resources such as <http://www.unc.edu/~zuiker/blogging101/readwrite.html>, <http://www.blogger.com> and <http://www.typepad.com>. There are also a number of good books on the subject available at your local bookstore including *Blogging For Dummies* (don't let the title offend you, it's actually a great reference). Google and Yahoo both offer good blog search engines as well. Beyond that, just check out various interesting blogs and jump right in with your own comments. My blog site lists various psychology blogs that you might enjoy. For purely Canadian content, try <http://www.blogscanada.ca>. I welcome any and all comments and suggestions about new items or features that could be included in the future.

BOOK REVIEWS

Justice for Young Offenders: Their Needs, Our Responses

Author: Dr. Mary E. Vandergoot, *Alvin Buckwold Child Development Program & Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan*

Publisher: Purich Publishing Ltd., Saskatoon (2006)

Reviewer: Robert D. Hoge, Ph.D., C.Psych.
Emeritus Professor & Distinguished Research Professor
Department of Psychology, Carleton University

This book represents an impressive achievement. Dr. Vandergoot has provided lucid and balanced discussions of a wide range of issues confronting psychologists and other professionals involved in the Canadian juvenile justice system, and she has based these discussions on the most recent research from criminology and psychology. The author indicates that her primary concern is with young people with disabilities, particularly emotional and cognitive deficits, and the book is oriented toward mental health issues. However, much of the material has relevance to the broad range of youth we deal with in these systems.

The book begins with several chapters reviewing the arguments for separate juvenile and adult justice systems and pleas for a recognition that youth with disabilities often require special attention and special services. She observes, for example, that many mental disabilities begin to emerge during the adolescent years, and their early identification and treatment can be keys to ameliorating later effects. Unfortunately, juvenile justice and correctional systems often lack the resources to diagnose and treat these conditions.

Dr. Vandergoot's discussion in these chapters on cognitive, social, and emotional development during adolescence and its relevance for antisocial behavior is very useful. Too often people attempt to impose adult expectations on youth, and this leads to some unfortunate consequences. The thought processes of adolescents are different than those of adults, as are their problem-solving and emotional-regulation processes.

Several chapters are then devoted to discussions of practical issues in applying the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, including use of custody, waiver of rights, competency assessment, and judgements of criminal intent. The discussions provide clear presentations of legal issues in the context of meeting the needs of youth. One important point is that we cannot assume that youth have the same understanding of legal issues as do adults:

Knowledge of the youth justice system and of the criminal law is limited in youth, and there will be

developmental variations in this knowledge over and above those associated with age. Thus, it cannot be assumed that they are able to fully and freely participate, as adults would...Adolescents are also vulnerable because they are at the lower end of the power scale in reference to the people in the system who are dealing with them, and, by and large, they are unlikely to exercise their rights, question the process, express their opinions, or make their concerns known. (p. 84)

The onus is on the psychologist or other mental health professional to communicate this to officers of the court.

One chapter is devoted to a discussion of risk-need assessments, and I must acknowledge some potential bias since I am co-author of one of the instruments she discusses. While I have some reservations about her comments on the validity of these measures, her discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of using these assessment tools in juvenile justice and correctional settings is a balanced one. These instruments can play a positive role in guiding interventions for the juvenile offender, but problems do arise when use of the measures leads to net widening or the imposition of harsh sentences.

The final chapters deal with the role of parents in the judicial process and therapeutic issues. The discussion of the stresses experienced by parents of juvenile offenders is very insightful, as are the suggestions for helping parents cope with these youth. The suggested therapeutic interventions focus on behavioural and cognitive-behavioural strategies designed for delivery in community settings. Dr. Vandergoot makes a convincing argument that confinement to custody represents a very poor intervention strategy, especially for youth with special cognitive and emotional needs.

The book will be read profitably by psychologists and other mental health practitioners involved with juvenile offenders. They will benefit from the careful and balanced synthesis of contemporary theory and research, provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, and a real sensitivity to the needs of young people. Other court personnel – judges, crown attorneys, defence lawyers – could also benefit from a reading of the book.

KUDO KORNER

Want to give kudos to a Section Member?
Contact us.



Congratulations to Dr. Daryl Kroner on becoming a Fellow of the Canadian Psychological Association!
Way to go Daryl!

CONGRATULATIONS!



Kudos to Dr. Guy Bourgon, who has been appointed to the Editorial Advisory Board of the journal of *Criminal Justice and Behavior!*

CONGRATULATIONS GUY!



**CONGRATULATIONS and KUDOS
to Dr. Paul Gendreau!**

Appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada!!!

On behalf of the Criminal Justice Section of the Canadian Psychological Association I would like to offer sincere congratulations to Dr. Paul Gendreau who was appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada by her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada.

Rare indeed are people who contribute to the advancement of Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology recognized by such an esteemed award. Dr. Gendreau remains a member of our Section and does us proud with this significant achievement.

Dr. Gendreau was awarded the Career Contribution Award by our Section in 2004, and in 2003 he was the Recipient of the Harold Hildreth Award from the American Psychological Association [Division 18] for a lifetime of outstanding achievement in public service psychology. Dr. Gendreau is also the recipient of the Canadian Psychological Association Award for Distinguished Contributions in the application of Psychology for "making distinguished theoretical and empirical advances leading to the understanding or amelioration of important practical problems".

You will be able to hear Dr. Gendreau and congratulate him in person at the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference in Ottawa this June.

Once again congratulations on this achievement.

Dr. Jeremy Mills, C.Psych.



EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**CONTRACT PSYCHOLOGIST OPPORTUNITY
with
CALIBRE HEALTH SERVICES
British Columbia**

Calibre Health Services (CHS) provides mental health services to inmates in correctional centres throughout British Columbia. We currently have an opportunity for a registered psychologist to provide clinical services in Prince George. This is a stable contract position for up to 14 hours per week, with attractive remuneration.

As "BC's Northern Capital," Prince George offers a balance of city convenience and outdoor recreation and beauty. With a population of over 76,000, within the city's limits there are more than 120 parks and playgrounds, 7 nature parks, 7 athletic parks, 97 sports fields, 73 tennis courts, 106 km (64 miles) of trails, encompassing some 1500 hectares of parks and open space. The city is an expanding center of economic development, with many opportunities for psychologists seeking to establish a practice.

Psychological services are highly valued at the Prince George Corrections Centre. The Mental Health offices are situated within a full service health clinic, offering interdisciplinary support for service delivery. Expanded services are available through community links, including the Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission. Corrections or Forensic experience is preferred, with a desire to contribute to evidence-based program development. Supervision may be made available to otherwise qualified candidates without Corrections/Forensic experience.

To learn more about the position, please contact Dr. Brian Worth at (604) 722-2628 or e-mail at bworth@calibrehealth.ca. More information about CHS is available at www.calibrehealth.ca.

Know of employment opportunities?

UPCOMING CONFERENCES



Canadian Evaluation Society Conference
*"Culture, Community and Social Justice in Evaluation –
Do the Pieces Fit?"*

June 3-6, 2007 Winnipeg, Manitoba
www.evaluationcanada.ca



**The First North American Correctional and Criminal
Justice Psychology Conference**

June 7-9, 2007 Ottawa, Ontario
www.cpa.ca/naccjpc



Canadian Psychological Association Annual Conference

June 7-9, 2007 Ottawa, Ontario
www.cpa.ca



**International Association of Forensic Mental Health
Services 7th Annual Conference**

"Working Together: Interdisciplinarity in Forensic Mental Health"

June 26-28, 2007 Montreal, Quebec
www.iafmhs.org



**American Correctional Association's
137th Congress of Correction**

August 11-16, 2007 Alexandria, Virginia, U.S.A.
www.aca.org



What Works with Women Offenders Conference

September 10-12, 2007 Prato, Tuscany, Italy

For information, contact: Katy.symmons@med.monash.edu.au



British Society of Criminology Annual Conference

September 18-20, 2007 London, England
www.britsoccrim.org



**The 7th Annual Conference of the European Society
of Criminology**

"Crime, Crime Prevention and Communities in Europe"

September 26-29, 2007 Bologna, Italy
www.eurocrim2007.org



31st Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice

"Building and Sustaining Safe, Healthy Communities"

October 31-November 3, 2007 Toronto, Ontario
www.ccja-acjp.ca



**Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers
26th Annual Research and Treatment Conference**

"Partners, Policies and Practices: Making Societies Safer"

October 31-November 3, 2007 San Diego, California, U.S.A.
www.atsa.com



American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting

November 14-17, 2007 Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.
www.asc41.com



The NACCJPC Conference

By Guy Bourgon, Ph.D.

Director-at-Large: Conference Programme

This year's annual CPA convention will be held in Ottawa. Given that our conference team has done excellent marketing for this year's convention, it is likely no surprise to most of you that the first North American Corrections and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (NACCJPC) is being run jointly with the annual CPA Convention. I, for one, am excited about this event for a couple of reasons. First, the content is amazing in both quality and quantity. In three days, you can hear the likes of David Farrington, Paul Gendreau, and Vern Quinsey. Grant Harris will receive a Career Contribution Award. Kelly Blanchette and Shelley Brown are both receiving a Significant Contribution Award. In addition to multiple poster sessions, there are a number of pre-conference workshops and many symposiums across virtually all aspects of criminal justice that psychology touches. There are talks which focus on research and there are others with an emphasis on front-line practice. This year, there is so much content, I think that you will have difficulty choosing which session to attend and which one you send your colleague to pick up the handouts.

A second reason that I'm excited is that the conference marks a significant step forward for our profession in the area of criminal justice. Having attended many conferences such as CPA, APA, ASC, ATSA, and various other "What Works" conferences, I have found that although psychology and psychologists in our field play a significant role in the program of these conferences, we play a less important role in the organization of and direction of such events. These conferences are for us to share our work with other disciplines. This year's NACCJPC is the first opportunity that I can remember to focus on sharing our work amongst ourselves on such a large scale. For me, it brings back wonderful memories of when I was a student when I had the chance to spend a couple of days in a country retreat called the Opinicon. Those small "gatherings" of about 30 psychologists and students were rare opportunities to learn from the likes of Don Andrews, Jim Bonta, Paul Gendreau, and Steve Wormith in one place and at one time. I fondly remember being able to discuss (over refreshments of course) ideas and theories, research projects, and clinical initiatives derived from this work. Those days energized us and helped tremendously in my professional development. This year's NACCJPC offers all of us, on a much larger scale, the same opportunity.

Poster Sessions

The poster session is one of the special highlights at the annual CPA Convention and this year promises to be

even better. This year, with the NACCJPC, there will be three poster sessions instead of the usual one. This means more criminal justice research to peruse and discuss with colleagues and students. Of special interest to the students, with the increased number of posters, the Executive has decided to award six student prizes this year, three prizes to undergraduate students and three to graduate students. First place prizes for both graduate and undergraduate student categories will be \$150 and two honourable mentions in each category will receive \$75. Last year, I wrote a brief column on "the perfect poster" which I dug up, dusted off, and believing it was helpful last year, it is reprinted again in this edition of *Crime Scene* and can be found in the Students' Water Cooler.

JUST OVER 2 MONTHS AWAY ...

The First North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference

**JUNE 7-9,
2007
OTTAWA,
CANADA**

* Student Awards will be made for Poster presentations representing Excellence in Research

* Through Division 18, APA approved CE credits will be available to all who attend

Updated information about the conference will be regularly posted at www.cpa.ca/aboutcpa/cpasections/criminaljustice/

Each day of the conference will be packed with symposia on a variety of correctional and criminal justice topics so that attendees will have choices to make between high quality presentations by leaders in the field, including keynote talks by David Farrington, Paul Gendreau, Vern Quinsey, Marnie Rice and Don Andrews.

There are nine pre-conference workshops, on a variety of interesting topics.

A *Celebration of Excellence* reception is being held June 8, 2007, honouring Grant Harris (Career Contribution Award) and Kelly Blanchette and Shelley Brown (Significant Contribution Award).

There will be many opportunities for networking through social events.

Circle your calendar and plan to attend. We are aiming to make this the largest gathering of Correctional and Criminal Justice psychologists – ever.

Runs concurrently with CPA's annual convention and is sponsored by the following organizations:

- Criminal Justice Section of the Canadian Psychological Association
- Criminal Justice Section of Division 18 of the American Psychological Association
- American Association of Correctional and Forensic Psychology



MEMBERS ON THE MOVE

Dr. Denise Preston accepted the position of Regional Chief Psychologist for the Ontario region of the Correctional Service of Canada.

It is hoped that the creation and staffing of these positions in all 5 regions across the country, after many years of active lobbying on the part of many psychologists, will strengthen the voice of psychologists in CSC, provide better coordination of services, increased support for psychologists, and improve working conditions and morale.

Shelley Price is off to England! Shelley has been accepted into the doctoral program at the University of Birmingham, working with Tony Beech, continuing her research with sex offenders. Enjoy the English Pub fare Shelley!

Any more news? Contact us.

STUDENTS' WATER COOLER

The Students' Water Cooler is a forum designed to give students a voice. If you have any information, advice or would like to communicate with other students through a submission, please contact us!

In this Issue, Dr. Robert Morgan invites students to consider Texas Tech University as a graduate school option, and Dr. Guy Bourgon reviews the merits of a good poster (which is a reprint from last year, but we included it for students who are new to our Section).

An Open Letter to Students: Consider Texas Tech University (TTU) For Your Graduate Studies With A Focus In Correctional/Forensic Psychology

I am writing to inform you of academic and professional training opportunities in the Counseling Psychology doctoral program at Texas Tech University (TTU). Our Counseling Psychology program prepares students for licensure/registration as a professional psychologist in all 50 states and in Canada. My students have an opportunity to focus on correctional and forensic psychology, both in research and practice.

Our Counseling Psychology doctoral program, operating under the scientist-practitioner model of training, has been accredited by the American Psychological Association for

over 40 years. The program fosters students' proficiency in understanding and application of psychological theory, research methodology, professional ethics, and counseling, psychotherapy, and assessment skills. Students graduating from our program are prepared for positions as psychologists in a variety of applied, academic, and research settings. For more information regarding our doctoral program, please visit our website at: <http://www.depts.ttu.edu/psy/psy.php?page=graduate/counseling/counseling>.

Regarding research, my interests are in correctional mental health, forensic assessment, and training and professional development. In my lab, we are currently working on a variety of studies (see <http://webpages.acs.ttu.edu/romorgan/default.html> for a complete review) including treatment outcome evaluations, inmate service utilization, and evaluation of criminal attitudes/thinking styles. Of particular relevance for students entering my lab is a study funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) which allows me to support two doctoral students. This study is examining criminal attitudes/thinking in mentally ill offenders. Additional funding is being sought with a proposal currently under review at the National Institute of Justice for a study investigating re-entry functioning and dynamic risk assessment. Additional proposals are in progress.

My research lab is structured to maximize productivity while maintaining an enjoyable and creative atmosphere. I encourage you to contact my students (contact me and I'll put you in contact with current students), but I trust you will find that we have a fun time while aiming to contribute to the current state of knowledge. Regarding logistics, I maintain, on average, five doctoral students in residence at TTU. Each year, I seek to admit one doctoral student into my lab as advanced students graduate. I also have five undergraduate research assistants to assist doctoral students on their research projects.

We have several clinical opportunities that will be of interest to many. Aside from the practicum opportunities provided by our in-house Psychology Clinic which serves the community of Lubbock, we offer a variety of external practicum sites in the community (e.g., health psychology, neuropsychology). Two of our external practicum sites will be of particular relevance to students with correctional or forensic psychology interests. The John T. Montford Psychiatric/Medical Correctional Facility, located approximately ten minutes from campus, is a psychiatric prison for adult male offenders. Training opportunities at the Montford Unit include psychological assessment (e.g., malingering, diagnostic, risk), and individual and group psychotherapy. A more traditional forensic psychology experience is offered at Lubbock Regional Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services (LRMHMR). As the Associate Director of Clinical and Forensic Services with this agency, I provide supervision of

forensic services to include pretrial evaluations (competency to stand trial, insanity) and competency restoration services. In addition, students have an opportunity to provide psychological services (e.g., evaluations, individual and group psychotherapy) on an acute inpatient unit. These practicum sites offer students excellent training in correctional and forensic psychology.

As cost is always a concern to doctoral students, especially those pursuing international studies, let me discuss our assistantships and tuition. If you visit the TTU Graduate School Website, you will see out-of-state tuition of several hundred dollars per academic credit hour. However, we guarantee our doctoral students graduate assistantships and scholarships to waive out-of-state tuition and reduce course fees. To summarize briefly, graduate students in our program receive an assistantship with a stipend of approximately \$10,500 for nine months (U.S. dollars/first year with increasing stipends each subsequent year). Students pay on average approximately \$500 to \$750 in tuition and fees. Thus, you can see that tuition will not be significantly greater at TTU than you would find in your home institutions. It is also worth noting that grant funding helps support graduate student travel to correctional and criminal justice related conferences.

For more information or if you are interested in applying to our doctoral program please visit our website or email me at robert.morgan@ttu.edu, or call me at 806-742-3711 ext. 231. I (and four of my graduate students) will be attending the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (NACCJPC) and would be happy to meet with you and introduce you to a number of my students and together we can answer your questions.

Please note that our application deadline is always January 2. Information regarding the Graduate School application form can be accessed through the Office of Graduate Admissions web site (<http://www.depts.ttu.edu/gradschool/>). Letters of recommendation should be sent to the Department of Psychology, but official transcripts and GRE scores are sent directly to the Graduate School.

I thank you for taking the time to read this letter and I hope to discuss our opportunities with many of you over the next several months.

Sincerely,

Robert Morgan, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Director, Division of Counseling Psychology (TTU), and

Associate Director of Clinical and Forensic Services (LRMHMR)

The Perfect Poster (Parts Reprinted)

By Guy Bourgon, Ph.D.

Director-at-Large: Conference Programme

Poster presentations are a wonderful means of disseminating information quickly to a large audience. For me, it is an opportunity for quick access to researchers and various projects all in one place, at one time. Preparing a poster can be a challenge, especially for students or other first time presenters. What should be on a poster? How much information should be included? Disseminating research through a poster presentation can be rewarding both for the presenter and for the audience. Of course, students presenting posters on criminal justice topics have added incentive - the Criminal Justice Section of CPA will award **cash prizes** to the students with the best posters. This year, with the increased number of posters expected due to the NACCJPC, the Executive will award six student prizes, three prizes to undergraduate students and three to graduate students. First place prizes for both graduate and undergraduate student categories will be **\$150** and two honourable mentions in each category will receive **\$75**. Below are some helpful guidelines for those preparing and presenting posters.

Preparing Posters

Good posters start with good research - that is a study with interesting and relevant questions and one that provides convincing evidence (e.g., sound methodology and results) regarding the answers to these questions. A good poster conveys this information quickly to the viewers and should be easily observable.

Posters are visual displays. Information, when possible, should be presented visually (as opposed to written). The display should be pleasing to the eye but not overly busy; avoid including unnecessary or distracting visual information such as multiple fonts, colours, or complicated backgrounds. Remember, a quick look at the poster should pique the person's interest and invite them to take a closer look.

A poster is not an article; rather, it is a "visual" abstract of the study. Keep posters and the information on them short and concise. Highlight and direct the viewer's eye to the most salient points. Provide enough information to give the viewer

the "gist" of the study. It is useful (and appreciated) to have a more detailed handout of the research that can be provided to the viewer when requested (e.g., references and contact information).

Presenting Posters

Hanging up your poster and having handouts available is important, but being there to answer questions and discuss the study is critical. For me, this interaction fosters critical thinking and energizes us researchers. It is also a great chance to network with others in your field.

A useful way to view poster presentations is to think of a poster as a "window display" in a store. Try to lure "shoppers" (the audience) into the store and involve them in a more detailed discussion of the "product" (the study) on display.

HAVE A MINUTE?

Think of how you can become more involved in *Crime Scene*.

Email us.

COMING SOON....

As always, our goal is to deliver another exciting Issue of *Crime Scene* in September, but this depends on you! We encourage you to add "submit to Crime Scene" on your list of things to do over the summer, or even before the summer! It's a great way to become involved and to communicate your thoughts, opinions, and/or research to your colleagues. Knowledge dissemination and keeping connected are the cornerstones of *Crime Scene*. Remember growth and renewal, our theme for this Issue - it is perhaps a great theme for all of us as well!

Have a productive spring and relaxing summer,

Tanya & Chantal

Hope to see you at the Conference!