

PROGRAM

4TH

NACCJPC

**IN CONJUNCTION
WITH THE 80TH CPA
NATIONAL CONVENTION**

**MAY 31
TO
JUNE 2**

Halifax, Nova Scotia

**4TH NORTH AMERICAN
CORRECTIONAL AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE**

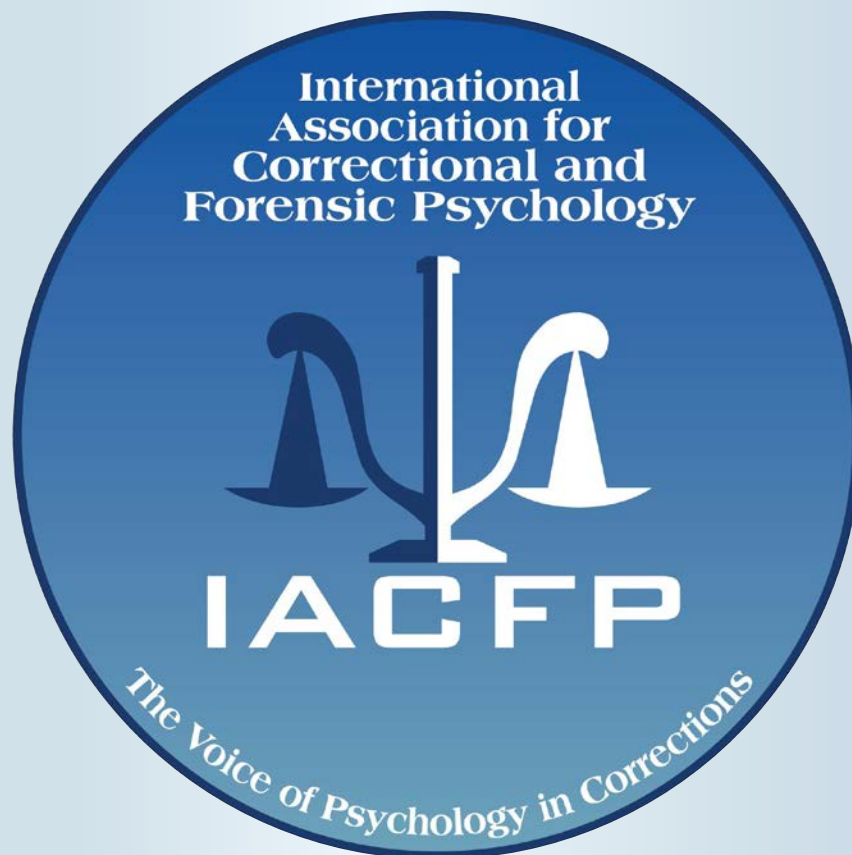
CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

“Helping the Helpers”

The International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology is celebrating 65 years as a nonprofit organization whose vision is engaged criminal justice practitioners implementing innovative and humane practices worldwide. IACFP's mission is to advance the development and implementation of evidence- and practitioner-informed policies and practices to support correctional and forensic psychologists and other helping professionals who work with justice-involved individuals.



JOIN TODAY! Member benefits include:

- Receiving twelve issues of *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, annually;
- Online access to 56 criminal justice and psychology journals published by SAGE Publications;
- Quarterly newsletters aimed at practitioners; and
- Special benefits for students to compete for financial support of research and scholarly presentations.

Go to www.myiacfp.org for membership information.

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Thank You to the late DR. STEPHEN WORMITH

for all of his Contributions to the
Criminal Justice System.

Multi-Health
Systems Inc. (MHS)
and the Global
Institute of Forensic
Research (GIFR)
are honoured
to have worked
with Dr. Wormith.
We would like
to express our
condolences to his
family, friends and
colleagues.

Dr. Wormith will
truly be missed.



Sign up for the LS/CMI On-Demand Training with the late Dr. Stephen Wormith



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Learn more about the most commonly
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ASSESSMENTS





Welcome to The Fourth North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference

Joseph A. Camilleri, Ph.D., NACCJPC 2019 Chair

Welcome to the 4th North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference!

The “N” conference has established itself as an important gathering in our field because it showcases prominent scholars and practitioners and gives attendees opportunities to network, discuss, and learn about current best-practices. To continue in this spirit, we used our conference tag-line, *Evidence and Innovation in Criminal Justice Psychology*, to drive our choices in keynote speakers. Their notable work spans our vast field that includes procedural justice, psychologists in the courts, criminal risk and protective factors, and applied correctional research. To inspire new ideas, we will also learn about theory and research on wise interventions.

An important goal was to continue expanding the conference’s international presence. To do so, we expanded the Steering Committee to include a member from outside North America, and invited two keynote speakers from abroad. Impressively, many of our presenters and attendees are travelling quite a distance - at least 7 countries, 13 US states, and 9 Canadian provinces are represented.

We also welcome the many students who are presenting or attending for the first (or maybe even second) time! We pride ourselves in being a student-friendly conference - we hope students will take advantage of the many wonderful talks and opportunities to network. There is incredible breadth from our presenters, ranging from risk assessments and psychopathy, to policing and eyewitness accuracy.

Please join us Saturday evening for our Celebration of Excellence Banquet, where we will announce the Don Andrews Career Contribution Award, the Significant Contribution Award, and student poster prize winners. It will also be a great opportunity to network, and enjoy some food and live music.

We hope presenters will consider submitting their work to a special N4 issue of *Psychological Services*. Please stay tuned for details on how to submit.

I would like to thank members of the Steering Committee whose wisdom and leadership helped make this conference a success, and we also thank our generous sponsors, including the Criminal Justice Psychology Section of the Canadian Psychological Association, the International Association for Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology, Multi-Health Systems, and Div-18 of the American Psychological Association. Lastly, a special thank-you to the Canadian Psychological Association and its head office staff for their incredible support.

Enjoy your time in Halifax!

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Camilleri
Chair, NACCJPC 4



NACCJPC 2019 Steering Committee



Chair

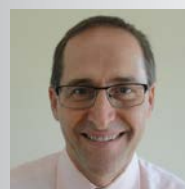
Joseph Camilleri

Associate Professor of Psychology,
Westfield State University, USA



Guy Bourgon

Psychologist,
Corrections & Criminal Justice
Directorate, Canada



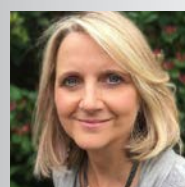
Daryl Kroner

Professor of Criminology &
Criminal Justice,
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, USA



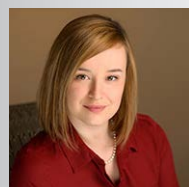
Jim Cheston

Chief Psychologist,
Ontario Correctional Institute,
Canada



Ruth Mann

Rehabilitative Culture Lead,
Public Sector Prisons North, UK



Joanna Hessen-Kayfitz

Psychologist,
Youth Forensic Services,
Mental Health and Addictions
Program, Canada



Jeremy Mills

Regional Director Health Services,
Ontario Region,
Correctional Service of Canada



Zoe Hilton

Senior Research Scientist,
Waypoint Research Institute,
Canada



Femina Varghese

Associate Professor of Psychology,
University of Central Arkansas

NACCJPC 2019 Marketing Committee

Chair – Melissa Miele: Western Massachusetts, United States

Katie Seidler: Sydney, Australia

Shelia Brandt: Owatonna, Minnesota

Stephen Wong: Australia

McKenzie Holton: Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Sara Wotschell: Red Deer Alberta, Canada

Steven Norton: Minnesota, United States

General Information

REGISTRATION HOURS

Main Lobby - Hotel Halifax

Hours of Operation

May 30 - 5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

May 31 - 7:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

June 1 - 7:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

June 2 - 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

SPEAKER READY DESK

Main Lobby - Hotel Halifax

Hours of Operation

May 31 - 7:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

June 1 - 7:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

June 2 - 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

BADGES

Convention participants must wear and display their name badges at all times during the convention. They are not transferable under any circumstances.

MOBILE APP

Visit <https://eventmobi.com/app/cpa2019/> on your mobile device for a link to download the CPA2019 Convention Mobile App.

EventMobi can be accessed from any device with a web browser -- smartphone, tablet, laptop, or desktop. The offline-capable app works smoothly on any device with a current operating system and mainstream browser: iOS 9 and later, Android 5.0 and later, Windows Phone 8.1 & 10. You can also use the web version at <https://eventmobi.com/cpa2019>.

The CPA2019 Convention Mobile App contains the schedules for both the CPA Convention and NACCCJPC 4.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Share your NACCCJPC 2019 experience via social media.



Follow us on Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/205106602764/>

Follow **@NACCCJPC**
and use **#N4** when
sending your tweets



Daily Overview of Schedule

Thursday May 30, 2019

9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Pre-conference Workshops

Friday May 31, 2019

8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Opening Remarks
 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Plenary Session with Dr. Richard Schneider
 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions
 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. Lunch Break (on own)
 1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Plenary Session with Dr. Gregory Walton (*Halifax Marriott Harbourfront*)
 2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. Transit time between hotels
 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Poster Session 1
 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Poster Session 2
 2:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions
 5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Break
 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. CPA Awards and Presidential Reception (*Halifax Marriott Harbourfront*)

Saturday June 1, 2019

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. CPA Annual General Meeting (*Halifax Marriott Harbourfront*)
 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Concurrent Sessions
 10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Plenary Address by Dr. Lynn Stewart
 11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Concurrent Sessions
 12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. Lunch Break (on own)
 1:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions
 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Criminal Justice Section Annual Business Meeting
 5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Plenary Address by Don Andrews Contribution Speaker
 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Celebration of Excellence Reception

Sunday June 2, 2019

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Plenary Address by Dr. Karin Beijersbergen
 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. Concurrent Sessions
 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Plenary Address by Dr. David Farrington
 12:00 p.m. - 13:00 p.m. Lunch (on own)
 1:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. Concurrent Sessions
 3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. Conference Closing

\$\$CASH\$\$ Awards for Best Student Poster Presentations.

The journal Psychological Services will be actively seeking manuscript submissions from among original empirical presentations at the conference.

“Celebration of Excellence” Awards Reception

Saturday June 1, 2019 @ 6:00p.m.

Make sure you join us for our Celebration of Excellence Awards Reception.

We will be recognizing colleagues with Career Contribution Awards and Significant Contribution Awards for their role in advancing the field.

Also, the student prizes recognizing excellence in research among the student posters will be awarded.

Student posters will be divided into undergraduate and graduate research. There will be a cash prize for first and second place in both categories. We thank the International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology for sponsoring the student awards.

Sponsored by 
 ASSESSMENTS

NACCJPC 2019 Invited Speakers

Dr. Richard Schneider

Judge, Ontario Court Justice

Psychologists in the Criminal Justice System - What more could we do?

Dr. Gregory M. Walton

Associate Professor, Stanford University

Psychologically Wise Interventions Can Support Better Teacher-Student Relationships and Reduce Discipline Problems in School

Dr. Lynn Stewart

Correctional Service Canada

Applied Correctional Research: Accumulating an Evidence Base and Some Conclusions to Date

Dr. Karin Beijersbergen

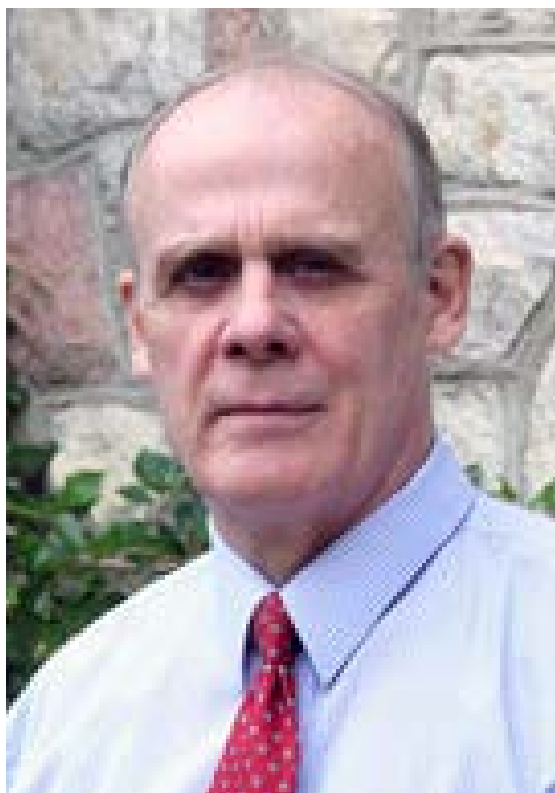
Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

The Importance of Procedural Justice in Prison

Dr. David Farrington

Cambridge University Institute of Criminology

Saving Children and Young People from a Life of Crime



NACCJPC 2019 – Tribute to Stephen Wormith

Steve Wormith died on March 28 this year; a surprise to most who knew him. He was a scholar. Steve earned his Ph.D. in Psychology from the University of Ottawa, became a significant figure in Canadian correctional psychology, and also a Fellow of the CPA. He was an athlete (Brown University's running back of *the decade* for the 1960s- moniker earned: Workhorse Wormith), a Montreal Alouette in 1970 (they won the Grey Cup that year; he had a Grey Cup ring). He was also a gentleman, interested in the arts (especially the Group of Seven). In sum, Steve Wormith was a true renaissance man. He was also a gentleman; kind, knowledgeable, and generous with his knowledge.

Steve started at the University of Saskatchewan in a forensic chair position and eventually became Professor and Director of Forensic Behavioral Science and Justice Studies. He was a significant contributor to the culture and content of correctional psychology in Canada for decades; some of his research was far enough ahead of its time that PsycInfo searches can miss it (e.g., publishing about the validity of the Nuffield system rather than SIRS scale with aboriginal offenders).

He supervised an impressive number of students with a staggering variety of thesis topics (e.g., ranging from evolutionary psychology to psychodynamic psychology and, occasionally, the psychology of criminal conduct). He was cross-appointed by program, having students in applied social psychology and clinical psychology. Steve was awarded an APA Division 18 Leadership in Education Award in 2015.

He was a fixture at CPA and N1-N3. At last count he had attended 23 consecutive CPA conferences (but this was nearly 10 years ago; it was probably over 30). Although he had a quiet and humble interpersonal style, he was famous -possibly infamous- for his hotel room parties where seasoned forensic psychology professors and budding students alike could meet, socialize, and have a good time in the too-small space of his room. As host, Steve dutifully pilfered fruits, cheeses, and crackers from other functions for his guests.

He was most proud when the parties resulted in noise complaints from the hotel (the tradition of conference hotel room parties will be continued). In addition to being an athlete, scholar, mentor, and social fixture in correctional psychology, Steve provided training internationally, promoting RNR and the LSI family of risk assessment measures.

Somehow, in his full life, he also had time for his family. His wife Amalita, sons Donnie and Ace, and daughter Joy.

Steve will be sadly missed.

Special Feature

The journal ***Psychological Services*** looks to the NACCJPC for original submissions for an upcoming issue.

The Criminal Justice Section of Division 18 of the American Psychological Association is proud to co-sponsor the **4th North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (NACCJPC)** in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, May 31 – June 2, 2019. *Psychological Services* is the official journal of Division 18 (Psychologists in Public Service) and publishes high-quality articles on a broad range of psychological services across various public sectors. *Psychological Services* is planning to develop a package or packages of articles from the original empirical research on correctional and criminal justice psychology topics stemming from presentations at the NACCJPC, including the provision of mental health services in correctional, criminal justice, and psycho-legal settings.

Requested manuscripts include those reporting general outcomes data for these interventions and clinical assessment methods, including: cost savings analyses, customer satisfaction, mental health symptom change, risk or need or competency instruments, increased assessment reliability and validity, intervention impact on various spheres of psychosocial functioning (e.g., reintegration into the workforce), and criminal justice workforce studies.

We will be contacting presenters with further information on how to submit your work.

All papers submitted will be initially screened by the Associate Editor and then sent out for blind peer review, if evaluated as appropriate for the journal.

For further questions related to this package of articles, please contact Zoe Hilton (zhilton@waypointcentre.ca)

Listing of Pre-Conference Workshops

Thursday May 30, 2019

9:00am – 12:30pm

The Emerging and Changing Practice of Police Psychology in a Canadian Context
(45036 - Jackson, Martin-Doto, Karp, Handley)

9:00am – 12:30pm

Key Principles of Effective Interviewing
(45898 - Hervé, Schweighofer, Kim)

1:00pm – 4:30pm

Behavioural Events as the Unit of Analysis in Case Formulation:
Anger Episodes and Criminal Offences (44933 - Tafrate)

At-A-Glance

Friday May 31, 2019 - Day 1 Program

Friday May 31, 2019		Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
	8:00					
	8:15					
	8:30	NACCJPC 2019 (N4) Opening Ceremony				
	8:45					
	9:00	Keynote Speaker				
	9:15	Dr. Richard Schneider				
	9:30	48248				
	9:45	Psychologists in the Criminal Justice System – What more could we do?				
	10:00	Symposium		Symposium	Symposium	Symposium
	10:15	45522		46068	45484	46002
	10:30	Daryl Kroner, Robert Morgan, Ryan Labrecque		N. Zoe Hilton, Lynden Perrault, Alicia LaPierre, Sandy Jung	Ralph Serin, Nick Chadwick, Devon Polaschek, Simon Davies	Donaldo Canales, Brianna Boyle, Mary Ann Campbell,
	10:45	Administrative Segregation: Who is in, Is it Harmful, and Is it Effective?		Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment in a High-Risk Sample of Men Undergoing Threat Assessment	Using dynamic risk assessment to improve correctional decisions	Mental Wellness among Law Enforcement Employees: Role of Work-Related Stressors, Social Support and Coping Strategies

At-A-Glance

Friday May 31, 2019 - Day 1 Program

	Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
11:00	Symposium		Symposium	Symposium	Symposium
11:15	45356		45149	44773	44980
11:30	Brandon Sparks, Chantal Schafers, Kelsey Brown, Kayla Truswell		Shelley Brown, Sonia Finseth, Megan Wagstaff, Kayla Wanamaker	Caleb Lloyd, Cole Higley, Ariel Stone	Kristine Peace, Karolina Wieczorek, Cassidy Wallis
11:45	Responsivity, no longer the forgotten R: Successful examples by gender, IPV treatment, and probation supervision		Strengths Matter: The Role of Strengths, Sex and Age in Risk Assessment Within Justice- Settings	Crime and desistance cognitions across community supervision: Preliminary results from a multi-wave, multi-theoretical, multi-methods study	Wolves in Sheep's Clothing: Psychopathic Traits and the Mask of Normality
12:00	LUNCH BREAK (ON OWN)				
12:15					
12:30					
12:45					
13:00	Plenary 2: Dr. Gregory M. Walton 48200 Psychologically Wise Interventions Can Support Better Teacher-Student Relationships and Reduce Discipline Problems in School Halifax Marriott Harbourfront (Nova Scotia Ballroom)				
13:15					
13:30					
13:45					
14:00	TRANSIT TIME BETWEEN HOTELS				
14:15					

Friday May 31, 2019

At-A-Glance

Friday May 31, 2019 - Day 1 Program

Friday May 31, 2019		Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
	14:30	Poster Session 1		Symposium 44857	Symposium 45535	Symposium 45452
	14:45			Michael Seto, Kelly Babchishin, Eliabeth Leroux, Jennifer Gould	Robert Morgan, Daryl Kroner, Brieann Olafsson, Jeremy Mills	Devon Polaschek, Lucy Moore, Simon Davies, Darcy Coulter
	15:00			Understanding Incestuous Sexual Offending	Mental health in the correctional context: Needs, Assessment and Care	Applying the Five-Level Risk Communication System to three new risk assessment instruments
	15:15					
	15:30	Poster session 1 take-down		12-min: 45505 Mark Snow, Lindsay Malloy, Naomi Goldstein School-Based Interviewing and Interrogation: A National Survey of School Resource Officers	12-min: 44258 Ashley Batastini, Michael Lester, Riley Davis, Guy Bourgon Is Risk-Needs- Responsivity Enough? Examining Differences in Treatment Response Among Male Offenders	12-min: 45352 Caroline Erentzen, Alisha Salerno Street Harassment in the New Millennium: Women's Experiences with Sexual Harassment Online
	15:45	Poster session 2 set up		12-min: 45778 Ashley Batastini, Melanie Leuty Individual and Situational Factors Predicting Job Attainment and Maintenance Among High Risk Community- Released Offenders	12-min: 44591 Andrew Haag, Katelyn Wonsiak The Impact of the Not Criminally Responsible Reform Act on the Alberta NCR Population	12-min: 45358 Caroline Erentzen, Regina Schuller, Kimberly Clow Advocacy for the Innocent: Defence Counsel Perceptions of Wrongful Convictions and False Guilty Pleas

At-A-Glance

Friday May 31, 2019 - Day 1 Program

	Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
16:00	Poster Session 2		12-min: 46136 Lauryn Vander Molen, Scott Ronis To offend or not to offend? Differentiating non-consensual paraphilic interests and behaviours	Symposium 46129 Tamsin Higgs, Franca Cortini, Decon Polaschek Reducing violence risk: What works and how?	Symposium 44190 Skye Stephens, Ainslie Heasman, Sarah Moss Barriers to the Development of Childhood Sexual Abuse Primary Prevention Programs in Canada
16:15			12-min: 46161 Paula Smith Evaluation of Applied Behavior Analysis to Advance the Use of Evidence-Based Practices in Community Supervision		
16:30					
16:45					
17:00					
17:15					
17:30					
17:45					
18:00	CPA Awards and Presidential Reception Halifax Marriott Harbourfront Nova Scotia Ballroom / Sable Foyer				
19:00					
20:00					

Friday May 31, 2019

At-A-Glance

Saturday June 1, 2019 - Day 2 Program

Saturday June 1, 2019		Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
	7:30					
	7:45					
	8:00	CPA Annual General Meeting 42341 Halifax Marriott Harbourfront (Nova Scotia Ballroom)				
	8:15					
	8:30					
	8:45					
	9:00	Professional Development Workshop		Professional Development Workshop		Professional Development Workshop
	9:15	45333		46115		45915
	9:30	Sandra Jackson, Jeffrey Karp		Michael Sheppard, Zoey De Domenico		Hugues Hervé, Susan Kim
	9:45	Introduction and Round Table Discussion:		Integrating elements of DBT into correctional treatment when theres no DBT program		Introducing the StepWise 360: A Universal Approach to Forensic Interviewing
	10:00	Canadian Chief of Police Guidelines for Fitness for Duty Evaluations				
	10:15					
	10:30	Keynote Address				
	10:45	48252				
	11:00	Dr. Lynn Stewart				
	11:15	Applied Correctional Research: Accumulating an Evidence Base and Some Conclusions to Date				

At-A-Glance

Saturday June 1, 2019 - Day 2 Program

	Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
11:30	Symposium 46280		Symposium	Symposium	Symposium
11:45			44851	45508	45097
12:00	Mark Olver, Kristine Lovatt, Neil Hogan		Natalie Jones, Shreena Thapa	Robert Morgan, Jennifer Eno Louden, Faith Scanlon, Taylor Ramler	Robi Wirove, Jeremy Cheng, Nicol Patricny
12:15	Dynamic Violence Risk Assessment using the Violence Risk Scale		The Gendered Nature and Impact of Criminal Thinking Patterns Among Justice- Involved Clients	Intervening with Justice Involved Persons with Mental Illness	The Alberta NCR Project: An Investigation into Current and Future Forensic Risk Assessments
12:30	LUNCH BREAK (ON OWN)				
12:45					
13:00					
13:15					
13:30	Professional Development Workshop		Professional Development Workshop	Professional Development Workshop	Professional Development Workshop
13:45	45664		44304	45732	45557
14:00	Keira Stockdale, Sandra Jackson		Brenda Spiegler, Christina Pietz	Christine Sribney	Debra Jellicoe
14:15	Operational Psychology - Exploring a Canadian Perspective		ABPP Board Certification: Relevance for Canadian Psychologists	Going RNR: Practical Applications for Clinical Programming in a Community Based Setting	Working with High Risk Offenders in the Community: Moving Toward Desistance
14:30					
14:45					

Saturday June 1, 2019

At-A-Glance

Saturday June 1, 2019 - Day 2 Program

Saturday June 1, 2019

	Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
15:00	Discussion Forum: 45430		Symposium 46293	Symposium 45501	Symposium 44571
15:15	Andrew Haag, Therese Chevalier Evaluating mental health courts: What are the optimal dependent variables when considering health outcomes?		Mark Olver, Desiree Elchuk, Emily Riemer, Gabriela Corabian Public Perceptions, Risks, and Resiliencies of Individuals with Atypical Sexual Interests or who have Sexually Offended	Marguerite Ternes, Prachi Gaba, Kamelle LePage, Samantha Webb Victim impact statements in Canada: Giving victims a voice?	Jeremy Mills, Cynthia Hudson, Yolanda Fernandez The Classification of Offender Vulnerabilities for Suicide: A Proactive Model for Assessment and Intervention
15:30	Discussion Forum: 45201				
15:45	Ben Levin How Can Research Have Greater Impact on Criminal Justice Policy and Practice?				
16:00	Annual General Meeting of the Criminal Justice Psychology Section				
16:15					
16:30					
16:45	45965				
17:00	Don Andrews Career Contribution Speaker				
17:15					
17:30	45472				
17:45					
18:00			NACCJPC Celebration of Excellence Reception		
19:00					
20:00			49584		
21:00					

At-A-Glance

Sunday June 2, 2019 - Day 3 Program

	Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
8:00					
8:15					
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	Keynote Speaker 48250				
9:15	Dr. Karin Beijersbergen				
9:30	The Importance of Procedural Justice in Prison				
9:45					
10:00	Symposium		Symposium	Symposium	Symposium
10:15	45111		44461	46144	45847
10:30	Karl Hanson, Mark Olver, Seung Lee		Hannah Stewart, Brianna Boyle, Marie-Andrée Pelland	Rosemary Ricciardelli, Nina Fusco, N. Zoe Hilton	Tracey Skilling, Shiming Huang, Elisabeth Leroux
10:45	Are risk tools biased against individuals of Indigenous heritage with a history of sexual crime?		Pathways to Change: Examining Offenders Perspectives of Factors That Promote Processes of Criminal Desistance	When Our Work Hits Home: Trauma and Mental Disorders in Correctional and Forensic Service Staff	From Measurement to Practice: Informing Best Practice in Forensic Youth Assessments
11:00	Keynote Speaker 48249				
11:15	David Farrington				
11:30	Saving Children and Young People from a Life of Crime				
11:45					
12:00	LUNCH BREAK (ON OWN)				
12:15					
12:30					
12:45					

Sunday June 2, 2019

At-A-Glance

Sunday June 2, 2019 - Day 3 Program

Sunday June 2, 2019		Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
	13:00			12-min: 44753 Suzan Verweij, Bouke Wartna, Nikolaj Tollenaar, Rik Beerthuizen Limited evidence for the effectiveness of a cognitive skills program for adult offenders	12-min: 45374 Jean Proulx, Jonathan James, Mélina Siwic, Éric Beauregard Sexual Murderers of Children: Psychopathological and Modus Operandi Factors	12-min: 46308 Tristan Faust, Christopher King, Jessica Mattera, Kaitlyn Komar, Dwight Ceballo, Jill Del Pozzo Reliability and validity of self-report criminogenic risk/needs assessment measures
	13:15	12-min: 45267 Karen Coppock Do Sentencing Decisions Change as a Function of the Defendants Gender? An Empirical Study		12-min: 44908 Mark Snow, Joseph Eastwood, Christopher Lively, Brent Snook Quality vs. Quantity: The Impact of Suspect-Corroborator Relationship and Number of Corroborators on Alibi Assessment	12-min: 45378 Christopher King, Alma Munoz-Enriquez, Bethany Trilone, Alexandria Lopez, Ryan Brady, Brianna Doerflein Response Style and Self-Reported Criminogenic Risk and Needs	12-min: 46413 Lauren Fallon Interpretation of the confessions rule: a content analysis of cases citing <i>R. v. Oickle</i>
	13:30	Symposium		Symposium	Symposium	Gimme 5s
	13:45	44173		44237	45377	44964 (T. Chevalier),
	14:00	Skye Stephens, Kailey Roche, Sarah Moss, Sydney Trendell		Julie Wershler, Catherine Stewart, Celeste Lefebvre	Mary Ann Campbell, Erin deJong, Olena Gryshchuk	44965 (C. Wallis)
	14:15	A Typical Sexual Interests and Problematic Sexual Behavior in Community Samples		Predictive Validity of Risk and Protective Factors in a High-Risk Serious Youth Sample	Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment Tool: Validity and Influence on Police Response	45575 (K. Grimes), 45709 (A. Batastini), 45759 (N. Maltais), 45768 (A. Ribets), 45992 (C. Connors)

At-A-Glance

Sunday June 2, 2019 - Day 3 Program

	Baronet	Empress Boardroom	Bluenose	MacKay Mayflower	MacDonald McNab
14:30	Symposium		Symposium	Symposium	Symposium
14:45	44316		46035	45398	45168
15:00	Sarah Miller, Daniel Bannish, Jennifer Gray, Amanda Seirup		Liam Ennis, Anna Pham, Josh Peters	Johanna Folk, Margareth Del Cid, Jeffrey Stuewig	Lisa Jewell, Brandon Sparks, Alexandra Zidenberg, Lisa Jewell
15:15	Psychologists as Correctional Change Agents: Moving Toward Systemic Wellness		Deconstructing Risk in a Sample of Intimate Partner Violent Men Referred for Threat Assessment	Family Surrounds Us: The Critical Role of Family Processes at Key Stages Of Justice Involvement	Developmental Issues in Crime Prevention: Teach Your Children Well
15:30	N4 Conference Closing / Wrap-Up				
15:45					
16:00					

Sunday June 2, 2019

List of Exhibitors and NACCJPC Sponsors

International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology: Keynote Speaker

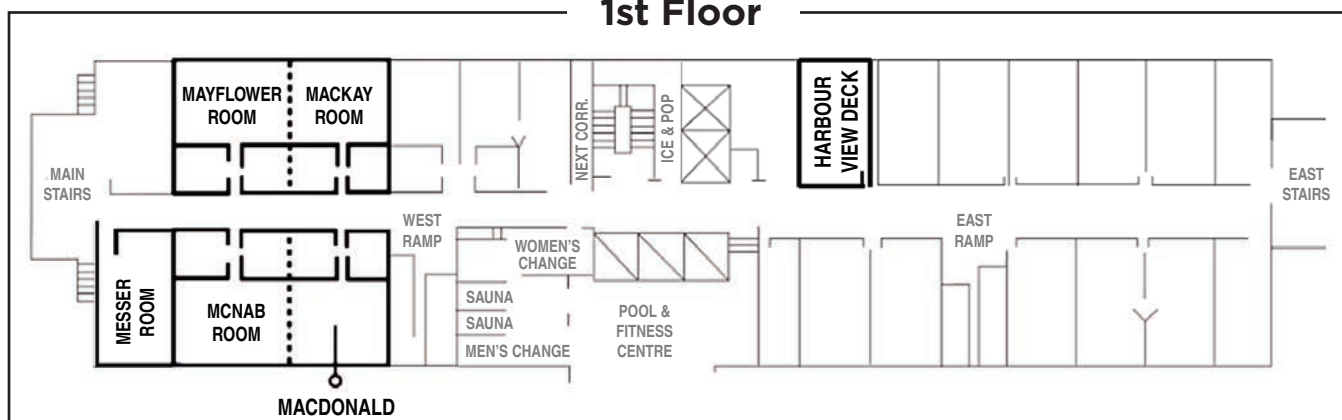
International Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology: Student Awards

Multi-Health Systems Inc. and Global Institute of Forensic Research:
Celebration of Excellence Reception

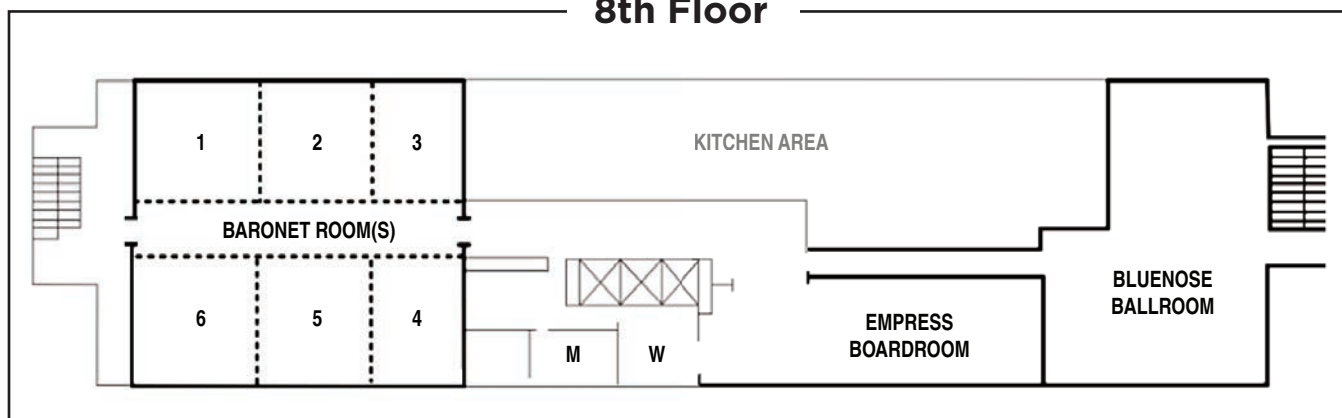
University of Ontario Institute of Technology: Delegate Bag Insert

Floor Map of Hotel Halifax

1st Floor



8th Floor



Listing of Full Program by Day

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

09:00 - 16:30

Sable D (Ground Floor) Halifax Marriott Harbourfront Hotel

**Pre-Convention
Professional
Development (PD)
Workshops - Full Day /
Atelier de pré-congrès (journée complet)**
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45036 THE EMERGING AND CHANGING PRACTICE OF POLICE PSYCHOLOGY IN A CANADIAN CONTEXT (#3)

Sandra Jackson, S.L. Jackson Psychology Professional Corp; Catherine Martin-Doto, Toronto Police Services ; Jeffrey Karp, Private Practice ; Kyle Handley, York Regional Police

Although psychologists have been working with and for Canadian public service agencies for decades, there has been a sharp increase in demand over the past few years as the mental health of first responders has come into greater focus nationwide. More than ever, first responder organizations are reaching out to psychologists for research, fitness for duty, pre-employment selection, intervention services, program development, organizational change, and many other services, making police psychology an exciting new frontier for Canadian practitioners.

The goal of this workshop is to provide some basic information about some of these key areas of practice so that psychologists can better judge their competencies to provide these services, discuss some of the core issues and resources on these topics, learn current best practices, and gain a view towards the future of this speciality in Canada.

Topic to be reviewed: Pre-employment selection, Fitness for Duty Evaluations, Officer-involved shooting and critical incidents and Safeguard Programs.

13:00 - 16:30

Acadia B (Ground Floor) Halifax Marriott Harbourfront Hotel

**Pre-Convention
Professional
Development (PD)
Workshops - Half Day /
Atelier de pré-congrès (demi-journée)**
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

44933 BEHAVIOURAL EVENTS AS THE UNIT OF ANALYSIS IN CASE FORMULATION: ANGER EPISODES AND CRIMINAL OFFENCES (# 1)

Raymond Chip Tafrate, Central Connecticut State University

09:00 - 12:30

Acadia B (Second Floor) Halifax Marriott Harbourfront Hotel

**Pre-Convention
Professional
Development (PD)
Workshops - Half Day /
Atelier de pré-congrès (demi-journée)**
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45898 KEY PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE INTERVIEWING (# 2)

Hugues Hervé, The Forensic Practice; Anton Schweighofer, The Forensic Practice; Susan Kim, The Forensic Practice

09:00 - 10:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

NACCJPC Invited**Speaker**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**48248 PSYCHOLOGISTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
- WHAT MORE COULD WE DO?***Richard Schneider*, Judge - Ontario Court Justice

Courts and tribunals rely upon expert evidence in order to determine several psycho-legal issues. From the two primary issues – Fitness to Stand Trial and Criminal Responsibility – to voluntariness of statements, suitability for judicial interim release, dangerous offender designation, dispositions (s.672.54), and sentencing, psychologists can be of tremendous assistance to the courts. Yet, in Canada, psychologists tend to keep a pretty low profile. The roles currently played by psychologists are discussed along with how their roles might be expanded.

10:00 - 11:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**46068 INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT IN A HIGH RISK
SAMPLE OF MEN UNDERGOING THREAT ASSESSMENT***N. Zoe Hilton*, University of Toronto and Waypoint Research Institute

Background: Evidence has accumulated that specialized risk assessment tools can predict intimate partner violence (IPV) recidivism, with moderate effect sizes on average (e.g., Helmus & Bourgon, 2011; Messing & Thaller, 2013). IPV represents a substantial minority of all cases reported to police and a majority of those referred for more indepth threat assessment (Ennis, Hargreaves, & Gulayets, 2015). The utility of IPV risk assessment tools for the relatively high risk cases that may be referred for threat assessment has not previously been investigated. Method: The present symposium will examine the ability of three different IPV risk assessment approaches to discriminate between violent recidivists and nonrecidivists in samples of men referred for threat assessment in one law enforcement service in Alberta, Canada. The first presentation examines an actuarial instrument, the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA; Hilton et al., 2004; Hilton, Harris, & Rice, 2010), and confirms that the threat assessment sample is high risk compared with the ODARA construction sample taken from routine police occurrence reports. The second and third presentations both examine structured professional judgement (SPJ) guides, the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment – Version 3 (SARA-V3; Kropp & Hart, 2015) and the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER; Kropp, Hart, & Belfrage, 2005). Results: All three studies report small or null effects for the prediction of general violence recidivism, with greater predictive accuracy for items reflecting “past” than “recent” events. Conclusions/Impact: We will discuss practical implications of restricted ranges of risk in threat assessment cases.

#1 THE ONTARIO DOMESTIC ASSAULT RISK ASSESSMENT: PREDICTING VIOLENT RECIDIVISM AMONG HIGH-RISK INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE OFFENDERS 46084*Lynden Perrault*, Carleton University; *N. Zoe Hilton*, University of Toronto and Waypoint Research Institute; *Anna Pham*, Carleton University

Background: Risk assessment is an important and necessary step in managing and treating offenders. The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA; Hilton et al., 2004; Hilton et al., 2010), a prominent risk assessment measure for intimate partner violence (IPV), has been shown to predict both IPV and general violence recidivism with medium-to-large effect sizes. Despite this evidence, no research has examined how well the ODARA predicts in predominantly high-risk samples. Methods: There were two aims of the current study. The first was to provide evidence for the high-risk nature of a sample of 152 IPV offenders obtained from a specialized law enforcement agency that received referrals to assess cases perceived by police officers to be high-risk. The second was to test the predictive utility of the ODARA for general violent recidivism within this sample. All cases involved instances of male-to-female IPV and were retrospectively coded by research assistants from assessment case files. Results: A *t*-test comparing this sample to a sample obtained from routine law enforcement confirmed that this sample was higher-risk. A subsequent Area Under the Curve analysis indicated that the ODARA did not significantly predict general violence recidivism. Conclusions/Impact: The results suggest that the ODARA does not predict general violent recidivism within high-risk samples of IPV offenders. Further research is needed to identify variables that law enforcement can use to increase the ODARA's predictive accuracy among higher-risk offenders. Contribution to society: This study is one of the first steps towards optimizing risk assessment measures for high-risk IPV populations.

10:00 - 11:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#2 EVALUATING THE PREDICTIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SPOUSAL ASSAULT RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDE - VERSION 3 46091*Alicia LaPierre*, Carleton University; *Sandy Jung*, MacEwan University; *Anna Pham*, Carleton University

Background: Version 2 of the SARA has been demonstrated to be effective for guiding the police response to intimate partner violence (IPV; Nicholls et al., 2013). However, the SARA Version 3, which introduced coding each item using “past” (i.e., prior to the last year) and “present” (i.e., within the last year) temporality, currently has no published empirical validation. We examined the predictive validity of the ‘past’ and ‘recent’ items of the SARA-V3, as quantified scales. Methods: Archival data was collected on 175 male-to-female IPV offenders who were referred for threat assessment between 2010 and 2015 and released by the end of the follow-up period (i.e., up to seven years) and had violent recidivism data available. Results: Area Under the Curve analyses were conducted to examine the discriminative predictive validity of each quantified scale. Results suggest that the ‘past’ quantified scale, but not the ‘recent’ quantified scale, was useful for predicting general violent recidivism, though with only a small effect size. Conclusions/Impact: These preliminary results seem to suggest that the temporal distinction of the items introduced in the SARA-V3 may need to be revised pending more empirical evidence. Contribution to society: Police agencies are increasingly being trained to use the SARA-V3 in their response to IPV. This study serves as the first to evaluate the effectiveness of SARA-V3 and contributes to informing effective police response to cases of intimate partner violence.

#3 ACCURACY OF THE B-SAFER TO ASSESS RISK WITH HIGH RISK INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATORS 46094*Sandy Jung*, MacEwan University; *Anna Pham*, Carleton University; *Liam Ennis*, University of Alberta

Background: The Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER; Kropp, Hart, & Belfrage, 2005) has received attention as a brief structured professional judgment measure constructed for use by police, which is purported to predict intimate partner violence (IPV) risk. The B-SAFER includes 15 items which are rated in terms of their occurrence in the past (i.e., > 4 weeks prior to the assessment) and more recently (i.e., during the 4 weeks prior to the assessment). The items fall into three subscales: perpetrator risk factors, psychosocial adjustment, and victim vulnerabilities. The current study examines the predictive accuracy of the B-SAFER with a Canadian high risk sample of intimate partner violence offenders referred for assessment to a provincial police agency for threat and risk assessment. Methods: Totals and subscale totals were calculated and predictive validity in the form of discrimination was examined. Results: We found that total scores using past items, and particularly psychosocial adjustment subscales, were predictive of any and violent recidivism. Only the perpetrator risk factors subscale using past items predicted IPV recidivism. Conclusions/Impact: Implications for police services using the B-SAFER will be discussed. Contribution to society: Evaluating the propensity for intimate partner violence among offenders is a salient contribution of psychological science to the protection of society. The empirical examination of psychological risk assessment tools is needed to ensure such practices are evidence-based.

10:00 - 11:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45484 USING DYNAMIC RISK ASSESSMENT TO IMPROVE CORRECTIONAL DECISIONS*Ralph Serin*, Carleton University; *Ralph Serin*, Carleton University

Increasingly the field is embracing the utility of dynamic risk measures that provide time dependent appraisals of risk for application in both case planning and risk management. Using a standard measure of dynamic risk (Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry; DRAOR; Serin, 2007) with three independent and large samples from two correctional jurisdictions (New Zealand and United States), this symposium examines the integration of static and dynamic risk, the merits of risk re-assessment or change information, and its application to high risk offenders in terms of offender outcome.

10:00 - 11:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#1 INTEGRATING RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS TO INFORM CASE PLANNING AND RISK MANAGEMENT DECISIONS. 45485

Nick Chadwick, Carleton University; Kate Pardoel, Carleton University; Thea Froehlich, Carleton University; Ralph Serin, Carleton University

A growing body of evidence is suggesting that accounting for risk factors that have the ability to change (i.e., dynamic risk factors), while also considering an individual's strength factors, can lead to improvements in the ability to predict client outcome. Attention is now being directed toward strategies that aim to enhance the clarity and accuracy of risk assessment information that includes the systematic incorporation of this real-time, changing, data to modify risk estimates. Utilizing a sample of 8,000 probationers and parolees, indices of static (Iowa Violent and Victimization Instrument), dynamic risk (Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry; DRAOR) and protective factors (DRAOR) will be integrated with two different prediction models to examine their relative contribution to case management decisions. Given that dynamic measures provide time-specific indices of risk, these models will examine the advantages of developing an operationally straightforward approach to combining information derived from re-assessing risk, above and beyond a validated static risk instrument. Results will inform the development of suggested concrete case management modifications (e.g., intensity of services and supervision required) according to observed changes in risk. It is argued that incorporating this information has the potential to improve the accuracy and consistency in decisions made throughout the duration of a community sentence.

#2 PREDICTING DRAOR SCORES AND RE-ENTRY RECIDIVISM FROM PRISON-BASED STATIC AND DYNAMIC SCALES AND PRISONER SELF-REPORT. 45486

Devon Polaschek, School of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences & Institute of Security and Crime Science; Julia Yesberg, Department of Security and Crime Science, Faculty of Engineering Science, University College London

Risk assessment performs essential functions in the criminal justice system: one is predicting community outcomes from data collected in prison. Prisoners are often very optimistic about their prospects of avoiding reconviction on release, when measures from other perspectives may suggest their future desistance is less certain. We compared static and dynamic risk assessment scales (the RoC*RoI, and the Violence Risk Scale[VRS]) with estimates of their current risk factors made by the offenders themselves just prior to release, in predicting recidivism. We also examined patterns of DRAOR scores in the community (initial scores and change scores over the first three months), considering whether they mediated relationships between prison-based risk scores and recidivism. The sample is approximately 300 high risk violent offenders who were released on parole, half after intensive treatment. The results will contribute to (a) research on the VRS as a predictor of recidivism, (b) the somewhat novel issue of whether offenders can make predictive judgements about their own risk, (c) knowledge about the relationship of risk ratings from prison and risk change in the community. The results will be informative for psychologists, the parole board and probation officers in regard to what should be made of prisoners' assessments of their own risk (e.g., at parole board hearings), and to what extent different types of risk assessments (based on criminal history, static and dynamic risk factors for violence) signal patterns of desistance (or otherwise) during community re-entry.

#3 CHANGE MATTERS, BUT DOES IT _REALLY_MATTER? THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRAOR CHANGE AND IMMINENT RECIDIVISM. 45493

Simon Davies, School of Psychology, Victoria University of Wellington; Caleb Lloyd, Swinburne University of Technology; Devon Polaschek, University of Waikato

Change in dynamic risk and protective factors should be associated with change in the likelihood of recidivism. This idea is central to the RNR model of correctional intervention, which states that these dynamic variables should be targeted to reduce the likelihood of recidivism. If an individual reduces their risk factors and increases their protective factors, the likelihood of that individual reoffending should decrease. Thus, change should matter at the intra-individual level, but should it also matter at the inter-individual level? Does change in dynamic risk and protective factors make some individuals more likely to reoffend than other individuals who otherwise present with the same current level of risk? In this talk, we present a method for testing the impact of change on recidivism, both at the intra- and inter-individual level. This method was tested using a large dataset of dynamic risk and protective factor scores obtained from a sample of men on parole in New Zealand (n = 966 parolees) who were regularly assessed on the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR, Serin, Mailloux, & Wilson, 2012). Results suggested change does matter, but primarily because change scores provide a measure of current or proximal risk. The implications of these findings for community supervision and the theoretical concepts of dynamic risk and protective factors will be discussed.

10:00 - 11:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**46002 MENTAL WELLNESS AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES: ROLE
OF WORK-RELATED STRESSORS, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND COPING STRATEGIES***Donaldo Canales, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*

The current symposium presents findings from an ongoing and collaborative program of research with two municipal police agencies in New Brunswick, Canada, aimed at exploring the impact of work-related stressors, social support, and coping strategies on various mental health domains. In early 2018, surveys assessing these constructs were administered to these police agencies, resulting in a sample of 119 law enforcement employees. The first talk will explore the degree to which social supports and coping strategies predict a number of mental health symptoms among civilian and police employees. The second talk will investigate the similarities and differences between civilian law enforcement employees and police officers with respect to the nature of their stress experiences, coping resources, and self-reported mental health difficulties. The final presentation narrows in on police officers only, and examines how adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies may reduce or exacerbate the adverse effects of traumatic stress. Collectively, this symposium will highlight how social support, cognitive-emotional coping strategies, and occupational stressors impact the mental wellness of law enforcement employees in New Brunswick. The discussions for these three presentations will focus on possible prevention and intervention approaches that can be implemented within police organizations to promote mental wellness in its employees. Lastly, this topic has novel aspects with respect to the inclusion of less well examined coping strategies (e.g., positive reframing, self-blame) and civilian employees (i.e., dispatch operators, administrative staff, victim service professionals), who are often overlooked in this type of research.

**#1 THE VALUE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND COPING STRATEGIES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
PERSONNEL 46041***Brianna Boyle, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Jenna Meagher, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*

Police officers and law enforcement personnel are identified as engaging in a high-risk occupation where exposure to multiple traumas throughout the span of their careers is expected. Thus, these individuals are at risk of developing a variety of psychological difficulties. The purpose of this study was to identify and determine the extent to which social support and coping strategies predict mental wellness in a sample of law enforcement employees. A sample of 119 police officers and civilian employees ($M_{age} = 41.74$, $SD = 9.56$, 57.1% male) from two municipal police forces completed self-report measures of social support, coping strategies, and mental health symptoms. Results suggest that participants identified their spouse/romantic partner, coworkers, and friends as the most common and helpful sources of social support. Although participants generally endorsed average levels of coping strategies and social support, 8.4% to 46.2% of the sample were flagged as warranting subsequent evaluation for clinical diagnosis of depression, anxiety, anger, or suicidal ideation. A series of hierarchical regression analyses identified lower social support as a significant predictor of positive flag status. Specific maladaptive coping strategies, such as catastrophization, added significant unique prediction beyond social support to prediction of being flagged. Implications of these results will be discussed with regard to how the use of social support and emotional and cognitive coping strategies can better enhance mental wellbeing among law enforcement personnel.

10:00 - 11:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#2 COMPARISONS OF CIVILIAN AND POLICE OFFICER STRESSORS, COPING, AND MENTAL WELLNESS 46045

Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Laurett Nwaonumah, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Caroline Brunelle, University of New Brunswick-Saint John

Most research on mental wellness within policing organizations focuses on police officers, but civilian staff are also exposed to potentially traumatic content in their duties within these organizations. The goal of the current study was to assess the nature of stressors experienced by civilian law enforcement employees (dispatch and administrative staff) in comparison to their police counterparts, as well as in their capacity to cope with stress and its impact on mental wellness. A sample of 119 law enforcement employees (M age = 41.74 years, SD = 9.5; 42.9% female) completed self-report measures of coping (Cognitive-Emotional Regulation Questionnaire), occupational stressors (Occupational Stress Inventory-Revised) and an author designed inventory of stress types), and mental wellness (DSM-5 Cross Cutting measure and Post-traumatic Stress Checklist-5) via an online survey administered to two neighbouring municipal police forces. Overall, police officers endorsed experiencing a higher volume of work-related stressors and greater stress from their physical work environment than civilian employees, but these two groups were similar in the frequency of personal stressors in their lifespan and in the past 2 years. Multivariate analyses of variance indicated that use of adaptive and maladaptive coping strategies did not significantly vary as a function of job role (civilian or police officer). Only mild variations in mental wellness were found with regard to more sleep problems among civilians. In summary, despite variations in work-related stressors, both civilian and police employees possess similar coping resources and mental wellness. Thus, organizational wellness initiatives should target all law enforcement employees.

#3 PTSD SYMPTOMS AND COGNITIVE COPING STRATEGIES AMONG POLICE OFFICERS 46053

Donaldo Canales, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Laurett Nwaonumah, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Caroline Brunelle, University of New Brunswick-Saint John

Previous meta-analytic research estimates the rate of PTSD among police officers to be 4.7% (Berger et al., 2012). Many factors may contribute to the development of PTSD symptoms, such as the severity and frequency of traumatic events (Hartley et al., 2013). However, limited research has investigated the impact of cognitive coping strategies in mitigating or exacerbating the adverse effects of traumatic stress among police officers. The current study sought to investigate the effects of adaptive and maladaptive cognitive coping patterns on self-reported PTSD symptoms. Police officers (N = 87; M age = 41.72, SD = 9.64; 73.9% male) from two municipal police forces completed self-report measures of PTSD symptoms and coping strategies. The nine subscales of the coping measure were combined into adaptive and maladaptive coping subscales. PTSD symptoms were regressed onto the two coping scales, controlling for gender and an author developed index of work stressor volume. The final model was significant, $F(4, 82) = 27.31, p < .001$, accounting for 55% variance. Consistent with theory and research, more maladaptive coping ($\beta = .64, p < .001$) and less adaptive coping ($\beta = -.26, p = .001$) were significant predictors of greater PTSD symptoms ($\Delta R^2 = .41, p < .001$) beyond gender (female; $\beta = .17, p = .024$) and work stressor volume ($\beta = .28, p < .001$). Implications from these findings may inform police selection, as well as prevention and intervention efforts to minimize the severity of PTSD symptoms among police officers.

10:00 - 11:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium
4th NACCCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45522 ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION: WHO IS IN, IS IT HARMFUL, AND IS IT EFFECTIVE?

Daryl Kroner, Southern Illinois University; Paul Gendreau, University of New Brunswick

The use of segregation as a management tool has come under increased scrutiny. The purpose of this symposium is to review who is placed in segregation, the effects of this placement on inmate behavioral health functioning, and the effectiveness of segregation as an intervention for reducing harmful behaviors. The first presentation reports results of a study demonstrating that bias (e.g., race, mental illness) exists in who receives disciplinary infractions, which is reflected in what appears to be bias in segregation placement. The second presentation examines the impact of segregation on inmate mental health functioning and concludes that inmates who experience segregation, as a class or group, do not experience a lasting deterioration in mental health functioning. The final presentation examines the impact of segregation on subsequent behavior and concludes that the use of segregation does produce a criminogenic effect with regard to post-release recidivism. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

10:00 - 11:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#1 PREDICTORS OF DISCIPLINARY INFRACTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT SEGREGATION IN PRISONS 45526*Robert Morgan*, Texas Tech University; *Briann Olafsson*, Texas Tech University; *Faith Scanlon*, Texas Tech University

In order to reduce the current over-use of disciplinary segregation, it is important to investigate who is in segregation and why inmates are being placed in segregation. Using the National Archives of Criminal Justice Database, this paper examines the predictive relationships of demographics, mental health status, and components of the “central eight” risk factors on disciplinary infractions and administrative segregation placement. Results were analyzed using a sample of 14,449 males and females from 282 state facilities. Preliminary analyses suggest based on these predictor variables, bias (e.g., race, mental illness) exists in who receives disciplinary infractions, which is reflected in what appears to be bias in segregation placement. These results are compared with previous work and have implications for prevention and intervention; appropriate assessment of risk is also discussed.

#2 IS SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AN EFFECTIVE PUNISHER OF PRISON MISCONDUCT? THEORY AND META-ANALYSIS 45529*Ryan Labrecque*, Portland State University; *Paul Gendreau*, University of New Brunswick

Prison officials sometimes justify the use of solitary confinement (SC) on the premise that it makes institutions and communities safer. The logic behind this argument is that SC is such a painful experience that inmates will rationally conclude they must change their behavior in the future to avoid returning to the setting. In this paper, we examine two theoretical models—deterrence and psychological punishment—that potentially lend support to the view that SC might improve inmates adjustment to prison life (i.e., less misconducts) and may have long-term effects (i.e., less post-release recidivism). To assess the utility of these two theoretical models, a quantitative synthesis of the empirical literature was conducted to determine the impact of SC on the two outcomes noted above. Seventeen studies were located which generated 21 effect sizes (ESs), of which 4 focused on prison misconducts and 17 recidivism. The results indicated there was a criminogenic effect of SC on post-release recidivism ($n = 1,536,361$, $r = .08$, 95% CI = .06 to .10), however, when these studies were compared based on the quality of the research design, the higher quality studies revealed a much lower ES ($n = 3,587$, $r = .02$, 95% CI = -.04 to .07). The findings for the misconduct outcomes was $r = .02$ ($n = 12,308$, 95% CI = -.01 to .04). We discuss these results in relation to deterrence and punishment theories.

11:00 - 12:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**45356 RESPONSIVITY, NO LONGER THE FORGOTTEN R: SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES BY GENDER, IPV TREATMENT, AND PROBATION SUPERVISION.***Brandon Sparks*, University of Saskatchewan

Since its introduction in 1990 by Andrews Bonta and Hoge, the risk-needs-responsivity model (RNR) has offered a major paradigm from which to conceptualize assessment and intervention work with offenders. For the next twenty years, a great amount of research and clinical effort was devoted to the risk and need prongs of the RNR model, such that responsivity was frequently described as the “forgotten or neglected R” (Kennedy, 2000 ; Bourgon & Bonta 2014; Cohen & Whetzel, 2014). However, the current decade has witnessed the emergence of responsivity, particularly specific responsivity, as an equally important dimension in offender rehabilitation. This symposium explores three different aspects of specific responsivity; offender demographics, in this case gender, which is reviewed meta-analytically; offender personality and motivational characteristics in a particular kind of intervention, domestic violence treatment; and in the probation officer-client interaction, where this important diad is found in countless probation offices around the world. Although the context, clientele and research methodology vary in each study, different kinds of specific responsivity emerge as important factors for successful intervention. These studies reflect the richness, utility, and diversity of the specific responsivity concept in the treatment, programming, and supervision of offenders in custody and in the community. Each of these studies also has implications for training and education of correctional staff and service providers and for correctional managers to improve the effectiveness of their organizations.

11:00 - 12:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#1 THE DYNAMICS OF RESPONSIVITY IN IPV GROUP TREATMENT: CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR EFFECTIVENESS AND REDUCED RECIDIVISM 45412*Chantal Schafers*, University of Saskatchewan; *J. Stephen Wormith*, University of Saskatchewan

Offender rehabilitation is more effective when treatment is delivered in a manner that considers specific responsivity factors (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). Similarly, certain theories of change (e.g., Burrowes & Needs, 2009; Ward et al., 2004) highlight the interaction between client-specific and external factors that influence rehabilitation. Presently, the dynamics of specific responsivity within the context of IPV group intervention warrant further investigation. The current study included a sample of 88 male participants enrolled in an IPV group program at a forensic outpatient clinic. Dynamic specific responsivity factors (e.g., motivation, self-efficacy) and treatment process variables (e.g., therapeutic alliance, treatment satisfaction) were measured using self-report questionnaires at different timepoints. Risk was measured using the SARA-V3 and recidivism was measured using a provincial court database with a mean follow-up of 15.4 months. ANOVAs and *t*-tests examined the dynamic nature of specific responsivity factors and in-group treatment processes. Correlations, semipartial correlations, and multiple regressions were also used to explore how these factors related to post-treatment outcomes. Many of these variables were interrelated and dynamic in nature, and different patterns of change were associated with different outcomes. For example, outcomes differed between participants who reported increases in the therapeutic alliance in the first versus the latter half of the program. The findings carry implications for how service providers may tailor treatment to the often-changing expression of specific responsivity factors and participant responses to group interventions. The manner in which self-report information may guide interventions to effectively adhere to the responsivity principle is discussed.

#2 A META-ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT FOR ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS: GENDER-RESPONSIVE VS. GENDER-NEUTRAL INTERVENTIONS 45495*Kelsey Brown*, University of Saskatchewan; *J. Stephen Wormith*, University of Saskatchewan

In recent years, the number of female offenders being sentenced to correctional supervision has increased considerably, highlighting a need to improve support for criminalized women (Statistics Canada, 2014). Research demonstrates that female offenders experience gendered pathways to crime, as well as issues upon release into the community. Though studies examining the effectiveness of correctional treatment for female offenders are becoming more frequent, there continues to be debate about whether gender-neutral or gender-responsive interventions are more successful. Recent research has produced mixed results and has been subject to methodological issues (Gobeil, 2016). The current study used a meta-analytic approach to examine the effectiveness of gender-responsive interventions for adult female offenders. Outcome measures included recidivism, mental health symptoms, substance use and other barriers to reintegration. In total, 21 studies were included which demonstrated 103 unique effect sizes for analysis. Results indicated better outcomes (i.e. lower rates of recidivism, and/or fewer mental health symptoms and barriers to reintegration) for women who participated in gender-responsive interventions. Participation in gender-responsive interventions was associated with 23% to 35% greater odds of improved outcomes. Moderator variables such as outcome and treatment intervention also produced significant results. The results of the current study provide some evidence that gender-responsive treatments may be more beneficial than traditional approaches for female offenders. The findings carry implications tied to the Responsivity factor of the Risk-Need-Responsivity model. Participation in interventions that are tailored to gendered experiences may improve reintegration experiences for criminalized women and allow them to overcome the challenges of community reintegration.

11:00 - 12:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 AN EXAMINATION OF THE DYADIC RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION 45703*Kayla Truswell*, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

Given the emphasis on the relationship between probation officers (POs) and probationers in community supervision (Bourgon, Bonta, Rugge, Scott, & Yessine, 2009), the present study provided an examination of this working alliance. Further, as per the specific responsivity principle of the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model (Andrews & Bonta, 2010), individual characteristics were examined to inform which factors may need to be considered when tailoring supervision approaches. Research objectives included an examination of PO care and control supervisory orientations, the relationship between individual PO and probationer characteristics and the alliance, a comparison between PO and probationer assessments of the alliance, and the impact of interactions between PO and probationer characteristics on the alliance. Participants included 100 probationers and 27 POs who completed a variety of measures including the Dual-role Relationship Inventory, Revised (DRI-R) and the Working Alliance Inventory – Short, Revised. Probationer criminal attitudes were negatively related to PO- and probationer-rated alliance measures. Probationer self-reported psychopathy scores were negatively related to probationer alliance ratings, while probationer's motivation to change was positively related to PO alliance ratings. Results from hierarchical linear modelling analyses indicated the alliance was largely dyadic in nature. A number of significant interactions were found between PO and probationer variables. Results are discussed in the context of a model of specific responsivity. Findings suggest that the reciprocal influence of each individual should be considered with respect to the development of a positive working alliance and that supervision approaches should be tailored to the individual probationer.

11:00 - 12:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45149 STRENGTHS MATTER: THE ROLE OF STRENGTHS, SEX AND AGE IN RISK ASSESSMENT WITHIN JUSTICE-SETTINGS***Shelley Brown*, Carleton University

Corrections is steadily moving toward a truly gender-informed and strength-based approach to assessment and intervention. In this vein, our symposium highlights gender-informed and strength-based research conducted in the context of adolescent and adult risk assessment. The first presentation describes the results of a psychometric evaluation of the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for Violence Risk – Youth Version (SAPROF-YV, de Vries Robbé et al., 2015) in a sample of 305 justice-involved youth (58% male) from central Canada. The second presentation explores whether or not age and gender moderate the predictive validity of the familial domain (risk and protective) and peer domain (risk and protective) of the Youth Assessment Screening Inventory (YASI; Orbis Partners, 2000) in a sample of 2,670 justice-involved youth (ages 7 to 18) from the Midwestern United States. The final study examines the potential buffering impact of strength factors on recidivism in a sample of 16,611 men and 3,897 women (under community supervision in Western Canada) using the Service Planning Instrument (SPIn; Orbis Partners, 2003). Collectively, our results illustrate that irrespective of sex, strengths are inversely related to criminal reoffending for justice-involved youth and adults. Further, strengths exert the greatest influence among lower risk rather than higher risk cases, a finding that replicates in both sexes. Thus, strengths should play an active role in guiding case management decisions, particularly among lower risk cases. Researchers should examine when (if) strengths can exert a buffering effect among higher risk cases commensurate with that observed for lower risk cases.

11:00 - 12:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#1 THE ROLE OF STRENGTHS IN RISK ASSESSMENT FOR A MIXED-GENDER SAMPLE OF JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH 45998

Sonia Finseth, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education/University of Toronto; *Michele Peterson-Badali*, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education/University of Toronto; *Tracey Skilling*, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health & University of Toronto; *Shelley Brown*, Carleton University

The Structured Assessment of Protective Factors for Violence Risk – Youth Version (SAPROF-YV) is a relatively new tool developed to aid in the assessment of strengths among justice-involved youth. Little is known about the utility of this measure; therefore, a retrospective file-based study design was employed with a sample of 305 justice-involved youth (58% male) to investigate its psychometric properties. The four-subscale structure of the tool (as proposed by its authors) was not supported. An exploratory factor analysis suggested the elimination of four items and there was good evidence for the reliability and validity of the emerging one-factor solution. The SAPROF-YV total score inversely predicted reoffending in the subsequent 3-year period following assessment (area under the curve = .66, $p < .001$). However, strength factors did not provide incremental validity over YLS/CMI risk factors. Furthermore, there was no evidence for a buffering effect. Among male young offenders a significant moderation effect suggested that the influence of the SAPROF-YV strength score on reoffending was most prominent for low-risk youth as compared to high-risk youth. While the SAPROF-YV does show promise as a reliable and valid measurement tool for the assessment of strengths, the finding from this study do not strongly support the use of the SAPROF-YV to enhance current risk assessment procedures at this time. The relationship between strengths and recidivism is much less understood than the relationship between risk/criminogenic needs and reoffending and further research evaluating the utility of strength information is needed.

#2 PEERS AND FAMILY MATTER: THE ROLE OF AGE, SEX, AND STRENGTHS IN A YOUTH-JUSTICE SAMPLE 46006

Megan Wagstaff, Carleton University; *Shelley Brown*, Carleton University; *Dave Robinson*, Orbis Partners

Developmental life course theorists posit that age impacts which risk and protective factors dominate the onset of criminality. Family dynamics are hypothesized to exert a stronger role during childhood; peers are hypothesized to exert a stronger role during adolescence. These hypotheses have rarely been investigated nor has the moderating role of sex been explored. Youth Assessment Screening Inventory (YASI) results derived from 2,060 justice-involved youth (ages 7 to 17) from Milwaukee were analyzed using moderated regressions and AUC analyses to assess if the predictive magnitude of the YASI's familial and peer dynamic risk domains vary as a function of age and sex and if the YASI's familial and peer dynamic protective domains can buffer the impact of risk. Results revealed significant main effects for risk scores (familial and peer) and protective scores (familial and peer) in predicting recidivism over a 2-year fixed follow-up for both sexes, and across all ages. As hypothesized, familial risk exerted a greater impact on younger-aged youth, irrespective of sex. However, peer risk exerted a greater impact on younger aged-youth but only for males; for females, the impact was the same regardless of age. The familial protective domain exerted a stronger influence among lower rather than higher risk late-adolescent youth, for both sexes. This study illustrates that protective scores should augment risk scores and that female youth may be more vulnerable to peer influences regardless of age. Further, the presence of strong families may help to further reduce risk among lower risk youth, in both sexes.

11:00 - 12:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 STRENGTHS CAN REDUCE RECIDIVISM FOR LOWER RISK ADULT OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY, IRRESPECTIVE OF SEX 46011*Kayla Wanamaker, Carleton University; Shelley Brown, Carleton University; Dave Robinson, Orbis Partners*

Previous research suggests that strengths may mitigate an offender's risk to reoffend (Jones et al., 2015). Thus, this study examined the extent to which strengths influence the relationship between risk and recidivism for men and women, independently. Using logistic regression, assessment information from the Service Planning Instrument (SPIn; Orbis Partners, 2003) were analyzed for 16,611 men and 3,897 women offenders on community supervision from Western Canada. Results indicated significant main effects of risk and strength scores in predicting recidivism over a fixed, 3-year follow-up period for both sexes. A significant interaction between risk score and strength score was also found for both men and women, whereby the reduction in recidivism was greater in magnitude for the low risk offenders than for the high risk offenders. For example, 22.5% of low risk men with high strengths recidivated versus 29.7% of low risk men with low strengths—representing a 24.24% relative reduction in recidivism. In comparison, 43.0% of high risk men with high strengths recidivated versus 51.7% of high risk men with low strengths—representing a 16.8% relative reduction in recidivism. A similar pattern was observed for women. Results suggest that incorporating strengths into risk assessment improves the predictive accuracy for both genders. Findings support the use of strengths in risk assessment and case management to enhance rehabilitation efforts through a more holistic approach. Additional research is needed to explore how the relationship between risks and strengths may change over time, and whether there are differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders.

11:00 - 12:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

**44773 CRIME AND DESISTANCE COGNITIONS ACROSS COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION: PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM A MULTI-WAVE,
MULTI-THEORETICAL, MULTI-METHODS STUDY**
Caleb Lloyd, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology

Many theories of crime pinpoint offender decision-making as the immediate precursor to offending behavior, with general agreement across relevant disciplines (sociological criminology, behavioral economics, correctional psychology, etc.). However, various theories differentially focus on whether offenders (a) believe crime's rewards outweigh its costs, (b) perceive crime as a legitimate response to their circumstances, (c) are more strongly motivated by non-criminal opportunities when readily available, or (d) behave without considered thinking (impulsively or emotionally). Few studies have focused on integrating these theoretical perspectives using a research design that takes time (and the possibility of change) into account. This symposium introduces a longitudinal study supported by the U.S. National Institute of Justice and presents preliminary results examining the nature of offender cognitions measured three times during community supervision. The first paper discusses the theoretical background and rationale for measurement selection, introducing how various disciplines have conceptualized offender cognition. The first paper will also describe the study samples and methodological design. The second paper reports the findings from a qualitative study that utilized focus groups to inquire about self-perceived motivations to remain crime-free. The second paper also reports preliminary findings from a quantitative study examining the factor structure, inter-correlations, and growth across time among self-report questionnaires of cognition. Finally, the third paper reports findings that explore the concordance and/or discordance between offenders' self-reported cognitions and their supervision officers' observer-ratings of the same constructs. Together, these papers offer a multi-method examination of theoretically important, yet relatively under-studied cognitive mechanisms related to criminal action.

11:00 - 12:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#1 RATIONAL CHOICES, ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES, DESISTANCE MOTIVATIONS, EMOTION-DRIVEN THINKING? WHICH COGNITIONS (OR DO THEY ALL) MATTER? 45781

Caleb Lloyd, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology; Ralph Serin, Carleton University

Theorists from various perspectives attend to offender cognition, but this complex, multi-faceted construct remains under-studied in empirical research. Contemporary theories of crime aiming to be comprehensive (e.g., Andrews and Bonta's PIC-R, Farrington's ICAP, Simons and Burt's SST, Wikstrom's SAT) each suggest that background variables are ultimately mediated through the perceived costs and benefits of crime (the immediate proximal cause of criminal action). By contrast, desistance theories focus on perceived benefits of pursuing a non-criminal lifestyle as driving desistance from crime (e.g., Maruna, Paternoster and Bushway). Simultaneously, theorists have distinguished between deliberate versus unconsidered action, highlighting that impulsivity and emotionality likely moderate the cognition-behavior relationship. This paper presents various theoretical frameworks on offender cognition, comparing their overlap and contrasting their distinct hypotheses. Next, this paper introduces a multi-method, longitudinal study currently underway with preliminary findings now available. The methodological design is described, including the sample (adult male and female clients under community supervision in two districts in two U.S. states), and operationalization of the self-reported offender cognitions under investigation: cost/benefit expectancies for crime, cost/benefit expectancies for desistance, attitudes toward crime, self-efficacy for crime, agency for desistance, antisocial peer contact and attachment, impulsivity, and mood. In addition, for a subset of participants, supervision officers have simultaneously rated dynamic risk and protective factors from an observer perspective. The remaining papers in this symposium present preliminary empirical findings from this project, including results from a qualitative focus group and quantitative analyses designed to explore the nature and inter-relationships of crime and desistance cognitions.

#2 ANALYZING OFFENDER CRIME AND DESISTANCE COGNITIONS ACROSS TIME TO ADVANCE THE UNDERSTANDING OF DESISTANCE PROCESSES 45784

Cole Higley, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology; Jamie Ung, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology; Caleb Lloyd, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology

This paper examines the potential cognitive underpinnings of the process whereby offenders end criminal activity and extend new effort toward non-criminal life goals. Two studies are presented, using a mixed-methods approach. The first study utilized a qualitative focus group design. Sixteen individuals nominated by their community corrections supervision officers as successful probationers participated in focus group sessions at two agencies. Participants were asked to describe their self-aware thought processes when committing themselves to desistance. The quantitative analyses utilize longitudinal data collected from supervisees who volunteered to self-report cognitions in questionnaires at three points in time (baseline, three months, and six months later). At the time of this submission, the sample includes 320 individuals and 540 assessments. Data collection will end in mid-2019. For the first study, content analysis will be utilized and responses will be coded for observed themes to describe self-aware cognitions related to motivation for desistance. Themes will be discussed in terms of theory and construct concordance with questionnaires utilized in the second study of the project. For the second study, longitudinal data will be analysed using factor analysis, correlations, and structural equation modelling to understand (a) the factor structure and inter-relationships between cognitive components that are theoretically important for crime and desistance, and (b) the stability or change of mean scores across time (i.e., across the three waves of the longitudinal study). Conclusions will discuss how findings broadly inform an understanding of offender cognitions and the multiple theoretical perspectives that have previously been studied largely in isolation.

11:00 - 12:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#3 DO SUPERVISION OFFICER AND SUPERVISEE RATINGS OF THE SAME COGNITIVE CONSTRUCTS CORRESPOND? 45786

Ariel Stone, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology; Caleb Lloyd, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology

The design of this overall project was inspired by and seeks to build upon the few existing multi-wave studies in a community corrections context (specifically, Brown et al., 2009; Morgan et al., 2013; Zamble & Quinsey, 1997). Prior results have sometimes been inconclusive. For example, Brown and colleagues recommended less reliance on supervision officer ratings in favor of self-report methodologies, whereas Morgan and colleagues recommended less reliance on self-report measures in favor of official risk assessments. Generally, there has been little research validating measures of community-based dynamic risk factors (including crime and desistance cognitions) from either viewpoint. This paper presents findings from a sub-sample within the full project, defined as individuals ($n = 49$, at the time of submission) who volunteered for the self-report questionnaire component of the study whose supervision officers had also been trained to rate dynamic risk and protective factors using a structured assessment (the Dynamic Risk for Offender Re-entry; DRAOR). These supervision officers recorded client presentation in terms of investment in antisocial peers, impulsivity, antisocial attitudes, investment in desistance, and prosocial identity. This paper will present findings in terms of the correlations between scores derived from self-report measures and risk assessment scores in these same domains rated by supervision officers. Exploring the nature of concurrent validity in this manner will provide further understanding regarding the nature of overlap between internal beliefs and the ability for supervision officers to assess those beliefs through observation. Implications will be discussed in terms of the potential utility of each method.

11:00 - 12:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium

4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

44980 WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING: PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS AND THE MASK OF NORMALITY

Kristine Peace, MacEwan University

Societal understanding of psychopathy continues to reflect the mentality that psychopaths are “deviant deranged killers”, rather than the reality that many are wolves in sheep's clothing. The ability of those with psychopathic traits to blend in and function within society has implications for decision-making and victimization. Our understanding and interpretation of data involving psychopathy tends to focus on deviancy rather than normalcy. We propose that reframing the way we conceptualize psychopathy in terms of evaluating attempts to “fit in” helps to explain some discrepancies within previous studies and offers another approach for identification and research. Data presented in this symposium suggest that persons with psychopathic traits may attempt to don a “mask of normality” when completing empirical studies. These trends will be discussed across studies concerning emotional processing (generation and recognition), risk behaviours, and moral judgments. In the first presentation, we will discuss how emotion processing results tie into this mask via affective mimicry. In the second presentation, linkage will be made between psychopathic traits and risk expectancies. In the final presentation, we will demonstrate how those with psychopathic traits utilize cold empathy to gain the perspective of “normalcy” in relation to moral judgments. All presentations will address the point that psychopaths may be identifiable in the disconnect with what they think is “normal” versus the natural variations in responding among non-psychopathic groups. Further, commonalities in response styles across various task domains will be highlighted.

11:00 - 12:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#1 FAKING FACES: PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS AND AFFECTIVE MIMICRY 46126

Karolina Wieczorek, University of Calgary; *Jayne Stewart*, Carleton University; *Kristine Peace*, MacEwan University

Our understanding of the relationship between psychopathic traits and facial emotion remains tenuous. Scholars continue to debate whether those with psychopathic traits display enhanced or impaired abilities when it comes to generating and/or recognizing emotion. Both domains of exploration are important to evaluate to understand the way persons with psychopathic traits navigate their social worlds. In Study 1, undergraduate participants ($N = 121$) were assessed for psychopathic traits, randomly assigned into feigned or genuine emotion conditions, generated six emotional expressions (primary emotions), after which facial images were coded for action units (FACS). Those high in psychopathic traits engaged in more authentic and pronounced expressions of specific facial musculature movements with certain emotions (i.e., fear/disgust). In Study 2, we utilized the stimuli created in Study 1 to examine emotion recognition as a function of psychopathic traits (high/low). Participants ($N = 686$) were exposed to facial emotion sets that varied according to veracity (genuine/feigned) and emotion type (fear/sadness/anger/disgust). Psychopathic traits interacted with both veracity and emotion type. Those high in psychopathic traits were more accurate at identifying fake faces and more impaired at identifying real faces. Results from these studies will be discussed collectively in relation to affective mimicry and emotional regulation. The data from both studies suggests that those with psychopathic traits may produce more authentic looking facial expressions given their attention to mimicking the emotions of others, and that they may be more sensitive to identifying these mimicked versus genuine expressions, affording them an advantage in social interactions.

#2 FIFTY SHADES OF RISK: PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS AND RISK EXPECTANCIES 46163

Cassidy Wallis, University of British Columbia Okanagan; *Kristine Peace*, MacEwan University

The definition of criminal psychopathy encompasses risk-taking behaviour, which has led to a “psychopathy = risk-taking” expectancy. In non-criminal populations, our understanding of risky behaviours lacks clarity, including differences in manifestation across sex and psychopathic traits. This research was designed to evaluate risk across broad domains (relative to just criminal risk) as a function of sex and psychopathic trait levels. Participants ($N = 540$) were assessed for psychopathic traits, and completed measures evaluating risk-related attitudes/behaviours (domain-specific, driving, sexual behaviours, drug use). In general, both men and those with high psychopathic traits reported more overall risk, but it is unclear whether this effect was due to true differences or expectancies about how “risky” each group should appear. Differences in risk domains such as ethical and financial risk appeared more male-centric relative to being predicted by psychopathic traits. Further, risk scales that should have evidenced large differences in low versus high trait groups (i.e., drug abuse and alcohol/substance screens) did not, and elevated scores did not reach levels of statistical significance. The variability of scores within the high psychopathic trait groups suggests that elevations could be superfluous and reflect response expectations. If this is so, it ties into our argument that those high in psychopathic traits may evidence signs of attempting to conform their behaviour to an ideal of what they perceive is “normal” but may struggle with this when they fail to account for baseline levels of lower risk in their non-psychopathic counterparts.

#3 THE MASK OF MORALITY: PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS, EMPATHY, AND MORAL JUDGMENTS 46181

Kristine Peace, MacEwan University; *Christina Sander*, University of Calgary

Prototypical conceptualizations of the psychopath often revolve around a belief in the complete and utter lack of emotional capacity. As presented earlier in this symposium, recent data suggest that those high in psychopathic traits may have the ability to engage in affective mimicry. Further, additional research has suggested that psychopaths may *not* be completely void of emotion or morality, and may have the ability to utilize cold versus hot empathy. As a result, the present study was designed to investigate the interplay between psychopathic traits, cognitive (cold) and affective (hot) empathy, and moral decision-making. Participants ($N = 473$) completed measures of psychopathic traits, empathy scales, and were then exposed to twelve moral judgment scenarios that varied in the type of empathy elicited (hot/affective or cold/cognitive). Results indicated that participants high in psychopathic traits chose the “moral” judgment at rates comparable to low trait groups overall, and that they were *more* likely to make the “right” choice (the death of 1 versus 5) when the scenario involved hot relative to cold empathy (direct versus indirect harm, respectively). These data suggest that psychopaths over-endorse what appears to be the moral choice, while failing to consider how non-psychopaths would vary widely in such judgments. As such, they can ‘put themselves in one’s shoes’ without feeling the corresponding emotion. In a practical sense, this is a highly-advantageous skill for manipulation as it allows them to identify and “connect” with people, while not being side-tracked by emotional baggage.

13:00 - 14:00

Halifax Marriott Harbourfront, Nova Scotia Ballroom B-C-D (2nd Floor)

**48200 CPA Keynote /
Conférencier de la SCP**
General Psychology /
Psychologie générale

**PSYCHOLOGICALLY WISE INTERVENTIONS CAN SUPPORT BETTER
TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIPS AND REDUCE DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS
IN SCHOOL**

Gregory M. Walton, Stanford University

14:30 - 15:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

44857 UNDERSTANDING INCESTUOUS SEXUAL OFFENDING

Michael Seto, The Royal's Institute of Mental Health Research; Elisabeth Leroux, Carleton University

A large proportion of sexual offenses against children are committed by relatives such as older siblings or parents. Indeed, in their meta-analysis of international prevalence studies, Stoltenborgh et al. (2011) found that that 18% of girls and 8% of boys had been sexually abused by a parent or other primary caregiver (e.g., another relative).

In this symposium, we will present the latest results from a program of research to elucidate key factors underlying incestuous sexual offending. We conducted a large-scale online survey, meta-analysis, and a qualitative study to answer four questions about sibling incest: (1) What is the prevalence of sexual behaviours between siblings and what proportion can be considered coercive sibling incest? (survey); (2) how are siblings incest offenders different from youth that commit extrafamilial sexual offences? (meta-analysis); and (3) are there features of the family environments unique to youth who have sexually offended (qualitative interviews). Clinical and research implications of these studies will be discussed.

#1 THE PREVALENCE OF SIBLING INCEST IN A LARGE ONLINE SAMPLE OF ADULT MEN AND WOMEN 44858

Kelly Babchishin, Public Safety Canada; Michael Seto, The Royal's Institute of Mental Health Research

We present the results of an international online survey involving 1,003 adults participants (60% women) from 45 different countries (mostly the United States and Canada, combined 83%). Participants (average age 26, mean of 2 opposite-sex siblings) were recruited through online research sites, social media, and classified as; they had to be 18 years or older, able to understand the survey in English, and have at least one opposite-sex sibling. Sibling incest was reported in about 1 in 10 siblings and a range of behaviour was reported (from kissing to intercourse). We found that the rate of sibling incest increased as biological closeness reduced. Approximately half of sibling incest was categorized as coercive, as defined as the participant reporting use of force, an age difference of 5 or more years, or the participant describing the interaction as coercive. – Behavior directed towards female participants was more likely to be coercive than behavior directed towards male participants. A number of predictors of sibling incest was also identified. The theoretical and clinical implications for how we understand the onset mechanisms of this behavior will be discussed.

**#2 A META-ANALYSIS COMPARING ADOLESCENTS WHO HAVE SEXUALLY OFFENDED AGAINST
INTRAFAMILIAL VERSUS EXTRAFAMILIAL VICTIMS 44859**

Elisabeth Leroux, Carleton University

Adolescents who commit sexual offenses typically offend against related victims (intrafamilial victims) rather than unrelated victims (extrafamilial victims) - with approximately 1/3 to 2/3 of adolescents convicted of sexual offenses classified as incest offenders. Theoretical etiological models of sexual offending suggest there are unique factors that distinguish adolescents who offend against intrafamilial victims from those who offend against extrafamilial victims, however whether these groups are distinct has yet to be fulsomely tested in the literature. In this meta-analysis, we examined 26 unique non-overlapping samples comparing a total of 2,169 adolescents with intrafamilial victims to a total of 2,852 adolescents with extrafamilial victims. Eight of the included samples were published in the literature, with the remaining samples provided to us by 16 independent international research groups (raw datasets). As such, only 16% of all effect sizes calculated ($N=845$) were coded directly from published papers that specifically reported group comparisons of adolescents with intrafamilial or extrafamilial victims. Adolescents with intrafamilial victims scored significantly greater on variables reflecting family dysfunction (e.g., poor parental relationship), childhood maltreatment (e.g., sexual abuse), atypical sexual interests (e.g., sexual interest in children), and internalizing psychopathology (e.g., anxiety). Adolescents with extrafamilial victims scored significantly greater on one variable domain, antisocial tendencies (e.g., antisocial attitudes). Findings indicate that familial context plays an important role in intrafamilial sexual offending among adolescents. The theoretical implications for how we understand the onset mechanisms of this behavior, and clinical implications for how we address it in a treatment context will be discussed.

14:30 - 15:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 THE ROLE OF SEXUALIZED FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS IN THE ONSET OF SIBLING INCEST 44860*Jennifer Gould*, The Royal's Institute of Mental Health Research

It is theorized that poor sexual boundaries within the family context normalizes sexuality between siblings which in turn facilitates the onset of sibling incest. Few studies have directly examined this mechanism. Some evidence suggests that bed sharing, bathing together, family nudity, and being a victim of sexual abuse by a parent, increases the likelihood of sibling incest occurring. The current study builds on this limited evidence-base by presenting findings from a mixed-method study of adolescent males who had committed a sibling incest offense. Recruitment is ongoing, but 8 participants have completed the research protocol to date (expected $N=15$). Participants completed a survey and an in-depth semi-structured interview. The survey and the interview covered a range of variable domains, however only those relevant to the participants' sexual history and family environment were included in the current analyses. Descriptive statistics regarding the participants' sexual history (e.g., age of first pornography use) and abuse history will be conducted. A thematic analysis focused on the participants' family norms regarding sexuality and sexual education, and their sibling relationship will also be conducted. Presenting integrated quantitative and qualitative findings will provide a rich global understanding of how the participants' familial context influences their sexuality and sexual offending behavior. Preliminary findings already support a mechanism of sibling sexualization that is facilitated by poor sexual boundaries in the home and a lack of sexual education. Overall, the current study will add to existing theoretical models of sibling incest, and contribute to ongoing intervention and prevention efforts.

14:30 - 15:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**45535 MENTAL HEALTH IN THE CORRECTIONAL CONTEXT: NEEDS, ASSESSMENT AND CARE***Robert Morgan*, Texas Tech University; *Jennifer Eno Loudon*, The University of Texas at El Paso

Individuals with mental illness are over-represented in the criminal justice system such that efforts aimed at assessing needs and tailoring services to these needs are paramount. This presentation addresses the mental health needs, assessment and subsequent efforts at developing a care model for this difficult to treat population. The first presentation will present result of research that examines mental health needs of incarcerated indigenous people. The second presentation reviews the development and preliminary psychometric properties of a measure designed to assess the mental health and criminogenic needs of justice involved persons with mental illness. The final presentation introduces a model outlining societal differences in perceptions toward violence and mental illness and how these differential perceptions prevent an integrated model of care.

#1 TOWARD AN INTEGRATED MODEL OF VIOLENCE AND MENTAL HEALTH: PERCEPTIONS, ASSESSMENT, AND TREATMENT 45537*Daryl Kroner*, Southern Illinois University

The purpose of this presentation is to introduce a model of how our perceptions of violent risk and mental health differ from the data are examined, noting the ways that this difference prevents an integrated model. The model uses five basic levels of risk for how mental health variables differentially interact with violence. Results will be presented on intervention efforts integrating violence and mental health. Application to both individual clients and public policy will be discussed.

14:30 - 15:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#2 PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SERVICES MATCHING INSTRUMENT: AN INVESTIGATION OF RELIABILITY, VALIDITY, AND FACTOR STRUCTURE 45566*Briann Olafsson, Texas Tech University; Robert Morgan, Texas Tech University*

The Services Matching Instrument (SMI) was created to assess for the dual constructs of mental health functioning and criminogenic need in one concise measure with the intent of matching offender needs to services. Developmental studies including preliminary examination of the reliability of the SMI resulted in a 94 item measure with 8 subscales to include traumatic history, antisocial attitudes and associates, criminal history, negative affect, psychiatric symptomology, substance abuse, social networking, and social functioning. The purpose of this study is to examine the reliability and validity of the SMI, through analysis of the internal consistency, concurrent, convergent, and discriminant validity with data from over 500 incarcerated offenders. Additionally, measurement models will be compared to evaluate the factor structure of the SMI. Preliminary analyses of the reliability and validity of the SMI support the use of the measure within correctional populations (Olafsson, Morgan, & Kroner, 2018). It is hypothesized that the SMI will continue to demonstrate acceptable levels of reliability and concurrent, convergent, and discriminant validity when administered in conjunction with measures of both related and unrelated constructs.

#3 THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS AND SERVICES PROVIDED 45571*Jeremy Mills, Correctional Services of Canada*

Indigenous peoples are over-represented within the criminal justice system in general and this includes federal corrections. CSC has an explicit mandate to assist in the rehabilitation and mental health needs of indigenous offenders. This study is a part of a larger quality improvement evaluation of mental health interventions. Offenders underwent a brief clinical interview prior to release to determine if there were outstanding mental health needs that could be addressed prior to or following release. Of the 222 who participated, 169 had mental health symptoms assessed both at intake and at release. 18.8% of the participants were of indigenous decent. The results show that indigenous offenders report more mental health symptoms both at intake and at release when compared with non-indigenous offenders though not uniformly significant. Within our study indigenous offenders also received more mental health contacts and more psychiatry intervention than their non-indigenous counterparts. This was not due to length of sentence as in this sample there was not a statistically meaningful difference of incarceration length. Our evidence suggests that the services aligned with the presence of mental health symptoms.

14:30 - 15:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium

4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

45452 SYMPOSIUM: APPLYING THE FIVE-LEVEL RISK COMMUNICATION SYSTEM TO THREE NEW RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS*Devon Polaschek, University of Waikato | Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato; R Hanson, Department of Psychology, Carleton University*

Risk and needs assessments rightly take a central role in the management of offenders in correctional systems, leading to a plethora of measurement instruments, along with diverse ways of labelling the resulting risk scores or judgements. Last year, in conjunction with the United States Council of State Government Justice Center, Hanson and colleagues released a white paper that proposed a five-level risk and needs system with each level anchored by a specified range of reconviction base-rates, and an associated number of criminogenic needs, expected response to interventions and prognosis. The proposed system is intended to improve the alignment of instruments around a common meaning for risk labels (e.g., high risk). In this symposium, we report research investigating the five-level system with three novel risk instruments and contexts: the ASRS-R with New Zealand sexual offenders, the DRAOR with New Zealand offenders on community sentences, and finally, the VRAG-R with violent offenders.

14:30 - 15:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#1 CRMSO: IMPROVING THE COMMUNICATION OF RISK FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS IN NEW ZEALAND 45645*Lucy Moore*, University of Waikato | Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato; *Randolph Grace*, University of Canterbury

The aim of this study was to investigate whether applying the five levels of risk proposed by Hanson et. al. (2017) could improve the current communication of risk for sexual offenders in New Zealand; based on the 4 categories of risk derived from a local instrument, the ASRS-R, and using a cohort of all sexual offenders released from prison in New Zealand between 1992 and 2002 ($n = 5895$), with an average follow-up time of 18 years. The CRMSO (prior sex offences, prior non-contact offences, prior male victim aged 12-15, and an age weight item) demonstrated comparable ROC AUCs of .712, .686, and .690 for 5-year, 10-year, and total follow-up sexual recidivism, respectively, on a validation sample of 2,955 offenders. The associated 5 risk levels, modelled off the guidelines proposed by Hanson et. al. (2017) for the Static-99R and Static-2002R, were able to communicate greater predictive information about the relative risk of sexual offenders than the currently utilised ASRS-R, with 47.8% of the 'well above average' group sexually reoffending overall, compared to 36.3% of the 'high risk' ASRS-R group. Additionally, the 'very low-risk' group of offenders exhibited a total sexual recidivism rate of 4%, with only 1.9% sexually reoffending within 5 years. There were meaningful differences between both the recidivism rates and survival rates of the five levels. We recommend that the five-level model be utilised to communicate the risk of sexual offenders more effectively to decision-makers, and allow for more accurate application of treatment and community supervision resources.

#2 THE FIVE-LEVEL RISK AND NEEDS FRAMEWORK AND VIOLENT RECIDIVISM: APPLYING THE FRAMEWORK TO THE VRAG-R 45647*Simon Davies*, Victoria University of Wellington; *L Helmus*, Simon Fraser University

The United States Council of State Government Justice Center's five-level risk and needs framework (Hanson, Bourgon, et al., 2017) was developed to improve the communication of risk-related information. One advantage of that framework is that it provides estimates of the likelihood of recidivism *and* information about the correctional response most likely to be effective with individuals in each category. Therefore, the framework presents as a valuable tool for practitioners and other decision makers working in the criminal justice system. Thus far though, the framework has been applied primarily to risk assessment tools designed to predict the likelihood of sexual recidivism. Tools designed to predict violent recidivism, such as the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide – Revised (VRAG-R; Rice, Harris, & Lang, 2013), have not yet been applied to the framework. In this talk, we will present a series of analyses showing how the five-level framework was applied to scores and risk bins on the VRAG-R. In particular, we highlight the other risk communication metrics—absolute recidivism estimates and risk ratios—that needed to be calculated before the five-level framework could be applied. The differences and similarities in applying the framework to violent rather than sexual recidivism will also be discussed. The talk will conclude with discussion of how the framework can enhance existing practice with violent offenders.

#3 COMBINING STATIC, STABLE, ACUTE, AND PROTECTIVE RATINGS INTO RISK ESTIMATES WITHIN THE STANDARDIZED FIVE-LEVEL FRAMEWORK 45646*Darcy Coulter*, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology; *Caleb Lloyd*, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology; *Ralph Serin*, Department of Psychology, Carleton University

Many corrections agencies employ numerous recidivism risk tools at various points in time from different members of multidisciplinary teams, all designed to assess the same or similar outcomes. The present study is designed to apply Hanson et al.'s (2017) framework for communicating risk, with the specific goal to combine results from theoretically different vantage points that may inform a single estimate of risk. Ratings used in this study theoretically differ in terms of their temporal relationship to recidivism imminence (i.e., static to acute) and the direction of their relationships with recidivism (i.e., risk versus protective). Joining others in the field, the five-level framework is used to prioritize clarity in how risk estimates are communicated, whereas multiple theoretical elements of risk are used to explore the potential relevance of building conceptually rich understandings of offender client risk. The sample includes 3,498 New Zealand offenders under community supervision who were initially assessed using the Risk of ReConviction*Risk of Re-Imprisonment (RoC*RoI), a static tool, and repeatedly assessed using the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR), a tool that records stable dynamic risk, acute dynamic risk, and protective factors. Recidivism follow-up extended to a maximum of 2.5 years. Combined recidivism risk ratings will be developed using ratings of the four elements derived from the two tools, and risk estimates will be placed into categories using the guidelines within the standardized five-level framework. Results will be discussed in terms of the applicability of the resulting models for effectively assessing and communicating recidivism risk.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**Poster Session 1 -
Criminal Justice
Psychology**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**#1 44228 FEMALE SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING***Anthony Battaglia*

Recently, increased recognition of the female capacity for sexual offending has led to harsher sentencing and newly redefined laws. Despite this, there remains a gap in knowledge and limited empirical findings related to female sexual offenders (FSOs). As a beginning attempt to address this gap, we systematically reviewed judge's sentencing decisions between 2000 and 2017 to investigate 26 Canadian FSOs as they entered the justice system. Descriptive statistics highlight numerous striking FSO characteristics, including suffering from psychopathology (62%), being subjected to physical or sexual abuse as a child (50%), having a male co-offender (50%), and offending for months or years (62%). Victims were generally male (61%), had an average age of 10.8, and were known to the offender through a caregiving capacity (68%). Most FSOs were sentenced to 2 to 5 years in prison (31%), with victim age and breach of trust cited as the most common aggravating factors, and guilty plea and no criminal record cited as the most common mitigating factors. These statistics allow us to draw conclusions and develop a profile of FSOs as individuals with high rates of mental illness and childhood trauma, who co-offend as often as solo-offending, and offend over long periods of time. They are related to their victims through positions of power and are sentenced less harshly when they accept responsibility and desire for self-change. The impact of this project is through gaining a better understanding of Canadian FSO population, we can take the first steps towards improving rehabilitation and prevention.

**#2 44824 THE IMPACT OF A PROGRAM FOR CROSSOVER YOUTH ON
STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION, KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND ATTITUDES***Amy Beaudry*

Youth involved in both the child welfare and youth justice systems, also known as crossover youth, are a high-needs population who are more likely to receive detention and harsher sentences than youth with no child welfare involvement. These discrepant outcomes may reflect knowledge and skill deficits, or bias, on the part of stakeholders in their care, as well as a lack of collaboration between the various systems that crossover youth rely on. In Ontario, key stakeholders formed the Crossover Youth Project (COYP), intended to ameliorate these systemic issues. The pilot site of the COYP recently ended after two years of operation; whether the COYP affected stakeholders' views of crossover youth and their ability to integrate services, and whether these changes will be sustained, is unknown. In a convergent parallel mixed methods study, stakeholders (e.g., lawyers, child welfare workers) were interviewed at two time points, one while the pilot was active (n = 17), and one after the end of the pilot (ongoing). Qualitative data from the interviews will be integrated with quantitative questionnaires to determine the sustained impact of the program. Results of the study will inform future programming and highlight areas of strength and areas for improvement in services directed at crossover youth.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 44164 THE READABILITY AND GRADE LEVEL PROFICIENCY RATINGS OF VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT FORMS ACROSS CANADA*Catherine Bourgeois*

Background/rationale: Victim impact statements (VIS) allow crime victims to have a voice at the sentencing hearing of their offender. In Canada, judges should consider VIS in the sentencing and sentencing conditions. Crime victims who wish to submit a VIS typically do so through a VIS form; there is variability across Canada in the procedures for submitting a VIS. VIS forms are available through most provinces and territories, and they vary considerably on several dimensions. Sometimes victims receive assistance in filling out the VIS forms, but help is not always available or accessible. Federal government forms strive for a readability level of Grade 6-8. How readable and accessible are VIS forms across Canada?

Methods: We subjected VIS forms from each province and territory to a readability analysis. We obtained various measures of reading ease and readability (e.g., Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level, Flesch Reading Ease, Gunning Fog).

Results: Preliminary results indicated that readability levels are considerably higher than expected and recommended by the federal government. There is also variability across provinces and territories.

Conclusions: The evidence suggests that readability of VIS forms could be improved. Increased readability may make it easier for crime victims to inform courts of sentencing-relevant factors.

Action/impact: Readability of VIS forms appears to be lower than federal guidelines. Canadians whose literacy is low will likely struggle to complete VIS forms unassisted. Discouraged, some victims may choose to waive their right to submit a VIS. Determined, other victims may seek help with the VIS form and process.

#4 44586 TOTAL RECALL: EXAMINING BODY WORN CAMERA FOOTAGE AND OFFICER RECALL AFTER A CRITICAL INCIDENT*Andrew Brown*

The public is demanding greater police accountability following numerous controversial officer-involved use of force events. To this end, body worn cameras (BWCs) have been endorsed as a mechanism that can provide the objective truth of an event. However, research suggests that stress may impact an officer's perceptual and encoding abilities, potentially limiting (or even altering) their memory of an event. When an officer's testimony does not match their video footage, they may be perceived to be intentionally deceptive, losing them credibility. The current study examined discrepancies between officer recall and BWC footage in a simulated domestic disturbance call. Twenty-four officers were equipped with inert intervention options and told to respond to the call as they would in real-life. All sessions were video-recorded, and officers wore a BWC, as well as a heart rate and inertia monitor to monitor their stress. Following the scenario, officers were tasked with recalling what occurred in a standard use of force report. Regression analyses showed that, contrary to what was expected, stress improved one's ability to recall information accurately and, in turn, decreased the frequency of discrepancies between BWC footage and officer testimony. However, despite the improvements participants showed under stress, discrepancies were still prevalent. The findings have theoretical importance regarding the relationship between stress and memory. They also suggest that while BWCs hold promise as an oversight tool, officer memory is not synonymous to a camera and as such, cannot be held to the same standards in a court of law.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#5 45188 NOVA SCOTIA CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND JOB RELATED HARM: UNDERSTANDING FEAR, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION*Rachael Collins*

Background: There a rich body of literature on fear of crime (FOC) and the many factors such as age, gender, socio-economic status, and vulnerability that contribute to this fear. However there is a limited amount of data on the harms of such fear. There are many possible consequences to FOC such as mental health problems (anxiety, depression), lack of physical activity outdoors, lack of community and loneliness, distrust of others and many others. The factors that determine the mental and physical health of an individual are increasingly recognized as critical public health issues. The purpose of this project is to (1) understand the role that fear of crime/fear of victimization play in determining the mental health of an individual and (2) analyze how these factors effect people in certain careers, such as correctional officers.

This project has designed a questionnaire that will be given out to correctional officers around Nova Scotia. The purpose of the questionnaire is to ask these individuals about their quality of life outside of work. We are not interested in whether or not they have fear at work *per se*, we are interested in how, if any, this fear associated with their job effects their lives once they leave work for the day.

We do not have results as the project is ongoing. The overarching goal of this project is to bring awareness to the harms associated with certain jobs and to increase the mental health benefits of its workers.

#6 APPEALING TO THE _HART: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MR. BIG RULINGS FOLLOWING _R. V. HART*Marc Patry*

When Canadian police investigators do not have sufficient evidence to arrest a suspect of a serious crime, a 'Mr. Big' operation may be used. In these undercover sting operations, police officers pose as members of a sham criminal organization in order to obtain a confession or incriminating information from a suspect. Recently, the Supreme Court of Canada has recognized that the Mr. Big technique can elicit false confessions, and, in an effort to safeguard against admission of unreliable confession evidence, the Court established a new common law framework in *R. v. Hart* (2014).

The present study investigated the implications of *Hart* by comparing the grounds of post-*Hart* conviction appeals ($n = 16$) to a matched sample of pre-*Hart* conviction appeals ($n = 16$). Grounds raised on appeals included circumstantial or psychological factors of probative evidentiary value, prejudicial effect, and abuse of process within a Mr. Big operation. Results of chi-square analyses indicated that psychological factors (e.g., defendant vulnerabilities) were argued significantly more often after *Hart*, however, the number of overall successful appeals did not differ between groups. In sum, *Hart* created a platform for psychological factors associated with false confessions to be argued in court, but decisions have not significantly differed. These results suggest that the risk factors noted in *Hart* are not yet given enough weight in analyses of Mr. Big confession reliability. We recommend that Canadian courts put more consideration into the psychology of false confessions when analyzing Mr. Big evidence.

#7 44781 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES, ANTISOCIAL ASSOCIATES, AND TRAUMA VICTIMIZATIONS IN OFFENDERS*Kaylee Cook*

Previous research has shown that criminal justice involved persons (CJIP) have higher rates of trauma victimization than noncriminal justice involved individuals; however, the underlying etiology of this trauma remains a source of debate. For example, some argue that individuals suffering trauma are at increased risk for CJ involvement, whereas others argue that the nature of CJ involvement contributes to greater likelihood of experienced trauma. The purpose of the current study is to explore the nature of CJ risk as it relates to trauma. Specifically, we will examine the relationship between two aspects of criminal risk, antisocial attitudes and antisocial associates, with trauma history. This study includes data from 201 criminal justice involved males in a residential treatment center for CJIP sentenced to probation. Participants completed the Measure of Criminal Attitudes and Associates and the Trauma Assessment for Adults-Self Report. Linear regression analyses will be used to examine whether CJIP with greater levels of antisocial attitudes, more antisocial associates, and a higher criminal friend index have experienced more trauma as measured by number of traumatic experiences. It is anticipated that the results of this study will highlight important risk factors for individuals in the criminal justice system. Future research should focus on the temporality of trauma on the relationship AS attitudes and associates.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#8 45058 EXAMINING CORRELATES OF VICTIM CHOICE POLYMORPHISM*Isaac Cormier*

Background: Victim age polymorphism refers to inconsistent victim selection across an offender's serial sexual offending history (e.g., someone who offends against adults and children). There is a pressing concern in the forensic field regarding how to identify polymorphic offenders. The present study examines potential correlates of victim age polymorphism that have been identified in the literature. *Method:* An archival clinical database that contains assessment data (e.g. risk assessments, clinical diagnoses) collected from a provincial sample of community sentenced sexual offenders was used. Potential correlates of polymorphism include: psychopathy scores, multiple paraphilic interests, sexual preoccupation, and disinhibiting disorders, such as psychosis. *Results:* Although analyses have not been conducted, the study utilizes previously collected secondary data (n = 1000) and analyses will be completed well ahead of the convention. We expect to find that higher factor 2 PCL-R scores (impulsivity and disinhibition), multiple paraphilic interests, sexual preoccupation, and disorders associated with disinhibition (e.g. substance abuse) will be associated with victim age polymorphism. We will then enter significant bivariate correlates into a regression model to see if it is possible to classify polymorphic offenders based on a combination of correlates. Furthermore, we plan to examine how different definitions of age polymorphism impact the results. *Conclusion/Impact:* The results will contribute to a more thorough understanding of polymorphism, which will help clinicians to better identify those who might be likely to be polymorphic. The identification of offenders who are most likely to be polymorphic is an important consideration for risk management.

#9 45416 UNPACKING THE ATTITUDES/ORIENTATION DOMAIN OF THE YLS/CMI*Matt Costaris*

Background/rationale: Antisocial attitudes are a "Big Four" risk factor for recidivism. Within the Attitudes/Orientation domain of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), items appear, on their face, to assess two different types – antisocial attitudes and treatment readiness. Research has demonstrated the importance of both types in predicting offender outcomes and guiding treatment. *Methods:* To determine whether there are different classes of youth based on YLS/CMI Attitudes/Orientation domain items identified, a Latent Class Analysis was conducted using a sample of justice-involved youth referred to a mental health agency in Toronto, Canada (n=1029) for forensic assessment. *Results:* Four latent classes were identified: 1. High Overall Attitude Needs (19%), 2. Antisocial-Predominant (20%), 3. Treatment Resistant (9%), and 4. Low Overall Attitude Needs (52%). Significant group differences were found in YLS/CMI scores (total risk score minus Attitudes/Orientation domain score), with youth in Class 2 scoring highest despite the Class 1 having a higher overall Attitudes/Orientation domain score. Compared to Classes 3 and 4, youth in Classes 1 and 2 had a lower proportion of criminogenic needs addressed during probation and were more likely to reoffend. *Conclusions:* Items specifically assessing antisocial attitudes may be more related to risk and reoffending than scores in the Attitudes/Orientation domain as a whole. *Actions/Impact:* Results suggest that class (or item-level) information may assist in targeting interventions; youth in the Antisocial-Predominant group may benefit from interventions targeting pro-criminal attitudes and beliefs while interventions targeting treatment readiness may be more appropriate for members of the Treatment-Resistant class.

#10 45274 DISTORTED ATTITUDES IN INDIVIDUALS WITH A HISTORY OF SEXUALLY OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOUR*Laleh Dadgardoust*

Background: Scholars focusing on risk assessment, and prevention of sexual violence focus on how distorted attitudes can influence sexual violence (Thornton, 2002). Distorted attitudes are beliefs that justify or minimize offending in general (Maruna & Mann, 2006). Men who sexually offend against women exhibit general antisocial attitudes that justify general criminal behaviour, and distorted sexual attitudes that excuses sexually offensive behaviour (Gilchrist, 2007). The current study aims to find whether individuals who report committing sexually violent acts in the past have higher levels of antisocial cognition, and distorted sexual attitudes. *Methods:* This will be examined in a sample of male undergraduate students at University of Ontario Institute for Technology. Participants completed measures of antisocial cognitions, distorted sexual cognitions, and sexual experiences. *Results:* ANOVA techniques was used to determine whether there is a mean difference in distorted attitudes between individuals who have had no prior history, those who have shown to use only verbal coercion tactics in the pasts, and those who have used physical coercion to engage in sexually violent behavior. It was found that individuals who have had a history of sexually offensive behaviour (those who used physical coercion), hold significantly more distorted attitudes. *Conclusions:* Result shows that individuals with history of sexually offensive behaviour hold more distorted attitudes. *Impact:* Individuals who have committed sexually violent behaviour and have not received treatment, do in fact show higher distorted attitudes. Targeting distorted sexual attitudes, and antisocial attitudes when designing prevention programs could potentially decrease sexual offending, and increase public safety.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#11 44152 ACCESS TO JUSTICE DENIED!: THE CASE OF CROSSOVER YOUTH IN ONTARIO*David Day*

"Crossover youth" are young people involved in the child welfare and justice systems, either concurrently or consecutively. By virtue of their dual involvement, crossover youth face discrimination and are more likely than youth involved in one system to experience severe legal penalties and repeated and prolonged contact with the justice system. In Ontario, a specialized approach has been developed to meet the needs of crossover youth. However, the approach is only as effective as the justice system's ability to identify and reach crossover youth. At present, there is no mechanism in Ontario to identify crossover youth in the justice system. This circumstance represents a significant structural barrier to accessing impartial, fair, and effective justice. This poster will present a policy approach based on an "access to justice" framework that involves coordinated collaboration between child welfare and juvenile justice. The proposal is to create a dual alert system in which the child welfare system's electronic database, CPIN, and the Ontario Court of Justice, in conjunction with the Ministry of the Attorney General, include cross-sectoral involvement as part of their ongoing intake process and centralized data collection. An electronic match will require both systems to adopt a specialized program with appropriate services and specialized training for child welfare and court personnel. We will explore the needs of crossover youth, the systemic factors that increase the likelihood of involvement in the justice system, the need for policy to identify crossover youth, and the proposed policy approach and its implications and ethical concerns.

#12 45459 THE UNCANNINESS OF "CREEPINESS"*Jessie Doyle*

"Creepy" is a seemingly well-understood but poorly defined construct. Although most people claim to be familiar with "creepy" encounters, only two published studies have attempted to define what (and who) is "creepy". McAndrew and Koehnke (2016) found that features of unpredictability (e.g., capricious laughter) and unusual nonverbal behaviour (e.g., "watching" others) were predictors of "creepiness." Watt et al. (2017) found that judgments of "creepiness" were made rapidly, focused on disconcerting facial features (e.g., sunken eyes), and were associated with untrustworthiness. Assessments of "creepiness" are linked to threat potential but it is unclear if perceived risk arises from ambiguity (lack of clear meaning in the present moment; uncanniness) or intolerance of uncertainty (future-oriented fear of the unknown). Present study included 391 community-based participants (79%F) who completed measures of discomfort with ambiguity (MATAS-DA; Lauriola et al., 2015), intolerance of uncertainty (IUS; Carleton et al., 2007), and fear of the unknown (FUS; Harrison & Haneghan, 2011). Participants also rated 30 facial images for "creepiness," trustworthiness, and attractiveness. Preliminary results indicate significant positive correlations among ambiguity, uncertainty, and fear of unknown (r ranging from .194 - .634). Regression analyses will test which is best predictor after controlling for age and gender. Results will be discussed in terms of risk assessment in everyday encounters, and implications for individuals who may be perceived as "creepy" but low risk for harm.

#13 44945 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MALADAPTIVE COPING METHODS AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRESS IN SENIOR-RANKED POLICE OFFICERS.*Cristina Ferrara*

Research examining police stress has mainly focused on front-line officers, often overlooking higher ranked police. The current study addresses this gap in the literature by examining the relationship between coping style and type of stress in a sample of 31 senior-ranked police officers in Ontario, Canada. Multiple linear regression analysis was performed using coping styles (adaptive and maladaptive) to predict organizational stress. A significant regression model was found that explained 36% of the variance in responses ($R^2 = .36$, $F(2,28) = 9.50$, $p = .001$). Use of maladaptive, but not adaptive, coping strategies was found to be a significant predictor of organizational stress ($\beta = 1.24$, $p = .03$). Furthermore, in a second regression analysis, using operational stress as the outcome, neither coping style was found to be a significant predictor, nor was the model itself significant. Although organizational stress is not initially created by maladaptive coping, perhaps it is exacerbated by its use. It is possible that when confronted with problems that have no solution, such as organizational issues out of their control, that officers may turn to more harmful coping strategies (e.g., substance abuse), which in turn amplifies those organizational stressors. Additionally, operational stress was not predicted by either coping strategy, which may suggest that organizational stress is unique in its association with maladaptive coping. Therefore, efforts should be made to reduce organizational stressors in police departments, as these not only negatively impact senior-ranked police officers, but may also have a trickle-down effect on officers under their supervision.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#14 44778 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HISTORY OF OVERDOSE AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH CONCURRENT MENTAL AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS*Andrew Gray*

The present study investigated the association between self-reported overdose and various clinical and demographic characteristics among a sample of 67 men and women admitted to the Burnaby Centre for Mental Health and Addiction in British Columbia. Participants completed the Mental Health and Addiction Services Client Survey which included various demographic factors (i.e., age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, education level, employment status, current housing, and history of non-biological parental care) and items related to the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire and a history of overdose. Admission status (voluntary vs. involuntary) and whether participants had any past, present, or pending involvement in the forensic/correctional system were collected from file. Forty-two participants identified as male (62.7%) and the mean age of the sample was 35.22 years ($SD = 10.61$). Ethnic/racial composition was primarily Caucasian ($n = 32$), with the remainder identifying as Indigenous ($n = 14$) or other ($n = 16$; five cases were unreported). Analyses revealed that having any involvement in the forensic/correctional system was associated with an increased risk of self-reported history of overdose ($\phi = .38, p = .011$), whereas having been single or never married was negatively associated ($\phi = -.34, p = .006$). Using penalized logistic regression, the combined model consisting of forensic and marital status was significantly associated with a history of self-reported overdose ($\chi^2[2] = 11.03, p = .004$), with both variables making a significant contribution to the model (forensic status: $OR = 4.00, p = .050$; marital status: $OR = 0.15, p = .025$).

#15 44943 EXAMINING THE RISK FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE PROTOCOL (RSVP) AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH RECIDIVISM RISK*Sandy Jung*

The present study serves to examine association between items from the Risk for Sexual Violence Protocol (RSVP) and general, violent, and sexual recidivism risk. Police-reported sexual assaults were reviewed and retroactively coded, and the resulting sample included 201 male sex-offenders. Given the sparseness of the available information from police files, a modified 5-item version of the RSVP was used and the items were summed. We found significant results for all three outcomes (i.e., charges for any new offense, any new violent offense, and any new sexually violent offense). We also examined the individual 5 items, and significant results were found across all three recidivism outcomes, with only one item demonstrating significance in general, violent, and sexually violent recidivism. Furthermore, items related to Sexual Violence History significantly predicted new sexually violent charges. The study validates only a portion of the measure, and caution should remain regarding overall utility. Further research is required in this area due to the lack of published data regarding the instrument's predictive validity.

#16 45203 IF I WOULD HAVE KNOWN: INITIAL SEXUAL EXPERIENCES AND EVOLVING CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF SEXUAL CONSENT*Laura Kabbash*

BACKGROUND: The rise of the "Me Too" movement has helped highlight the pervasiveness of sexual harassment and assault worldwide (Lee, 2018). A crucial component of sexual assault and harassment is a lack of consent. However, there is scant qualitative literature examining individuals' conceptualizations of consent and how they relate to initial sexual experiences (Jozkowski, Peterson, Sanders, Dennis & Reece, 2014). The current project provides a comprehensive qualitative analysis of how time and formal and informal educational sources surrounding consent may have influenced participants' initial sexual experiences.

METHODS: A qualitative analysis was conducted on 49 semi-structured interviews of current or former students from Atlantic Universities. These semi-structured interviews focused on participants' initial sexual experiences in childhood and adolescence. Specifically, they addressed the context, nature, and consequences of these experiences. The transcribed interviews were coded for themes surrounding education about, and understandings of consent, using a grounded theory approach (Corbin & Strauss, 2008).

RESULTS: Participants reported a change in their conceptualizations of sexual consent over time as they aged and became more educated about the topic. Notably, they reported believing that being taught about consent earlier may have helped them navigate their sexual experiences in a more adaptive and healthy manner.

CONCLUSIONS: These findings buttress our current understandings around the need for early sexual consent education. Open communication and frank discussions addressing the cruciality of sexual consent should help youth engage in safer and more consensual sex when they are ready.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#17 45458 KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTIONS, AND MEDIA DEPICTIONS OF WOMEN OFFENDERS*Claire Keenan*

Women account for only five percent of federally sentenced adult offenders in Canada (CSC, 2017). Their disproportionately fewer numbers means that less is known about female (vs. male) offenders, and misperceptions seem to abound (Gurian, 2015). Most of the research on perceptions of female offenders is somewhat dated and almost exclusively American and European. Study One was designed to address this gap in the literature by examining people's knowledge and perceptions of female offenders using three diverse samples: (1) community-based, (2) first-year undergraduate psychology students, and (3) first-year law students derived from a neighbouring university. Willing participants will complete a series of questionnaires in an online survey designed to test their knowledge and perceptions of female offenders. Study Two was designed to assess media depictions of a subgroup of women offenders, about whom even less is known; namely, women members of co-offending (male-female) couples who commit violent crimes (e.g., homicide). Media coverage of similarly aged co-offending couples in three high-profile, Nova Scotian homicide cases, processed within a narrow (7 year) time frame, is being examined. NVivo 12 (2018) text analysis software is being used to identify and compare the language used to describe the female offender vis-a-vis her male counterpart. Results of both studies will be discussed in terms of how women are understood by the public and the media, with implications for how they are perceived and treated within the criminal justice system.

#18 45336 MOTIVATIONS FOR CRIMINAL OFFENDING IN A SAMPLE OF CANADIAN INMATES*Christopher Koegl*

Background/Rationale: Over the past four decades, there has been an ever-increasing body of research examining the relationship between early childhood risk and protective factors and the development of antisocial behavior across the lifespan. Advances have also been made in forensic and correctional psychology in the areas of structured, professional risk assessment tools, and the Risk-Need-Responsivity paradigm of correctional treatment, respectively. However, much less attention has been paid to measuring the influence of the internal, motivational state(s) of individuals as contributing, causal factors for antisocial behavior. This paper will describe the development of a structured, self-reported questionnaire that measures offender motivations to commit crime. *Method:* 138 inmates rated each of 17 motivations in terms of its relevance to their historical criminal offending behavior. Scores were then correlated with official offending records and a range of psychological measures collected at admission to the institution. *Results:* Sex-offenders were most frequently motivated by sexual gratification whereas non-sex offenders were primarily motivated by substance use, utilitarian, pleasure and sensation seeking motives. Non-sexual offenders were also more likely to be motivated by peer influences or out of a sense of preservation or protection. *Conclusions:* The study identified key differences among sub-groups within an inmate population in terms of their self-reported motivations for engaging in crime. *Action/Impact:* Correctional treatment may be more effective if offenders are taught how to satisfy motivational state(s) in pro-social ways, as advanced by the Good Lives Model of correctional treatment, while still addressing salient risk factors for offending within the RNR paradigm.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#19 45066 PREDICTING POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE OUTCOMES IN A FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT POPULATION: A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH*Sofija Lavrinsek*

Although seriously adverse events such as violence and criminal offending are uncommon among forensic patients found not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder (NCRMD), these individuals are significantly more likely to experience other negative outcomes such as violent victimization and hospital readmission. Despite this, little is known about childhood risk factors that predict these negative outcomes in this population.

Developmental risk factor research focuses on childhood risk factors and later outcomes, and allows for establishing a timeline of events, experiences, and the onset of behaviours or illnesses. The importance of studying the age onset of problematic behaviours is well-documented, given that early and severe childhood behavior problems are associated with deleterious outcomes that persist into adulthood.

The proposed study is a retrospective file review of forensic patients at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health who have been found NCRMD. Developmental risk factors that have been found to predict negative outcomes in criminal, psychiatric, and forensic psychiatric populations, and negative outcomes common in NCRMD populations will be coded. Negative outcomes will include inpatient behaviour, such as violence, behaviour while on a pass in the community, readmission to hospital, official criminal recidivism, and victimization of the patient. The results will be analysed in a binary logistic regression framework, to assess which childhood risk factors predict negative outcomes. The outcomes of the proposed study will increase our understanding of developmental pathways in individuals found NCRMD and the association between risk factors early in life and negative outcomes in adulthood.

#20 44743 DO JUDGES ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS FOR SEEKING THE TRUTH? A FIELD STUDY OF MAGISTRATE QUESTIONING*Christopher Lively*

Questioning is an important practice within the justice system. Studies have shown that police officers and lawyers rarely ask the questions that have been identified as producing the most accurate, complete, and reliable information from witnesses (e.g., open-ended). No data exists for how judges ask questions in the courtroom.

Methods:

Courtroom transcripts were analyzed and coded using a coding guide. Specifically, the number of utterances spoken by courtroom questioners (e.g., judges, lawyers), type of questions spoken (e.g., open-ended, closed yes-no, leading), type of examination (e.g., direct vs. cross vs. per curiam), and utterance word count were coded.

Results:

Although data collection is still underway, preliminary analyses suggest that judges predominantly asked clarification and closed yes-no questions. Moreover, an effect of one question type as a function of examination type was observed; judges asked more closed yes-no question during per curiam (vs. direct and cross) examinations.

Conclusions:

If current trends continue during the remaining data collection process, then this suggests that judges ask inappropriate questions for gathering information upon which their decisions are made. This is problematic because the quality of information elicited through poor questioning may lead to negative consequences (e.g., limiting the witness' response).

Action/Impact:

Poor questioning practices have been identified as a main contributor toward miscarriages of justice. If judges are no better than other legal questioners at asking appropriate questions, then it is imperative that training be given to courtroom practitioners to educate them on the effects of poor questioning practices.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**Poster Session 1 -
Criminal Justice
Psychology**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**#21 44993 SUICIDE ASSESSMENTS IN AN INCARCERATED POPULATION***Lauren McIvor*

A well-prepared case conceptualization reflects the clinician's overall understanding of the case based on the information collected. It needs to credibly address the referral question, but also provide a psychological understanding of the client. Assessment of suicide in current clinical practice tends to be an atheoretical "summing" of risk factors. Given that suicide attempts and deaths by suicide are low base-rate behaviours research has not supported the predictive accuracy of this traditional approach to suicide assessment. Furthermore, this approach provides little information that would be considered psychologically meaningful. Recent best practice recommendations have moved toward using theoretically based approaches that focus on the needs of the person to inform case conceptualization, intervention, and management, rather than making predictions. As the first stage of a Quality Improvement Initiative within Correctional Services Canada (CSC) Ontario region, clinical documentation for incarcerated individuals referred for suicide assessments between April 1 and September 1, 2018 was reviewed. Clinical documents were coded as to whether the assessment data were integrated via a theoretical model of suicide, whether the case formulation included a supporting rationale of the individual's need areas based on a theoretical model of suicide, and whether the case formulation lead to relevant intervention recommendations. It was hypothesized that analysis would confirm that most clinicians currently rely on an atheoretical approach to suicide assessment, case formulation, and intervention recommendation within CSC. The results of the review are used to make recommendations regarding professional development, training options, and changes to suicide assessment practices within CSC.

**#22 45224 CONTROL, ALTER, AND DELETE: MEMORY MANIPULATION BY
SUSPECTED PSYCHOPATHS IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS***Kendra Nespoli*

Psychopaths are known to wreak havoc in the lives of people they come into contact with. To date, few studies have investigated the specific manipulation tactics used by psychopaths to maintain control in relationships. Previous research in autobiographical memory has demonstrated that the decisions people make about the truth and accuracy of memories can be influenced by feedback received from others. The present studies utilized what is known about the role of social feedback in shaping beliefs about memory to investigate the use of interpersonal feedback by suspected psychopaths in shaping the memories of their victims. Participants were recruited from two online support forums for victims of psychopaths. Online surveys were conducted to gather qualitative and quantitative data related to a specific memory challenge experienced by victims as well as personality characteristics and interpersonal behaviours exhibited by both parties. Statistical relationships between personality traits, styles of handling conflict, and decisions made about memorial beliefs as well as the longer-term impacts of receiving disconfirmatory feedback about memories on mental health and interpersonal functioning are compared between the general population and a sample of self-identified victims of suspected psychopaths. Qualitative analytic methods were also employed to identify specific strategies employed by suspected psychopaths to challenge the memories of others and to provide opportunities for victims to tell their stories about the manipulation and control they experienced regarding the truth and accuracy of their memory within the context of relationships with suspected psychopaths.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#23 44219 ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF UNIVERSITY RESPONSES TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE*Alisia Palermo*

Sexual violence is an extremely prevalent problem, particularly on university campuses (e.g., Fisher & Sloan, 2013; DeKeseredy, 2013). Reporting rates to university staff and authorities are higher (21.1%) than reporting rates to police (0%) among university students (e.g., Fuller, O'Sullivan, & Belu, 2014). Thus, it is necessary for universities to respond to sexual violence with appropriate supports for survivors and outcomes for perpetrators, as this may be the only opportunity to intervene. This study seeks to explore the effectiveness of typical university responses in changing sexually violent attitudes and behaviours. A sample of undergraduate students from the University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT) will complete a measure of sexual consent, sexual experiences, and rape myth acceptance. Participants will then be randomly assigned to complete one of three tasks: complete an essay on consent, watch a recording of a sexual violence prevention workshop developed at UOIT, or complete a comparison task. After one month, participants will be contacted to complete the same measures from time 1. A multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) will indicate differences between the three groups on the various measures pre- and post-task. It is hypothesized that participants who completed the essay or the sexual violence prevention workshop will have fewer positive attitudes toward sexual violence and less self-reported sexually violent behaviour at the one-month follow-up than participants in the comparison group. By exploring the effectiveness of current outcomes for perpetrators, we can encourage universities to create more appropriate outcomes, if the current outcomes are not sufficient.

#24 44230 BURNOUT, SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING, AND VICARIOUS TRAUMA OF CRIMINAL LAW LAWYERS*Victoria Pasyk*

Lawyers, who are integral parts to the criminal justice system, often suffer from high levels of burnout in comparison to other professionals, which can greatly impact their work and personal lives (Tsai, Huang, & Chan, 2009). However, lawyers who specifically work in the criminal justice system are often exposed to highly stressful or disturbing events through their work, which can cause vicarious trauma and further impact their mental health and overall wellbeing (Levin & Greisberg, 2003). The purpose of this poster session is to present findings of the research project, pulled from a larger study of in-progress Master's thesis research, on criminal lawyer wellbeing, burnout and experience with vicarious trauma as compared to lawyers from different practice areas. The methodology of this study contains multiple surveys, including the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (Kristensen, Borritz, Villadsen, & Christensen, 2005), which measures personal, work, and client-related burnout; the Personal Wellbeing Index (International Wellbeing Group, 2013), which measures subjective well-being and life satisfaction; and the PTSD Checklist-5 (Weathers et al., 2013), which measures post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms and allows for further elaboration on the traumatic event from the participant's perspective. At the time of submission, we are currently conducting research and plan to present our findings, conclusions based on the results, and recommendations for future research, policy, and intervention.

#25 44808 UNDERSTANDING ESCAPE BEHAVIOR IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY*Meena Rangan*

Escapes from any custodial environment is a serious concern. Within a forensic or correctional context, the escaped individual can pose a serious threat to the safety of the public. Previous research has demonstrated that those that escape from forensic settings are those who are at higher risk for violence. Understanding why a patient chooses to escape and what factors impact escape behaviors will assist in predicting and reducing the number of escapes. The purpose of this study is to analyze and gain a better understanding of patients who escape or abscond from forensic institutions across Ontario while under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Review Board (ORB). This was achieved by extracting data coded in the ORB database at St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton, which includes patients who had an annual ORB report between March 2014 and March 2015. The data included demographic variables, psychiatric history, criminal history, history of aggressive behaviors, and other relevant information. For those who demonstrated escape behaviors, additional information regarding the details of the escapes was extracted. The sample includes 471 patients, with 133 patients who participated in 418 escapes. Significant differences were found between absconders and non-absconders in previous inpatient aggression, comorbid diagnoses, criminal history and prior psychiatric hospitalization. Those who escape were found to repeat the behavior and a large proportion of escapees did not incur a criminal charge during their escape. Further research is required for determining valid and reliable predictors of absconding, and to develop effective methods to reduce absconds in clinical settings.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#26 45434 DOES VICTIM SIZE HOLD ANY WEIGHT ON MOCK JURY JUDGEMENTS OF A SEXUAL COERCION CASE?*Brandon Sparks*

Introduction: While overweight women report higher rates of sexual violence than women of other weight categories, there exist biases that undermine people's perceptions of these experiences (Tilley, 2015). Specifically, overweight women are often attributed as being less sexually desirable, skilled, and experienced, which some believe is necessary to become a victim of a sexual offense (Maeder, Yamamoto, & Saliba, 2015; Regan, 1996). Whether these prejudicial attitudes also influence the attributions associated with the victim, perpetrator, and offense is of paramount importance, as this can influence events such as disclosures and sentencing decisions.

Methods: A sample of 168 participants were recruited from across Canada. Responses were gauged via a mock jury paradigm where participants read a vignette involving the sexual coercion of a thin or overweight woman. Further questions about the case were assessed using two standardized scales examining prejudicial attitudes.

Results: Results indicated that mock jurors expressed greater sympathy and less negative affect towards the perpetrator and when the victim was overweight. When analyzed separately by gender, males expressed significantly less victim sympathy than females for the overweight victim, but not for the thin victim. Among other gender differences, males also exhibited significantly more negative affect toward the perpetrator when the victim was thin compared to when the victim was overweight.

Conclusion/Implications: This study is important as it fills a gap in the literature about the role of victim weight on mock jury attitudes. Specifically, it uncovers personal and group biases that may have considerable impact on criminal justice decisions.

#27 44516 BELIEFS CONCERNING DECEPTION INFLUENCE PERCEPTIONS OF NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR: IMPLICATIONS FOR NEURO-LINGUISTIC PROGRAMMING-BASED LIE DETECTION*Flavia Spiroiu*

Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) purports that deception can be identified from eye movements. This study emphasized a reverse order investigating whether *beliefs* that one is deceptive influence perceptions of the individual's nonverbal behavior (i.e., observed eye movements).

Sixty participants were assigned to either a group informed that right eye movements indicate constructed/deceptive information or a group informed that left eye movements indicate constructed/deceptive information. Participants viewed investigative mock-crime interviews depicting eye movements of deceptive and truthful suspects. Interviews were structured according to different right/left eye movement ratios.

A 2x2x3 ANOVA yielded a significant Veracity effect ($F(1, 60) = 25.21, p < .05, \eta^2p = .34$), as participants in both groups reported that deceptive suspects displayed more deceptive eye movements than did truthful suspects. This occurred although the eye movement ratios in both deceptive/truthful sets of interviews were identical and the eye movements were predominantly in the direction *opposite* of that allegedly indicative of deception. A significant effect due to Actual Eye Movements was obtained ($F(2, 60) = 17.48, p < .05, \eta^2p = .26$), as participants revealed higher deviation scores to interviews depicting a 10:90 eye movement ratio than they did to interviews depicting a 30:70 or a 50:50 eye movement ratio.

The NLP-based eye accessing cues reported in police interrogation manuals likely reflect a common misconception about the link between nonverbal behavior and deception.

Greater emphasis should be placed on pre-emptive measures (e.g., empirically based deception detection training) in order to improve judgment accuracy and reduce misperceptions of nonverbal behavior.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#28 45500 PREVENTING SEXUAL ASSAULTS ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES: DOES EDUCATION ON CONSENT PREDICT PROSOCIAL BYSTANDER ATTITUDES?*Brittany Thiessen*

A promoted sexual assault prevention strategy involves teaching individuals' prosocial bystander behaviours to encourage intervening in situations that could lead to sexual assault (Katz & Moore, 2013). Yet, few studies have investigated predictive factors of prosocial bystander behaviours regarding sexual assault. The presence of prosocial bystander behaviours in university may be related to the education students receive on consent. This study sought to examine whether education on consent is associated with prosocial bystander efficacy and intentions regarding sexual assault in university. University students ($N = 430$) were surveyed to examine this relationship by assessing: (1) self-reported sex; (2) education on consent (from parents and in school); and (3) bystander efficacy and intentions. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted to test the hypothesis that having received education on consent would be associated with increasing bystander scores above and beyond the variance already accounted for by self-reported sex. Results were in the hypothesized direction with education on consent accounting for a significant portion of variance in scores on bystander efficacy ($\Delta R^2 = .02, p = .003$), intentions to help friends ($\Delta R^2 = .06, p = <.001$) and strangers ($\Delta R^2 = .04, p = <.001$). Moreover, these results further revealed education on consent from parents was uniquely predictive of university students' prosocial bystander behaviours. There is a clear and immediate need to effectively promote bystander behaviours to prevent sexual assaults and these findings suggest that parents may play an important role by teaching their children about consent.

#29 45323 SEXUAL AGGRESSION AND PSYCHOPATHY: TESTING AN ETIOLOGICAL MODEL ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS*Bryan White*

Knight and Sims-Knight (2003, 2004) established a three-path model of predictors of sexual aggression that fit across several populations—adults and juveniles who sexually offend and community males. Predictors within this model include (a) early abuse, (b) personality traits (psychopathy), (c) behavioral traits (antisociality), and (d) cognitive variables (sexualization). With sexual behavior being common on college campuses, this etiological model of sexual aggression was tested on university students. Since the model's development, additional psychopathy scales are now available. Therefore, we developed a revised model illustrating psychopathy's role in predicting sexual aggression. A large sample of college students who took the Multidimensional Inventory of Development, Sex, and Aggression (MIDSA, 2011) was used for this project. The MIDSA is a contingency-based, computerized inventory that was originally designed to assess a substantial number of domains critical to dispositional decisions about juveniles and adults who have engaged in aggressive and sexually aggressive behavior. Factor analyses were used to gain reliable variable structures and structural equation modeling was used to illustrate the pathways to sexual aggression within a replicated three-path model and a revised model. Results of the models revealed excellent fit for the data. Taking an advantage of recent advances in the understanding psychopathy, the revised model supported both the three-path model and provided a more nuanced understanding of psychopathy's role toward sexual aggression. Considering the prevalence of sexual aggression on college campuses, the predictive power of this model can provide a foundation and guidance for future exploration and intervention of this issue.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#30 44176 PREJUDICIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS WEIGHT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE*Alexandra Zidenberg*

Introduction: Overweight women are subject to a set of prejudicial attitudes referred to as anti-fat attitudes. These attitudes presume that overweight women are undesirable and, therefore, should be grateful for any sexual attention including rape (Clarke & Stermac, 2011). Similar to anti-fat attitudes, rape myths are a set of false, prejudicial attitudes about sexual assault (Burt, 1980). Those with high rape myth acceptance are less likely to define an incident as "rape". This poster will examine rape myth acceptance and anti-fat attitudes in a sample of students and community members.

Methods: A sample of 168 participants were recruited from across Canada through the use of social media, and students were recruited from a midsized university in Ontario. The opinions of participants were assessed using a mock jury paradigm where participants read a vignette involving a thin or overweight women engaged in a sexually coercive scenario and answered questions about the case along with two standardized scales examining prejudicial attitudes.

Results: Results indicated that, generally, rape myth acceptance and anti-fat attitudes were moderately, positively correlated. Additionally, specific subscales of the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (Payne, Lonsway, & Fitzgerald, 1999) were correlated with ratings of the victim and perpetrator. Further analyses revealed that victim responsibility and anti-fat attitudes were significant predictors of rape myth acceptance.

Conclusion/Impact: Prejudicial attitudes could have an effect on attitudes towards victims of sexual violence. This poster will add to the literature examining prejudicial attitudes and their implications for evaluations of sexual violence scenarios.

15:30 - 15:45

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45505 SCHOOL-BASED INTERVIEWING AND INTERROGATION: A NATIONAL
SURVEY OF SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS***Mark Snow*, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; *Lindsay Malloy*, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; *Naomi Goldstein*, Drexel University

Background: Research suggests that police officers often do not apply their knowledge of youth development in the interrogation context, and tend to believe that children and adults can be treated similarly in an interrogation (e.g., Reppucci, Meyer, & Kostelnik, 2010). However, it remains unclear whether these findings hold for officers who interact with youth routinely such as in the school context (i.e., School Resource Officers; SROs). The current study will therefore examine how SROs gather information from students suspected of offending and how they share that information with school and justice system personnel.

Method: The study consists of an online survey of approximately 500 SROs in the U.S. and includes both descriptive (e.g., SROs' knowledge of human development) and experimental (e.g., SROs' responses to hypothetical offenses) components.

Results: Analyses will determine whether SROs' knowledge and reported interviewing and interrogation practices differ among those who work with children (13 years and younger) versus youth (14 – 17 years), and the extent to which their reported behaviours and perceptions are related to variables such as training and work experience. Analyses will also determine whether SROs' responses to hypothetical scenarios of student offenses differ according to offense severity and student age.

Conclusions: Results will help to inform future policy and training initiatives.

Impact: The current study will help to uncover potential gaps in SRO knowledge and practice that can be used to design empirically-based training programs for SROs.

15:30 - 15:45

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**44258 IS RISK-NEEDS-RESPONSIVITY ENOUGH? EXAMINING DIFFERENCES IN
TREATMENT RESPONSE AMONG MALE OFFENDERS***Ashley Batastini*, University of Southern Mississippi; *Michael Lester*, University of Southern Mississippi; *Riley Davis*, University of Southern Mississippi; *Guy Bourgon*, Corrections Research, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada

The efficacy of cognitive behavioral therapy to address known criminogenic needs is well established in the literature. However, this research has thus far paid little attention to the variability in treatment responses or factors contributing to such variability. Using archival data, a sample of 546 offenders who were exposed to varying dosages (none, 5-weeks, 10-weeks) of an RNR-informed CBT program from a previous study, a multi-group latent profile analysis yielded a four-profile solution: a treatment-non-responsive group and three distinct treatment-responsive groups. Compared to the treatment responsive profiles, the treatment non-responsive profile was indicative of negligible gains across all outcome measures; this group also showed comparable rates of recidivism to the no-treatment group. Assessment of the three treatment-responsive profiles suggested changes in criminal attitudes was most essential for long-term absence from re-offending. A comparison of profiles indicated that elevated rates of recidivism and negligible gains following treatment were both associated with elevations across risk factors and not a particular risk factor or cluster of risk factors. These findings support the notion that all risk factors, and perhaps altering criminal sentiments in particular, need to be addressed together to increase the effectiveness of correctional treatment programs. Study limitations and directions for future program development and research are discussed, such as the need to include additional variables that better conceptualize issues of responsivity and diversity in the assessment of treatment protocols.

15:30 - 15:45

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45352 STREET HARASSMENT IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM: WOMEN'S
EXPERIENCES WITH SEXUAL HARASSMENT ONLINE***Caroline Erentzen*, York University; *Alisha Salerno*, York University; *Regina Schuller*, York University

Many women have experienced unwanted sexual attention from male strangers on the streets and other public spaces. This street-level harassment has evolved in the 21st Century, with predatory and sexually harassing behaviour finding its way into online spaces. With its anonymity and lack of meaningful enforcement mechanisms, sexual harassment in cyberspace has become an increasingly common experience for women yet has received little research attention. Using open and closed ended survey questioning format, the present study investigated university-aged women's (n= 386) experiences with male online harassment, including the form and location of such actions. More than half of women experienced unwanted online male sexual attention on multiple occasions, often beginning at a very young age (12-14 years or younger). More than half of respondents received inappropriate sexual messages, nearly one-third received inappropriate pictures, and one-quarter had received unsolicited nude photos from men they did not know. The most common response women had to online harassment involved passive strategies, such as ignoring, deleting or blocking the offender. Regardless of their response, many women reported persistent harassment, wherein men would follow them across multiple sites online, escalating in intensity and severity. This harassment elicited very strong, negative emotional reactions from women, including feelings of disgust, anger, fear, and annoyance. Ultimately, some women reported having to delete their own social media accounts to escape persistent sexual harassment. These results suggest the need for early intervention and education programs, industry response, and criminal sanction in cases of ongoing cyber-harassment.

15:45 - 16:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45778 INDIVIDUAL AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS PREDICTING JOB ATTAINMENT
AND MAINTENANCE AMONG HIGH RISK COMMUNITY-RELEASED OFFENDERS***Ashley Batastini*, University of Southern Mississippi; *Melanie Leuty*, University of Southern Mississippi

While legal strides have been made to assist those with criminal records experience less discrimination during the hiring process (e.g., “Ban the Box” laws), efforts to better understand the specific attitudes, behaviors, and environmental variables that deter or stymie ex-offenders from securing and maintaining legitimate employment is less studied. The purpose of this study was to examine a broader range of individual and systemic factors that are associated with employment success using a sample of parolees and probationers supervised by a state department of corrections in the United States. To examine those at greatest risk of unsuccessful re-entry, data was collected on individuals who violated conditions of their supervision and were temporarily detained at a technical violations center. The sample includes 66 adult male supervisees with a mean age of 65 (SD = 166); 41% reported full-time employment, 1.5% were working part-time, 39.4% were unemployed but looking, 9.1% were not looking for work, and 4.5% reported an inability to work. Additional data is also being collected on a sample of violators at the state women's facility. Results will be presented on participant demographics (including employment and criminal histories), employment barriers and stability, mental health functioning, criminal thinking, association with criminal peers, and work-related attitudes, as well as any relationships between employment barriers, self-reported measures of criminogenic, mental health, and work attitudes, and employment status. This study provides an empirical basis for how to attend to the full spectrum of vocational needs for offenders—a diverse and currently underserved population.

15:45 - 16:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**44591 THE IMPACT OF THE NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE REFORM ACT ON
THE ALBERTA NCR POPULATION***Andrew Haag*, Alberta Health Services/University of Alberta; *Katelyn Wonsiak*, University of Alberta

In Canada, individuals found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCR) are under the legal jurisdiction of Provincial or Territorial Review Boards. “The Not Criminally Responsible Reform Act” (Bill C-14) made changes to the Criminal Code that were implemented in the context of a “tough on crime” agenda. Specifically, the Bill impacted the disposition process post NCR verdict. Bill C-14 (1) allowed for increased participation or consideration of victims involved, (2) explicitly noted that public safety was to be viewed as the factor of paramount importance in Review Board Decisions, (3) created a new statutory definition for “significant threat to the safety of the public,” and (4) created a “high risk accused” designation. This talk will explore what empirical effects by C-14 has actually had in the province of Alberta by making use of the Alberta NCR Project data set and juxtapose these to the effects that were predicted/expected when the legislation initially received Royal Assent.

15:45 - 16:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45358 ADVOCACY FOR THE INNOCENT: DEFENCE COUNSEL PERCEPTIONS OF
WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS AND FALSE GUILTY PLEAS***Caroline Erentzen*, York University; Regina Schuller, York University; Kimberley Clow, University of Ontario
Institute of Technology

Much of our knowledge of wrongful convictions has been derived from known exonerations, typically from serious (and rare) offences such as rape and murder. Far less is known about how often innocent defendants are convicted of less serious offences and how often they may falsely plead guilty. Although we may never know these things with certainty, we may estimate this prevalence by talking to those who work firsthand with the accused. The present research surveyed Canadian criminal defence lawyers, who provided estimates of the frequency of wrongful convictions and false guilty pleas, and the frequency of various professional and evidentiary errors known to increase the risk of wrongful convictions. The majority of respondents believed wrongful convictions occur between 5-15% of all cases, and that false guilty pleas occur even more frequently. Indeed, 20% of the sample believed that more than one quarter of all guilty pleas are false. Counsel described a criminal justice system built to elicit a guilty plea, with police padding charges, overstating the evidence against the accused, and failing to properly investigate a case once a suspect was in custody. They also noted lengthy pre-trial delays and prohibitive costs of trial as factors contributing to why many innocent clients plead guilty. Nearly all lawyers reported personal involvement in at least one wrongful conviction, and believed that system reform to the criminal justice system was imperative.

16:00 - 16:15

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**46136 TO OFFEND OR NOT TO OFFEND? DIFFERENTIATING NON-CONSENSUAL
PARAPHILIC INTERESTS AND BEHAVIOURS***Lauryn Vander Molen*, The University of New Brunswick; Scott Ronis, The University of New Brunswick

Although associations between various paraphilias (i.e., atypical recurrent and intense sexual desires or fantasies) and psycho-socio-sexual outcomes have been explored, there has been relatively little focus on individuals who have engaged in paraphilic behaviours versus those who report paraphilic interests but have not acted on them. Because some paraphilias, when acted upon, can cause harm to others (e.g., non-consensual paraphilias such as frotteurism), it is important to understand why some people do and do not act on their sexual interests.

The current study examined factors that may differentiate those who act on non-consensual interests and those who refrain. A total of 772 participants from Canada ($n = 194$) and the United States ($n = 578$) completed a survey through Amazon's Mechanical Turk, an online crowdsourcing marketplace. Participants reported on general demographic characteristics, paraphilic interests and behaviours, moral disengagement, interpersonal reactivity, perceptions of sexual consent, impulsivity, and sexual excitation and inhibition.

Results from a discriminant function analysis indicated that moral disengagement (e.g., displacing responsibility and distorting consequences, blaming and dehumanizing others), finding it difficult to ask for consent, and impulsivity significantly differentiated individuals who acted on their interests from those who did not ($r = .767, p < .001$). The analysis correctly classified 74.4% of those who acted on their interests, and 62.6% of those who did not.

Results suggest that specific factors may affect the likelihood of acting on non-consensual paraphilic interests and provide preliminary evidence for areas of intervention for those at risk of acting on non-consensual paraphilias.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**Poster Session 2 -
Criminal Justice
Psychology**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**#1 46375 PARTISAN ALLEGIANCE IN LEGAL CASES INVOLVING SEXUAL ASSAULT***Lindsay Adams*

The proposed study evaluates the potential presence of partisan allegiance in 300 English legal cases from all Canadian provinces. Judicial sentencing decisions for sexual assault offences were assessed to determine whether the risk level communicated by defense and prosecution-retained evaluators reflect the presence of partisan allegiance (i.e., defense providing lower risk scores and prosecution providing higher risk scores). A validated risk measure (Static-99R) was used to assess each sentenced defendant based on the information provided in the written decision and served as an anchor (i.e., objective assessment of risk). The risk levels for each defendant, based on the Static-99R and what was noted in the sentencing decisions, were used to determine if there existed any discrepancy in the reporting of risk levels depending on the evaluator allegiance. Sentencing cases were identified from a publicly accessible website, Canadian Legal Information Institute, using a series of search terms (e.g., "sexual assault" and "risk assessment"). Only sentencing decisions were selected that involved contact sexual offense by a male offender who was 18 years or older and the inclusion of at least one risk assessment conducted by a psychologist, psychiatrist, or probation officer were included in the sample. The data collection has been completed and analysis is not complete yet. This presentation will examine whether the conclusions of evaluators is similar to or deviates from an objective assessment of sexual violence risk and whether there is a relationship between the evaluators' assessment and sentencing decisions for sexual assault cases in Canada.

#2 45696 INFLUENCE OF CRIME TYPE, DEFENDANT GENDER, AND EMOTIONAL DISPLAYS ON MOCK JUROR JUDGMENTS*Andleeb Azad*

Section 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (CCRF, 1982) establishes equality under the law as a fundamental right in Canada. Verdicts are meant to be rendered based on the evidence presented in the case and not to be influenced by extralegal factors. This research examined the impact on mock jurors' judgments of a defendant's gender and emotional display on the stand while being tried for a crime that either was or was not premeditated. Undergraduates read a fictional transcript depicting a trial for aggravated assault alleged to have occurred by the victim's spouse. The transcripts varied the defendant's gender, emotional display (anger, sadness), and the type of crime (premeditated or not). Participants filled out a questionnaire assessing their judgments of the defendant's guilt, as well as other case judgments. It was found that a male defendant who showed sadness on the stand was significantly more likely to be found guilty than all other groups. Additionally, ratings of likely guilt were highest for male defendants accused of an unpremeditated crime and female defendants accused of a premeditated crime. Although premeditation is an aggravating factor, participants recommended longer sentences for male defendants than female defendants. These findings demonstrate the potential for gender stereotypes (an extralegal factor) to influence verdict decisions and underscore the importance of developing effective legal interventions, such as targeted judicial instructions, to ensure that Section 15 of the Charter is met.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 45610 A LIFE-HISTORY APPROACH TO REINTEGRATION: FEMALE EX-OFFENDERS EXPERIENCES OF FACILITATORS AND BARRIERS OF COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION

Kelsey Brown

Research suggests that the experiences of female offenders differ greatly from their male counterparts; however, because females only make up a small proportion of offenders in North America, community reintegration programs often focus on male offenders (Belknap, 2007).

This shortcoming stimulated the current study, which was conducted to better understand the experiences of reintegration for female offenders as told by the women themselves. Using life-history interviews with five female ex-offenders, accessed through the Elizabeth Fry Society of Saskatchewan, in-depth stories about reintegration were created from the perspective of those closest to these experiences (Patton, 2002). The data were analyzed using a narrative analysis approach in which stories were re-written in chronological order. Each story depicts a single character and underlines the events and meanings prescribed by the participants themselves.

Results indicated several shared themes across participants' stories that referred to pathways to crime, experiences during and after incarceration, facilitators and barriers to successful reintegration and resilience. Whether participants were first-time or repeat offenders, results offered some support for past research regarding pathways to crime and difficulties with community reintegration; however, various unique and distinct experiences emerged.

The nature of the study allowed for an in-depth exploration of issues including family reunification, stigma and securing stable employment, and gave participants a chance to share their stories. These stories suggest implications for research and practice such as one-on-one counselling, child advocacy and concrete release planning within correctional institutions, which may lead to improved support for female offenders during and after incarceration.

#4 46252 FACTOR ANALYSIS ON THE MAYSI-2: COMPARING OFFENSE TYPES

Chelsey Bull

Rationale: The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Second Version (MAYSI-2) is a brief screening assessment widely-used for identifying youths with potential emotional, behavioral, and mental problems upon entry into the juvenile justice system. Factor analyses have been conducted using the MAYSI-2 to better understand the overall factor structure of the measure. However, the examination of group differences on these factors has largely focused on gender and racial differences. The MAYSI-2 factors have not been adequately explored looking at differences across offense types. This study examines overall factor loadings along with factor differences for juveniles who have committed crimes involving victims versus crimes that were victimless.

Method: MAYSI-2 data was collected from 484 youth who came into contact with a county juvenile court system over the course of 2 years. Participants range in age from 7-19; 62% Caucasian, 35% African American, and 2% Hispanic.

Results: The MAYSI-2 data was analyzed using a principal component analysis and varimax rotation. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy generated a value of .670, indicating the sample is acceptable to use for a factor analysis. Results yielded eight primary factors across the entire sample. These eight factors accounted for 51.74% of the variance.

Conclusions: Results from the overall analysis showed an eight factor structure for the MAYSI-2 measure. Factor analyses will be conducted in conjunction to this primary analysis to examine differences between diverse offense types.

Implications: The results from this study will help to further understand the relationship between crime and mental health among juvenile offenders.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#5 46234 DUAL DIAGNOSIS AND POLICE CONTACT: THE ROLE OF PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS*Frances Churcher*

Co-occurring psychiatric and substance use disorders, also known as dual diagnoses, pose a significant barrier to optimal assessment and treatment in clinical settings and increase an individual's risk of coming into contact with the criminal justice system. Past research has examined the effects of several protective and risk factors that affect criminogenic outcomes. However, little research has examined the effects of risk and protective factors in a comprehensive model. Using a representative sample from the Canadian Community Health Survey – Mental Health (Statistics Canada, 2013), the current study examined the effects of several protective factors (i.e., social support, employment, coping skills) on police contact, as well as the effect of a risk factor (i.e., childhood trauma) in a combined logistic regression model. Overall, individuals with a dual diagnosis had higher rates of police contact than those without a dual diagnosis. The protective factors did not significantly moderate the relationship between dual diagnosis and police contact. When all variables were included in the combined model, the model was significant ($< .001$), but the protective factors did not significantly predict police contact. Childhood trauma was a significant predictor of police contact in the combined model ($< .001$). The results of this research have implications for the consideration of co-occurring disorders within a criminal justice context, as well as for the development of intervention programs.

#6 46016 PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF A NEW SELF-REPORT ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOPATHY: EVIDENCE FROM INTIMATE PARTNERS*Kristin Cianciolo*

The purpose of this study is to further validate a new self-report assessment of psychopathy by testing its association with conflict in intimate relationships, and by evaluating the degree to which there is consistency between self-reported and partner-reported levels of psychopathy. We recruited couples from the local community and university and asked them to: (1) rate themselves and their partner on psychopathy, (2) identify the types of conflict in their relationship, and (3) rate how severe each conflict was experienced. We will report the degree to which there is consistency between self-reported and partner-reported psychopathy, and whether these assessments of psychopathy are associated with relationship conflict.

#7 45706 AN EXPLORATION OF THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF COLLECTIVE WITNESS INTERVIEWING*Quintan Crough*

The separation of witnesses for interviewing is standard practice within policing. Such standard is founded on the notion that independent interviews allow for the most complete and accurate account of events to be obtained from witnesses. However, previous literature examining collective cognitive processes and memory suggests that there may be benefits to collective rather than independent interviewing. Such benefits include re-exposure, cross-cuing, and error pruning, all of which have been proposed as augmenting to memory. The current study sought to examine and compare the accounts obtained from those interviewed independently and those interviewed collectively (with one other witness). A total of 60 participants viewed a video of a mock robbery, and were subsequently interviewed by researchers. Final analyses were conducted on 15 collective accounts and 15 individual accounts. Results indicated that collective interviewing was superior to individual interviewing in a variety of recall aspects. Collective accounts contained a greater amount of detail, greater accuracy of details, and fewer incorrect details. The current study provides evidence counter to the belief widely held amongst police agencies of isolated interviewing as the superior method of procuring the most complete and accurate account of an event. Future research and potential implications for police practices are addressed.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#8 45820 MEASURING AGGRESSION ON A FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL UNIT: STAFF PREFER THE AIS OVER THE BVC*Sabrina Demetrio*

The current study assessed staff satisfaction after a program decision to switch from the Broset Violence Checklist (BVC) to the Aggressive Incidents Scale (AIS) to track aggression on a forensic psychiatric hospital unit. Satisfaction with each measure was assessed via questionnaire several times in the year following AIS implementation. Frontline staff (primarily nurses) were asked to rate various characteristics of each measure, including ease of use, improved documentation of incidents, management of aggressive behaviour, and overall preference for the AIS or the BVC. To provide context, there were 349 recorded incidents of aggression during the 10 month period pre- and post-AIS implementation, and these occurred most often during the evening shift (n=161), followed closely by the day shift (n=149).

Staff satisfaction results revealed that one year post-implementation, respondents (N=15) preferred the AIS in all categories when compared to the BVC, which had been rated in the same categories prior to AIS implementation. Categories included: helps improve documentation of violent incidents (AIS: 93% said "yes", BVC: 15% said "yes"), tracks escalation of aggressive behaviour (AIS: 80% said "yes", BVC: 31% said "yes"), helps in day-to-day management of aggressive behaviour (AIS: 87% said "yes", BVC: 36% said "yes"), and informs interventions during aggressive incidents (AIS: 73% said "yes", BVC: 15% said "yes"). Overall, 100% of respondents preferred using the AIS over the BVC to record and monitor aggressive incidents. Pros and cons of the AIS versus the BVC, as well as identified challenges of AIS implementation will be discussed further.

#9 46047 BEST PRACTICES FOR POLICE - COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ON TWITTER*Eleanor Gittens*

The genesis of Twitter began with the birth of the first tweet on March 21, 2006; today, almost half a billion tweets are generated daily highlighting the platform's successful online interaction and information sharing capabilities (Schneider, 2016). Thus, Twitter, provides a unique and interactive platform for police-community engagement (May, 2013). However, it is not enough for police organizations to simply have a presence on Twitter; today, agencies must understand the platform capabilities in order to utilize it effectively for maximizing their online presence and connecting with members of their community. This study seeks to identify the best practices for police and community engagement on Twitter.

Twitter data were collected for a large, urban police service. Two hundred and sixty-one accounts were analyzed. Using a mixed methods approach, data were collected for both quantitative and qualitative purposes. A number of characteristics were recorded. These included but are not limited to the type of tweet, the number of original tweets, the number of retweets, the number of followers, hashtag usage, the number of mentions and shared images. Several important findings emerged. Account holders who tweeted frequently and consistently as well as posted personal pictures demonstrated greater engagement. The findings will be instrumental in the development of optimal strategies for training and policy implementation for Twitter use by law enforcement. Other implications are also discussed as well as directions for future research.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#10 46211 RACIAL DISPARITIES IN THE EXPERIENCES AND OUTCOMES OF THE CROSSOVER YOUTH PROJECT*Arla Good*

Young people who are dually involved in the welfare system and the justice system, known as *crossover youth*, are recognized as a vulnerable population that faces a variety of personal, relational, and systemic issues. The Crossover Youth Project was a four-year pilot program aimed at providing much needed specialized community and legal support and services for these young people. A two-year summative evaluation of the Project is revealing key barriers and facilitators to providing effective services for crossover youth. In particular, the overrepresentation of racialized youth in these systems requires a framework which views racism and privilege as an endemic role in the function society. The critical race theory (CRT) presents itself as a viable framework in order to analyze and challenge the impact of this institutionalized racism. In this poster, we will provide a CRT analysis of case notes from 28 crossover youth participants (68% of which are racialized youth) to highlight the racial disparities in the experiences and outcomes of crossover youth in the program. Using qualitative and quantitative evidence, we will elucidate several racialized systemic issues in both the child welfare and the youth justice systems that conspire against these young people. For example, preliminary data suggests racial discrepancies in use of pretrial detention centres, with black youth spending more time in detention centres than their white counterparts. An anti-oppressive approach is critical when developing programs for crossover youth.

#11 45595 AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BODY SCANNERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CUSTODY CENTRES*Leigh Greiner*

Smuggling of drugs, weapons, and other contraband items into correctional centres represents a significant risk to the health and safety of inmates and staff. In response to a rise in high potency opioids and an increasing number of overdose related incidents, full body scanners were recently introduced into several of BC's Provincial correctional centers. These devices, thought to be an efficient alternative to more invasive search methods, utilize low doses of x-rays to scan through the body and produce a visual image on a monitor to reveal items contained in clothing and within the body of a scanned individual. However, there is a paucity of research examining the effectiveness of body scanners within correctional institutions. As such, the present study will examine the extent to which body scanners have 1) been successful at detecting contraband, and 2) have led to changes in the total number of contraband incidents, incidents of violence, and number of non-fatal suspected overdoses within BC's custody centers. Preliminary results suggest that during the initial period of implementation (Aug.-Nov. 2017), approximately 4% of scans were positive, amounting to over 250 instances of possible contraband interdiction. Data from the full implementation (to Dec. 2018) will be examined to determine the anticipated long-term impacts on staff and inmate safety (e.g., reduction in non-fatal suspected overdoses). It is hoped that these results will demonstrate that body scanners are indeed acting as a deterrent to the flow of contraband into correctional centers, and have the ability to make correctional centers safer.

#12 46054 THE THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE AND PROGRAM EVALUATIONS IN TREATMENT FOR JUSTICE-INVOLVED PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS*Sarah Hirsch*

Changing Lives and Changing Outcomes (CLCO) is a structured treatment program for justice-involved persons with mental illness that focuses on addressing both mental illness and criminal risk. The program has been shown to reduce psychiatric symptoms and aspects of criminal thinking. Research on the client-therapist relationship in correctional settings is limited, although important in improving treatment outcomes and motivation; the working alliance has not yet been explored in *CLCO*. Due to this gap in knowledge of correctional treatment, the current study focuses on how program depth and therapeutic alliance impact *CLCO* treatment overall, and the two treatment foci specifically. Therefore, *CLCO* treatment groups were administered in three arms: full treatment module, mental illness-only content, and criminal risk-only content, in a sample of 55 dual-diagnosis men who are completing probation sentences in a residential facility in the Southern United States. This study explores the following questions: 1) Is self-reported therapeutic alliance and program depth significantly different between treatment arms? 2) Does therapeutic alliance predict increased gains in content knowledge? and 3) Does therapeutic alliance predict quality of homework completed? Analysis will consist of between-groups analysis of variance and regression analyses. We hypothesize that therapeutic alliance and program depth will be stronger for the mental illness and full treatment arms relative to the criminalness arm and that working alliance will predict gains in treatment content and quality of homework completion.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**Poster Session 2 -
Criminal Justice
Psychology**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**#13 45803 AN INVESTIGATION OF ALTERNATIVE QUESTIONS IN POLICE
INTERROGATIONS***Kathleen Hyland*

Background: Police interrogations in Canada are informed by the Reid Model of Interrogations (Inbau et al., 2011). The Reid Model contains myriad guidelines for interrogators to follow with the ultimate goal of eliciting a confession from the suspect. Although the Reid Model is commonly used, it has been criticized for its potential to produce false confessions. The present study examines the use of "alternative questions", a method in which the interrogator presents a suspect with a choice between two incriminating options. Typically, one option is more dignified, while the other is reprehensible, such as, "Are you a calculated killer, or was it spur of the moment?" Using alternative questions allows suspects to confess in a face-saving manner by providing a morally excusable option, however, it does not provide an opportunity to deny both alternatives. Methods: The researchers were provided with videotaped interrogations from 32 cases over the past ten years. These videos are presently being coded for the presence of alternative questions, as well as the outcome of the interrogation (i.e., confession or denial). Results: This study is ongoing. Preliminary results suggest that alternative questions are commonly used in interrogations. It is expected that suspects presented with alternative questions will be more likely to confess. Conclusion: This research will add to the literature on interviewing and false confessions in response to interrogations. Action/Impact: These results will also inform Canadian Police forces on the use of alternative questions and their impact on suspects.

**#14 46142 PERPETRATORS OF FAMILY HARM SERVING CORRECTIONAL
SENTENCES: RISK PROFILES AND INCIDENT CHARACTERISTICS***Apriel Jolliffe Simpson*

Perpetration of family violence or family harm has been a somewhat overlooked topic in correctional populations, leading to a relative dearth of publicly accessible policies and intervention strategies for dealing with perpetrators while they are being managed within correctional systems. People serving sentences in corrections for family violence are increasing in number due to increased criminal sanctioning for this behaviour, and have been the focus of some research. But an unknown addition number may be involved in family harm that does not result in criminal sanctions, given very low rates of reporting for family harm episodes. This research describes perpetrator and event characteristics for a sample of people already on community corrections sentences for a variety of offences, who were subsequently identified in a police call-for-service related to family harm. The majority of these events do not lead to prosecution for various reasons, but may still indicate cause for concern with regard to the reported behaviour. We will compare the sample with a larger sample of calls for service where the aggressor was not a current community corrections client, to identify similarities and differences, before discussing the implications of our findings for the further assessment and management of the correctional sample. Our recommendations will also address the potential importance of screening for family harm perpetration histories in people currently on community sentences who have not recently been involved in a police call for service.

**#15 45995 CRIMINAL RECORDS, RACE, AND HIRING DECISIONS: A CANADIAN
PERSPECTIVE***Mitchell Kilger*

In a 3 (Race: White/Black/Aboriginal) x 2 (Criminal Record: Yes/No) within-subjects design we explored the impact of race and having a criminal record (CR) on the likelihood to hire in a personnel selection scenario. Participants (N=96) completed a mock hiring paradigm, where they were asked to select four applicants for a subsequent interview pertaining to a manual labour position. It was hypothesized 1) that individuals with a CR would be less likely to be selected, 2) that White individuals will be more likely to be selected, and 3) that White individuals with a CR would be most selected. A non-parametric chi-square test was conducted to compare percentages. Applicants with no CR (58.3%) were more likely to be selected for an interview over individuals with a CR (41.7%), $\chi^2(1, N=384) = 10.67, p = .001$. A chi-square test determined that there was also a significant difference for race (Black: 45.1%, White: 38.5%, Aboriginal: 16.4%), $\chi^2(2, N=384) = 51.95, p < .001$, such that Aboriginal applicants were less likely to be selected in comparison to Black or White applicants. Hypothesis 3 was not supported; however, there was a significant interaction such that Aboriginals with a CR were less likely to be selected (5.5%) compared to any other group $\chi^2(2, N=160) = 33.54, p < .001$. Data collection is ongoing.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#16 45966 SHIFTING THE FOCUS FROM RISK TO NEED: PROMOTING THE REHABILITATION OF INDIGENOUS JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH*Ilana Lockwood*

The overrepresentation of Indigenous youth in the Canadian justice system is a deeply entrenched issue. While the colonial roots of this overrepresentation are evident, the best rehabilitation approach for Indigenous justice-involved youth remains unclear. In Canada, these youth are assessed and treated following the Risk-Need-Responsivity model, an evidence-based correctional framework whose cross-cultural applicability to Indigenous youth has been called into question. The present study followed 200 Indigenous and non-Indigenous community-sentenced youth from risk assessment (with the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory – YLS/CMI), through probation case management (with detailed documentation of services received in probation officer case notes), to either recidivism or successful completion of community supervision (verified with records from a national police database). Using t-tests, chi-squares, ROC analyses, and logistic regressions, we compared risk, criminogenic need, match to service, and recidivism for these two groups. Findings showed that while Indigenous youth were assessed as higher risk, YLS/CMI total score did not reliably distinguish between recidivists and non-recidivists, as it did for non-Indigenous youth. Moreover, Indigenous youth had a higher number of needs identified (but fewer of these needs addressed through adequate intervention) and higher recidivism rates. However, having a greater proportion of needs met predicted recidivism regardless of Indigenous status, providing cross-cultural support for the Need Principle of the RNR model. Results raise concerns about whether the YLS/CMI is a valid risk assessment tool for Indigenous youth, while suggesting that more effective targeting of criminogenic needs can lead to better outcomes for these young people.

#17 46064 PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT SURVIVORS: THE EFFECTS OF GENDER IDENTITY AND GENDER ROLE CONFORMITY*John Malyk*

Compared to cisgender females, trans females are more than twice as likely to report having experienced sexual assault; however, they report to the police only as frequently as cisgender survivors (Langenderfer-Magruder et al., 2016). One possible reason that transgender survivors may be hesitant to report cases of sexual assault to authorities is fear of blame. Blackham (2007) found that participants were more likely to blame trans than cis female victims for sexual assault and to rate the sexual assault as less serious. Additionally, Viki and Abrams (2002) found that victim blame was higher when a female sexual assault victim did not conform to the female gender norms. Two variables that may predict higher levels of victim blame of trans survivors are participants' endorsement of gender norms and the strength of their belief in a just world. The current study compared perceptions of cis vs trans female survivors of sexual assault who either conformed to a female or male gender role. An interaction between survivor gender identity and gender conformity was found whereby participants reported greater sympathy toward trans female survivors when they conformed to a female gender role than when they did not and cis female survivors when they did not conform to a female gender role than when they did. These findings demonstrate the potential for bias toward both trans and cis survivors of sexual assault based on extralegal factors and highlight the need for education within and outside the legal system to combat these biases.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#18 45783 AN INVESTIGATION INTO JAIL PROGRAMMING AND RECIDIVISM*Preston McCullough*

Most of the existing literature concerning correctional programming exclusively examines prison inmates, overlooking their jail counterparts. This proposed study will expand on existing research conducted in prisons by examining how participation in jail programming and recidivism may be related in a jail sample. It has been suggested in existing literature that those inmates who regularly attend prison treatment programs are least likely to reoffend. However, jails are fundamentally dissimilar from prisons in many ways, including operationally and environmentally. There is no current research available that discusses whether participation in jail programming offered by the Lubbock County Detention Center (LCDC) will improve an offender's chances of remaining out of jail. This proposed research will begin to answer this question by examining jail programming attendance and other variables (e.g., mental illness diagnosis, age, race, education level, and offense type) in relation to recidivism rates. Lubbock County arrest records will be examined. Programming attendance data will also be examined. Statistical methods will be used to explain any relationship between these variables. The field of forensic science and corrections can benefit from this proposed research regarding jail inmates, their recidivism rates, and their jail programming attendance in many ways. The current study would provide a different perspective from previous research by examining any significant effects of recidivism rates and participation in jail programming. This information may help correctional staff to come up with more relevant and beneficial programming to better rehabilitate jail inmates and lead to fewer instances of reoffending.

#19 46249 UNDERSTANDING PROSOCIAL AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOURS USING THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR*Giselle Patrick*

In order to investigate the enactment of antisocial behaviours, it is beneficial to understand the various specific considerations which occur within an individual to allow for the enactment of the behaviour. Theory of Planned Behaviour has been used extensively in the investigation of antisocial behaviours. The study investigated three categories of behaviours; legal and normed (consensual sexting in an intimate relationship and video recording or photographing people in public places), illegal and not normed (breaking and entering and physical assault) and illegal and normed (illicit drug use and texting while driving). The normed aspect was in consideration to the social group while the legality was in consideration of the larger societal group. The three variables explored in relation to the six behaviours was the specific attitude towards the specific behaviours, the perception of control of enacting or not the behaviour as well as the perception of the social acceptability of the behaviour. The study was completed online to protect participants and was open ended. The study is in process so there are no findings as yet, but the contribution to society would be an alternative understanding of the enactment of antisocial behaviours, which could allow for a different approach to prevention, intervention and treatment.

#20 45717 'INDIVIDUAL WITH A CRIMINAL RECORD' VS 'EX-OFFENDER': AN EXPLORATION OF PERSON-FIRST LANGUAGE IN HIRING DECISIONS*Sabrianne Penner*

In a 3 (Race: White/Black/Aboriginal) x 2 (descriptive language: "individual with a criminal record" [ICR] vs "ex-offender") mixed-design we explored the impact of race and descriptive language on likelihood to hire criminals. In a mock hiring scenario, participants (N=97) were asked to rate how likely they were to hire each applicant for a manual labour position. It was hypothesized that: 1) Main effects for Race and language would be found such that White targets and targets in the ICR condition would be more likely to be hired and 2) an interaction effect would be found such that White Applicants in the ICR condition would most likely to be hired. Results were not as expected. Preliminary analysis demonstrated that there was a main effect of language ($F(1,91)=5.63, p=.02$), where "ex-offenders" were more likely to be selected. Race was significant ($F(2,182)=9.58, p<.001$) such that White applicants ($M=4.89, SD=1.14$) were more likely to be hired over the Aboriginal applicants ($M=4.57, SD=1.33$), $t(92)=3.82, p=.001$. There was no significant difference between the White and Black applicants. There was a non-significant interaction ($F(2,182)=2.37, p=.096$) which suggested that within the "ex-offender" condition, Aboriginal applicants were less likely to be hired ($M=4.73, SD=1.24$) relative to both the Black ($M=5.20, SD=0.86, t(46)=3.65, p=.001$) and White applicants ($M=5.22, SD=0.98, t(46)=3.38, p=.001$). Data collection is ongoing.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#21 46061 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND CRIMINAL ASSOCIATIONS AMONG ADULT PROBATIONERS*Leigha Puckett*

Research has highlighted the prevalence of mental illness in correctional populations, with rates of mental illness greater than those in the general population. It is well known that certain factors place mentally ill and non-mentally ill offenders at greater risk for reoffense, including criminal associations. Despite this, the association between mental illness and criminal associates has not been researched. The purpose of the present study is to examine this relationship; that is, the degree to which impairment due to mental illness is related to criminal associations. Participants consisted of approximately 90 adult male probationers housed at a residential treatment facility. They were administered the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), a measure of psychological symptomatology, and the Measure of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA). Demographic information was additionally gathered and used to categorize participants by mental illness status (e.g., non-mentally ill, mentally ill). Regression analysis will be utilized to examine the degree to which impairment due to mental illness, as assessed by the BSI, is predictive of criminal associations (i.e., Number of Criminal Friends and Criminal Friend Index of the MCAA). It is hypothesized that greater impairment will be associated with fewer criminal associations. Possible implications include clarifying the relationship between mental illness and criminal associates, which may in turn contribute to more effective service provision.

#22 46103 THE EFFECTS OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA TYPE AND COMPLEXITY ON TIME IN DETENTION*Leigha Puckett*

Justice-involved youth with a history of child protective services involvement (i.e., crossover youth) often report high prevalence rates of childhood trauma (i.e., sexual, physical, and emotional abuse). The varied and adverse experiences crossover youth endure might lead to reports of more than one type of traumatic event (i.e., complexity). Whether differences exist between those who experience greater complexity of childhood trauma and the amount of time spent in detention is not clear. The current study examined the relation between experiencing one, two, or three types of childhood trauma (i.e., sexual, physical, and emotional abuse) and the amount of time served in detention. The current study also examined whether differences existed between age at earliest referral, race/ethnicity, gender, and the experience of complex childhood trauma. The sample consisted of crossover youth in Texas (n = 240) who were arrested and processed through the Texas Juvenile Justice Department between 1990 and 1996. The results of analyses of variance showed that the complexity of trauma experienced was not significantly related to the amount of time detained. The results also supported previous studies that showed age at earliest referral was related to time in detention and that females experienced significantly more trauma than males. Significant differences were also shown between African American youth, Hispanic, and Euro American youths. No difference was found between Hispanic and Euro American youth. Taken together, these results point toward potentially meaningful relations between complex childhood trauma, race/ethnicity, and time in detention for crossover youth and warrant further investigation.

#23 45990 ASSESSING DESISTANCE: RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE MEASURES OF CRIMINAL AND ANTISOCIAL (MCAD)*Matthew Riordan*

Background: The Measure of Criminal and Antisocial Desistance (MCAD) measures multiple content domains frequently addressed by the desistance literature including internal resources, behavioral controls, relationship depth, affective engagement, integration into social structures, valued social places, and agency. The present study attempts to assess the reliability and validity of the MCAD scale.

Methods: A sample of 89 probationers from a midwestern community completed the self-report MCAD inventory. Total scale scores were computed for each of the seven MCAD subscales for analysis and Chronbach's alpha and omega coefficients were computed to measure internal consistency. The MCAD data was then compared to rater scores of the same participants.

Results: The reliabilities indicated construct coherence for each of the MCAD scales. The predictive correlations ranged from .19 to .34, with the Agency scale having the strongest relationship with corresponding ratings.

Action/Impact: Desistance can assist with risk assessment, risk management, and interventions. A reliable and valid measure will assist in integrating this construct into practice.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#24 45912 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES AND RANDOM RESPONDING/FAKING BAD ON THE SMI INFREQUENCY SCALE*Kymmalett Ross*

Due to the overrepresentation of mental illness in criminal settings there is a need to effectively and efficiently match justice involved persons with mental illness (PMI) with services. The Services Matching Instrument (SMI) was developed with this aim in mind -- to identify mental health and criminogenic needs of justice involved PMI. The SMI relies on self-report, therefore accuracy in the responses of individuals is essential. Misrepresentation of self-report through response style bias (e.g., random responding, faking bad) is recognized as a major source of systematic error in clinical research, especially in criminal justice settings. In relation to faking bad responding, previous literature has found that antisocial (AS) individuals tend to score higher on instruments developed to detect faking bad. The current study examines the infrequency scale on the SMI and whether there is a relationship between AS attitudes and random responding/faking bad response styles. Participants in this study included 72 men in a residential treatment center that were sentenced to probation and completed the Measure of Criminal Attitudes and Associates (MCAA) and the SMI. Regression analyses will be used to determine if AS attitudes predict scores on the SMI infrequency scale. An additional analysis will examine if responses on the Marlow-Crowne Social Desirability Scale from 27 participants are predictive of the SMI infrequency scale, and whether there is a relationship between AS attitudes, social desirability and random responding/faking bad response styles on the SMI infrequency scale.

**Poster Session 2 -
Criminal Justice
Psychology**

 4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)
#25 45957 EFFECTS OF XENOPHOBIA ON PERCEPTIONS OF RECIDIVISM RISK*Cassandra Rudd*

Forensic risk assessments generally reduce their accuracy when they also include a clinical override. Although clinicians are more prone to elevating a person's level of risk, it is unclear which factors may contribute to errors in such clinical decision making. In this study, we explored the effects of xenophobia on assessments of recidivism risk by asking participants to read characteristics of people who vary on risk and country of origin, and by measuring participants level of xenophobia towards people from each of these regions. We also tested to see if errors in judgement of risk were related to a person's level of xenophobia. We will discuss both the results and implications of our findings.

#26 46263 A PROCESS EVALUATION OF THE FAIR AND IMPARTIAL POLICING PROGRAM*Sarah Shaw*

Background/rationale: We conducted a process evaluation to examine the implementation of the Fair and Impartial Policing (FIP) training to an Eastern Canadian police department. Over five months, 675 police officers and civilians were trained in the American, manualized, FIP training program. We studied stakeholder perceptions of the training, implementation issues, and we made recommendations for future bias management training for this department and for policing overall. Methods: We collected data from nine trainer interviews, six interviews with senior officers and staff, 365 officer evaluations, and five observed training sessions. Results: All trainers indicated that this training was valuable and most felt they were able to implement it as intended. Many trainers saw the training sessions as too long and too focused on American content. Other concerns included the racial-focus of the training, the suspected relation to the recent street check controversy in said city, and anticipated defensiveness from officers. Senior staff indicated that a main goal of this training was to make their department less biased and more open-minded, but that training is not always problem-focused. Officers receiving the training provided positive feedback about the instructors but had many of the same concerns as the trainers and senior members. Conclusion: Although FIP training went well, this evaluation highlighted some areas for improvement. Action/Impact: Results of this evaluation can be used to inform future police training locally and internationally. In particular, future training should ensure the content is geographically relevant and incorporate bias training into other areas of police training.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#27 45897 ERRORS AND BIASES IN BYSTANDER IDENTIFICATION OF PERPETRATORS*Lauren Stornelli*

Although eyewitness testimony is used to determine guilt or innocence, much research has shown that people are prone to making errors in their eyewitness accounts. We currently do not know if people are more prone to making false positives (i.e., saying the person committed the crime when they did not) or if they are more prone to making false negatives (i.e., saying the person did not commit the crime when they did). Error Management Theory (Haselton & Buss, 2000) suggests we can predict and explain which type of error people are more prone to making by considering the potential costs or benefits of either error. Because there is a greater risk of potential future harm by letting someone go who might be dangerous, we hypothesized that eyewitnesses of crimes are more prone to making false positives. Also, since physical asymmetry correlates with criminality, it is possible that people are more likely to make false positives when judging asymmetrical faces. We will discuss the results and implications of our findings.

#28 45882 EMPLOYMENT PERCEPTIONS OF PAROLEES: THE ROLE OF BARRIERS AND CRIMINAL THINKING*Sydney Skaggs*

Re-entry of offenders from prison to community is a leading issue in corrections today. Currently there are 6,851,000 offenders under some sort of correctional supervision in the United States (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2016). The majority of which will eventually be released from prison (Hughes & Wilson, 2010). Many will serve a community; yet, without gainful employment, are likely to return to prison. This study explored offenders' perception of their barriers to employment and investigated the role of criminal attitudes in parolees recently released from prison. The final sample was comprised of 182 male parolees between the ages of 20 and 65 who were all within approximately 1 week of release from prison. Analysis of open-ended responses indicated that offenders perceive criminal record as the largest barrier to employment. Structural equation modeling results, utilizing a cross-sectional design, indicated (strong/moderate) support for a model of criminal thinking as a predictor of perceived barriers and as directly influencing self-efficacy. Survey results also found that criminal attitudes have a direct relationship with perception of barriers in work and education – the greater the criminal thinking, the greater the perception of barriers. Further, criminal thinking has a negative direct relationship with job search self-efficacy – the greater the criminal thinking the lower the job search self-efficacy.

#29 46111 TEMPORAL DISCOUNTING AND CRIMINAL THINKING PREDICTING RECIDIVISM*Femina Varghese*

Background. The United States incarcerates more people than any other country with the most recent report indicating 2,162,400 individuals in either jail or prison (Kaeble & Cowhig, 2018). Greater rates of temporal discounting has previously been linked higher incarceration (Varghese, Charlton, Wood, & Trower, 2014). The purpose of the current study is to determine the extent of the relationship between temporal discounting rates and criminal thinking styles in predicting recidivism during parole.

Method. Data for 146 offenders was collected from offenders at a pre-release program in a state prison in southern United States. Within the first year of parole, 63.2% of the participants were arrested, 47.9% were incarcerated, and 39.0% were sentenced. Participants completed measures on temporal discounting and criminal thinking and recidivism data was obtained after release.

Results. Logistic regression results indicated large log k values predicted that participants were significantly more likely to be sentenced again after release from prison. Proactive criminal thinking was related to arrest, sentencing, and re-incarceration, regardless of log k values. Reactive criminal thinking was related to higher sentencing rates across all log k values.

Conclusion. Rates of temporal discounting were found to predict recidivism in terms of arrest, re-incarceration, and sentencing. Proactive criminal thinking can also predict recidivism as far as sentencing.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#30 45841 UNDERSTANDING THE LINK BETWEEN MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS AND RECIDIVISM AMONG LOW-RISK JUVENILE OFFENDERS*Elena Vaudreuil*

Up to 60% of detained juvenile offenders have a mental illness. Although mental illness is not typically considered to be a criminogenic need, research has indicated that individuals with mental illness are at higher risk for reentry to the system. Previous research has concentrated on assessing the relationship between major mental illness diagnoses and recidivism in adult populations, however less is known about how mental illness relates to recidivism among juvenile offenders. This is complicated by the difficulty of diagnosing mental illness in youth. For example, some disorders do not typically manifest until a later age but youth may present with subclinical forms of disorder, and other disorders present in ways that are not consistent with adult mental illness diagnoses (e.g., depression manifesting as irritability). The current study examines the link between symptoms of psychopathology and offending taking into account subclinical levels of mental illness. The sample consists of 549 first time juvenile offenders from the Southwestern U.S. (84% Hispanic, 12% White, 4% other; 67% male, 33% female) who were administered the Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (K-SADS) and for whom administrative recidivism data were recorded. Using linear regression analyses, symptom clusters predicting recidivism were identified. The results of this study can inform assessment and treatment of juvenile offenders who demonstrate symptoms of mental illness and may have implications for current risk assessment procedures.

#31 46055 FOR LOVE OR FOR MONEY? BLACK WIDOW SERIAL KILLERS*Margo Watt*

Serial killing is defined as a series of two or more murders, committed as separate events, typically by one offender acting alone (Morton, 2005). Most serial killers are males but about 15% are females, *one-quarter of whom are "Black Widows"; women who seduce, render helpless, and kill romantic partners for the purpose of financial gain (Kelleher & Kelleher, 1998). These women are considered the female equivalent of the male hedonist comfort serial killer (Vronsky, 2007); a form of romance scam (Gransbury, 2014). The present study searched primary, secondary, tertiary, and grey literature to determine if: (1) number of Black Widows has declined proportionately with the decline in female serial killers, generally? (2) the modus operandi of Black Widows (i.e., poison) has changed over time? (3) profile of Black Widows has changed (e.g., age of index offence, persistence in offending, ability to elude capture?); and (4) if public perception and/or media depiction of Black Widows has changed, as illustrated by a recent high-profile Nova Scotian case (i.e., Melissa Shepard)? Preliminary analysis indicates that the frequency of Black Widows has diminished over time; certainly, their prolificacy Black Widows has decreased. Additional analysis may indicate if Black Widows are a vanishing breed of serial killer; if so, what factors may be contributing to their decline?*

#32 45776 A PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE MEASURE OF CRIMINAL ATTITUDES AND ASSOCIATES (ATTITUDES-DOMAIN) IN WOMEN OFFENDERS*Buyun Xu*

According to the risk-need-responsivity principles, antisocial attitudes are one of the best predictors of criminal behaviour (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). A commonly used measure of antisocial attitudes is the Measure of Criminal Attitude and Associates (MCAA; Mills et al., 2002). While this measure has been validated on males (Mills et al., 2002) and youthful females (O'Hagan et al., 2014), the psychometric properties of this tool for adult female offenders have yet to be examined. As such, the goal of this study was to examine the reliability and validity of the attitude component (Part B) of the MCAA in a sample of 167 women offenders under provincial supervision in British Columbia. Overall, preliminary results suggest that the MCAA, and its subscales, has acceptable internal consistency estimates ranging from .57 to .89. MCAA's total score has good convergent validity with the Community Risk Needs Assessment (CRNA) overall needs ($r = .36$) and risk ratings ($r = .29$). However, when examining re-offending outcomes during a one-year follow-up period, the MCAA-attitude total score was found to have poor predictive validity ($AUC = .51$, 95% CI: .39-.65). Overall, these results suggest that the MCAA may not be a suitable measure for adult female offenders, fueling the debate as to the importance of this domain for women offenders. Indeed, feminist criminologists suggest that there may be more salient risk/need factors for female offenders (e.g., Bloom et al., 2006). However, future research with a longer follow-up period and a larger sample are required to further substantiate these results.

16:00 - 17:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**46129 REDUCING VIOLENCE RISK: WHAT WORKS AND HOW?***Tamsin Higgs, University of Montreal*

Non-sexual violent crime (even when excluding homicide) represents as much as 10 times the prevalence of sexual aggression in Canada (Ouimet, 2010). Yet, as will be demonstrated through this symposium, the theoretical advances and research developments in the evaluation of 'what works' in the domain of nonsexual violence has some catching up to do with what is being achieved in the assessment and treatment of sexual offenders. This symposium will bring to the convention some of the latest work to address this issue, drawing on data from programs designed for high-risk violent offenders in Canada and New Zealand. The first paper focuses on high quality program evaluation, and presents recent findings from one such study. The second two papers discuss mechanisms of change in treatment, and data from the two countries represented in the symposium will be discussed. All three presenters will consider the results of their research not only in relation to contribution to society as a whole, but also in terms of the contribution specifically for Indigenous persons in their respective countries. This aspect of the symposium is important given the overrepresentation in correctional services of Indigenous people, and the established need for ethnically sensitive research to inform evidence-based practice with perpetrators of violent crime from Indigenous populations.

#1 SOME POSITIVE RECIDIVISM OUTCOMES FOR CANADIAN TREATED HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS 46137*Franca Cortoni, University of Montreal; Tamsin Higgs, University of Montreal; Kevin Nunes, Carleton University*

There is a surprising lack of the kind of robust evidence that policy makers rely upon to allocate resources efficiently and effectively in correctional services and release planning for violent offenders. As this presentation will demonstrate, there remain insufficient evaluations of program outcomes. A step towards addressing this issue will be presented: In a recently completed study 345 offenders from the Canadian Violence Prevention Program (VPP) were compared after an average 3-year follow-up to 338 non-VPP participants. Outcomes measured were new convictions for violent, sexual, or general offenses. Intent-to-treat design was used. Subsequently, participants who completed or did not complete the program were compared to the non-VPP group. Further analyses considered Indigenous and non-Indigenous subgroups. Overall, lower recidivism rates were associated with VPP completion, both in the complete sample and ethnic subgroups. However, the main finding of significantly lower likelihood of violent recidivism was found only for the Indigenous offenders, while significantly lower likelihood of general (non-violent) recidivism was specific to non-Indigenous offenders. Results will be discussed in relation to program effectiveness, while highlighting the need for caution in the interpretation of research of this kind given that studies (including the present study) are typically quasi-experimental in design. The presentation will conclude by discussing the contribution of outcome studies such as this to the ultimate goal of creating a safer society.

#2 LINKING RISK, CHANGE IN CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS AND RECIDIVISM FOR NEW ZEALAND'S TREATED HIGH-RISK VIOLENT PRISONERS 46149*Devon Polaschek, The University of Waikato / Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato*

The extent to which offenders make risk-related changes in treatment is important to understanding how treatment works, and to providing updated estimates of risk to correctional decision-makers. Treatment change represents the main mechanism by which programs are theorized to reduce recidivism. The first presentation of this symposium refers to studies that demonstrate reductions in recidivism after treatment. But there remain few empirical demonstrations that the amount of reported or observed change is related to subsequent outcomes for treated offenders; a number of studies have failed to demonstrate such links. Although there are a number of plausible reasons for these failures, the lack of evidence undermines the credibility of psychological treatment, and its underpinning theory of targeting purportedly dynamic risk factors to reduce recidivism. This research examines change data from a number of offender-reported psychometric instruments and the Violence Risk Scale for its ability to predict recidivism, after controlling for pre-treatment risk using several different approaches. As well as the theoretical implications already noted, this research is practically relevant in determining whether assessments of criminogenic needs add value to the evaluation of treatment progress for decision-making purposes. Continued effort to improve our understanding as to not only whether offending behavior interventions work, but through which mechanisms, are essential in the endeavor to provide better services supporting offender desistance, and safer communities.

16:00 - 17:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#3 RISK RELEVANCE OF PSYCHOMETRIC ASSESSMENT IN CANADIAN HIGH-RISK VIOLENT OFFENDERS 46151

Tamsin Higgs, University of Montreal; Mark Olver, University of Saskatchewan; Franca Cortoni, University of Montreal; Kevin Nunes, Carleton University

This presentation will further critique the existing evidence base relevant to decisions concerning whether or not psychometric assessments effectively provide any indication as to how the violence risk presented by an individual may be understood differently pre- to post- treatment. The current study included 227 persistently violent offenders participating in Correctional Service of Canada's Violence Prevention Program. Data from measures of anger and impulsivity prior to and after program completion were analyzed for relationships between change and recidivism after an average of three years in the community. None of the measures were good predictors of violent or general recidivism. Pre-treatment level of risk and need will be discussed as important factors to consider in understanding pre- to post-treatment change on psychometric measures. In addition, results will be discussed in relation to implications for policy and clinical practice, as well as future research directions. Importantly, there is currently a limited evidence base to inform decisions concerning how to assess and use information about treatment change. This presentation represents one more brick in the wall. Overall, this symposium has been constructed to bring together the most recent research working towards the shared goal of improving services for those at the highest risk of future violence, in order to create a safer society.

16:00 - 17:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium

4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

**44190 BARRIERS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE
PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN CANADA**

Skye Stephens, Saint Mary's University

16:00 - 17:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Friday, May 31 / vendredi le 31 mai

#1 THERAPY WITH INDIVIDUALS WITH PEDOHEBEPHILIC INTERESTS: LEGAL AND ETHICAL CHALLENGES 45062*Ainslie Heasman*, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; *Ian McPhail*, University of Saskatchewan; *Skye Stephens*, Saint Mary's University

Evidence-based primary prevention programs could have a considerable impact on reducing the prevalence of childhood sexual abuse and its associated harms. An important component of primary prevention involves the provision of services to those who are at-risk for offending because they struggle with sexual interest in children (pedohebephilic interest). Despite successful prevention programs in other countries that have shown to be effective (e.g., Germany; Beier et al., 2015), there is a need for the development of these programs in Canada.

The symposium will explore the possibility of primary prevention programs for at-risk individuals and discuss mandatory reporting legislation and clinician stigma as barriers to program development in Canada. Presentations will involve discussion of a comprehensive legal review of Canadian mandatory reporting legislation (including data from college complaints and legal cases), a national Canadian survey on the interpretation and application of mandatory reporting when a client discloses sexual interests in children in an outpatient setting, and clinician attitudes towards individuals with sexual interest in children who seek out mental health services. Despite barriers, we will argue that it is possible to develop comprehensive services for a marginalized client group who has expressed interest in support services (Levenson et al., 2018). Given their expertise, psychologists can play a significant role in the development of evidence-based primary prevention programs and a more thorough consideration of barriers will help move us forward in this regard.

Background: The provision of therapy with individuals with sexual interest in children results in complex considerations of legal and ethical issues relating to mandatory reporting, duty to warn, and breaching confidentiality. Mandatory reporting legislation may serve as a significant barrier for individuals with a sexual interest in children, out of concern that their confidentiality will be breached. **Method:** Canadian mandatory reporting legislation and case law was reviewed to understand how the legislation has been set out and interpreted by the courts. Provincial Colleges for psychology were contacted to determine the number and nature of ethical complaints regarding mandatory reporting. **Results:** Mandatory reporting legislation varies across the country. Canadian courts have explored reasonable grounds for making a report, the content of the report, and reporting risk of future abuse. Most Colleges have not received complaints regarding mandatory reporting. **Conclusions:** Courts have offered some clarification on how and when to engage in mandatory reporting or duty to warn, however the mandatory reporting landscape remains largely silent with regards to the provision of services to nonoffending individuals with sexual interest in children. Additionally, there have been very few sanctions for psychologists by their regulatory body with regards to mandatory reporting. **Action/Impact:** Engaging in treatment with individuals with a sexual interest in children is possible in a Canadian/mandatory reporting context. We offer a number of specific recommendations for providers engaging in this type of work.

#2 A CANADIAN STUDY ON MANDATORY REPORTING PRACTICES WHEN A CLIENT DISCLOSES SEXUAL INTEREST IN CHILDREN. 45065*Skye Stephens*, Saint Mary's University; *Ian McPhail*, University of Saskatchewan; *Ainslie Heasman*, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; *Ian McPhail*, University of Saskatchewan

Background: Previous research on mandatory reporting has utilized American samples and focused on children reporting abuse to clinicians. The present study will explore clinician understanding of Canadian mandatory reporting laws when a client discloses a sexual interest in children. **Method:** We are recruiting regulated healthcare professionals to participate in an online anonymous vignette study. Clinicians will answer questions on their professional background, knowledge of mandatory reporting laws, and their ethical decision making in response to a case vignette. The vignette will present a client with sexual interest in children. Clinicians will be randomized to one of nine vignettes that includes: a child pornography (never, sometimes, and frequently) and access to children (no access, access to children in the home, and access through employment) condition. **Results:** Analyses will be completed well ahead of the convention. We expect clinicians to have moderate knowledge of mandatory reporting laws, but have trouble interpreting components that are relevant to the case (e.g., meaning of at-risk). We also expect that they will be more likely to report in high-risk scenarios (e.g., frequent child pornography usage), compared to the control condition and that there will be differences in reporting threshold based on professional background (e.g., those with forensic experience will be less likely to report than non-forensic clinicians). **Conclusion/Impact:** This study is the first to explore ethical decision making when a client discloses a sexual interest in children. The results will be useful in highlighting potential gaps in clinician knowledge of mandatory reporting laws.

16:00 - 17:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#3 CLINICIAN BIAS TOWARDS PEOPLE WITH SEXUAL INTEREST IN CHILDREN 45067

Sarah Moss, Saint Mary's University; *Skye Stephens*, Saint Mary's University; *Ian McPhail*, University of Saskatchewan; *Ainslie Heasman*, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Background/rationale: Help-seeking behaviour has been demonstrated by those with sexual interest in children through the high response rate to childhood sexual abuse prevention initiatives. Despite these findings, it appears that some are skeptical of mental health treatment largely due to concerns about a lack of knowledge regarding mandatory reporting requirements, sexual interest in children, and the possibility of being further stigmatized by clinicians. Therefore, the question arises whether there are mental health clinicians within Canada that are both qualified and comfortable providing treatment to this population. **Methods:** An online anonymous survey will be used to collect data from regulated healthcare professionals who may or may not have had experience providing treatment to those with sexual interest in children and have a background in clinical, forensic, and/or sexology (e.g. sex therapy). Participants will answer questions assessing their explicit bias towards those with sexual interest in children, including their interest in providing treatment to this population. **Results:** This study has received research ethics approval and data collection will be finished in February of 2019. Clinicians with different professional backgrounds will be compared on measures of stigma towards those with sexual interest in children and it is expected that clinicians with forensic and sexology training will have fewer stigmatizing attitudes. Data will be collected and analyzed (using ANOVA) well ahead of the CPA conference. **Conclusions/Impact:** There is a scarcity of research dedicated to understanding clinician bias, which is important for the development of effective assessment and treatment services for this population.

16:15 - 16:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**

4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

**46161 EVALUATION OF APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS TO ADVANCE THE USE OF
EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN COMMUNITY SUPERVISION**

Paula Smith, University of Cincinnati

Several models community supervision based on the principles of effective intervention have emerged over the past two decades. Evaluations of these approaches have lead to a better understanding of "what works" to reduce recidivism in probationers and parolees. This presentation reports of a series of studies that extend previous research by examining the impact of effective case management, use of core correctional practices, and the implementation of applied behavior analysis techniques on the outcomes of more than 800 probationers in a Midwestern state. The first study examines the impact of training on case management and core correctional practices on recidivism. In the second study, a sample of 8 probation departments adapted their policies and procedures to better align with the research on contingency management, and probation officers were trained to identify the functional relationship between target behaviors and the environment. A final evaluation investigated the implications for caseload size and probation officer workload. In general, the results underscore the importance of the effective use of reinforcement, and are consistent with previous research on the use of incentives and sanctions in community supervision. This study also reports the differential effects by offender and officer characteristics, as well as by type of incentive/sanction.

Saturday, June 1 / samedi le 1 juin

08:00 - 09:00

Nova Scotia Ballroom B-C-D (Second Floor) Halifax Marriott Harbourfront Hotel

CPA Annual General Meeting / Assemblée générale annuelle
CPA Program / Programme de la SCP

42341 CPA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING / ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE DE LA SCP

09:00 - 10:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Professional Development Workshop / Ateliers de perfectionnement professionnel
4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

45333 INTRODUCTION AND ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION: CANADIAN CHIEF OF POLICE GUIDELINES FOR FITNESS FOR DUTY EVALUATIONS

Sandra Jackson, Allied Psychological Services; *Jeffrey Karp*, Private Practice

Increasingly, psychologists are being asked to make decisions about a police officers return to full duties after being off work for stress or mental health related reasons, or after an incident that has raised concerns about the officer's psychological state. The purpose of this workshop is to draw together psychologists who are conducting FFDE across the country to discuss an initial attempt to develop guidelines (HR subcommittee of the Canadian Chief's of Police Association) and to explore some of the practical, ethical and professional issues when conducting these assessments.

09:00 - 10:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Professional Development Workshop / Ateliers de perfectionnement professionnel
4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

46115 INTEGRATING ELEMENTS OF DBT INTO CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT WHEN THERES NO DBT PROGRAM

Michael Sheppard, Adler University; *Zoey De Domenico*, DBT Centre of Vancouver

Dialectical behaviour therapy (DBT) has a strong research base demonstrating its effectiveness in treating extreme behaviour in borderline personality disorder. DBT has been applied to other contexts (e.g., binge-eating and bulimia, substance use, corrections). Classically, DBT includes weekly individual psychotherapy, weekly skills training, telephone consultation, and peer supervision (Linehan, 1993). Adaptations exist for correctional contexts (e.g., Ivanoff & Marotta, 2018). However, some correctional contexts have no infrastructure to support a DBT program. This workshop highlights how elements of DBT can be used in correctional treatment, even when there is no specific DBT program (e.g., in an institution or parole office). We will describe dialectical thinking and how to apply it in correctional treatment, highlight dialectical dilemmas common in correctional settings, and describe some basic DBT skills that are relevant to justice-involved clients and how to integrate these into correctional work. Clinical cases will be used to illustrate relevant concepts.

09:00 - 10:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Professional Development Workshop / Ateliers de perfectionnement professionnel
4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

45915 INTRODUCING THE STEPWISE 360: A UNIVERSAL APPROACH TO FORENSIC INTERVIEWING

Hugues Herve, The Forensic Practice; *Susan Kim*, The Forensic Practice

The StepWise approach (Yuille, 1990) to interviewing is an empirically-based, semi-structured model for conducting investigative interviews that modernized child abuse investigations in Canada, the United States, and other countries around the world. It is the foundation of many other forensic interviewing approaches that are in use today. The StepWise 360 is the latest evolution of the StepWise Guidelines. It incorporates new theoretical, empirical, and practical developments in the field. Unlike other forensic interviewing models, the StepWise 360 can be used by various types of investigators (e.g., mental health specialists, police, child protection worker) to gather reliable information from victims, witnesses, and suspects of all ages. This adaptability offers many advantages for interviewers and organizations alike, including the streamlining of training and learning. This presentation will provide an overview of the StepWise 360 and highlight the advantages of having a more universal approach to forensic interviewing.

10:30 - 11:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

NACCJPC Invited Speaker4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**48252 APPLIED CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH: ACCUMULATING AN EVIDENCE BASE AND SOME CONCLUSIONS TO DATE***Lynn Stewart*, Correctional Service Canada

The work conducted by researchers within the criminal justice system is typically applied research; that is, if it is useful, it answers questions that can be employed directly to advancing practice and ultimately to improving measures of correctional outcomes. Last year marked the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Research Branch at the Correctional Service of Canada, Canada's federal correctional agency. This presentation will present a series of studies completed by the Research Branch over the last 10 years that have answered questions relevant to correctional practice. The presentation makes the case that applied research in our context moves the agenda forward by improving our understanding of behaviour that appears to be puzzling and self defeating, and providing an empirical case for the value of more effective and humane approaches to reducing reoffending and promoting safer reintegration into the community.

11:30 - 12:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**46280 DYNAMIC VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT USING THE VIOLENCE RISK SCALE***Mark Olver*, University of Saskatchewan

Over the previous two decades, dynamic risk instruments have become commonplace to assess risk, identify targets for intervention, and to evaluate changes in risk to aid community reintegration and desistance from crime and violence in forensic populations. Still, systematic examination of the dynamic properties of risk instruments has lagged behind relatively speaking, compared to single timepoint estimates of risk and predictions of recidivism. Given that preventative detention, forensic treatment, community supervision, and strategic monitoring efforts are predicated on the notion that risk is dynamic, and thus can be managed, the necessity of continued applied research efforts into dynamic risk is underscored.

The focus of the present symposium is dynamic violence risk assessment featuring the Violence Risk Scale (VRS), a violence risk assessment and treatment planning tool, and its application to special populations and development of violent recidivism norms. The first presentation examines the predictive properties of the youth variant, the VRS-Youth Version (VRS-YV), and its convergence with other well known standardized youth forensic measures as a function of gender and Indigenous ancestry in a sample of court adjudicated young offenders. The second presentation features an evaluation of VRS risk and change scores in a sample of community discharged forensic inpatients and associations with violent recidivism. The third presentation details the development of VRS violent recidivism norms from a Canadian multisite sample of treated and predominantly male violent offenders, with movement towards a common language for risk communication and classification.

#1 AN EXAMINATION OF RISK, NEED, AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS AMONG SASKATCHEWAN YOUNG OFFENDERS 46286*Kristine Lovatt*, University of Saskatchewan

The dynamic assessment of violence risk in young persons in conflict with the law serves essential functions that integrate a need for public safety with an aspiration to help prevent young offenders from becoming adult offenders. The present study examined the predictive properties and case management applications of five standardized forensic tools frequently or increasingly being used with youth: the Level of Service Inventory-Saskatchewan Youth edition, Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version, Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth, Structured Assessment of Protective Factors in Youth, and the Violence Risk Scale-Youth Version. Court and/or treatment files were reviewed for 408 youth who had attended forensic community outpatient services, and the five study measures were rated from these archival sources, information permitting. The presentation reports risk and need profiles of youth of Indigenous ancestry and female youth, the predictive properties of these tools for community recidivism as a function of gender and ancestry, and applications of risk-need-protective factor information to community services to prevent recidivism. Implications for dynamic risk assessment in youth with an ultimate goal of preventing adult system contacts are discussed.

11:30 - 12:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#2 DYNAMIC ASSESSMENT OF RISK FOR COMMUNITY RECIDIVISM AMONG FORENSIC INPATIENTS 46289*Neil Hogan, Alberta Health Services*

This study evaluated the predictive validity of structured instruments for violent recidivism among a sample of 82 discharged patients at a maximum security forensic hospital. The incremental predictive validity of dynamic pre-post change scores was also assessed. Each of the Historical-Clinical-Risk Management-20 Version 3 (HCR-20V3), Psychopathy Checklist-Revised, Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability, Violence Risk Scale (VRS), and Violence Risk Appraisal Guide-Revised were rated based on institutional files. The study instruments significantly predicted community-based violent recidivism ($AUC = .68 - .85$), even after controlling for time at risk using Cox regression survival analyses. Dynamic change scores computed from the HCR-20V3 Relevance ratings and from the VRS also demonstrated incremental predictive validity, controlling for baseline scores. The findings suggest that dynamic changes in violence risk may be captured- provided that valid means of assessment are employed.

#3 APPLICATIONS OF THE VIOLENCE RISK SCALE IN DYNAMIC VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT 46290*Mark Olver, University of Saskatchewan*

This presentation features the development of VRS risk categories and recidivism estimates from a combined Canadian multisite sample ($k = 4$) of treated violent offenders. Properties of discrimination (i.e., relative risk, or the extent to which VRS scores differentiate recidivists from nonrecidivists) were examined through area under the receiver operator curve (AUC) analyses and the generation of percentile ranks. In turn, the calibration (i.e., absolute risk, or the rates of violent recidivism associated with VRS scores) properties of the tool were examined through use of logistic regression to model fixed 3-year ($n = 442$) and 5-year ($n = 389$) violent recidivism estimates as a function of VRS pretreatment risk score (static + dynamic) and change. Applications of information concerning absolute and relative risk are used to generate a 5-risk level scheme per Council of State Government guidelines to enhance risk communication, treatment planning, and violence prevention.

11:30 - 12:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**44851 THE GENDERED NATURE AND IMPACT OF CRIMINAL THINKING PATTERNS AMONG JUSTICE-INVOLVED CLIENTS***Natalie Jones, Carleton University*

Criminal thinking – that is, cognitions that support or facilitate antisocial behaviour – has been identified as one of the most important risk factors and treatment targets for forensic populations (Bonta & Andrews, 2017). Although gross indicators of criminal thinking are generally as predictive for female offenders as they are for male offenders (Jones, 2011), research is lacking on which specific criminal thinking patterns are more or less salient for one gender or the other in forecasting antisocial conduct. This symposium features empirical research on gender differences in criminal thinking patterns, and the implication of those differences for the assessment and case management of justice-involved clients. The first two studies feature data collected via the Criminogenic Thinking Profile (CTP; Mitchell & Tafrate, 2012) for justice-involved adults under community supervision. Specifically, Study 1 develops CTP profiles by gender to determine whether the prevalence of criminal thinking patterns defined by this instrument differs between men and women. Study 2 entails (1) a gender-based item-level analysis of the CTP to determine the degree to which specific thinking patterns predict reoffending differentially for men versus women, and (2) the derivation of empirically-grounded, gender-informed, and parsimonious versions of the CTP. Study 3 examines the differential moderating effect of self-esteem on the relationship between antisocial cognitions and recidivism for justice-involved male and female youth. Ultimately, this symposium presents criminal thinking assessment protocols that are gender-responsive and empirically-supported in an effort to (1) facilitate the prediction of criminal reoffending and (2) identify appropriate treatment targets.

11:30 - 12:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#1 BROAD-BASED GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CRIMINAL THINKING PATTERNS AMONG JUSTICE-INVOLVED CLIENTS 44852

Natalie Jones, Carleton University; Raymond Tafrate, Central Connecticut State University; Damon Mitchell, Central Connecticut State University

For forensic CBT interventions to match the effectiveness of treatments for anxiety and depression, a focus on specific thinking patterns that serve to facilitate criminal behaviour is vital. An emerging empirical literature around constellations of criminal thinking patterns can serve to predict risk to reoffend and importantly, guide forensic case formulation. However, given that related assessment tools were validated predominantly on men, it is unclear to what extent the criminal thinking patterns identified on these instruments are germane to women. Criminal thinking was assessed in a sample of 737 justice-involved men ($n=567$) and women ($n=170$) across several community forensic settings in Connecticut. Based on each participant's responses on the Criminogenic Thinking Profile (CTP), independent-samples t -tests were used to explore gender differences in the prevalence of criminal thinking patterns. Justice-involved men and women showed similar mean levels of criminal thinking overall. However, significant differences did emerge at the subscale level, with men showing more evidence of traditional criminal thinking patterns such as *Poor Judgment* (underestimating negative consequences of risky behaviors; $d=.32$) and *Justifying* (rationalization and minimization of harmful behaviors; $d=.29$). Women were more likely to exhibit an *Inability to Cope* (giving up in the face of adversity; $d=.17$). Although criminal thinking is relevant for justice-involved men and women, differential cognitive profiles emerge for each gender. Specifically, criminal behaviour in women appears more connected to cognitions about managing life circumstances and stressors. These results have strong implications for tailoring forensic assessments and interventions to address potential gender differences in criminal thinking patterns.

#2 IMPROVING THE ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL THINKING: THE EMPIRICAL DERIVATION OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE CRIMINAL THINKING SCALES 45178

Natalie Jones, Carleton University; Raymond Tafrate, Central Connecticut State University; Damon Mitchell, Central Connecticut State University

Measures of criminal thinking purported to be "gender-neutral" are often embedded in mainstream risk assessment protocols in a manner that is vague and ill-defined. Given preliminary evidence of discrepancies between justice-involved men and women in both prevalence and predictive salience of criminal thinking indicators (O'Hagan et al., 2018), gender-informed analysis of antisocial cognitions is warranted. Using established item-reduction techniques, a triage of the 62 Criminogenic Thinking Profile items (CTP) was conducted separately by gender for 216 adult clients in Connecticut referred to a community corrections day reporting center. The final gender-responsive instruments feature 14 items for men and 20 items for women. Congruent with gender-responsive theory, female-specific items tapped relational motives and maladaptive coping, whereas male-specific items tapped stimulation-seeking and overt identification with an antisocial lifestyle. Logistic regression and ROC analyses were then applied to examine the predictive validity of each model in forecasting new arrests over 6 months. The gender-responsive tools predicted re-arrest with a moderate degree of accuracy for men ($AUC = .67, p < .001$) and a high degree of accuracy for women ($AUC = .80, p < .01$) – an improvement over the original CTP total score ($AUCs = .58$ for men and $.64$ for women, ns). Ultimately, in contrast to the original gender-neutral instrument, the creation of parsimonious, empirically-derived scales that capture gender-specificity in criminal thinking patterns offered greater accuracy in predicting recidivism and identifying potential cognitive treatment targets. Gender-based versions of the CTP could potentially provide a useful adjunct to existing forensic assessment instruments.

11:30 - 12:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 THE MODERATING EFFECT OF SELF-ESTEEM ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINAL ATTITUDES AND VIOLENCE: GENDER MATTERS 45180

Shreena Thapa, Carleton University; Shelley Brown, Carleton University; Tracey Skilling, Canadian Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; University of Toronto

Past research has shown that high self-esteem coupled with high criminal attitudes (criminal thinking) may increase the likelihood of criminal conduct in males (Wormith, 1984), and that inflated or unstable self-esteem is related to violence in both males and females (Baumeister et al., 1996). In contrast, Van Voorhis (2012) has reported that high self-esteem exerts a protective effect for women offenders in the context of general recidivism. Using a sample of 300 justice-involved youth and a 3-year fixed follow-up, this study explored whether gender, global self-esteem, and inflated self-esteem (i.e., grandiosity, superiority) moderate the relationship between criminal attitudes and violent recidivism. The moderated regression results showed that neither global nor inflated self-esteem moderated the relationship between criminal attitudes and recidivism for males, regardless of how criminal attitudes were operationalized. In contrast, global self-esteem (but not inflated self-esteem) magnified the relationship between criminal attitudes and recidivism for females, if criminal attitudes were measured using the Pride in Delinquency Scale. In contrast, when attitudes were measured using the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument, global self-esteem diminished the relationship between criminal attitudes and recidivism for females. Thus, the moderating impact of global self-esteem depends on gender and measurement strategy. This study illustrates that incorporating self-esteem into gender-responsive programming might not be a simple matter of increasing self-esteem if, and when females concurrently present with masculinized criminal attitudes.

11:30 - 12:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45508 INTERVENING WITH JUSTICE INVOLVED PERSONS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

Robert Morgan, Texas Tech University; Jeremy Mills, Correctional Services of Canada

It is commonly known that persons with mental illness (PMI) are over represented in the criminal justice system, but what should policy makers and clinicians do to better serve this population? This program will begin with a paper that examined probation officers' perceptions of risk for probation clients with and without mental illness and explored whether stigmatizing attitudes toward mental illness affect perceptions of risk and risk management strategies. The second and third papers will examine mechanisms of change and community success of justice involved persons receiving *A Treatment Program for Justice Involved Persons with Mental Illness: Changing Lives and Changing Outcomes (CLCO)*, a comprehensive treatment program developed for justice involved PMI (J-PMI), with emphasis on the effectiveness of this intervention with dual diagnosed adult felony offenders in a residential treatment program. Implications for practice and policy resulting from these three studies will be discussed.

#1 PROBATION OFFICERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS MENTAL ILLNESS: EFFECTS ON RISK PERCEPTIONS AND CASE MANAGEMENT 45514

Jennifer Eno Loudon, The University of Texas at El Paso; Elijah Ricks, Roosevelt University; Sarah Manchak, University of Cincinnati; Patrick Kennealy, Travis County Community Justice Services

Recommendations for supervising probation clients with mental illness have evolved from a narrow focus on treating psychopathology to an integration of mental health treatment and evidence-based correctional interventions. Prior research has revealed that probation officers have inflated perceptions of risk for clients with mental illness which may result in improper risk assessment and misinformed risk management practices. At least some of this risk perception is attributable to officers' stigmatizing attitudes towards their supervisees. However, prior research has not isolated officers' attitudes towards mental illness in general from their attitudes towards clients with mental illness more generally. We examined probation officers' perceptions of risk for probation clients with and without mental illness and explored whether stigmatizing attitudes toward mental illness affect perceptions of risk and risk management strategies. Participants included 89 probation officers from a single agency who completed the study materials via an online survey engine. In a within-subjects design, officers were presented with vignettes portraying two clients with similar levels of criminogenic risk, one with schizophrenia and one without mental illness. Officers did not overestimate risk for clients with mental illness, and stigma toward mental illness bore little influence on risk ratings and case management decisions. However, officers did rate the client with mental illness as higher risk than the nondisordered client and chose more punitive responses to a violation he committed—despite being informed that the clients were of the same risk classification.

11:30 - 12:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#2 A PROCESS EVALUATION OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFECTS OF PSYCHIATRIC AND CRIMINAL THERAPEUTIC COMPONENTS IN _CLCO_ 45516

Faith Scanlon, Texas Tech University; Robert Morgan, Texas Tech University

Changing Lives and Changing Outcomes (CLCO) is a treatment program for justice-involved person with mental illness (CJ-PMI). Because mental illness and criminal risk are posited to co-occur, addressing both foci is integral to *CLCO*'s design and implementation. Although *CLCO* has demonstrated efficacy in increasing participant treatment-related knowledge, and reducing both psychiatric symptomology and criminal risk, this is the first study to examine the mechanisms of change in *CLCO*. In order to test the hypothesis that mental illness and criminalness content combined produce the most improvement in treatment completers, Study 1 used *CLCO*'s pre and post module quizzes to compare differences in knowledge gained in mental illness versus criminal content. Preliminary analyses using McNemar's tests show participants demonstrated slightly more gain in mental illness knowledge (61% improvement) than criminalness knowledge (55% improvement). In Study 2, a *CLCO* module, "Mental Illness and Criminalness Awareness," was administered to small groups (n= 4-8 per group) of adult men on probation in a residential treatment facility, who were clinically referred for this intervention. The module was administered in three iterations: 1) mental illness-only content (n = 18), 2) criminalness-only content (n = 16), 3) mental illness and criminalness content (full module; n = 23). Preliminary analyses show the full treatment group has the largest effect sizes of pre-post treatment improvement. These findings are the first to examine if mental illness and criminal risk are equally important to address in treating CJ-PMI. Implications of these findings for *CLCO* and treatment of CJ-PMI generally will be discussed.

#3 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLCO UPON COMMUNITY OUTCOMES 45518

Taylor Ramler, Texas Tech University; Robert Morgan, Texas Tech University; Brian Lovins, Harris County; Lori Brusman-Lovins, University of Houston - Downtown

CLCO is one of few programs developed to specifically target the comorbid mental health needs and criminalness of criminal justice involved persons with mental illness (CJ-PMI). Initial investigations of the program have revealed promising outcomes with regards to reducing psychiatric symptomology and criminal risk (Morgan et al., 2014, 2018). The present paper will serve as an additional program evaluation, examining the effectiveness of *CLCO* among a sample of over 250 adult felony probationers released from a dual-diagnosis inpatient treatment facility relative to 250 matched probationers from a alternative community based treatment program. The programs will be compared on primary community outcomes, including recidivism and probation revocation. It is hypothesized that CJ-PMI participating in *CLCO* will demonstrate reduced rates of community failure (i.e., recidivism, revocation) when compared to the matched-control treatment program. Implications of the present investigation include demonstration of effective programming for fostering desistance from crime among CJ-PMI.

11:30 - 12:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**45097 THE ALBERTA NCR PROJECT: AN INVESTIGATION INTO CURRENT AND FUTURE FORENSIC RISK ASSESSMENTS**

Robi Wirove, University of Saskatchewan; Nicol Patricny, University of Alberta; Jeremy Cheng, University of Saskatchewan; Andrew Haag, Alberta Health Services and University of Alberta

The Canadian Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) population is a small but understudied subgroup of mentally disordered offenders in forensic psychiatric settings. Public safety legislation requires that NCRMD individuals must not be at a significant risk to reoffend at the time of release. To this end, the prediction and management of recidivism risk is central to the management of liberties among those NCRMD; yet, there is a lack of research on the psychometric properties of forensic risk assessment tools and methods of prediction specifically on Canadian NCRMD individuals. This symposium discusses three lines of research to address this gap. First, an investigation into the latent structure of the HCR-20v3 will support the psychometric integrity of the instrument and assist in the provision of treatment planning toward risk management. Second, an examination of the VRAG-R provides an independent validation of the risk assessment instrument toward the estimation and management of risk and gender-specific differences. Third, a systematic review of protective factors with youth NCRMD individuals informs the development of an actuarial strengths-based instrument in the prediction of desistance. Together, these areas of research may enhance the assessment, treatment, and decision-making relevant to Canadian NCRMD individuals towards public safety and social rehabilitation.

11:30 - 12:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#1 BEING FOUND NCRMD IN ALBERTA: POPULATION GENDER DIFFERENCES, AND VIOLENCE PREDICTION WITH THE VRAG-R 45417

Robi Wirove, University of Saskatchewan; *Stephen Wormith*, University of Saskatchewan; *Andrew Haag*, Alberta Health Services and University of Alberta

Without sufficient knowledge, it can be difficult for the professionals and legislators who work with persons found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) to address their complex issues related to risk assessment, management, and rehabilitation. This study seeks to increase the knowledge available regarding this population by examining the intersection of gender, persons found NCRMD in Alberta, and violence risk prediction with the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide Revised (VRAG-R). The VRAG-R is a commonly used risk assessment measure with the NCRMD population. To accomplish this, archival data was collected and a VRAG-R was scored from file review. Using a retrospective longitudinal study design, gender differences were examined for statistical significance on a variety of variables (e.g., sociodemographic, criminological, and recidivism), and the predictive accuracy of the VRAG-R was examined, specifically, the discrimination (i.e., what extent risk scores discriminated recidivists from non-recidivists) and calibration (i.e., what recidivism rates were associated with VRAG-R scores). This study is among the first to look at gender differences within this population and is also among the first to conduct an independent validation of the predictive accuracy of the VRAG-R with a NCRMD population. The results of this study provided important knowledge regarding the rates of reoffending, especially regarding specific gendered differences, and the psychometric integrity of the VRAG-R regarding its predictive accuracy.

#2 LATENT STRUCTURE, RELIABILITY, AND VALIDITY OF THE HCR-20 VERSION 3 ON CANADIAN FORENSIC INPATIENTS 45419

Jeremy Cheng, University of Saskatchewan; *Andrew Haag*, Alberta Health Services and University of Alberta

Forensic risk assessment tools are key to the estimation and management of recidivism risk in forensic psychiatric settings. The HCR-20v3 is an internationally used tool with support for its validity and reliability, but limited data on dimensional structure. Latent structure is key to the theoretical understanding of criminality for informed treatment targets. This study investigated the latent structure, internal reliability, construct validity of the HCR-20v3. Under a retrospective longitudinal cohort design, a sample of 355 Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) inpatients from a Canadian Forensic Psychiatric hospital were archivally scored with the HCR-20v3. Ordinal factor analysis and ordinal coefficient alpha determined the factor solution and reliability indexes. Results demonstrated acceptable levels of internal reliability at the factor level and total scale level. Furthermore, a three-factor solution was suggested counter to the current subscale layout of Historical, Clinical, and Risk Management. The three factors appeared to index psychosocial and behavioral adjustment, violent antisociality, and lifestyle instability; moderate associations were observed between the proposed three-factor solution. Data provided early support for the HCR-20v3 in the measurement of theoretical Central Eight criminogenic risk and need factors of criminal conduct. Clinical implications and future research directions discussed.

#3 THE ROLE OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN PREDICTING NONRECIDIVISM FOR YOUTH FOUND NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE 45423

Nicol Patricny, University of Alberta; *Andrew Haag*, Alberta Health Services and University of Alberta; *Jacqueline Pei*, University of Alberta

Protective factors are internal or external variables (e.g., motivation; prosocial relationships) that mitigate one's risk of engaging in harmful behaviours such as violence. In contrast to risk factors for reoffending, which have been well-researched, the role of protective factors in desistance from reoffending is not well established. For youth who are found Not Criminally Responsible by Reason of Mental Disorder (NCRMD), the identification of meaningful protective factors has the utility to encourage timely community reintegration for those who pose little risk to public safety. Unfortunately, few researchers have taken a strength-based approach by attempting to identify protective factors in this population. To begin to address this gap, we conducted a systematic review of existing peer-reviewed articles on protective factors in the general population of youth and tabulated the undesirable outcomes which they protect against. Across different at-risk populations we found that risk of undesirable outcomes, including substance use, psychopathology, deviancy, and school problems, was mitigated by various protective factors. Based on these results, we hypothesize that some of these protective factors may generalize to youth found NCRMD in terms of mitigating risk of reoffending. By conducting an exploratory multiple regression analysis of 25-year longitudinal data of recidivism outcomes for youth found NCRMD in Alberta, Canada, we intend to develop a strength-based actuarial tool that would predict nonrecidivism. The development of this tool would help to inform clinical and legal decision-making around community reintegration of forensic patients by providing balance to the predominantly risk-dominant view of individuals found NCRMD.

13:30 - 15:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Professional Development Workshop / Ateliers de perfectionnement professionnel4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**44304 ABPP BOARD CERTIFICATION: RELEVANCE FOR CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGISTS***Brenda Spiegler*, private practice; Christina Pietz, American Board of Professional Psychology

This workshop will discuss the benefits of pursuing board certification through The American Board of Professional Psychology (ABPP) and why it is relevant in the Canadian context. Whether practicing as a generalist or specialist, psychologists are responsible to the public to provide competent care, and in this way, provide benefit to members of our society. The mission of ABPP is to 'serve the public by promoting the provision of quality psychological services through the examination and certification of professional psychologists engaged in specialty practice'. The presenters will provide an overview of ABPP, their 15 specialty boards and one subspecialty, and describe the process of becoming board certified. The developing "culture of competence" in professional psychology has led ABPP to define foundational and functional competencies for practicing psychologists. Different specialty areas within psychology share many areas of competence while also requiring relatively unique skills specific to the specialty. Canadian Psychologists can best demonstrate competence through Board Certification and ABPP is eager to increase the number of Canadians attaining ABPP Board Certification. The particular relevance of Forensic and Neuropsychology board certification to psychologists practicing in the area of Correctional and Criminal Justice will be discussed.

13:30 - 15:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Professional Development Workshop / Ateliers de perfectionnement professionnel4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**45732 GOING RNR: PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL PROGRAMMING IN A COMMUNITY BASED SETTING.***Christine Sribney*, Forensic Assessment and Community Services

When considering effective rehabilitation for individuals who have committed criminal offenses, the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model (Bonta & Andrews, 2017) has gained substantial empirical support. For example, it has been demonstrated that treatment programs adhering to the principles of the RNR model reduce the likelihood of reoffending for individuals who have committed sexual offenses compared to programs that do not. Correspondingly, the RNR principles should be a primary consideration in the design, implementation, and evaluation of any interventions aimed at reducing recidivism among forensic populations. Community-based treatment often simultaneously acts as a complement to institutional programs and as a comprehensive program for individuals with no prior treatment. This unique context introduces challenges when translating the theoretical underpinnings of the RNR principles into everyday clinical practice.

This interactive workshop will provide participants with the knowledge and technical skills needed to integrate the RNR model in their own practice. First, participants will learn how to utilize the risk principle to differentiate, design, and implement treatment frameworks for individuals of varied risk levels. Second, participants will be provided with clinical planning resources, and innovative treatment activities to help address empirically-supported criminogenic needs and responsivity factors. Lastly, a discussion will be facilitated regarding the challenges of implementing and adhering to the RNR model within clinical settings. Collectively, the "how-to" strategies and resources offered in this workshop will provide clinical guidance in applying the central tenets of the RNR model to a broad range of forensic clinicians.

13:30 - 15:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Professional Development Workshop / Ateliers de perfectionnement professionnel
4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

45557 WORKING WITH HIGH RISK OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY: MOVING TOWARD DESISTANCE

Debra Jellicoe, Forensic Assessment and Community Services (FACS), Alberta Health Services

Forensic Assessment and Community Services (FACS) is an Edmonton forensic mental health community clinic that provides services to individuals involved with the criminal justice system. One client stream is that referred by the Edmonton Police Service, who are under a Section 810.1 or 810.2 of the Criminal Code of Canada. These individuals are deemed high risk to reoffend violently or sexually. Following the Risk Needs Responsivity (RNR) Principles, it is recognized that such high-risk offenders require intensive and comprehensive services in order to optimally address their criminogenic needs. The goal is desistance from offending, or the shifting toward an identity and belief system that is pro-social. The combination of supervision, treatment, and responsivity principles are utilized as a means of attempting success for the offenders in the community. Families of the offenders, social agencies, and community corrections may also become part of the treatment team.

This workshop will outline the theories of RNR and desistance that underlie working with a high risk offender population. A demographic overview of these clients who are seen at FACS will be provided. The focus of the workshop will be on clinical application and pragmatic components. Topics will include working from a multidisciplinary and multiagency approach, obstacles of working with this population, and important therapeutic considerations. Specific tips and techniques that can increase success will be discussed.

13:30 - 15:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Professional Development Workshop / Ateliers de perfectionnement professionnel
4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

45664 OPERATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY - EXPLORING A CANADIAN PERSPECTIVE

Keira Stockdale, Saskatoon Police Services; *Sandra Jackson*, Allied Psychological Services

Psychologists have worked in operational roles within law enforcement settings in the US since the 1940s. While this may encompass a wide range of job functions and duties, it does not include clinical service provision to police officers. Rather, the client is the *agency* and operational psychologists adopt a *consultant* role. Thus, the primary focus as defined by Palarea (2007) is "to provide psychological knowledge, skills, and abilities to the operational mission" (p. 9).

Operational psychology within police settings in Canada is a relatively young and emerging area. Increasingly, psychologists in Canada are being asked to provide operational consultation to police agencies. This presentation will provide examples of key operational roles and functions (listed below) and is open to discussions about what may be required to further develop best practices in this area and better establish this field in Canada.

Topics will include:

- Serving as an adjunct resource to investigators
- Providing consultation during critical incidents
- Involvement in community safety and wellbeing initiatives
- Applied research

15:00 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Discussion Forum / Forum de discussion
4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

45430 EVALUATING MENTAL HEALTH COURTS: WHAT ARE THE OPTIMAL DEPENDENT VARIABLES WHEN CONSIDERING HEALTH OUTCOMES?

Andrew Haag, Alberta Health Services/University of Alberta; *Therese Chevalier*, Alberta Health Services/University of Alberta

The city of Edmonton has recently started a specialised mental health court. This court is one of many in North America that specialises in dealing with accused persons that have mental health concerns. Typically, forensic researchers agree on the importance of recidivism data in terms of the evaluating such courts. However, what about general health factors? Which general health/psychological outcomes are the most meaningful when evaluating mental health courts. This discussion forum will provide a brief review of the existing literature pertaining to mental health courts and then will provide time for a discussion of optimal dependent variables.

15:00 - 16:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**46293 PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS, RISKS, AND RESILIENCIES OF INDIVIDUALS
WITH ATYPICAL SEXUAL INTERESTS OR WHO'VE SEXUALLY OFFENDED***Mark Olver*, University of Saskatchewan

Sex crimes, and the people who commit them, engender a mixture of fear and outrage in the public. Such reactions, while understandable on a personal and emotional level, if left unchecked have the potential to escalate into community responses (e.g., vigilantism, NIMBY) that may undermine the safe reintegration and management of persons at risk for sexual abuse. Importantly, and often contrary to public perception, not all persons with sexual interests conducive to sexual abuse (e.g., attraction to children) desire to sexually offend, most individuals post sanction will not return to the justice system for a new sexual offense, and even high-risk persons with complex criminogenic qualities (e.g., psychopathic traits) may aspire to lead different lives free of sexual abuse.

This symposium addresses the role of the public, broader community context, and protective forces in the management and safe community functioning of persons at elevated risk for sexual abuse. The first presentation reports results of a survey of minor attracted persons, many of whom desire not to have sexual contact with underage persons, along with profiles of their psychological functioning and wellbeing. The second presentation examines profiles of protective factors as a function of psychopathy among men treated in a correctional setting, and specifically, to what extent individual differences on protective factors translate into important outcomes (e.g., treatment retention, risk reduction). The third presentation is a qualitative examination of survey responses of community dwelling citizens from English speaking Canada on the treatment, management, and reintegration of men who have sexually offended.

**#1 MENTAL HEALTH IN MINOR ATTRACTED PEOPLE: ASSOCIATIONS WITH INTERPERSONAL
RELATIONSHIPS, INTERNALIZED PEDOPHOBIA, AND LONELINESS 46302***Desiree Elchuk*, University of Saskatchewan

The present study aims to fill a gap in the literature of minor attracted persons (MAPs) by examining interpersonal relationships of MAPs and whether these relationships are associated with MAPs' mental health status. The focus is determining whether different types of relationships are better understood as protective or risk factors for mental health. Additionally, this study is the first to examine the association between internalized pedophobia and loneliness and mental health within a sample of MAPs. A sample of approximately 200 MAPs will be recruited from online forums (e.g., b4uact, Virtuous Pedophiles) to participate in an online anonymous survey and to complete study measures. Profiles of psychological functioning and wellbeing will be presented along with associations with key behavioral outcomes (e.g., child-adult sexual contact). The present study will be the first to examine a range of psychosocial correlates of mental health and suicidality in MAPs. The results will be helpful to improve our understanding of MAP mental health and how to provide support to this population and to prevent adult sexual contact with children.

**#2 PROFILES OF PROTECTIVE FACTORS AMONG HIGH PSYCHOPATHY MEN AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH
SEXUAL OFFENSE TREATMENT OUTCOME 46304***Emily Riemer*, University of Saskatchewan

Psychopathy represents a constellation of maladaptive personality traits that can bode for resistance to effective treatment. However, recent research has established that highly psychopathic clientele benefit from correctional intervention that adheres to risk, need, and responsivity principles, such as cognitive behavioral modalities. Even so, treatment literature in general is still underdeveloped, with no previous studies incorporating protective factors among this population. As such, the current study aims to fill the gaps in the existing literature by analyzing the correlations between the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) and the Structured Assessment of Protective Factors (SAPROF) through a retrospective study of men treated through a high intensity sexual violence reduction program. Two hundred twenty three men were rated on the SAPROF and PCL-R on the basis of comprehensive institutional file information, and associations were examined between these sets of constructs along with treatment completion and change. High levels of psychopathy were significantly related to lower levels of protection on the SAPROF and its internal, motivational, and external domains at pre and posttreatment; however, psychopathy was not meaningfully associated with changes in protection. The results suggest that even men with a history of sexual offending and substantive psychopathic traits are capable of increasing their levels of protection, which in turn may have important implications for treatment retention and community reintegration.

15:00 - 16:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD REINTEGRATION OF MEN WHO HAVE SEXUALLY OFFENDED 46305*Gabriela Corabian, Alberta Health Services*

Understanding public perceptions of persons who have sexually offend is critical to the development of successful and workable sex offender policies and to successful reintegration of these men back into the community. Members of the public are often the final gatekeepers to many positive risk-relevant opportunities for men who have committed sexual offences. It is important to understand how the public feels about this topic and to identify what factors or characteristics allow members of the public to feel comfortable with the release and return of sexual offenders into their communities. As part of a large national study examining attitudes of the public (N=1008), participants were asked one open-ended question related to what assurances would be necessary for acceptable release of sex offenders into the community. A content analysis was completed using thematic analysis to analyze the results. Results overlapped onto the results from the quantitative study, which revealed different attitudes and policy endorsement towards different types of offenders. Most often responses included a combination of rehabilitation and surveillance measures that would be necessary for them to feel safe allowing a sex offender to be released in their neighborhood. In addition, differences among responses between the three groups. These findings have implications for future policies and reintegration strategies and may encourage collaboration between researchers, policy makers, and the public.

15:00 - 16:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**45501 VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS IN CANADA: GIVING VICTIMS A VOICE?***Marguerite Ternes, Saint Mary's University*

Victim impact statements (VIS) allow crime victims to have a voice at the sentencing hearing of the offender who was convicted of an offence against them. In Canada, judicial sentencing should consider VIS along with a series of other factors (e.g., aggravating and mitigating factors, probability of rehabilitation, deterrence). Presumably, crime victims provide VIS with the understanding that their testimony (provided orally or in writing) will be considered and weighed appropriately by the presiding judge. There is little research on VIS, particularly in Canada. We do not know how victims and legal professionals view the purpose and effect of VIS. Through three studies we hope to shed some light on this under-examined area: 1) An archival study examines sentencing outcomes in cases with and without a VIS. 2) An interview study of victims and legal professionals explores people's expectations and opinions on the utility of VIS. 3) A series of experiments tests the effects of victim and offender gender, type of crime, medium of VIS (oral or written), and victim's affective display on decision-makers. What do crime victims expect their VIS will accomplish? How do judges use VIS in sentencing? Do sentencing outcomes depend on whether a victim delivers a VIS orally or in writing? In trying to understand better the role of VIS in the justice system, we hope to make a contribution to society by providing the legal system and victim organizations with an empirical foundation upon which they can base their decisions and recommendations.

15:00 - 16:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#1 VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS IN CANADA: AN ARCHIVAL ANALYSIS 45612

Prachi Gaba, Saint Mary's University; *Jacqueline Shaw*, Saint Mary's University; *Rachel Boushel*, Saint Mary's University; *Catherine Bourgeois*, Saint Mary's University; *Samantha Webb*, Saint Mary's University; *Terrilyn Johnson*, Saint Mary's University; *Marguerite Ternes*, Saint Mary's University; *Veronica Stinson*, Saint Mary's University

Rationale: The Canadian Victim Bill of Rights gives the victim(s) of a crime a right to submit a victim impact statement (VIS) in court. A VIS allows the victim to describe the emotional, financial, physical or mental harm suffered by them as a consequence of the crime. The court allows the victim to either read the VIS in court or submit it in writing to the court for its consideration on sentencing. The current study focuses on understanding how VIS are being used in Canada. In particular, the study examines the content of these statements, the medium of delivery, and the role of gender. **Methods:** The study is based on archival research. So far, over 200 Criminal cases were accessed through the Canadian Legal Information Institute using the search term "Victim Impact Statement". These records were coded for a number of variables, including content of the statement, gender of the victim, medium of delivery, and sentencing decision. **Results:** Preliminary results show a higher proportion of female victims than male victims. As well, female victims were more likely to submit a VIS in comparison to males. The VIS was considered an aggravating factor in many cases. The medium of delivering a VIS was mostly through written submission rather than oral presentation by the victim in the court. **Conclusion:** These results contribute to our understanding of how VIS have been used in Canada and their impact on sentencing. **Action/Impact:** This work may be used to improve services for victims.

#2 VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS IN CANADA: PERSPECTIVES FROM CRIME VICTIMS, VICTIM SERVICE WORKERS, AND LEGAL PROFESSIONALS 45615

Kamelle LePage, Saint Mary's University; *Sydney Trendell*, Saint Mary's University; *Marguerite Ternes*, Saint Mary's University; *Veronica Stinson*, Saint Mary's University;

Background: In 1996, under s.722 of the Canadian Criminal Code, the victim impact statement (VIS) was introduced to give victims a voice in court. The VIS allows victims to outline physical, psychological, and economic consequences that they've experienced as a result of a criminal offense. Under s.722, judges must take submitted VIS into consideration during sentencing. However, there are currently no existing guidelines on how courts should consider or weigh the VIS. It is unclear how victims, legal professionals and victim service workers view VIS and their role in sentencing.

Methods: The present study conducted semi-structured interviews with various stakeholders (legal professionals, victims, victim service workers) to understand the perceived purpose of the VIS, its role in sentencing decisions, and effects on victims. Sample questions include: "Are VIS worth the effort?" and "Are you satisfied with the VIS process?"

Results: The study is currently in progress. Preliminary results indicate that there are varying opinions on the role of VIS. One observation points to the VIS as unnecessary because courts understand the consequences for crime victims. Another participant pointed to the numerous barriers for victims that make the delivery of a VIS extremely difficult.

Conclusion: This study contributes to a better understanding of the purpose of the VIS, its role in decision-making, and the perspective of victims. These data will develop a baseline for future research across Canada. Finally, the results may also lead to improvements in the VIS process, making it easier for victims to have a voice in court.

15:00 - 16:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#3 VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS IN CANADA: THREE EXPERIMENTS EXAMINE SENTENCING-RELATED OUTCOMES 45617

Samantha Webb, Saint Mary's University; Catherine Bourgeois, Saint Mary's University; Paige Smithers, Saint Mary's University; Geneva Reid, Saint Mary's University; Marguerite Ternes, Saint Mary's University; Veronica Stinson, Saint Mary's University

Background/rationale: Victims have the right to submit a victim impact statement (VIS) at sentencing. To investigate how different variables related to the VIS affect sentencing related outcomes, we designed three experimental studies. Specifically, we looked at victim and offender gender, the medium in which the VIS was presented (written vs. oral), and the type of affect demonstrated by the victim (defeated vs. defiant).

Methods: Three studies used survey methodology within which we manipulated key independent variables and incorporated a between-subject design as follows: Study 1 investigated the effects of the gender of the victim and the offender on sentencing-related outcomes. Study 2 explored whether a victim's affective display of defiance or defeat impacts sentencing outcomes. Study 3 examined whether a VIS presented in writing, versus orally, affects sentencing outcomes.

Results: This research is underway and will be completed by March 2019. We hypothesize that gender, the medium, and affective display of the VIS will influence sentencing and how the information surrounding a statement is received.

Conclusions: Given the paucity of research in this area (particularly Canadian), our hope is that these data will help decision-makers (courts, victims) make more evidence-based decisions regarding VIS.

Action/impact: These results could be applied to help victims and courts make more informed decisions. For example, what advice can psychological science give to victims as they consider delivering a VIS orally in the courtroom or submitting it in writing? Our research will add to the sparse literature.

15:00 - 16:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium

4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

44571 THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDER VULNERABILITIES FOR SUICIDE: A PROACTIVE MODEL FOR ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION

Jeremy Mills, Correctional Service Canada

The Framework for the Identification, Management, and Intervention for Offenders with Suicide and Self-Injury Vulnerabilities is part of Correctional Service Canada's Suicide Prevention and Intervention Strategy. The Framework incorporates aspects of the Ideation-to-Action Framework, the Interpersonal Psychological Theory of Suicide and the Three Step Theory to establish this new direction. The Framework screens and classifies offenders based on empirically and theoretically established needs and vulnerabilities for suicide and self-injury which then links to interventions to address the underlying and related needs. This is done to move the focus from crisis intervention to proactive planned intervention. Offenders are classified into one of five Classes using the Classification Tool, then directed to further assessment and intervention consistent with their needs. The Framework contributes to consistent clinical conceptualization of offender needs, as well communicating information in a format that is easily understood. This symposium includes presentations on: (1) the theoretical origins of the Framework and its application to offender suicide assessment, (2) a description of the classification system and psychometric properties of the classification tool, and (3) psychometric properties of related self-report instruments that may be used as adjunctive measures within correctional populations.

15:00 - 16:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#1 THE THEORETICAL UNDERPINNINGS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDER VULNERABILITIES FOR SUICIDE 44760

Cynthia Hudson, Correctional Service Canada; *Yolanda Fernandez*, Correctional Service Canada; *Jeremy Mills*, Correctional Service Canada; *Lauren McIvor*, Correctional Service Canada

Across all populations studied, there are challenges in predicting and preventing suicide (Klonsky, et al., 2016). Thus, it is not possible to predict which individuals will attempt suicide (Franklin, et al., 2016). The assessment of suicide vulnerability without use of a specific theory is ubiquitous in clinical practice (i.e., atheoretical risk assessment). Suicide 'risk levels' are frequently determined through an unstructured clinical interpretation of risk factors has recently been challenged and there is little empirical evidence for the predictive validity or clinical utility of such risk levels (i.e., low-, medium-, and high-risk) (Claassen, et al., 2014; Franklin et al., 2016; Newton-Howes, & Coid, 2016; Sommers-Flanagan & Shaw, 2017). The Framework formally introduces current theory into suicide and self-injury prevention and intervention. First, a theory will provide consistent structure to the activities and communication associated with suicide and self-injury prevention and intervention. This will assist with clarity of communication and case conceptualization across clinicians. Second a theory provides a structure for understanding a large amount of information. Third, using a theory as a foundation will allow evaluation of the activities through Quality Improvement activities. Fourth, the empirical evidence-base about the theory can inform the Framework, rather than generating another unique suicide risk assessment scheme based on a less explicit basis.

#2 THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDER VULNERABILITIES FOR SUICIDE: CLASSIFICATION TOOL, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY 44761

Yolanda Fernandez, Correctional Service Canada; *Cynthia Hudson*, Correctional Service Canada; *Jeremy Mills*, Correctional Service Canada; *Lauren McIvor*, Correctional Service Canada

Classification in the Framework involves screening clients to determine needs and vulnerabilities for suicide and self-injury. Depending on the significance and recency of suicide and self-injury vulnerabilities, clients are screened in or out of further assessment and intervention. The Classification tool also screens for possible needs (i.e., underlying issues that may influence suicidal and self-injurious thoughts and behaviours). These are called Possible Indicators of Need (PINs). The goal of this screening is to deliver the right interventions to the right clients, for the right targets, before a suicide/self-injury-type incident arises. This will shift the focus from crisis intervention to proactive engagement with the goal of prevention. There are five classes of needs and vulnerabilities based upon Acquired Capability for Suicide (ACS) and Possible Indicators of Needs (PINs). Classes 1 and 2 are assessed as low ACS and require little or no intervention for suicide vulnerability. Classes 3-5 are assessed as moderate to high ACS with varying number of PINs and indicate the need for a more formal assessment, treatment, and intervention plan as indicated. Results from a preliminary evaluation based on a sample of 211 incarcerated offenders show excellent inter-rater reliability and good concurrent validity with self-report measures.

#3 THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF INSTRUMENTS CENTRAL TO THE IDEATION TO ACTION MODEL: A CROSS-VALIDATION STUDY 44762

Jeremy Mills, Correctional Service Canada; *Yolanda Fernandez*, Correctional Service Canada; *Cynthia Hudson*, Correctional Service Canada; *Lauren McIvor*, Correctional Service Canada

As part of the preliminary evaluation of the Classification of Offender Vulnerabilities for Suicide based on a sample of 211 incarcerated offenders a number of self-report instruments show promise as adjunct self-report measures of constructs considered within the Classification Tool (i.e. Acquired Capability for Suicide Scale, Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire – Perceived Burdensomeness and Thwarted Belongingness subscales). These and other instruments that measure a wide variety of clinical symptoms (i.e. Perceived Stress Scale, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Brief Agitation Measure, etc.) will be considered together and their psychometric properties examined. Particular attention will be given to the relationship of key ideation-to-action constructs and other measures of mental health functioning. The results will inform clinicians considering the use of these free access measures of clinical symptoms when assessing clients vulnerable for suicide within correctional settings.

15:30 - 16:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**Discussion Forum /
Forum de discussion**
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45201 HOW CAN RESEARCH HAVE GREATER IMPACT ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY AND PRACTICE?

Ben Levin, Retired

We are in a time of many calls for 'evidence-based' policy. Yet in criminal justice there is a large gap in Canada and the US between current policy and practice and the research evidence. Many policies have moved in the opposite direction to research evidence - for example harsher sentences or increased criminalization. This session will discuss the reasons for this gap and possible steps to reduce it, and also aim to make lasting connections among people with an interest in this issue.

There will be a very brief (<5 minute) introduction drawing on the organizer's many years of work in this area (e.g. Levin, 2013), providing a theoretical framework for thinking about research-policy/practice connections (sometimes called Knowledge Mobilization/KM). This framework focuses on research creation, research take-up and the interface or mediators between these two; all 3 of these elements are critical and each has multiple aspects. The bulk of the time will be discussion among participants about steps that might be taken by researchers, professionals, and organizations to improve the situation in criminal justice.

Drawing on a large amount of literature from several fields (e.g. Langer et al, 2016), the organizer will also provide on paper a description of and comments on the current evidence on the effectiveness of various KM strategies. Participants will be encouraged to make ongoing connections to work on this topic.

16:00 - 17:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**Section Annual
Meeting / Séance de
travail annuelle de la
section**
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45965 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PSYCHOLOGY SECTION

Jim Cheston, Ontario Correctional Institute

Saturday, June 1 / samedi le 1 juin

Sunday, June 2 / dimanche le 2 juin

09:00 - 10:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

NACCJPC Invited
Speaker

 4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

48250 THE IMPORTANCE OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN PRISON
Karin Beijersbergen, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement

There is a growing recognition that prisoners should be treated in a procedurally just manner (i.e. a fair and respectful manner) by prison staff. In this keynote I will argue that treating prisoners procedurally just is not only the humane thing to do, it is also the effective thing to do. In line with theories of procedural justice, prior research shows that prisoners who feel treated procedurally just in prison are less likely to engage in misconduct during imprisonment and are less likely to reoffend after release. In addition, prior research suggest that procedural justice is positively related to prisoners' mental health.

10:00 - 11:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium

 4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45111 ARE RISK TOOLS BIASED AGAINST INDIVIDUALS OF INDIGENOUS HERITAGE WITH A HISTORY OF SEXUAL CRIME?
R. Karl Hanson, Carleton University

The risk of cultural and ethnic bias in psychological tests has been a concern since their inception in the early 1900s. Specific concerns about cultural bias in the risk tools commonly used in corrections increased following the recent Supreme Court decision in *Ewert v. Canada* (2018), in which they ruled that the Correctional Service of Canada had not done its due diligence in verifying the validity for Indigenous peoples of certain risk tools commonly used by the service. This symposium addresses how psychologists could respond to the Supreme Court's call for more and better research on structured recidivism risk assessment for individuals of Indigenous heritage. The first presentation briefly summarizes the scientific issues raised in the Ewert case, and presents criteria that can be used to evaluate bias in psychological assessment. The next two presentations present new findings on two of the risk prediction tools specifically mentioned in the Ewert: the Violence Risk Scale – Sexual Offender version (VRS-SO) and the Static-99R sexual recidivism risk tool. Specifically, the second presentation addresses the cross-cultural validity of the latent dimensions of the VRS-SO, and the third presentation presents a meta-analysis of the predictive validity of the Static-99R and Static-2002R risk prediction tools for Indigenous and White individuals identified as high risk for sexual recidivism. Collectively, this symposium advances scientific, professional, and legal discussions on how best to assess the recidivism risk of Indigenous individuals with a history of crime and violence.

#1 CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING CULTURAL BIAS IN RECIDIVISM RISK TOOLS 45205
R. Karl Hanson, Carleton University

The Supreme Court in Ewert concluded that there was insufficient research to conclude whether certain measures commonly used in recidivism risk assessment were valid for use with Indigenous individuals. Their conclusion was informed by the report of one expert (Dr. S. Hart), written early in 2012. Regardless of whether Dr. Hart's conclusion in 2012 was correct or not, the courts' finding raises the important question of how psychologists can identify whether cultural bias exists, and to what extent is any observed variation tolerable? This presentation reviews potential criteria for evaluating the importance of cultural bias in psychological assessments. The criteria are organized around three broad themes: a) the practical impact of assessment on groups already overrepresented in the criminal justice system, b) group differences in the statistical information provided by risk prediction tools (e.g., discrimination, calibration), and c) group differences in the substantive conclusions inferred from the test scores. With regards to the Ewert case in particular, I conclude by agreeing with the minority opinion of Judges Rowe and Côté who argued that it is not the place of the courts to determine which risk tools psychologists should use. Decisions concerning the scientific credentials of psychological tests or criminological assessment tools are rightly made by professional communities of practice.

10:00 - 11:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#2 THE LATENT CONSTRUCTS OF DYNAMIC SEXUAL VIOLENCE RISK FOR INDIVIDUALS OF INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS ANCESTRY 45206*Mark Olver, University of Saskatchewan*

The present study examined latent constructs of dynamic sexual violence risk and need as a function of Indigenous ancestry, featuring the Violence Risk Scale-Sexual Offense version (VRS-SO), on a Canadian federal sample of 1,063 treated men convicted for a sexual offense. Exploratory factor analyses of VRS-SO dynamic items ratings supported a three-factor oblique solution across Indigenous ($n = 393$) and non-Indigenous ($n = 670$) groups, corresponding broadly to the domains of sexual deviance, criminality, and treatment responsivity. Associations examined between pre and post-treatment rated factor scores and sexual and violent recidivism were moderated less by Indigenous ancestry than by victim profile. Specifically, sexual deviance scores were significantly associated with 5-year and 10-year sexual recidivism outcomes among both ancestral groups, but only among men with exclusively child victims. Further, criminality was predictive of all outcomes, particularly violent recidivism, irrespective of ancestry or victim type. Treatment responsivity was significantly predictive of sexual and violent recidivism, but only among men who had an adult victim. Change scores on each of the three factors, however, were significantly associated with decreased sexual and violent recidivism, regardless of ancestry and victim groups (Cox regression survival analyses, controlling for pretreatment risk). The pattern of findings indicates a the VRS-SO has a common structure for sexual violence risk for Indigenous and non-Indigenous men, and that risk and change scores from the three factor domains have comparable predictive properties across these broad ancestral groups.

#3 PREDICTIVE ACCURACY OF THE STATIC-99R AND STATIC-2002R FOR HIGH RISK WHITE AND INDIGENOUS INDIVIDUALS 45207*Seung Lee, Carleton University*

In Canada, the issue of cultural bias in risk assessment tools is an ongoing concern, particularly for Indigenous peoples who are overrepresented in the criminal justice system. To date, there has been relatively little research on the validity of structured risk assessment tools for Indigenous peoples. This study examined the predictive accuracy (discrimination and calibration) of Static-99R and Static-2002R for Whites ($n = 1,560$) and persons of Indigenous heritage ($n = 653$) who have a history of sexual crimes from five independent Canadian samples. The results indicated that Static-99R predicted sexual recidivism with similar accuracy for Indigenous peoples and Whites. Static-2002R predicted sexual recidivism only for Whites. In particular, the domains of persistence/paraphilia and youthful stranger aggression were not as predictive for Indigenous individuals as for Whites. In contrast, the general criminality domain predicted sexual recidivism for both Indigenous and White peoples. Furthermore, Whites showed more indicators of paraphilic interests whereas Indigenous peoples displayed higher general criminality. The findings suggest that the treatment for the individuals at risk for sexual offending may benefit from an increased focus on the distinctive risk-relevant characteristics of Whites and Indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system.

10:00 - 11:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**44461 PATHWAYS TO CHANGE: EXAMINING OFFENDERS PERSPECTIVES OF
FACTORS THAT PROMOTE PROCESSES OF CRIMINAL DESISTANCE***Hannah Stewart*, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Hannah Stewart*, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Brianna Boyle*, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Marie-Andrée Pelland*, Département de Sociologie et de Criminologie, Université de Moncton

Given that recidivism causes considerable strain on community and criminal justice system resources, a better understanding of processes by which offenders change criminal behaviour is required to facilitate effective intervention. Guided by an integrated framework of the Transtheoretical Model of Change (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1984) and the Theory of Cognitive Transformation (Giordano et al., 2002), the current symposium is comprised of three studies that investigate how moderate-to-high risk offenders begin processes of criminal desistance and what factors impact readiness across stages of change. By triangulating quantitative data and in-depth semi-structured interviews with offenders during a period of provincial community correctional supervision in Atlantic Canada, these studies examine what pressures promote cognitive shifts and how offenders respond to “turning points” for change ($n=25$); how professional relationships with probation officers facilitate or hinder processes of change ($n=25$); and how self-narratives evolve over the course of two supervision programs to construct new conceptualizations of a prosocial “future-self” ($n=20$). Results suggest that offenders perceive both internal and external pressures that influence agency and motivation to change; that offenders identify pertinent factors contributing to support and tension within professional relationships; and that different evidence-based supervision strategies may support different prosocial behaviours for offenders over the course of community supervision. The results discussed in this symposium can inform evidence-based intervention strategies that complement the Risk-Need-Responsivity model (Bonta & Andrews, 2017) by helping forensic professionals and service providers effectively identify, respond to, and promote prosocial processes of change to reduce rates of recidivism and enhance public safety.

**#1 TRANSITIONS FROM CRIME: EXAMINING PERSPECTIVES OF HOW HIGHER RISK OFFENDERS BEGIN
PROCESSES OF CRIMINAL DESISTANCE 44829***Hannah Stewart*, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Brianna Boyle*, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Mary Ann Campbell*, University of New Brunswick; *Marie-Andrée Pelland*, Département de Sociologie et de Criminologie, Université de Moncton; *Rosemary Beauregard*, University of New Brunswick; *Marie-Eve Brideau*, University of New Brunswick

Higher risk-offenders often have difficulty desisting from living criminal lifestyles, despite facing risks of negative repercussions. Criminal recidivism has a large impact on society, causing considerable strain on systems and services in the community and criminal justice system. Although the Risk-Need-Responsivity (Bonta & Andrews, 2017) model provides guidelines for intervention, greater understanding of mechanism of processes by which higher-risk offenders change behaviour is required to apply interventions more effectively. Guided by an integrated framework of the Transtheoretical Model of Change and Theory of Cognitive Transformation, the current study investigated how higher-risk offenders begin processes of criminal desistance and what factors impact readiness across stages of change. By triangulating quantitative data measuring stage of change and recidivism risk level with contextualist thematic content analysis drawn from 25 in-depth semi-structured interviews with moderate-to-high risk offenders, external and internal pressures were identified that prompt cognitive shifts and act as “turning points.” These turning point pressures influenced agency and motivation to encourage processes of change. Through understanding how offenders change and the factors involved in processes of criminal desistance, service providers may apply the responsivity principal more effectively to increase individual readiness to change. Recognizing turning point pressures as mechanisms of change could improve intervention by enhancing efficacy at meeting offender needs, thus reducing criminal offending, decreasing strain on the community and criminal justice system, and enhancing public safety.

10:00 - 11:00

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#2 EXPLORING THE MECHANISMS OF CHANGE IN OFFENDERS: THE PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIP 45710

Brianna Boyle, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Hannah Stewart*, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Mary Ann Campbell*, University of New Brunswick; *Marie-Andrée Pelland*, Département de Sociologie et de Criminologie, Université de Moncton; *Rosemary Beauregard*, University of New Brunswick; *Marie-Ève Brideau*, University of New Brunswick

It has been well established that the relationship between a service provider and a client is integral to treatment outcome. Moreover, two comprehensive theories of desistance suggest that the relationship between probation officer and justice-involved clients may be one factor important in the desistance process. The current study used a mixed method approach to explore the perspective of offenders towards the role of the probation officer and the professional relationship, with specific attention given to what participants identify as promoting change and hindering prosocial change. Participants included 25 moderate-to-high risk offenders engaged in traditional community supervision or a modified pilot supervision program being tested in New Brunswick. Thematic analysis was used to identify themes that emerged in interview data and these themes were comparatively analyzed between participant stages of change. Participants provided reflections on their probation experience, their view towards the probation officer role, as well as the aspects of the professional relationship that they perceived as supportive. Participants also identified recognition of their own contribution to the relationship and specific factors that lead to relationship tension. Through understanding the perspective of justice-involved clients, it is hoped that probation officers may be better equipped to tailor their services to match their clients' preferences and experiences, ultimately leading to improved intervention and crime reduction overall.

#3 SELF-NARRATIVES OF HIGHER RISK OFFENDERS UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION: INITIATION OF CHANGE PROCESSES DURING PROBATION 45712

Marie-Andrée Pelland, Département de Sociologie et de Criminologie, Université de Moncton; *Mary Ann Campbell*, University of New Brunswick; *Marie-Ève Brideau*, University of New Brunswick; *Hannah Stewart*, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Brianna Boyle*, Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; *Rosemary Beauregard*, University of New Brunswick

The current presentation will explore how processes of change are reflected within the self-narratives of moderate-to-high risk adult offenders throughout a course of community supervision. Existing literature recognizes that the process of criminal desistance is initiated after an offender makes conscious decisions to redefine their past and construct an alternative, prosocial future (King, 2012; Lloyd & Serin, 2012). Research suggests that cognitive shifts manifest as active decisions to change as individuals cease perpetration of criminal activities, sever ties with antisocial peers, and initiate processes of identity re-construction (Paternoster et al., 2016). In order to understand the first steps involved with initiating processes of prosocial change toward desistance, the current study recruited participants from two types of community supervision: (1) typical probation supervision based on the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) case management model ($n=10$; Bonta & Andrews, 2017); and (2) a RNR-based case management model integrating interactive journaling modules that explicitly target elevated criminogenic needs ($n=10$). Using a framework grounded in the Transtheoretical Model of Change (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1984, 1986), a narrative approach was used to analyze in-depth semi-structured interviews with 20 participants at two time-points during probation community supervision (i.e., at the start of supervision and mid-way through supervision). Qualitative analyses identified differences in narratives regarding offenders' desire to change, actions taken over time to support change processes, and perspectives of their respective community supervision programs. The results will be discussed in terms of specific implications for forensic professionals and service providers who facilitate initial steps toward prosocial change.

10:00 - 11:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**46144 WHEN OUR WORK HITS HOME: TRAUMA AND MENTAL DISORDERS IN
CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC SERVICE STAFF***Rosemary Ricciardelli*, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Background: The past decade has seen rapidly growing attention to PTSD and related exposure to potentially traumatic events among military personnel and first responders such as police, fire fighters, and paramedics. International estimates suggest that up to one in three public safety personnel experience mental disorders. Canadian data have been sparse until very recently. Correctional officers and forensic psychiatric staff have rarely been included. Method: This symposium will include three presentations about trauma exposure and mental disorders in this population. Results: The first will introduce research conducted by the Canadian Institute for Public Safety Research and Treatment into operational stress among public safety personnel, finding that there is stigma around co-workers with mental illness, and especially around correctional employees seeking treatment for mental illness. The second will present results from a related study with correctional officers, focusing on psychology staff and other healthcare professionals working in corrections. The third paper will share findings from research with psychiatric hospital workers in Ontario, exploring particular concerns related to working on forensic units, where PTSD among workers was highest. Conclusion: The moderator will discuss common themes across these studies and implications for psychologists working in correctional and forensic settings.

**#1 STIGMA ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS AND TREATMENT SEEKING: UNPACKING CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYEE
PERSPECTIVES USING MIXED METHODS 46148***Rosemary Ricciardelli*, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Dianne Groll, Queen's University; Don McCreary, DRM Scientific Consulting; R. Nicholas Carleton, University of Regina

Background: Social and personal stigma surrounding mental illness among public safety personnel (PSP) appears to be undergoing a process of transformation. Yet, stigma remains barrier for many PSP who work with colleagues with mental health needs, and those who want, or know they need, help for mental health. Our study examined how Canadian correctional workers interpret mental illness and treatment seeking. Methods: Data were collected by the Canadian Institute for Public Safety Research and Treatment using a web-based survey, completed by 1,308 correctional employees. Results: Varying levels of stigma were found. For example, 85% of individuals disagreed with the statement "I would try to avoid a co-worker with a mental illness", yet 23% stated that if they knew a co-worker had a mental illness they would not date them. In qualitative responses, the stigma of mental illness was less pronounced than the stigma tied to seeking treatment. Findings reveal statistically significant differences between male and female correctional officers' attitudes towards individuals with mental illness and their desire to seek help and differences depending on their experience with mental illness, with men showing consistently higher levels of stigma. Conclusions: Participants report mostly positive attitudes towards mental illness and mental health treatment, but some stigma still exists regarding mental illness and PSP are concerned about the impact of seeking treatment on employment. Contribution to Society: PSP help maintain the public safety. Understanding stigma and other barriers to help-seeking will help strengthen and maintain this vital workforce.

10:00 - 11:00

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#2 MENTAL ILLNESS IN EMPLOYEES OF CORRECTIONS: DIFFERENCES IN PREVALENCE RATES BASED ON OCCUPATIONAL TYPE 46156

Nina Fusco, Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre; *Rosemary Ricciardelli*, Memorial University of Newfoundland; *Dianne Groll*, Queen's University;

Background: Working as a correctional officer is associated with negative health outcomes and increased work-related stress, with several variables affecting reported levels of stress (Dowden & Tellier, 2004). Healthcare professionals are also found to have higher rates of PTSD, especially those who are exposed to aggression in their workplace (Hilton, Ham & Dretzkat, 2017). However, little attention has been paid to the wellbeing of healthcare practitioners working within correctional services. The present study sought to compare current symptoms of staff working in correctional occupations to health practitioners working in correctional environments, who contribute to the protection of society by the very nature of their work. **Methods:** Data were collected from a national online survey of public safety personnel by the Canadian Institute for Public Safety Research and Treatment, including employees of correctional services at the federal and provincial level. **Expected Results:** Elevated rates of mental health symptoms amongst correctional officers, and healthcare professionals working in other settings, suggest that rates would also be elevated in healthcare professionals working within correctional settings. However, correctional officers are hypothesized to have higher rates of mental illness as a result of the increased likelihood of exposure to traumatic events and difficult work conditions. **Differences in the prevalence of symptoms of a mental disorder between the various roles within corrections will be presented.** **Contribution to Society:** The potential impact on their ability to perform their duties and ultimately contribute to society underscores the importance of examining mental illness symptoms in staff working within correctional settings.

#3 WORKPLACE FACTORS RELATED TO TRAUMA SYMPTOMS AMONG FORENSIC SERVICES AND GENERAL PSYCHIATRIC UNIT STAFF 46164

N. Zoe Hilton, University of Toronto and Waypoint Research Institute; *Elke Ham*, Waypoint Research Institute; *Nicole Rodrigues*, Royal Ottawa Health Care Group; *Bonnie Kirsh*, University of Toronto; *Olena Chapovalov*, Public Services Health and Safety Association; *Michael Seto*, Royal Ottawa Health Care Group

Abstract: About 10% of health-care workers experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The rate is higher among workers exposed to aggression, which is more prevalent among psychiatric services with predominantly male or involuntary patients (e.g., Iozzino et al., 2015). The first survey of psychiatric hospital staff reported that 24% had probable PTSD based on a self-report assessment (Hilton, Ham, & Dretzkat, 2017). **Methods:** The present study surveyed staff at two large Ontario psychiatric hospitals. **Results:** Responses from 761 participants (69% female, 30% male; 47% forensic, 36% other psychiatric unit) revealed that 15% scored above the diagnostic cut off of the PTSD Checklist for DSM5 (PCL-5; Blevins et al., 2015). Based on violence exposure, PCL-5 total scores and symptom duration, 8% met diagnostic criteria for PTSD. In an interaction of service type with gender, men working on forensic units had the most trauma symptomatology. After controlling for violence exposures, chronic stressors, and self-reported workplace factors that differed between forensic and general psychiatric unit staff (organizational trust, organizational values, and fairness), working on a forensic unit, but not gender, significantly contributed to a linear regression model of trauma symptomatology. **Conclusion:** Results will be discussed in the context of literature on work-related trauma and current knowledge translation activities involving employers and employee associations. **Contribution to Society:** Little is known about trauma among psychiatric workers, the very people who provide daily treatment and care for people with serious mental disorders. This work will help us identify avenues for preventing trauma-related disorders and promoting staff wellbeing.

10:00 - 11:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45847 FROM MEASUREMENT TO PRACTICE: INFORMING BEST PRACTICE IN
FORENSIC YOUTH ASSESSMENTS***Tracey Skilling, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health/University of Toronto*

Forensic assessments can have a dual role within the youth justice system in that they are used to make determinations about a youth's risk of reoffending, in addition to identifying underlying psychopathology and/or treatment and rehabilitation needs of the youth. As such, forensic assessments inform critical decisions regarding the adjudication, sentencing, and management of justice-involved youth. It is therefore essential for clinicians to use risk assessment and psychopathology measures that are validated for their specific forensic populations. Further, understanding how risk assessment and measures of psychopathology function at the sub-scale and item levels is important for ensuring clinical interpretations are robust and calibrated.

In this symposium, we will present the latest findings from a program of research focused on justice-involved youth. All studies in this session explore and evaluate the psychometric properties of well-established tools used in forensic assessments that inform clinical practice and decision making. We present three studies that each use an innovative statistical method (e.g., IRT, CFA, polynomial regression) to answer the following research questions: (1) Are all items on the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (Hoge & Andrews, 2011) equal in their ability to assess risk to reoffend? (2) Does the Youth Self-Report (Achenbach, 2011) measure underlying psychopathology similarly across justice-involved youth with different offense types? (3) How are youth and parent reports of psychopathology (and potentially informant discrepancies) integrated in the assessment context? Together, these studies will provide clinically-relevant recommendations for using and interpreting risk assessment and psychopathology scores in a youth forensic context.

**#1 AN ITEM RESPONSE THEORY INVESTIGATION OF THE YOUTH LEVEL OF SERVICE/CASE MANAGEMENT
INVENTORY (YLS/CMI) 45849**

Shiming Huang, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto; Tracey Skilling, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health/University of Toronto; Michele Peterson-Badali, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto; Eunice Jang, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto

The YLS/CMI is a widely implemented instrument, derived from the Risk-Need-Responsivity framework, used to assess risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs for justice-involved youth. Results from the assessment tool inform risk classification, sentencing decisions, and treatment planning. Past research on the YLS/CMI has mainly focused on understanding its predictive validity: the association between an overall risk score and recidivism. The current study further investigated the psychometric properties of the YLS/CMI by examining its internal structure through factor analysis and item response theory on a sample of justice-involved youth ($N = 1076$) assessed by mental health professionals. The factor analysis confirmed a one-factor solution with the items loading onto their respective domains, which in turn converged onto a single factor – risk of recidivism. The item response theory (IRT) analysis demonstrated that the instrument was most informative for youth with average risk levels. Specifically, items from the Personality (i.e., *poor frustration tolerance*), Attitude (i.e., *antisocial attitudes*), and Criminal History (i.e., *prior convictions*) domains were especially adept at discriminating between individuals with high and low levels of risk of recidivism. The YLS/CMI's dimensional structure is congruent with its underlying RNR framework and its items discriminated among justice-involved youth with varying risk levels, though not all the items were equal in their ability to assess risk. These findings have clinical and policy implications for criminal justice frontline staff suggesting that specific items and domains endorsed for a youth should be examined in addition to the total scores in informing risk levels.

10:00 - 11:00

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#2 MEASUREMENT EQUIVALENCE OF THE YOUTH SELF REPORT ACROSS GROUPS OF JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH 45850*Jala Rizeq*, York University; *Elisabeth Leroux*, Carleton University; *Tracey Skilling*, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health/University of Toronto

Youth who commit sexual offences typically present with a unique psychopathology profile compared to youth who commit non-sexual offences. It is possible differences observed between these groups is due to measurement artifact instead of true differences in the latent constructs being measured. Using a sample of justice-involved youth ($N = 901$) aged 12-17 who were court-ordered for a comprehensive mental health assessment, we estimated competing confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) models to test the underlying structure driving the associations among the items on the Youth Self-Report (YSR) measure. A hierarchical model with two general factors of internalizing and externalizing and five specific factors of somatic, anxious, depressed, rule breaking, and aggression was optimal. The omega coefficients indicate that the two total scores of internalizing and externalizing are more reliable indicators of symptomatology than the five specific subscale scores. The invariance of the hierarchical model representing the internalizing symptoms of the YSR was also tested across groups of youths with a history of sexual offences and those without a history of sexual offences. The hierarchical model demonstrated strong measurement invariance across participants with a history of sexual offences and those without a history of sexual offences, providing support for the psychometric properties and utility of the YSR with justice-involved youth who have committed various offences. These results have measurement and practical implications. Specifically, the findings suggest that although subscale scores can be used descriptively in clinical settings, total scores are more accurate representations of internalizing and externalizing psychopathology in justice-involved youth.

#3 YOUTH-CAREGIVER DISCREPANCIES PREDICT CLINICIAN-DECISION MAKING IN A FORENSIC CONTEXT 45852*Elisabeth Leroux*, Carleton University; *Tracey Skilling*, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health/University of Toronto; *Michael Seto*, The Royal's Institute of Mental Health Research

Informant discrepancies are among the most robust findings in the developmental psychology assessment field. Most informant discrepancy research has been conducted using difference scores. However, advances in the field suggest a multiple regression framework is a more rigorous approach because it allows researchers to examine how scores from multiple informants are related while controlling for the main effects of each individual informant. Despite a shift toward a multiple regression framework in the field of developmental psychopathology, no studies have used this statistical method in a forensic context. Using a sample of 580 youth-caregiver dyads, we conducted a series of multiple logistic regression analyses with interaction terms (polynomial regression) to test whether the interactions between scores on the Youth Self-Report (YSR) and scores on the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) predicted clinician-derived diagnoses. Clinician-derived diagnoses were coded from the youth's forensic assessment report and included: anxiety, depression, conduct disorder, and attention deficit hyperactive disorder. A significant interaction was found when modelling the effect of youth-caregiver reports of rule-breaking behaviour on receiving a conduct disorder diagnosis. A significant interaction was also found when modelling the effect of youth-caregiver reports of aggressive behavior on receiving an attention-deficit-hyperactive-disorder (ADHD) diagnosis. No significant interactions were found when modelling the effect of youth-caregiver reports of internalizing symptomatology on receiving an anxiety or depression diagnosis. Results suggest youth and caregiver reports are integrated differently depending on whether the clinician is making an internalizing or externalizing spectrum diagnosis. Study implications for forensic assessments with multiple informants will be discussed.

11:00 - 12:00

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

NACCJPC Invited**Speaker**4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**48249 SAVING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE FROM A LIFE OF CRIME***David Farrington*, Cambridge University Institute of Criminology

This presentation will identify key risk factors for offending from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, a prospective longitudinal survey of over 400 London males from age 8 to age 61, and outline how to implement prevention techniques designed to counteract them. It will also identify key protective factors and outline techniques designed to enhance them.

13:00 - 13:15

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**44753 LIMITED EVIDENCE FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COGNITIVE
SKILLS PROGRAM FOR ADULT OFFENDERS**

Suzan Verweij, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice;
Bouke Wartna, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice;
Nikolaj Tollenaar, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice;
Rik Beerthuisen, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice

Suzan Verweij, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice;
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Nikolaj Tollenaar, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice;
Rik Beerthuisen, Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice

Background: Cognitive skills training programs for offenders are designed to improve the cognitive skills and subsequently reduce recidivism among its participants. Although originating in Canada, these programs are now widespread. In the Netherlands a cognitive skills program named 'CoVa' is one of the most widely implemented behavioral programs for adult offenders. The current study evaluates the CoVa program in terms of reconviction rates.

Methods: A quasi-experimental design was used to compare the known reoffending behavior of 2,229 participants who attended the CoVa program between 2008 and 2013 with that of two control groups of offenders: (1) one formed using the inclusion criteria of the program, and (2) one formed using propensity score matching (PSM). Outcome measures included the prevalence, frequency, and impact of new, adjudicated crimes, with the impact defined as the combined severity of the offenses.

Results: The participants in the CoVa group were reconvicted less frequently than those in Control Group 1. Moreover, the impact of their recidivism was lower than the impact of those of Control Group 2. However, the effect sizes were very small, and no significant differences were found regarding reconviction prevalence.

Conclusion: Although there are weak indications of the program being effective in some areas of recidivism, it has yet to be proven that the CoVa program substantially reduces recidivism among adult offenders.

Action: The Probation Services has made several changes to the CoVa program since 2016. Although the same cognitive skills are addressed, the effects of the adjustments have yet to be evaluated.

13:00 - 13:15

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45374 _SEXUAL MURDERERS OF CHILDREN: PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL AND
MODUS OPERANDI FACTORS_**

Jean Proulx, University of Montreal (CICC, School of criminology) & Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal;
Jonathan James, University of Montreal (CICC, School of criminology) ; *Mélina Siwic*, University of Montreal (CICC, School of criminology) ; *Éric Bearegard*, Simon Fraser University

There is a scarcity of comparative studies on sexual murderers of children. Three studies have compared sexual murderers of children to sexual aggressors of women. In the former group, the prevalence of deviant sexual fantasies, prior convictions for non-contact sex crimes, consumption of pornography, compulsive masturbation, and social isolation was higher than in the group of sexual aggressors of women. Despite the value of these comparative studies, they were based on a limited number of sexual murderers of children (N = 61). Consequently, the aim of the current study was to replicate and extend the previous ones. The total sample includes 66 adult male sexual murderers (26 of children, 40 of women). In our sample, sexual sadism and homicidal fantasies were less frequent in sexual murderers of children than in sexual murderers of women. Psychopathy was quite prevalent in both types of sexual murderers. Finally, the prevalence of psychosocial problems (social isolation, feelings of rejection, family problems) was lower in sexual murderers of children than in sexual murderers of women. These results obtained in a sample from France differ in many ways from those obtained in Canadian and German samples. The role of cultural factors is a possible explanation for these discrepancies.

13:00 - 13:15

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**46308 RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF SELF-REPORT CRIMINOGENIC RISK/
NEEDS ASSESSMENT MEASURES***Tristin Faust*, Montclair State University; Christopher King, Montclair State University; Jessica Mattera, Montclair State University; Kaitlyn Komar, Montclair State University; Dwight Ceballo, Montclair State University; Jill Del Pozzo, Montclair State University

Background: Self-report criminogenic risk/needs measures are efficient, corroborative, and can aid assessment-treatment linkage. Yet they are under researched. The present study investigated the reliability and validity of two published and two research self-report risk/needs measures, hypothesizing that all would show moderate to good reliability and validity.

Method: Male and female prisoners undergoing reentry were sampled (N = 93 to date). Evaluator-rated risk/needs was available (Level of Service/Case Management Inventory). Two published self-report risk/needs measures (Self-Appraisal Questionnaire; Inventory of Offender Risk, Needs, and Strengths) and two research self-report risk/needs measures (Self-Appraisal of Risk and Needs; Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory-Self-Report) were administered. Younger participants (< age 30), relevant to a different project aim, contributed retest data (n = 18 to date). Data collection is ongoing, as is coding for the IORNS (to be reported); preliminary analyses are reported.

Results: Internal consistency and retest reliability for the self-report risk/needs measures were good (α s = .76-.88; rs = .74-.80). Standard errors of measurement were small (.57-1.12). Summary risk correlated moderately to strongly across the self-report measures (rs = .32-.66). The SAQ and RSTI-SR correlated significantly with the evaluator-rated tool (rs = .44 and .31, respectively) and its criminal history extensiveness section (rs = .29 and .22, respectively). Results for the risk factor/subscale level will also be presented.

Conclusions: The measures, which all have their distinctive features, generally evidenced acceptable reliability and validity.

Action/Impact: Self-report criminogenic risk/needs holds promise, but given variability in their details, further research is warranted.

13:15 - 13:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45267 DO SENTENCING DECISIONS CHANGE AS A FUNCTION OF THE
DEFENDANTS GENDER? AN EMPIRICAL STUDY***Karen Coppock*, University of British Columbia - Okanagan

Previous research examining the relationship between defendant gender and sentencing is inconsistent. This research sought to provide a more refined empirical understanding of what impact defendant gender has on sentencing outcomes. Homicide is often conceptualized as the most egregious of crimes and ergo ought to exemplify the greatest gender discrepancy; as such, it was our focus. Participants from both a community and undergraduate sample were provided with the Canadian Criminal Code guidelines and 5 vignettes outlining several homicide incidents which were identical with the exception of the defendant's gender. Participants read and responded to questions related to crimes of infanticide, serial murder, self-defense, manslaughter, and a mentally ill defendant. T tests were conducted to elucidate differences in the sentimental opinions (dangerousness, culpability, etc.) and sentence length between male and female defendants; while there was no significant difference in the sentimental opinions of participants with regards to male and female defendants, a gender sentencing gap was confirmed across both samples. Other intriguing results were revealed, including: male defendants were held more responsible for infanticide compared to female defendants, and female defendants' crimes of self-defense and manslaughter were more excusable than male defendants. A final open-ended question afforded participants the opportunity to justify their responses, which ranged from no sentence (on account of beliefs that did not condone imprisonment) to capital punishment (that stemmed from beliefs about justice for the victim). These findings expand our current understanding, and suggest defendant gender impacts how defendants are profiled, which contributes to their sentence outcome.

13:15 - 13:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**44908 QUALITY VS. QUANTITY: THE IMPACT OF SUSPECT-CORROBORATOR
RELATIONSHIP AND NUMBER OF CORROBORATORS ON ALIBI ASSESSMENT***Mark Snow*, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; *Joseph Eastwood*, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; *Christopher Lively*, Memorial University of Newfoundland; *Brent Snook*, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Background: Alibi assessment is a consequential, but understudied psychological process. The purpose of the current research was to assess the impact of the suspect-corroborator relationship and the number of available corroborators on perceptions of alibis.

Method: Across two studies, participants took on the role of a police investigator and assessed the alibi of a homicide suspect. In Study 1, we examined the impact of relationship (family member vs. neighbour) and number of corroborators (1 vs. 4 vs. 7) on three measures related to alibi believability and alibi provider's guilt. In Study 2, we examined the impact of relationship (family member vs. staff member) and number of corroborators (1 vs. 7 vs. 14) on the same three dependent measures.

Results: Having multiple non-motivated corroborators led to the suspect being perceived as less likely to be responsible for the crime in question, and the number of alibi corroborators may be as or more important than the relationship between the suspect and the corroborator(s). Approximately one-quarter of participants continued to consider the alibi provider as the prime suspect in the investigation even in the strongest corroboration conditions.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that alibis based solely on person evidence may never be fully protective.

Impact: The present research indicates that an alibi corroborated by multiple non-motivated witnesses may be insufficient to reduce suspicion fully. These results highlight the need for investigators and other actors within the criminal justice system to have realistic expectations regarding what a suspect can provide to support his/her alibi.

13:15 - 13:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45378 RESPONSE STYLE AND SELF-REPORTED CRIMINOGENIC RISK AND NEEDS***Christopher King*, Montclair State University; *Alma Munoz-Enriquez*, Montclair State University; *Bethany Trilone*, Montclair State University; *Alexandria Lopez*, Montclair State University; *Ryan Brady*, Montclair State University; *Brianna Doerflein*, Montclair State University

Background: Self-report criminogenic risk/needs measures raise response style concerns. The present study investigated the relationships among response style indicators and self-report risk/needs measures. We hypothesized that socially desirable responding indicators would positively interrelate, and inversely relate to risk/needs.

Method: Male and female prisoners undergoing reentry were sampled ($N = 93$ to date; $n = 18$ for retest data). Evaluator-rated risk/needs was available (Level of Service/Case Management Inventory). A standalone response style measure was administered (Paulhus Deception Scales). So too were four self-report risk/needs measures (Self-Appraisal Questionnaire; Inventory of Offender Risk, Needs, and Strengths; Self-Appraisal of Risk and Needs; Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory-Self-Report), some of which have embedded response style indicators. Data collection is ongoing, as is coding for the IORNS; preliminary analyses are reported.

Results: Retest reliability for three response style indicators was good ($r = .84$ for PDS; 68–82% agreement between test and retest for SARAN and SAQ, respectively), as was the internal consistency ($\alpha = .80$) and standard error of measurement (.66) for the PDS. The SAQ significantly correlated in the expected direction with all of the self-report risk/needs measures ($r_s = -.24$ to $-.45$) but not evaluator-rated risk/needs. The face-valid embedded response style indicators did not relate to self-reported risk/needs. (Reliability and convergent validity results will also be reported for IORNS response style scales.)

Conclusions: Non-face valid socially desirable responding inversely related to self-reported risk/needs.

Action/Impact: Self-reported risk/needs can aid correctional assessment, but socially desirable responding should be assessed.

13:15 - 13:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**12-Minute Talk /
Présentation orale (12
minutes)**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**46413 INTERPRETATION OF THE CONFESSIONS RULE: A CONTENT ANALYSIS
OF CASES CITING _R. V. OICKLE_ (2000)***Laura Fallon, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Background/Rationale: In *R. v. Oickle* (2000), the Supreme Court of Canada restored a previously overturned conviction, despite the defendant's claim that his confession was coerced. The common law confessions rule outlined in *Oickle* is the gold standard for determining the admissibility of confession evidence in Canada and protects against the admission of involuntary or unreliable confessions. Unfortunately, this ruling contains flawed assumptions that are not evidence-based. The *Oickle* case has been cited in over 1200 legal rulings. However, it is not known how it is being interpreted by judges, or if these interpretations are problematic (e.g., contradicting research). The purpose of the current study is to assess how *Oickle* and the confessions rule are being interpreted by judges in Canada when making legal decisions.

Method: Cases citing *Oickle* (N = 1256) were identified via CanLii, a legal database. Paragraphs citing *Oickle* were extracted from each case. Each case will be coded for crime type, case type (e.g., original trial, appeal), and outcome. Interpretations of the *Oickle* ruling in these cases will also be coded, along with how this interpretation impacted the subsequent legal decision.

Results: Data collection is currently underway.

Conclusions: Currently, it is unknown how the *Oickle* ruling is being interpreted by judges, and whether or not these interpretations contradict with empirical research. It is expected that the *Oickle* case will be interpreted in various ways that contradict research findings.

Impact: The results of this study will provide insight into the decision-making processes of the court regarding confession evidence.

13:30 - 14:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

**GIMME-5 Session
- Criminal Justice
Psychology**4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**#1 45709 STEPPING UP, STEPPING OUT: A NEW INTERVENTION FOR INMATES
IN RESTRICTED HOUSING WITH MENTAL ILLNESS***Ashley Batastini*

Individuals with serious mental illness (SMI) are alarmingly overrepresented in the U.S. criminal justice system. Not surprisingly, those with SMI are also over-represented in restricted units, such as disciplinary and administrative segregation, where odd or disruptive manifestations of their illness can be contained. However, the challenges of treating persons with SMI are amplified in restricted living environments. Having few treatment options for one of the most psychologically impaired and behaviorally disruptive inmate populations is frankly unacceptable. This brief presentation will introduce correctional clinicians and administrators to *Stepping Up, Stepping Out (SUSO)*, a cognitive-behavioral program for individuals with mental illness who are placed in restricted housing that was also designed to circumvent the safety and physical limitations that make the delivery of interventions difficult. The *integration* of best practices in mental health and correctional rehabilitation is reinforced throughout the entire program, along with emphasis on issues that are particularly salient for SMI inmates prone to segregated placement. The program is currently being piloted in three state correctional facilities within the United States. Preliminary data on program acceptability and pre-post outcomes related to mental and behavioral health will be presented. Anecdotal reports from clinical staff suggest that the program has been generally well-received within their institutions. Staff has further noted positive responses regarding both inmate engagement and behavioral functioning for program participants.

13:30 - 14:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#2 44964 EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING IS ASSOCIATED WITH CRIMINOGENIC RISK IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC POPULATIONS*Therese Chevalier*

Several studies have documented a relationship between deficits in executive function (EF) and antisocial or violent behaviour. However antisocial behaviour is only one of several risk factors considered when completing a risk assessment. Although it has been recently hypothesized that EF deficits may underlie well known criminogenic factors that predict risk and recidivism, to date a specific relationship between EF deficits and criminogenic risk and need factors has not been measured empirically. This project aims to expand the existing research by investigating the relationship between EF, as measured by neuropsychological test performance, and the “Central Eight” criminogenic factors that are related to risk and need in a forensic psychiatric population. We argue that neuropsychological assessment and treatment of executive dysfunction may improve prediction and management of criminal behaviour and risk in forensic settings.

#3 45992 EXPLORING CUES TO EYEWITNESS ACCURACY: FACIAL EXPRESSIONS AND CONFIDENCE*Christina Connors*

Decades of research have shown consistent problems with eyewitness memory (Loftus, 2005). These problems are demonstrated by confirmed wrongful convictions where more than 70% involved eyewitness misidentifications (Innocence Project, 2018). Furthermore, evidence for cues of eyewitness accuracy, such as confidence, has mixed results (Wixted & Wells, 2017). Thus, other avenues for cues related to eyewitness accuracy, such as facial expressions, should be explored. As certain events can induce cognitive activity that may register involuntarily in the face (Ekman, Friesen, & Simons, 1985), a reaction to the image of a criminal perpetrator, when present in a line-up, might cause an involuntary facial action.

This research explored whether identification accuracy was related to 1) eyewitness facial expressions and 2) eyewitness confidence. Undergraduate participants ($N=127$) viewed 6 mock crimes followed by sequential, perpetrator-present, line-ups. A total of $N=696$ facial expressions made during identifications were coded using the Facial Action Coding System. Participants reported confidence immediately following an identification. Overall identification accuracy was 49% ($n=340$). Several facial movements trended toward significance, but results did not show strong support for facial expressions as a cue to eyewitness accuracy. ROC analyses indicated that higher confidence was moderately related to accuracy across 4/6 crimes ($ps < .001$). In sum, the present findings suggest evidence for an eyewitness confidence-accuracy relationship, which has previously been thought of as a weak cue. A recommendation to investigators and policy makers is to utilize eyewitness confidence, when reported immediately after an identification, as a marker of accuracy.

#4 45575 A QUANTITATIVE REVIEW OF NEUROCOGNITION IN ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER AND PSYCHOPATHY*Kyrsten Grimes*

Both antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and psychopathy are characterized by a persistent pattern of disregard for the rights of others, but psychopathy includes affective/interpersonal traits. ASPD and psychopathy are treated as distinct constructs, but this may be an artifact of the diagnostic criteria. If they fall on the same continuum, they should share similar neurocognitive profiles. To date, no comprehensive meta-analysis examining the neurocognitive correlates of ASPD or psychopathy has been undertaken. Method: Keywords “ASPD” and “psychopathy” were systematically canvassed in combination with neurocognitive terms on PsycINFO, PubMed, and Scopus for English, peer-reviewed studies published between 1991 and 2018. Key inclusion criteria included ASPD (DSM-III or later) or psychopathy (PCL-R or PCL:SV) groups compared to healthy controls on neuropsychological test measures; no secondary diagnoses; and means and standard deviations were available to compute an effect size (Cohen’s d). Results: Four studies ($N=206$) for ASPD and three studies ($N=173$) for psychopathy resulted in 62 and 11 effect sizes respectively. Due to the lack of consistency in reported variables, an effect size analysis was undertaken. Controls performed better than did individuals with ASPD on tasks of executive function (EF) and verbal reasoning but poorer on verbal memory. Controls performed better than did psychopaths on EF. Conclusions: Deficits in EF underly both disorders. Psychopathy research has almost exclusively focused on EF, so it was not possible to construct its neurocognitive profile. Impact: Future research should focus on utilizing more rigid exclusion criteria and a standard, comprehensive assessment of neurocognition.

13:30 - 14:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#5 45768 CHEATING IN THE LABORATORY: EXAMINING ITS ASSOCIATION WITH COMPLIANCE AND PSYCHOPATHY*Angelica Kibets*

Background/rationale: Academic cheating is a serious issue among university students, with approximately 80% of students admitting to cheating. Previous studies, which have examined cheating retrospectively, have shown that compliance and psychopathy are related to cheating or helping someone cheat. The present study aimed to gain a better understanding of cheating by investigating cheating in a laboratory setting. **Methods:** All participants will complete logic problems with specific instructions to complete them individually. A confederate will ask half of participants for help on the logic task, encouraging the participants to cheat. Participants will then complete questionnaires measuring individual difference variables, including psychopathy, compliance, and past academic misconduct. **Results:** The study is ongoing, but will be complete by April 2019. It is expected that most participants will help their peers if asked, and students scoring high on compliance and psychopathy will be more likely to cheat. It is also expected that participants who report past academic misconduct will be more likely to cheat in a laboratory setting. **Conclusion:** This study will provide a better understanding of the personality traits associated with cheating behaviour, which can have an impact on improving detection and prevention of academic cheating. **Action/Impact:** If these results suggest that there is an association between cheating and certain personality traits common among university students, this information can be used to implement future preventative measures, such as alternate exam forms or clear warnings regarding the use of cheating detection programs.

#6 45759 ASSESSING THE CONVERGENT VALIDITY OF THE VRS-SO AND THE CPORT WITH A FORENSIC COMMUNITY SAMPLE*Natasha Maltais*

Child pornography (CP) offences have gained increasing attention in legal, societal, and clinical contexts. Consequently, in order to promote community safety, predicting the risk individuals with CP offenses pose to commit subsequent sexual offenses is a meaningful endeavor. Research has demonstrated that individuals who commit CP offenses differ from those who commit conventional sexual offenses. These differences, coupled with the scarcity of tools available to predict recidivism rates for individuals with CP offenses, point to the need for empirically validated risk assessment tools designed specifically for this population. The goal of the current study was to examine the convergent validity of the Child Pornography Risk Tool (CPORT; Seto & Eke, 2015) and the Violence Risk Scale–Sexual Offense Version (VRS-SO; Olver et al., 2007). The current sample consists of 64 adult male offenders that were convicted of an index CP offense and were referred to a community-based clinic. Both measures were coded from information obtained from clinical files (e.g., police reports, clinical reports). Convergent validity was assessed using Pearson's correlation coefficient and results demonstrated significant positive correlations between the CPORT total score and scores on the VRS-SO including the total score, sexual deviance factor score, and criminality factor score. The positive correlations indicate a common underlying construct that is conceptually meaningful in the measurement of risk for CP exclusive offenses. Thus, while further investigations are needed, both tools show promise in addressing the need for CP specific risk assessment.

#7 44965 DISCLOSIVE REVELATIONS: EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF CAREGIVER SUPPORT ON DISCLOSURE OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE*Cassidy Wallis*

One in five victims of child sexual abuse (CSA) who disclose do not do so until adulthood. Formal disclosure (i.e., to RCMP) is crucial as convictions are greatly dependent on victim testimony, particularly given there is often little physical evidence. Delays in disclosure are problematic as prolonged abuse prevents victims from receiving professional support and may put other children at risk. For investigations, delays may increase inconsistencies in the survivor's testimony and difficulty corroborating details. Research suggests that non-offending care-giver support has the potential to reduce delays in disclosure, increase disclosure rates, and lead to more positive prognoses in treatment. The present study aims to examine the relationship between non-offending care giver support and outcomes in cases of CSA. A sample of 250 archived, classified RCMP case files of CSA were obtained for analysis. Level of care-giver support was measured through behaviors present in case files (e.g., interrupting contact between victim and perpetrator, reporting abuse immediately). Results demonstrated that higher levels of care-giver support significantly decreased the delay of time from incidence of abuse to formal disclosure. We also suspect that increased care-giver support will increase instances of arrest and conviction as they act as an advocate for the child during the investigation. The present study is one of the first to give evidence to the instrumental role of care-givers in both personal and legal outcomes for CSA victims. Knowledge from this study will inform care-giver education on how best to support their child.

13:30 - 14:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**44173 A TYPICAL SEXUAL INTERESTS AND PROBLEMATIC SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
IN COMMUNITY SAMPLES***Skye Stephens, Saint Mary's University*

Atypical sexual interests or paraphilias refer to anomalous sexual interests in persons, activities, or objects. Atypical sexual interest and problematic sexual behaviour have often been studied in forensic or clinical samples. This raises questions about whether findings from these samples are generalizable to community samples who may not be distressed or impaired by their sexual interests or behaviour. Despite difficulty accessing community samples for in-person research studies on this topic, the anonymity of the internet has enabled researchers to start to explore these issues in non-clinical samples.

The symposium focuses on three studies from our research lab that aims to provide a comprehensive exploration of atypical sexual interests and problematic sexual behaviour in community samples. The first presentation will explore the phenomena of autoerotic asphyxiation in a large sample of community members to examine common practices and overlap with other atypical sexual interests. The second presentation will focus on treatment motivation in a self-identified sample of individuals with sexual interest in children. The last presentation will explore risk factors, including atypical sexual interests, for non-consensual image sharing in a short-wave longitudinal sample of young adults. Together, the presentations highlight the importance of community-based research on atypical sexual interests and consider differences between community and clinical/forensic samples.

#1 AUTOEROTIC ASPHYXIATION IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE 45055*Kailey Roche, Saint Mary's University; Emily Baxendale, Saint Mary's University; Skye Stephens, Saint Mary's University*

Background. Autoerotic asphyxiation (AEA) is a paraphilia involving an individual intentionally restricting oxygen to their brain for the purposes of sexual arousal. The majority of AEA studies have focused on cases involving people who have died from this practice and a significant gap in the literature is our understanding of AEA in community participants. The present study is the first large-scale study to provide contextual information about AEA practices and examine overlap between AEA and other paraphilias in a community sample. **Method.** Participants ($n = 395$) were recruited from Reddit to complete an online study anonymous study about their AEA practices and other paraphilic sexual interests. **Results.** Most participants were comfortable (55%) with their AEA and did not engage in particular high-risk manifestations of the practice (e.g., the majority of participants used less lethal methods to induce asphyxiation, such as using their hands). There were several significant bivariate relationships between AEA and other paraphilic interests, but when significant bivariate correlations were entered into a linear regression only masochism was significantly associated with AEA. **Conclusion/Impact.** Many of the results on AEA practice are in contrast to data from clinical samples (e.g., community participants employed safety precautions leading to less high-risk manifestations of AEA). The present study also showed a significant relationship between AEA and masochism which supports the classification of AEA as a subtype of masochism.

#2 UNDERSTANDING TREATMENT MOTIVATION IN MINOR-ATTRACTED PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY 45056*Sarah Moss, Saint Mary's University; Skye Stephens, Saint Mary's University; Ian McPhail, University of Saskatchewan*

Background/rationale: There is a need for community treatment programs for minor-attracted persons (people with a sexual interest in children herein referred to as MAPs) because of their significant mental health needs. There is a lack of appropriate treatment services for people who are not involved in the forensic system and MAPs have reported negative past experiences in treatment. To date, there has not been a thorough examination of treatment motivation and factors that contribute to motivation in MAPs. This is important in understanding the willingness of this population to present for treatment, and the barriers to seeking treatment, if a program was to be developed in Canada. **Methods:** An online anonymous survey was used to collect self-report data from individuals in online MAP communities examining current coping (Brief COPE), experiences of stigma (Adapted Internalized Sexual Stigma Adapted for Minor-Attracted People), treatment motivation (Adapted Stages of Change, Readiness, and Treatment Eagerness Scale) and past treatment experiences. **Results:** Data is currently being collected (current $n = \sim 225$ MAPs) and analyses will be completed prior to the CPA conference. We hypothesized a positive association between poor coping strategies and treatment motivation, moderated by experiences of internalized stigma and past treatment experiences. **Conclusions/Impact:** The impact of coping strategies, internalized stigma, and past treatment experiences on treatment motivation are important considerations when dedicating efforts to develop treatment services for MAPs.

13:30 - 14:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 "SEND NUDES?: RISK FACTORS FOR THE PERPETRATION OF TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE 45057*Sydney Trendell, Saint Mary's University; Skye Stephens, Saint Mary's University*

Background: In 2015, a law was implemented in Canada criminalizing the 'non-consensual distribution of intimate images.' This study examines risk factors for the perpetration of three types of non-consensual intimate image sharing (NCIIS): entertainment-driven distribution of intimate images (sharing intimate images non-consensually for entertainment), revenge pornography (distributing intimate images for revenge), and sextortion (using intimate images as blackmail) in young adults aged 18-25 years old. We also examine risk factors for coerced sexting. Candidate risk factors were drawn from literature on contact sexual offending (e.g., intimacy deficits, impulsivity; Mann et al., 2010) to see if they were associated with NCIIS and coerced sexting. Method: We recruited a community and university sample to participate in an online survey. The methodology uses a short-wave longitudinal design (4 months between 2 waves) to examine if identified risk factors from the contact sex offending literature generalize to NCIIS and coerced sexting. Results: Wave 1 data collection is underway (currently n = 515 with rates from 3-25% for NCIIS and 20% reporting coerced sexting) and wave 2 data collection will be completed by April 2019. Although the primary results are not available, the data will be analyzed well ahead of the convention using a cross lagged panel design. Conclusion/Impact: The present study is the first to examine risk factors for different types of NCIIS using a longitudinal methodology, which will contribute to a better understanding of risk factors that might be the focus of intervention.

13:30 - 14:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium

4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)

44237 PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN A HIGH-RISK SERIOUS YOUTH SAMPLE*Julie Wershler, IWK Health Centre*

Risk assessment informs decision-making about risk management and rehabilitation for justice-involved youth (Bonta & Andrews, 2017). Although both risk and protective factors are argued to be theoretically relevant to accurate risk assessment (e.g., Campbell et al., 2016), research on the nature and predictive validity of protective factors for youth criminal behaviour is limited relative to what is available on risk factors. Furthermore, calls have been made for continued analysis of the degree to which risk assessment tools are valid for both male and female youth. In light of these two areas of need, the IWK Health Centre's Youth Forensic Services Program (Halifax, Nova Scotia) has undertaken research to evaluate the predictive validity of both risk and protective factors in a sample of 250 youth who received court-ordered assessments through the service. Drawing from this data, the first paper of this symposium will focus on the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) to examine the relative strength of different criminogenic needs for predicting both general and violent recidivism and to assess gender variations in its predictive validity. The second paper will examine the predictive validity of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), including comparisons of the risk and protective factor scales and gender differences in its effects. The final paper will evaluate the degree to which youth cognitive ability acts as a protective factor for general and violent recidivism. Across these papers, implications for best practice for risk assessment and rehabilitation will be emphasized.

13:30 - 14:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#1 PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THE YOUTH LEVEL OF SERVICE/CASE MANAGEMENT INVENTORY (YLS/CMI) FOR ATLANTIC-CANADIAN FEMALE YOUTH 45509

Catherine Stewart, IWK Health Centre; Julie Wershler, IWK Health Centre; Celeste Lefebvre, IWK Health Centre; Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick - Saint John

The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) has shown moderate to high predictive validity for youth, predicting comparably for both genders, although effect sizes tend to be larger for males (Schmidt, Campbell, & Houlding, 2011; Olver, Stockdale, & Wong, 2012). Consistent with gender-responsive pathways to crime (Salisbury & Van Voorhis, 2009), some risk domains appear to be more salient for females than males (e.g., substance abuse, Andrews, et al., 2012). Yet other studies have found many risk domains are minimally related to recidivism for females (Schmidt, Campbell, & Houlding, 2011; Anderson et al., 2016). The current study examines the YLS/CMI profile of female youth in a sample of 219 youth (30% female) who received court-ordered assessments through the IWK Health Centre's Youth Forensic Services. Participants (*Mean* = 15.6 years) were predominantly Caucasian (72%), and classified as high (58%) or moderate (33%) risk for reoffending on the YLS/CMI. Over an average follow-up period of approximately 6 years, both general (93% for males, 74% for females) and violent (76% for males, 48% for females) recidivism rates were high. The YLS/CMI predicted both general and violent recidivism equally well for both genders with moderate to large effect sizes (*AUCs* = .679 [.551, .808] to .923 [.866, .979]). Effect sizes for the risk domains tended to be smaller for females, with criminal attitudes being a significantly weaker predictor of general recidivism, and criminal history being a significantly weaker predictor of violence for females than males. Implications of such differences will be discussed.

#2 PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THE STRUCTURED ASSESSMENT OF VIOLENCE RISK IN YOUTH (SAVRY) FOR ATLANTIC-CANADIAN YOUTH 45510

Celeste Lefebvre, IWK Health Centre; Julie Wershler, IWK Health Centre; Catherine Stewart, IWK Health Centre; Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick - Saint John

The Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY; Borum et al., 2002) differs from other youth risk assessment measures in that it considers both risk and protective factors for violent behaviour. Although previous research has found that both the risk and protective scales predict future violence, there have been inconsistent findings as to whether protective factors predict violence incrementally to risk (e.g., Lodewijks et al., 2010, Schmidt et al., 2011). The current study examined the predictive effects of the SAVRY risk and protective scales in a sample of 250 youth who received court-ordered assessments through the IWK Health Centre's Youth Forensic Services program. Participants (*Mean* = 15.6 years) were predominantly male (71%), Caucasian (71%), and most commonly classified as moderate (62%) or high (31%) risk for violence on the SAVRY. Over an average follow-up period of approximately 6 years, both general (86%) and violent (68%) recidivism rates were high. Although the SAVRY total risk scale predicted general recidivism, effect sizes for predicting violence were small for both the total risk scale (*AUC* = .589) and summary judgement rating (*AUC* = .557). However, when examined by gender, the SAVRY significantly predicted violence for males but not for females. The SAVRY protective factor scale was not a predictor of either general or violent recidivism. Results suggest that additional risk or protective factors not captured on the SAVRY may be important to consider to improve the prediction of violence for female youth in more serious justice-involved youth samples, such as that of the current study.

13:30 - 14:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN YOUTH COGNITIVE ABILITY AND RECIDIVISM? DOES HIGHER COGNITIVE ABILITY EXERT A PROTECTIVE EFFECT? 45511

Julie Wershler, IWK Health Centre; *Mary Ann Campbell*, University of New Brunswick - Saint John; *Catherine Stewart*, IWK Health Centre; *Celeste Lefebvre*, IWK Health Centre

High cognitive ability has been proposed as a protective factor for youth criminal behaviour (e.g., Tfofi et al., 2016). Specifically, youth with average or above average abilities may be at reduced risk for offending, although research in more serious justice-involved youth samples (e.g., court-referred youth) is limited. Thus, the current study examined the relationship between cognitive ability and recidivism was examined in a sample of 83 youth (*M*_{age} = 15.6 years) who received court-ordered assessments through the IWK Health Centre's Youth Forensic Services program. Participants were primarily male (58%), Caucasian (71%), and at high risk of general recidivism (69%). Participants' cognitive ability scores were classified as Below Average (57%), Average (37%), or Above Average (6%). General and violent recidivism rates were 87% and 64%, respectively; these rates did not significantly differ across cognitive ability levels. Cognitive ability scores significantly predicted general recidivism, such that higher scores were associated with *decreased* odds of recidivism. However, cognitive ability was not a significant predictor of violent recidivism. Comparing across cognitive ability level, Receiver Operator Characteristic Curve (ROC) analysis revealed that effects were stronger for youth with at least Average cognitive ability, relative to Below Average participants. Effect sizes also varied by gender. These results highlight the importance of considering a youth's cognitive ability in relation to implications for risk management and rehabilitation. Additionally, even higher scores within the Average range were predictive of non-recidivism in the current sample, suggesting that it is not just above average abilities that can be protective.

13:30 - 14:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium

4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

45377 ONTARIO DOMESTIC ASSAULT RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL: VALIDITY AND INFLUENCE ON POLICE RESPONSE

Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick

Research supports the validity of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) instrument (Hilton et al., 2004) with adult male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (Olver & Jung, 2017). As such, the ODARA is being widely adopted by police organizations in Canada to inform decision-making with regard to how best to respond to intimate partner violence and mitigate risk. However, very little is known about how this instrument is actually being used in police settings to inform their responses. In response to this gap, the first two papers of this symposium will examine factors that predict police officers' use of the ODARA and assess its influence on police responses to intimate partner violence calls for service. The final paper of this symposium will examine a second significant gap in the research regarding the appropriateness of extending the validity of the ODARA to female perpetrators of intimate partner violence. Collectively, these papers will provide valuable insights into the practical use of the ODARA in the field and provide recommendations for best practices.

13:30 - 14:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#1 AN EVALUATION OF POLICE USE OF A RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE 45390

Erin deJong, University of New Brunswick; Jessica McTague, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies & University of New Brunswick; Mary Ann Campbell, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies & University of New Brunswick

When it comes to intimate partner violence (IPV), police face a tension between protecting citizens and using discretion due to limited resources (Northcott, 2012). Police are under more pressure than ever to minimize personal bias in their decision-making. The past decade has seen an influx of research on IPV risk assessment tools as a means to increase objectivity, which has solidified its position as a key component of best practice in Canadian policing (Trujillo & Ross, 2008). The goal of the current study was to examine the use of an IPV risk assessment tool that has been adopted and mandated by a Canadian municipal police force, exploring how frequently it is used, what factors influence an officer's decision to use the tool, and how reliably the tool is being used. A random sample of 191 intimate partner violence cases was examined. Results indicated that police used the risk tool in 62% (n=118) of the cases. A logistic regression analysis including victim, suspect, and injury-related variables indicated that only perpetrator gender (male) significantly predicted increased likelihood of an officer's administration of the ODARA. In 20% (n= 24) of these cases, the tool was only partially completed. In addition, Kappa statistics revealed that nine of the thirteen items were scored unreliably when compared to researcher-ratings. Finally, an intraclass correlation coefficient analysis compared police and researcher total risk scores, finding an acceptable inter-rater agreement ($ICC(3,2) = .77, p = .00$). Implications for policy and police use of IPV risk tools will be discussed.

#2 THE INFLUENCE OF ODARA RISK INFORMATION ON POLICE RESPONSE TO IPV CALLS 45392

Mary Ann Campbell, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies & University of New Brunswick; Carmen Gill, University of New Brunswick; Dale Ballucci, The University of Western Ontario

Canadian research has begun to explore police officers' receptivity to using risk assessment tools for informing their decision-making regarding their responses to intimate partner violence calls for service. However, little Canadian research has actually studied the influence of these tools on police response to intimate partner violence in the field. Using 139 randomly drawn intimate partner violence cases from three police forces in Atlantic Canada occurring in 2015, the current study assessed police officers' use of a provincially mandated risk assessment tool – the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA). Results indicated that the ODARA was used in 63% of these cases. The police-completed ODARA risk score predicted both the decision to arrest the suspect and to recommend charges to the prosecutor even after statistically controlling for other case parameters (i.e., age and gender of the victim and suspect, whether children were present, level of attempted violence and injury, and the specific police organization). In addition, the total number of legal (e.g., arrest, no contact orders) and non-legal (e.g., escort from scene, referral to services) responses by police were positively correlated with higher ODARA risk scores, $r_s = .52$ and $.42$, respectively, $p_s > .001$. These responses also varied as expected with ODARA risk categories in that police used a significantly greater number of responses for High-risk cases than for low-risk cases, $p > .001$. These findings point to the utility of the ODARA for informing police response to intimate partner violence to maximize opportunities for risk mitigation.

#3 THE UTILITY OF THE ODARA WITH FEMALE SUSPECTS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE 45393

Olena Gryshchuk, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies & University of New Brunswick; Mary Ann Campbell, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies & University of New Brunswick; Jessica McTague, Centre for Criminal Justice Studies & University of New Brunswick; Erin deJong, University of New Brunswick

Research supports the validity of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA; Hilton et al., 2004) instrument for predicting intimate partner violence among adult male perpetrators (Olver & Jung, 2017). However, very little is known about the validity of this instrument with female perpetrators of intimate partner violence. Only two studies have assessed the ODARA with females (Hilton et al., 2014; Moser, 2012); although both studies support its validity with females, these findings are based on very small sample sizes (30 and 26, respectively) which limits their interpretability. Thus, the current study used a larger, randomly selected sample of 99 adult female suspects from police-reported intimate partner violence incidents ($M_{age} = 31.42$ years, $SD = 9.74$). Using the ODARA to assess recidivism risk from police records, 35.4% of female suspects were assessed as low risk, 56.6% as medium risk, and 8.1% as high risk for intimate partner violence perpetration. In terms of recidivism, 29% of low-risk cases reoffended with a subsequent intimate partner violence incident, as did 30% of medium-risk cases over the mean follow-up period of 3.2 years, whereas 62.5% of high-risk identified cases reoffended. Although the ODARA captured high-risk female suspects reasonably well, there was significant variability in discrimination between recidivists and non-recidivists at lower risk scores, resulting in ODARA total scores being poor predictors of subsequent intimate partner violence by females ($AUC = .55$, 95% CI .43 to .68). Implications for use of the ODARA with female perpetrators of intimate partner violence will be discussed.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium
4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)

44316 PSYCHOLOGISTS AS CORRECTIONAL CHANGE AGENTS: MOVING TOWARD SYSTEMIC WELLNESS

Sarah Miller, Wellpath

More than a decade has passed since the special issue in *Criminal Justice and Behavior* on Developing a Research Agenda in Correctional Psychology. Clements and colleagues (2007) emphasized the need for addressing systemic issues in corrections, including assessment of the overall effectiveness of correctional settings, "first, to ensure that a fair and humane environment has been created and, second, to provide feedback to administrators, politicians, and citizens" (p. 927). This symposium offers three presentations that confront different aspects of the correctional system in order to move toward various wellness targets that impact both the prison environment and the operation of prison facilities. The first presentation tackles the underlying purpose of incarceration and proposes shifting corrections work from one of "correcting" to one of aligning prison services (including administrative, security, and behavioral health) to directly support prisoner wellness. The second presentation describes the implementation of a systems based, multidisciplinary model for addressing the complex needs of transgender prisoners. The final presentation illustrates the reintroduction of a peer support team to address widespread (partially iatrogenic) problems with staff job satisfaction and retention, identifying the importance of staff wellness in operating a successful correctional facility. Each presentation will discuss ways in which to empower psychologists to become change agents in their own system. .

#1 BECOMING WELL AS THE PURPOSE OF INCARCERATION: A CORRECTIONAL PARADIGM SHIFT 45302

Daniel Bannish, Wellpath; Ryan Thornell, Maine Department of Corrections

The United States incarcerates individuals at a higher rate than any other country, at a cost of \$43 billion (Mai & Subramanian, 2017). Recent Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data (2018) indicate 5 of 6 individuals released from correctional facilities are arrested at least once within a nine year period (with a median of five arrests per individual). Given the ongoing investments in evidenced based practices to improve prisoner outcomes, this is an unacceptable (but maybe not surprising) outcome. Individuals who enter state prison are a self-selected group who have an array of problems that include one or a combination of mental illness, physical illness, trauma, addiction, head injury, and developmental or cognitive disabilities. In short, they are generally not well. Further, these individuals are often poor and have limited education (BJS, 2003). Combine this with a system based on punishment, retribution, and community beliefs that there must be a level of suffering commensurate with an individual's offense, the above results may be the best we can hope for. A new paradigm that employs corrections as an extension of the community whose function is to *make people well* would realign services and the thinking of those who are responsible for them. The existing paradigm of retribution, punishment, and "correction" limits innovation and creates a false ceiling where recidivism rates of 40-50% are considered acceptable and progressive. A paradigm shift would involve changes in thinking, including why we incarcerate in the first place and acknowledging our obligation to make individuals well.

#2 EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING A PROGRESSIVE SYSTEMS BASED MODEL FOR MANAGING TRANSGENDER INMATES 45303

Jennifer Gray, Wellpath; Scott Landry, Maine Department of Corrections; Sarah Miller, Wellpath; Robyn Hodges, Wellpath

An estimated 1 in 6 transgender individuals will be incarcerated at some point in their lives, with approximately 3,200 transgender inmates nationwide as of 2012 (National Center for Transgender Equality, 2015). Although guidelines exist regarding competent assessment and treatment of transgender individuals (e.g., Hembree et al., 2017; World Professional Association for Transgender Health, 2012), correctional environments place substantial restrictions and complications on this process. This paper describes one model for the assessment and treatment planning process for transgender inmates as utilized in the Maine Department of Corrections. This model integrates both correctional and healthcare policy by following sequential procedures and involving multidisciplinary collaboration to reach conclusions regarding diagnostic impressions and associated recommendations for treatment and correctional management. Case examples are reviewed from both a clinical and operational perspective to identify lessons learned from the implementation of this model in both adult and juvenile facilities over a three-year period. Examination of these and other cases has highlighted the importance of policy and procedure in guiding clinical and non-clinical decision making, of utilizing a slow and methodical approach to aid decision making, and of having multidisciplinary teams for effective implementation of the model. We conclude with recommendations for how psychologists can use the full range of their social science training to contribute to the success of such programs: via conducting clinical assessments, providing meaningful feedback to administrators, delivering staff training, influencing policy and procedure, and promoting appropriate treatment and services for inmates.

14:30 - 15:30

Baronet Ballroom (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#3 ENHANCEMENT OF A PEER SUPPORT TEAM TO INCREASE STAFF WELLNESS AND JOB RETENTION 45830*Amanda Seirup*, Wellpath; Lidia Burnham, Maine Department of Corrections

Correctional staff endure chronic and acute stress on duty, and many carry diagnoses of stress related illness. Resulting symptoms affect personal lives, families/relationships, job performance, and physical health and safety (NIJ, 2017). Protective factors against mental illness and burnout include greater job satisfaction and positive relationships with supervisors and peers (James & Todak, 2018). The financial cost of staff turnover and the resulting pressure on remaining staff have significant impact on the correctional system as a whole. This presentation describes the enhancement of a Peer Support Team to increase staff wellness, job satisfaction, and job retention. The Peer Support Team at Maine State Prison was reintroduced in 2017, comprised of peer-selected multidisciplinary correctional staff. Used primarily for individual support and group defusing following critical events, the group operated under systemic limits. We review the early successes of the revamped group, the impact of administrative support on the Team's work, and ongoing barriers (e.g., insufficient finances for overtime/training, time constraints on sessions, system unaccustomed to the value of the group's function). Next steps target improved attitudes, health, and costs of turnover and leaves of absence. Planned interventions address the stigma of mental illness, education around symptoms, bolstering resources for external support, and increasing social connection on site. The reformation of the Peer Support Team highlighted the necessity of an active peer group on the overall wellness and safety of staff. We conclude with lessons learned and recommendations for other systems in need of strategies for addressing challenges with correctional staff wellness.

14:30 - 15:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal Justice Psychology)**46035 DECONSTRUCTING RISK IN A SAMPLE OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENT MEN REFERRED FOR THREAT ASSESSMENT***Liam Ennis*, University of Alberta

Threat assessment refers to “a set of investigative and operational techniques that can be used by law enforcement professionals to identify, assess, and manage the risks of targeted violence and its potential perpetrators” (Fein, Vossekuil, & Holden, 1995, p. 5). Increasingly, the principles of threat assessment are being applied by police to inform risk management for intimate partner violence (IPV). Ideally, threat assessors can rely upon validated risk appraisal tools to identify case-specific relevant risk factors with a view to enacting the most effective strategies to manage the riskiest offenders in ways that promote the greatest response to intervention. Achievement of this ideal is complicated by the fact that IPV perpetrators are a heterogeneous group comprising men who differ in terms of individual characteristics, the nature and severity of their violent behaviour, and presumably in terms of the strategies most likely to mitigate violence risk. The present symposium examines the heterogeneity of violence risk among a sample of IPV perpetrators referred by police for threat assessment. The first presentation provides a descriptive examination of IPV cases that were referred to a specialized threat assessment unit by police and contrasts those cases with others that were investigated by police, but not referred for threat assessment. The second presentation utilizes exploratory factor analysis to identify risk domains underlying total scores on a commonly used actuarial risk instrument, the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment. The third and final presentation identifies three subtypes within a sample of high-risk IPV perpetrators referred for threat assessment.

14:30 - 15:30

Bluenose (Hotel Halifax - 8th Floor)

#1 A PROFILE OF HIGH-RISK INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATORS REFERRED TO POLICE THREAT ASSESSORS 46048*Liam Ennis, University of Alberta; Sandy Jung, MacEwan University; Anna Pham, Carleton University*

The sheer number of domestic violence calls to police agencies can be staggering, which leads to heavy use of police resources. The Integrated Threat and Risk Assessment Centre (ITRAC) is a unique agency that focuses on assessing threats and developing risk reduction plans for intimate partner violence (IPV) and stalking cases in Alberta, as well as the provision of expert advice and training to police agencies. Due to the overwhelming number of domestic violence calls received by police, and the high demand for risk management consultation, ITRAC focuses its resources on high risk, complex cases of intimate partner violence. This presentation will review the results of a descriptive investigation of the types of intimate partner violence files that are typically referred to ITRAC for threat management consultation by police agencies across the province. The nature and circumstances of 258 files referred to ITRAC for threat assessment will be described in reference to offender, victim, and relationship characteristics, as well as the nature and context of the relational violence both in the past and at the time of the index offence. Degree of risk for future violence, identified threat management recommendations, and observed rates of recidivism for the sample will also be reported. Comparisons between ITRAC files and IPV files that were investigated by police, but not referred for threat assessment, will also be discussed, with the intention of identifying features of IPV files that signal enhanced concern among police investigators.

#2 RISK CONSTRUCTS BEHIND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE 46058*Anna Pham, Carleton University; Kevin Nunes, Carleton University; Zoe Hilton, Waypoint Centre for Mental Health*

Although it has only recently been identified as a major social problem in the last two decades, intimate partner violence (IPV) is now recognized as a specialized type of violent crime. Risk assessment is considered the cornerstone of offender management in various legal and clinical contexts, and is a fundamental component of an effective strategy to prevent future reoffending. Given the recent emergence of the IPV field, research in this area lags behind that of other fields, which have found evidence for the multidimensionality of violence (including sexual) risk. Factor analysis is one method commonly used to understand the factor structure of risk, as it provides important information about the number and nature of risk domains. This presentation will examine the factor structure of a commonly used actuarial measure of risk for IPV: the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA). The sample consisted of 185 perpetrators who were charged for at least one offence against their past or current intimate partners, and had complete scores on the ODARA. An exploratory factor analysis of the ODARA suggested that there are three latent constructs that comprise the measure: Factor 1 contained items pertaining to criminal/violent history, Factor 2 mainly contained items related to circumstances of the index offence, and Factor 3 contained items related to victim vulnerabilities. These results demonstrate that actuarial risk tools for IPV are multidimensional, which is the first step in determining the constructs that comprise IPV risk.

#3 EXPLORING HETEROGENEITY AMONG INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENT MEN: A LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS 46062*Josh Peters, Carleton University; Kevin Nunes, Carleton University; Liam Ennis, University of Alberta*

Research has consistently indicated that male intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators belong to a heterogeneous group, varying on individual characteristics, psychopathology, and the severity of their violence. In the current study, we used latent class analysis with a sample of high-risk men who committed IPV against their past or current female intimate partners ($N = 244$) to explore heterogeneity on items from a widely used IPV risk assessment instrument, Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARAv2). Three subtypes of IPV male perpetrators were identified, with each class demonstrating an elevated or lower probability for certain items. Class 1 consisted of 58.5% of the sample and indicated a high probability on several items (e.g., victim of and/or witness to family violence as a child or adolescent). Class 2 consisted of 28.8% of the sample and indicated a high probability of past violation of conditional release. Class 3 consisted of 12.7% of the sample and displayed lower probabilities across many SARAv2 items, apart from attitudes that support or condone spousal assault. Several items were consistently probable among classes, potentially due to the high-risk nature of the sample (e.g., personality disorder with anger, impulsivity, or behavioral instability). Follow-up covariate analyses were conducted to assess the degree to which class-membership was associated with severity and frequency of IPV and re-offence rates. Similarities and distinctions between classes, as they relate to shorter- and longer-term offender management will be discussed.

14:30 - 15:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45398 FAMILY SURROUNDS US: THE CRITICAL ROLE OF FAMILY PROCESSES
AT KEY STAGES OF JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT***Johanna Folk*, University of California, San Francisco; *Marina Tolou-Shams*, University of California, San Francisco

Regardless of one's age, a family affects and is influenced by the psychosocial functioning of its members. This seems particularly true for those involved in the justice system, where adverse behavioral health and justice outcomes are the norm rather than the exception. Justice-involved youth and adults are at-risk for various adverse outcomes, including substance use, psychiatric symptoms, recidivism, and contracting sexually transmitted infections. Yet our knowledge about how family functioning and family-based-processes impact these behavioral health and justice outcomes within justice-involved populations is limited.

The current symposium highlights results from three studies examining family system processes at two different key intercepts of justice involvement: first-time offending non-incarcerated and re-entry from incarceration. Study 1 examines the longitudinal associations between caregiver and youth mental health, family functioning, parental monitoring, and youth risk behavior (substance use, condom use, delinquency) among 400 first-time offending court-involved non-incarcerated (FTO-CINI) adolescents and their caregivers. Study 2 examines associations between parent norms about sexual activity, parent-adolescent communication about sex, and adolescent sexual risk behavior among 181 Latinx FTO-CINI youth and their caregivers. Using data collected from 244 incarcerated parents, Study 3 examines mechanisms (family connectedness, post-release planning) by which contact with adult and child family members during incarceration impact post-release functioning (substance use, mental health, recidivism, community adjustment). Collectively, these studies highlight the importance of family-focused research and intervention with justice-involved populations starting from first system contact during adolescence through re-entry from adult incarceration.

#1 THE IMPORTANCE OF CAREGIVER AND FAMILY FUNCTIONING IN LONGITUDINALLY PREDICTING COURT-INVOLVED YOUTHS' RISK BEHAVIOR 45799*Johanna Folk*, University of California, San Francisco; *Larry Brown*, Brown University; *Lakshmi Gopalakrishnan*, University of California, San Francisco; *Brandon Marshall*, Brown University; *Daphne Koinis-Mitchell*, Brown University; *Marina Tolou-Shams*, University of California, San Francisco

Background: Justice-involved youth are at-risk for substance use (Belenko et al., 2017), psychiatric symptoms (Teplin et al., 2010) and sexual risk behavior (Dembo et al., 2009). Parental monitoring can reduce youth risk behavior (Riesch et al., 2006), though parent psychopathology and family dysfunction may compromise parenting practices (Van Loon, 2014). Among court-involved non-incarcerated (CINI) youth (Tolou-Shams et al., 2017) caregiver psychiatric symptoms are concurrently related to greater family dysfunction and indirectly to less parental monitoring through worse family functioning; in extension, the current study examines the impact of these factors on youth risk behavior. Methods: This longitudinal study of 400 first-time offending CINI youth (57% male; M age=14.5 years, SD=1.5 years; 46% White) and their caregivers (93% biological parents; 87% female) examined the relation between caregiver and youth mental health (baseline), family functioning (8-month-follow-up), parental monitoring (16-month-follow-up), and youth risk behavior (substance use, condom use, delinquency; 24-month-follow-up). Results: Structural equation modeling ($X^2(36)=86.06$, $p<.001$; RMSEA=.059; CFI=.896; SRMR=.067), controlling for youth age, revealed that when caregivers ($B=-.19$, $p=.052$) and youth ($B=-.37$, $p<.001$) experienced fewer psychiatric symptoms, family functioning was better ($B=-.37$, $p<.001$). Better family functioning predicted less parental monitoring ($B=-.25$, $p=.007$). Parental monitoring and youth mental health were unrelated to youth risk behavior. Better family functioning ($B=-.33$, $p=.049$) predicted less youth risk behavior. Conclusions: Results indicate youth and caregiver mental health contribute to family functioning, which predicts youth risk behavior 16 months later. Action: Interventions for CINI youth must be family-based, as caregiver and family functioning have critical behavioral health implications.

14:30 - 15:30

MacKay - Mayflower (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#2 PARENTS, GENDER, AND PARENT-ADOLESCENT SEXUAL COMMUNICATION: UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL RISK FOR JUSTICE-INVOLVED LATINX YOUTH 45997*Margareth Del Cid*, University of California, San Francisco; *Marina Tolou-Shams*, University of California, San Francisco

Justice-involved Latinx youth are at elevated risk for negative outcomes related to risky sexual behaviors. Despite being less likely to engage in sexual intercourse than other ethnic minority groups, findings show that Latinx youth engage in higher rates of sexual risk behaviors. Lack of condom use, multiple partners, and sex under the influence of substances can expose justice-involved Latinx youth to public health consequences, including unwanted pregnancy and HIV/STIs. Thus, identifying specific factors that exacerbate risk for these youth can help to inform sexual risk reduction interventions in the juvenile justice system.

Parent-adolescent sexual communication has been found to protect against sexual risk behaviors. The frequency and quality of parent-child sexual communication are associated with delayed onset of sexual initiation and safer sex. Less is known, however, about how parent's own sexual behavior, attitudes towards sex, and acculturation level influence parent-adolescent sexual communication and Latinx youth sexual behaviors. Gender expectations and the parent's own traditional cultural values can also influence parent-adolescent sexual communication. The purpose of this study is to understand parent-level factors that influence parent-adolescent sexual communication and youth sexual activity among a sample of 181 court-involved, non-incarcerated, first-time offending (CINI-FTO) Latinx youth. Findings suggest that better quality communication is linked to lower youth sexual activity, whereas more frequent communication is associated with higher youth sexual activity. Differences in sexual risk behaviors and parent-adolescent sexual communication by gender were also found. Implications of these findings for future research and intervention are discussed.

#3 CONTACT WITH FAMILY WHILE INCARCERATED LEADS TO BETTER POST-RELEASE FUNCTIONING THROUGH POST-RELEASE PLANS 46000*Jeffrey Stuewig*, George Mason University; *Johanna Folk*, University of California, San Francisco; *June Tangney*, George Mason University

Background: Incarcerated individuals who maintain contact with their families tend to function more adaptively post-release (e.g., Bales & Mears, 2008; Cochran, 2012). There is some evidence, however, that receiving visits from one's children can detrimentally influence recidivism (Bales & Mears, 2008) and rule-breaking in prison (e.g., Casey-Acevedo et al., 2004). Within a longitudinal framework, this study examines mechanisms (family connectedness and post-release planning) by which contact with adult and child family during incarceration impacts post-release functioning. Methods: Incarcerated parents ($N=244$; $Mean=32$ years, $SD=8$; 67% male; 48% Black) were interviewed at the onset of jail incarceration (T1), prior to release into the community (T2), and one-year post-release (T3). Results: At the bivariate level, contact with adult and child family predicted less recidivism, substance misuse, and mental illness, and more adaptive community functioning. Structural equation modeling ($\chi^2(101)=131.83, p=.02$; $RMSEA=.04$, $CFI=0.96$, $SRMR=.09$) demonstrated T1 family connectedness predicts more frequent contact with adult ($B=.22, p<.05$) and child ($B=.31, p<.01$) family, but contact does not predict increased family connectedness. Contact with adult, but not child, family predicted post-release planning ($B=.29, p<.05$), which in turn predicted adaptive community functioning ($B=.32, p<.05$) during the first-year post-release. No notable differences emerged based on contact type. Conclusions: Findings suggest family contact facilitates more adaptive community adjustment, particularly when incarcerated parents make post-release plans. Action: Incarcerated individuals would benefit from support in making realistic plans for post-release living, employment, and education, including guidance on having conversations with family members to prepare for re-entry.

14:30 - 15:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

Symposium4th NACCJPC (Criminal
Justice Psychology)**45168 DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES IN CRIME PREVENTION: TEACH YOUR CHILDREN WELL***Lisa Jewell, University of Saskatchewan*

Children's experiences during their early years can have a significant and long-term impact on a range of important adult outcomes, including their involvement in crime (Schweinhart et al., 2005; Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000). As such, investments in the environments and wellbeing of disadvantaged children during their early years both serve to reduce hardships and offer positive returns to society. In the current symposium, three studies will be presented which: a) highlight the benefits of intervening with children who are at high risk for becoming involved in crime; and b) increase our understanding of the particular areas that exacerbate their risk for future criminal activity. To begin, a review of the major risk factors that increase youth gang involvement will be presented, with domains such as individual, family, and community being considered. Next, a meta-analytic review of concerning sexual behaviour in children under 12 provides evidence related to the efficacious of treatment for this at-risk group. Finally, an evaluation of a family intervention program for complex families illustrates the strengths and challenges of intervening with children who live in families entrenched in poverty, crime, and child protection issues. Together, these studies offer insight on both the types of life experiences that put children at risk for becoming involved in crime as adults and what can be done to prevent their future involvement in crime.

#1 YOUNG MAN'S BLUES: A META-ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS FOR GANG INVOLVEMENT 46152*Brandon Sparks, University of Saskatchewan; Giselle Patrick, University of Saskatchewan; Annik Mossiere, University of Saskatchewan; Lisa Jewell, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan*

In the United States alone, there were an estimated 1,059,000 youth gang members in 2010, with roughly 401,000 individuals joining gangs and 378,000 leaving gangs annually (Pyrooz & Sweeten, 2015). Interestingly, suburban and rural youth report similar rates of gang involvement as urban youth (Watkins & Taylor, 2016). Despite the prevalence of youth gangs and the escalation in gang-related homicides (Egley, Howell, & Harris, 2014), little is known about what risk factors predict gang involvement. While being male, a minority group member, and low socioeconomic status have been repeatedly implicated, these factors have been insufficient in explaining such criminal associations. Instead, the inclusion of empirically-derived criminogenic risk factors may better explain gang involvement. Yet to date, no systematic inquiry has been conducted to identify which risk factors are most associated with gang involvement. Thirty-six studies, both published and unpublished, completed between 2001 and 2013 met the criteria for inclusion in the meta-analysis. In addition to considering demographic variables, the present meta-analysis focused on the Central Eight risk factors (Andrews & Bonta, 2006), previously identified risk/need factors that have had the greatest associations with criminal behaviour. These include criminal history, deviant peer association, pro-criminal attitudes, substance use, and family characteristics, among others. Identifying risk factors for gang involvement will help with understanding the reasons for youth gang involvement which, in turn, will aid in the development of intervention programs. Further, at-risk youth will be able to be identified and perhaps diverted away from such deviant associations.

#2 TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 WITH CONCERNING SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR: A META-ANALYSIS 46154*Alexandra Zidenberg, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan*

Concerning sexual behaviour (CSB) is defined as a range of behaviours in children under 12 that fall outside of societal norms and are not developmentally appropriate—distinct from normal childhood sexual play and *adolescent* sexual offending (Chaffin et al., 2006). Treatment of children with CSBs has rarely been systematically reviewed, but existing reviews found that the majority of treatments were voluntary and cognitive-behavioural based (Boisvert et al., 2017; St. Amand et al., 2008). The lack of comprehensive review makes it difficult for clinicians to identify best practices and highlights the need for further review of treatments available to children with CSB. Twenty-four studies were examined in a meta-analysis. All studies included in the meta-analysis were published in English or French between the years of 1992 and 2018. A subsample of 13 studies from a previous CSB treatment meta-analysis was also included in the sample. Meta-analytic analysis demonstrated significantly lower incidences for all outcomes included in the study for both the fixed-(Log OR:-1.272) and random-effects models(Log OR:-1.636). Several moderator variables including treatment modality, study design, and inclusion in the previous meta-analysis were also examined. Very few studies involved a comparison group, so it is difficult to infer causation, but the current results seem to suggest that treatment is efficacious with all studies reporting some improvements in CSBs following treatment. Results of this meta-analysis will help inform clinicians in their treatment of children with CSB and will help to encourage more studies on treatments for this population.

14:30 - 15:30

MacDonald - McNab (Hotel Halifax - 1st Floor)

#3 ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF HIGH RISK CHILDREN: RESULTS FROM AN INTER-MINISTERIAL INTERVENTION WITH COMPLEX FAMILIES 46155*Lisa Jewell*, University of Saskatchewan; Susan Mulligan, University of Saskatchewan; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

A small number of families with complex needs have been found to be responsible for an inordinate proportion of human service costs (McFee & Taylor, 2014). To reduce their reliance on government services, the Signs of Hope (SOH) pilot project was implemented in Regina, Saskatchewan to address complex families' needs in eight areas (i.e., crime and antisocial behaviour, children in need, education, employment, housing, domestic violence, mental health, addictions). This presentation will examine the trajectories and outcomes of the 12 families enrolled in SOH, with a particular focus on the children involved in the intervention. A mixed methods evaluation examined SOH's implementation and outcomes. Specifically, quantitative and qualitative casefile data, combined with qualitative interviews with program staff, stakeholders, and participants, were used to determine the degree to which each family was successful in the program. Results revealed that children were a substantial focus of the SOH model and that the program allowed for meaningful ways in which children's perspectives and needs could be taken into account. However, the extent to which children's perspectives were explicitly included in SOH varied by age and gender. Similarly, the degree to which SOH was able to support children in the outcome areas most relevant to them (i.e., children in need, education, antisocial behaviour, mental health) also varied. Overall, SOH's ability to intervene with complex families was mixed, with the model working more successfully for some families (and children) than others. Key considerations and lessons learned when intervening with complex families will conclude this presentation.

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