

Welcome to *Ottawa!*

North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference

June 7-9, 2007, Ottawa Canada



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**Criminal Justice Section
of the
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**Criminal Justice Section
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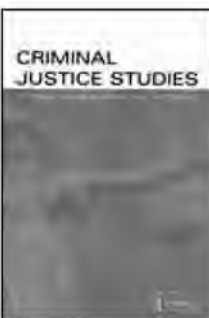
The North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference is co-sponsored by the Criminal Justice Section of CPA and the Criminal Justice Section of Division 18 of APA.

PROGRAMME GUIDE

Criminology Journals from Routledge

Contemporary Justice Review

**Issues in Criminal, Social, and
Restorative Justice**
Editor-in-Chief: Dennis Sullivan,
*Institute for Economic and
Restorative Justice, USA*
Volume 10, 2007,
4 issues per year
Print ISSN 1028-2580
Online ISSN 1477-2248



Criminal Justice Studies
**A Critical Journal of Crime,
Law and Society**
Editor: Roslyn Muraskin,
Long Island University, USA
Volume 20, 2007,
4 issues per year
Print ISSN 1478-601X
Online ISSN 1478-6028

Global Crime

Managing Editor:
Mark Galeotti,
Keele University, UK
Volume 8, 2007,
4 issues per year
Print ISSN 1744-0572
Online ISSN 1744-0580



**Journal of Criminal Justice
Education**
Increasing in Frequency in 2007!
**Published on behalf of the
Academy of Criminal Justice
Sciences (ACJS)**
Editor: J. Mitchell Miller,
University of Texas, USA
Volume 18, 2007, 3 issues per year
Print ISSN 1051-1253
Online ISSN 1745-9117

Justice Quarterly

Increasing in Pages in 2007!
**Published on behalf of the
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Ranked 7th in the Criminology &
Penology category with a 2005
Impact Factor of 1.033*

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Editor: Chester Britt,
Northeastern University, USA
Volume 24, 2007,
4 issues per year
Print ISSN 0741-8825
Online ISSN 1745-9109



Police Practice and Research

An International Journal
Editor: Dilip K. Das,
Grambling State University, USA
Volume 8, 2007
5 issues per year
Print ISSN 1561-4263
Online ISSN 1477-271X

Policing & Society

**An International Journal of
Research and Policy**
Increasing in pages in 2007!
Editor: Martin Innes, *University of
Surrey, UK*
Volume 17, 2007
4 issues per year
Print ISSN 1043-9463;
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Message from the Chair



On behalf of the organizing committees of the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference and the sponsoring organizations of the Criminal Justice Section of CPA and the Criminal Justice Section of Division 18 of APA, I welcome you to Ottawa and to what will be a terrific conference.

The NACCJPC will feature four venues running simultaneously over three days, except for our plenary sessions together. This will provide much choice so that each person can tailor and maximize his or her own learning experience over the next three days. You will notice that in your conference kit you will have a complete CPA Abstract Booklet. Your registration with the NACCJPC will allow you access to any of CPA's programme offerings. Please make sure that you participate in CPA's Presidential Reception on Thursday night at 6 p.m. Our own Celebration of Excellence Reception on the Congress Centre Terrace overlooking the Rideau Canal and the Canadian Parliament buildings begins on Friday at 5:00 p.m..

CE credits will be offered for some of the programme sessions. For more information visit the CE table during the conference.

We are very pleased to have among our invited speakers some of the world's most prolific researchers and writers in the area of Corrections and Criminal Justice Psychology. These leaders have contributed to the science and practice of psychology and will be available to you formally and informally throughout the course of the conference. I would encourage you to take full advantage of meeting and speaking with them.

I would like to thank all of those who have worked on the various committees over the past many months for all of their hard work. Together with those who are listed on the next page, I have a special debt of gratitude to my colleagues on the Steering Committee, Dr. Daryl Kroner, Dr. Robert Morgan, and Dr. Steve Norton, the Chair of the Marketing Committee, Dr. Robert Ax, and the Chair of the Programme Committee, Dr. Guy Bourgon for being a part of the adventure for well over a year.

Special thanks also to the Canadian Psychological Association for their support. Specifically, I would like to thank Dr. John Service, Ms. Kathy Lachapelle-Petrin, Ms. Catherine McNeely, and Mr. Nigel Flear for their efforts in making this conference possible.

Jeremy F. Mills, Ph.D., C.Psych.
Chair - NACCJPC
Chair - Criminal Justice Section of CPA

NACCJPC Steering Committee



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Psychology Department
Pittsburgh Institution Kingston, Canada



Robert D. Morgan, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
Texas Tech University Lubbock, Texas

Steven C. Norton, Ph.D.
Rochester MN

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Lyne Piché, Ph.D.
Shelley Price, M.A.
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Financial Support

In addition to the financial contributions from the sponsoring organizations, we are very grateful for the financial support of the people and organizations listed below who helped to make the conference possible.

Dr. Robert K. Ax

Dr. Dorothy Cotton

Dr. Andrew Harris

Dr. Daryl G. Kroner

Dr. Robert D. Morgan

Dr. Jeremy F. Mills

Department of Psychology,

University of Saskatchewan.

Multi-Health Systems

Irwin Law Books

Routledge

We also appreciate the American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology for their help in promoting the conference.

Wednesday June 6, 2007

8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Pre-conference Workshops

Thursday June 7, 2007

8:00 a.m. - 8:25 a.m.	Welcoming Session
8:30 a.m. - 9:55 a.m.	Concurrent Sessions
10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Plenary Session with Dr. Paul Gendreau
11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.	Lunch on your own
12:30 p.m. - 1:55 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
2:00 p.m. - 3:25 p.m.	Plenary Session with Dr. Vern Quinsey
3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	CPA's Presidential Reception

Friday June 8, 2007

8:00 a.m. - 8:55 a.m.	Concurrent Sessions
9:00 a.m. - 9:55 a.m.	Concurrent Sessions
10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Plenary Session with Dr. David Farrington
11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.	Lunch on your own
12:30 p.m. - 1:55 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
2:00 p.m. - 3:25 p.m.	Plenary Session with Dr. Marnie Rice
3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Celebration of Excellence Reception

Saturday June 9, 2007

8:30 a.m. - 9:55 a.m.	Concurrent Sessions
10:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Plenary Session with Dr. Don Andrews
11:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.	Lunch on your own
12:30 p.m. - 1:55 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
2:00 p.m. - 3:25 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
3:30 p.m. - 4:25 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Closing Exercises

- \$\$\$CASH\$\$\$ Awards for Best Student Poster Presentations.
- A Conference Proceeding will be edited and published by CPA. Copies will be available to all participants following the conference.

"Celebration of Excellence" Awards Reception

Friday June 8, 2007 @ 5:30 p.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.

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NACCJPC Invited Speakers



Paul Gendreau, Ph.D.,

Professor Emeritus at University of New Brunswick and Visiting Scholar, Division of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Gendreau is a native of Winnipeg and was raised in Ottawa. He began working at Kingston Penitentiary in 1961 and did his graduate work at the University of Ottawa & Queen's University. For the ensuing 20 years he worked in Ontario corrections as a Chief Psychologist with appointments at Carleton University and the University of Ottawa. In addition, he was seconded to the offices of Prime Ministers Manley and Lange in Jamaica and New Zealand respectively to work on corrections projects. In the latter part of his career he was University Research Professor at the University of New Brunswick at Saint John and was a visiting scholar at Edith Cowan & Griffith Universities in Australia.

Presently, he is Professor Emeritus at UNB and Visiting Scholar, Division of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati.

He is a former President of the Canadian Psychological Association and received the Distinguished Contributions in Applied Psychology and the Career Contribution Award from the organization. He also received the Hildreth Award from Division 18 of the American Psychological Association for his contributions to Public Service Psychology and the Margaret Mead Award for "contributions to social justice" from the International Community and Corrections Association.

In 2007 he was appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada "for achievement and merit of a high degree, especially service to Canada or to humanity at large".

He has published extensively on "what works" in the assessment and treatment of offenders [also see the CPAI-2000 which has been widely used to evaluate offender treatment programs], the effects of prison life, and has recently written about the use of statistics for the purposes of knowledge cumulation.



Vern Quinsey, Ph.D.,

Queen's University, Kingston, Canada

Vern Quinsey received his PhD in Biopsychology from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in 1970. He was first a Psychologist and later Director of Research at the maximum security Oak Ridge Division of the Mental Health Centre in Penetanguishene, Ontario. In 1988, he moved to Queen's University, where he is currently Professor of Psychology, Biology, and Psychiatry and Head of the Psychology Department.

He is a CPA Fellow and has served on the editorial boards of the Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Sexual Abuse, the Journal of Forensic Psychiatry, Aggression and Violent Behavior, among others. He has chaired NIMH and OMHF research review panels.

He received a Significant Achievement Award from the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers in 1994 and a Career Contribution Award from the Canadian Psychological Association in 2005. He held a Senior Research Fellowship from the Ontario Mental Health Foundation from 1997 to 2003.

His research interests include the prediction, modification, and management of antisocial and violent behaviour, applied decision making, program development and evaluation, sexual preference assessment, sex offenders, and evolutionary explanations of sexual and aggressive behaviours. He has more than 130 publications on these topics and has authored/co-authored eight books.

NACCJPC Invited Speakers (continued)



David Farrington, Ph.D.,
Cambridge University, London, England

David P. Farrington, O.B.E., is Professor of Psychological Criminology at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, and Adjunct Professor of Psychiatry at Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh. He is a Fellow of the British Academy, of the Academy of Medical Sciences, of the British Psychological Society and of the American Society of Criminology, and an Honorary Life Member of the British Society of Criminology and of the Division of Forensic Psychology of the British Psychological Society. He is joint editor of *Cambridge Studies in Criminology* and of the journal *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, and a member of the editorial boards of 15 other journals.

He received B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in psychology from Cambridge University, the Sellin-Glueck Award of the American Society of Criminology for international contributions to criminology, the Sutherland Award of the American Society of Criminology for outstanding contributions to criminology, the Joan McCord Award of the Academy of Experimental Criminology, the Beccaria Gold Medal of the Criminology Society of German-Speaking Countries, and the Hermann Mannheim Prize of the International Centre for Comparative Criminology.

His major research interest is in developmental criminology, and he is Director of the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, which is a prospective longitudinal survey of over 400 London males from age 8 to age 48. In addition to nearly 400 published papers and chapters on criminological and psychological topics, he has published 48 books, monographs and government publications, one of which (*Understanding and Controlling Crime, 1986*) won the prize for distinguished scholarship of the American Sociological Association Criminology Section.



Marnie Rice, Ph.D.,
McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada

Marnie Rice is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and the Scientific Director of the McMaster/Penetanguishene Centre for the Study of Aggression and Mental Disorder. She has worked at the Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene for over 32 years, as a Clinical Psychologist, researcher, and, for 14 years, Director of Research. She is currently Research Director Emerita and she continues her research part-time. She is also Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences (part-time) at McMaster University, Professor of Psychiatry (adjunct) at the University of Toronto, and Associate Professor of Psychology (adjunct) at Queen's University. She has over 125 scientific publications including nearly thirty on the topic of violence risk assessment. She is a co-author of the best-selling book *Violent offenders: Appraising and Managing Risk* now in its second edition, and is one of the developers of the *Violence Risk Appraisal Guide*, the *Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide*, the *Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment*, and the *Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide*. She has been the recipient of many awards, including the American Psychological Association's Award for Distinguished Contribution to Research in Public Policy, and the Career Contribution Award from the Criminal Justice Section of the Canadian Psychological Association.

NACCJPC Invited Speakers (continued)



Don Andrews, Ph.D.,
Professor Emeritus, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada

Don A. Andrews is Professor Emeritus in the Department of Psychology and the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario. His research interests include a variety of assessment, intervention, evaluation and theoretical issues in juvenile and criminal justice, corrections, and other human service agencies. He is also interested in the social psychology of criminological knowledge. He is co-developer of risk/need assessment instruments in wide-scale use with young offenders and adult offenders. The *Psychology of Criminal Conduct*, co-authored with James Bonta, was nominated for the Hindelang Award of the American Society of Criminology. In 1997 his research and theoretical contributions to correctional policy and practice were recognized by the American Probation and Parole Association through the University of Cincinnati Award. In addition, he received the Margaret Mead award for contributions to social justice and humanitarian advancement from the International Community Corrections Association. Correctional Service Canada has named an annual lecture series in his honour and he received the Career Contributions Award from the Criminal Justice Section of the Canadian Psychological Association. In 2004, he received the Distinguished Senior Scholar Award from DCS of American Society of Criminology.

2007 Criminal Justice Section Awards

Career Contribution Award 2007



Grant Harris, Ph.D.,
Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene, Canada

In conferring this award the Executive has acknowledged that Dr. Harris has been a prolific researcher throughout his career as attested by his authorship and co-authorship of over 100 publications in the scientific and professional literature including 5 books resulting in over 2000 citations. His research interests in the prediction, modification, and management of antisocial and violent behaviour, program development and evaluation, sexual preference assessment, mentally disordered fire-setters, psychopathy, and evolutionary influences on violent and sexual behaviour have been central to the field of criminal justice psychology. Dr. Harris' mentorship of younger colleagues who have proceeded to have successful careers in the correctional and forensic areas was also noted. The Executive was impressed that other organizations have also conferred honours such as his election as a Fellow of the Canadian Psychological Association, the Amethyst Award for Outstanding Achievement by an Ontario Public Servant, and an Excelior Award for Excellence in Teamwork from the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General.

2007 Criminal Justice Section Awards (continued)

Career Contribution Award 2007

Robert D. Hoge, Ph.D., C.Psych.,
Emeritus Professor, Carleton University Ottawa, Canada

In conferring this award the Executive has acknowledged that Dr. Hoge has been a leader both in the development of our knowledge about the origins of delinquent behaviour and the application of such knowledge to practice. His work on the application of risk, needs, and responsivity (RNR) has been particularly influential. The Executive recognizes that he had been instrumental in the development of the youth justice system in Ontario over the last 20 years as well as consulting with correctional agencies and all levels of government across Canada and the US for much of this period. Further, it is recognized that Dr. Hoge's book, *Assessing the Young Offender: Issues and Techniques* (Hoge & Andrews, 1996) is an important publication for any psychologist working in the youth justice system. Also, the development of the *Youth Level of Service Inventory/Case Management Inventory* (YLS/CMI) is having an important impact on the many youth correctional jurisdictions and applies the principles of RNR to the assessment of young offenders.

Significant Contribution Award 2007

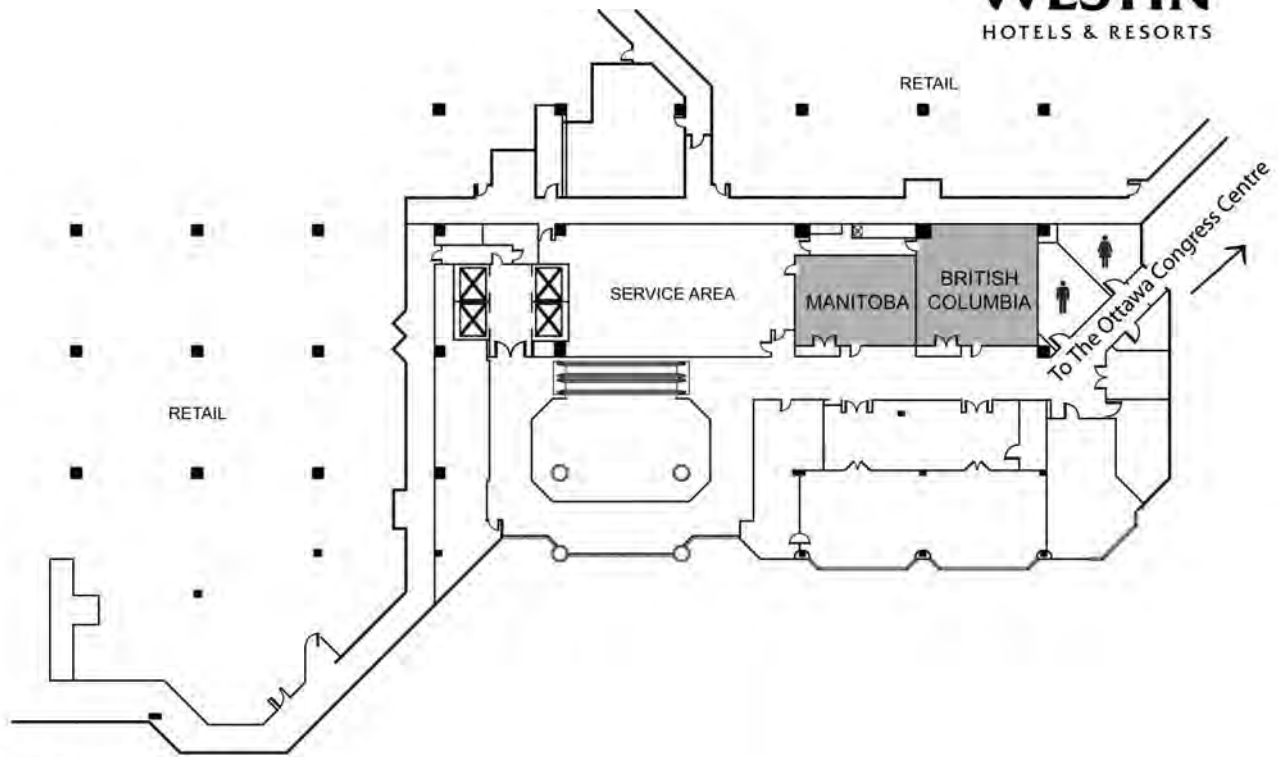


Kelley Blanchette, Ph.D.
Correctional Service of Canada Ottawa, Canada

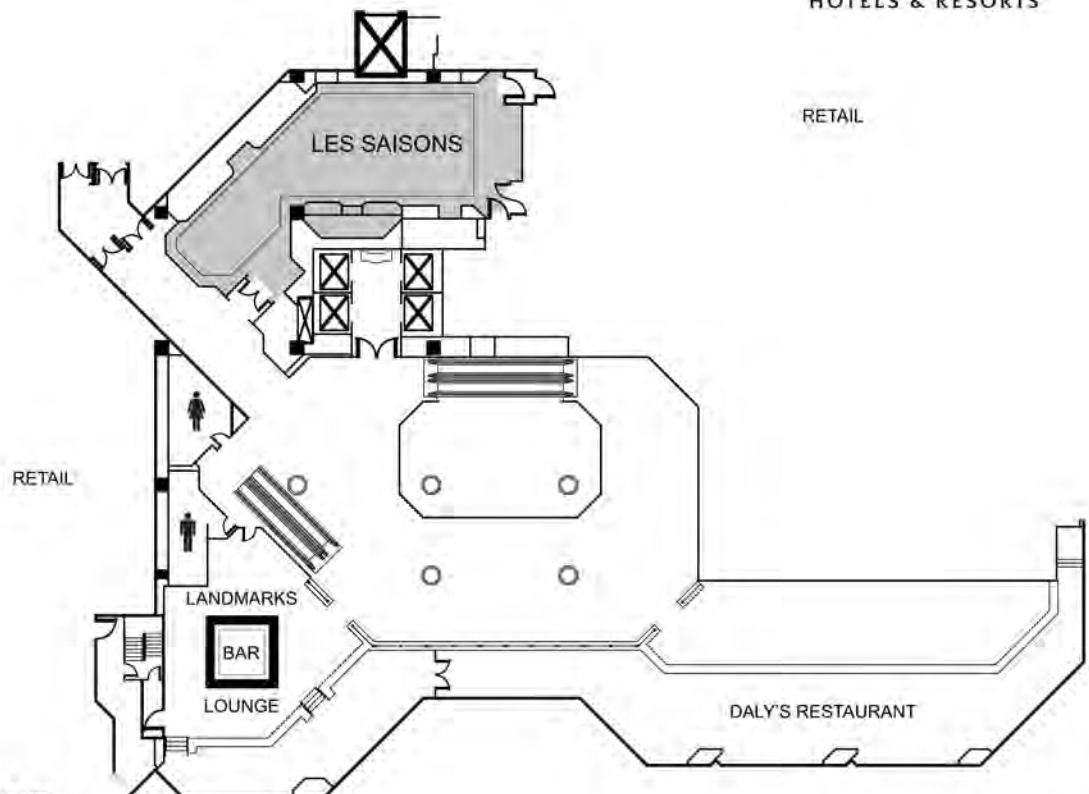


Shelley Brown, Ph.D.
Carleton University Ottawa, Canada

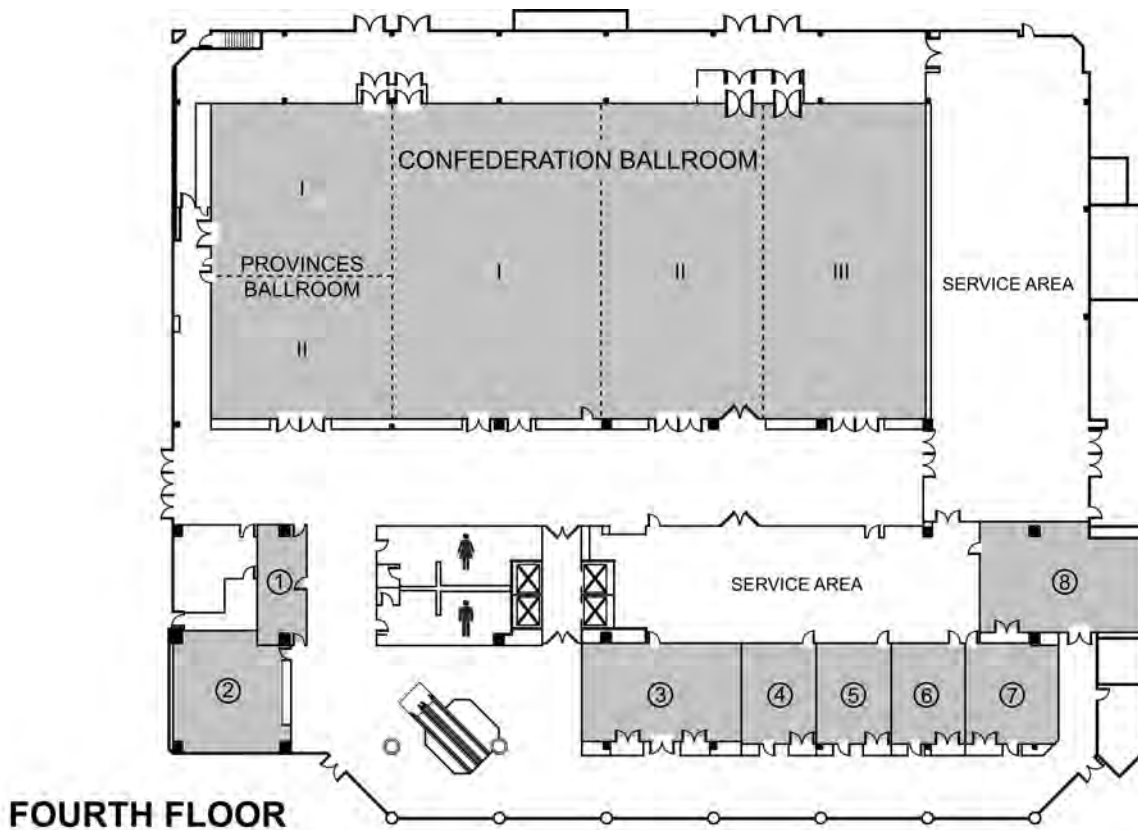
The Criminal Justice Section is pleased to announce that Drs. Kelly Blanchette and Shelley Brown have both been conferred the honour of the Significant Contribution Award. In conferring this award the Executive acknowledged their recent significant contribution in the area of the assessment and treatment of women offenders. Specifically, the publication of a co-authored book *The Assessment And Treatment Of Women Offenders: An Integrative Perspective a part of the Wiley Series in Forensic Clinical Psychology*. This contribution is significant in that research in the area of women offenders is a fraction of that of male offenders and the application of male offender psychology has limitations to women offenders due to gender differences. This volume has become a valuable resource to those working with women offenders as it is a repository of the research done in this area. Also, this volume has provided a comprehensive overview of theory, assessment, and intervention within a risk-needs-responsivity framework thereby relating the research with women offenders to a well understood correctional intervention structure. The Executive was enthusiastic in acknowledging this achievement as an important addition to the field of criminal justice psychology in a particularly understudied area.



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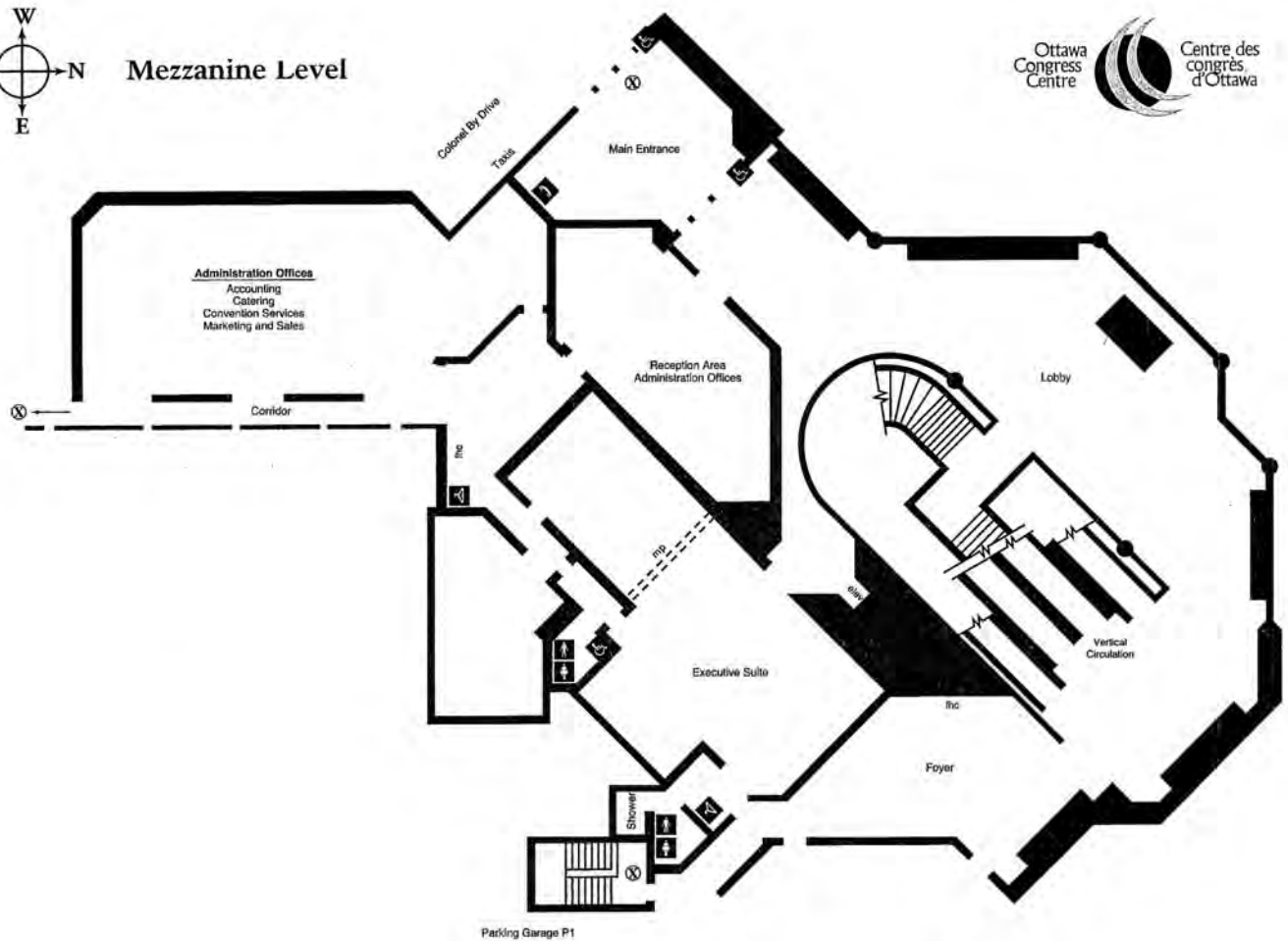
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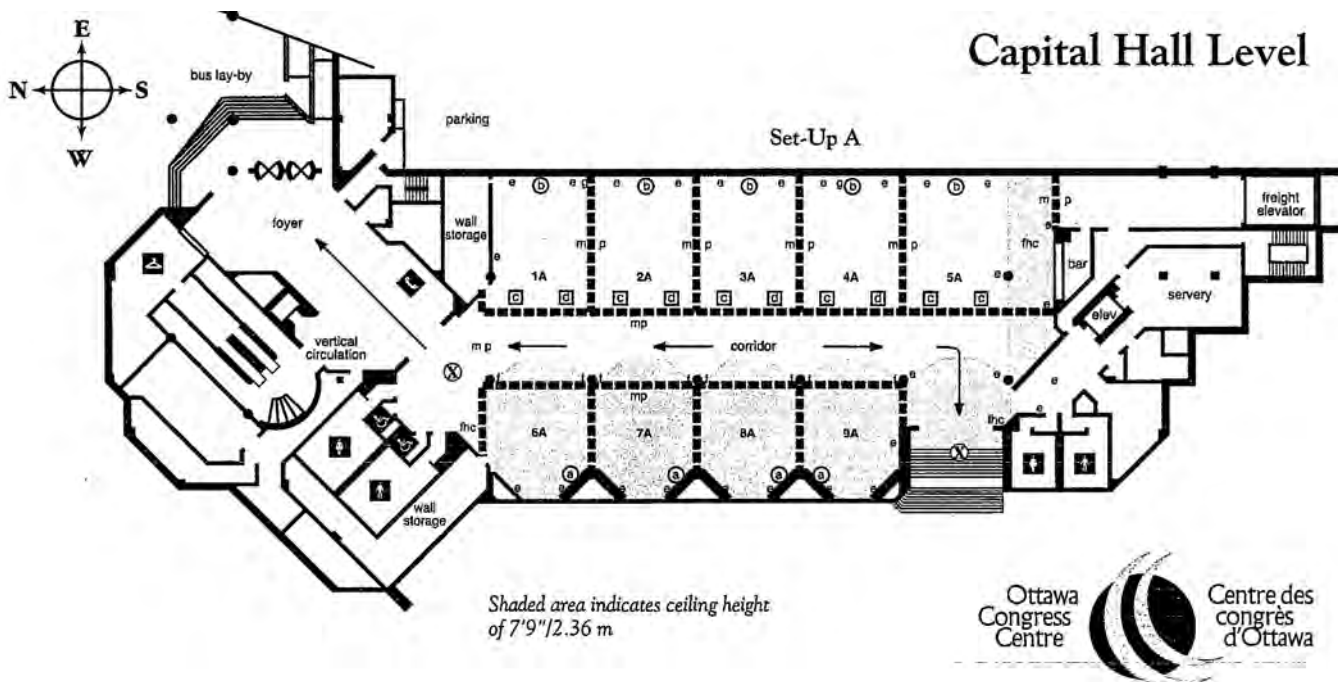
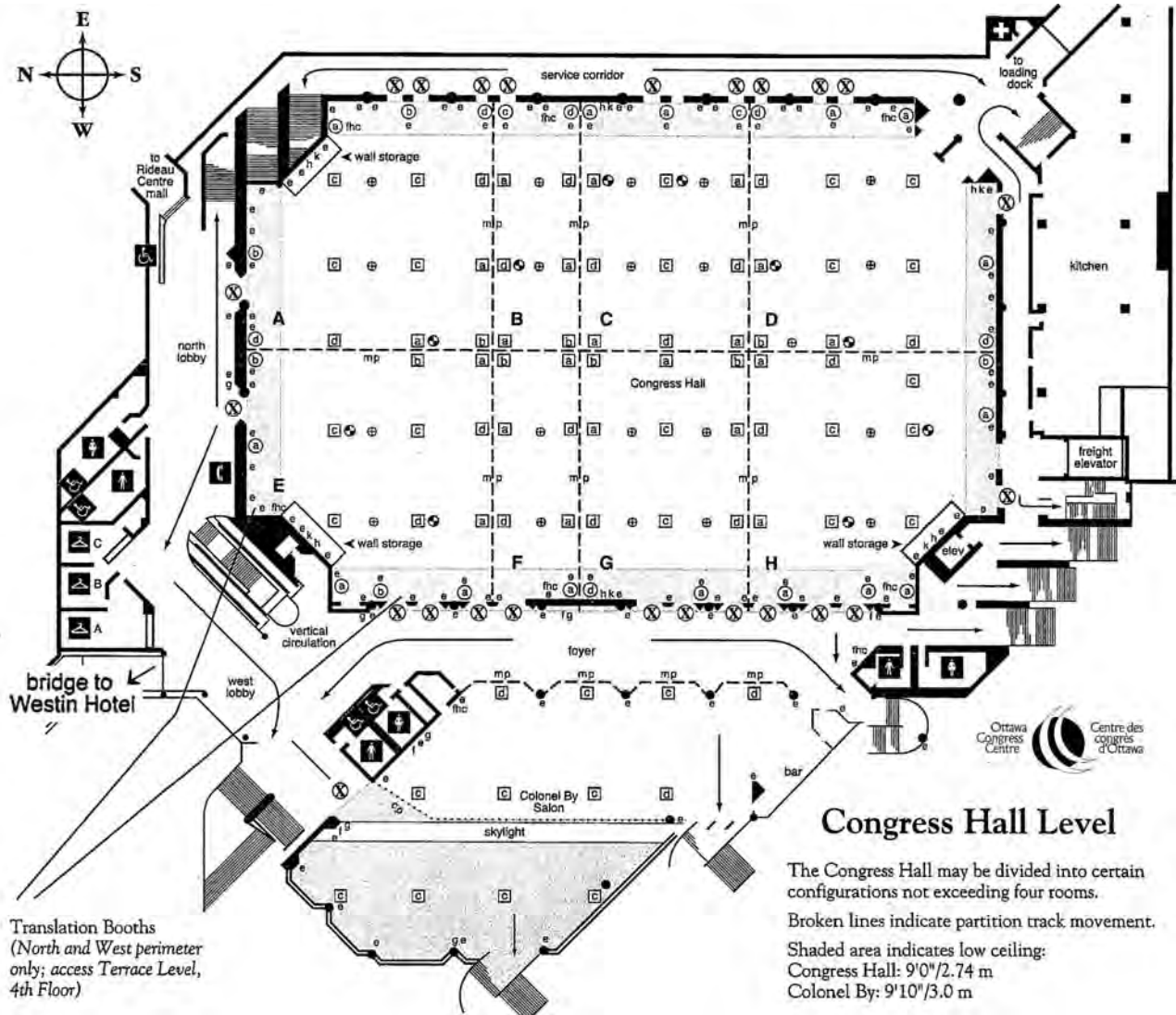


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7. ALBERTA
8. ONTARIO



Mezzanine Level





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Thursday June 7, 2007/jeudi 7 juin 2007

	Confederation II/III (Westin)	British Columbia (Westin)	Capital Hall 4B [Congress Ctr]	Capital Hall 5B [Congress Ctr]	Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr]
8:00 AM		NACCJPC Opening and Welcome Congress Hall Salon A (Congress Ctr) 8:00 am to 8:25 am			
8:30 AM		OPS NACCJPC Gender, race, and age and criminogenic factors. (John Weekes, Robert Rowe, Richard Lemke, Lori Brusman Lovins) 8:30 am to 9:55 am	SYMP NACCJPC Assessment Practices and Strategies in the Assessment of Risk and Psychopathic Traits (Mary Ann Campbell, Sheila French, Laurie Green, Naomi Doucette) 8:30 am to 9:55 am	SYMP NACCJPC Neuropsychological Services in New York Prisons (Peter Donovan, Elizabeth Jeglic, Holly Vanderhoff) 8:30 am to 9:55 am	SYMP NACCJPC Meta-analysis of treatment effectiveness: Study quality, treatment quality, and the application to sex offender treatment. (Guy Bourgon, Leslie Helmus, R. Karl Hanson) 8:30 am to 9:55 am
9:00 AM					
9:30 AM					
10:00 AM		Invited Speaker NACCJPC Is Anyone Interested in the Effect Size? Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr] (Paul Gendreau) 10:00 am to 11:25 am			
10:30 AM					
11:00 AM	Poster Session "A" Présentation par affichage: NACCJPC 11:00 am to 12:55 pm	Lunch Break			
11:30 AM					
12:00 PM					
12:30 PM		OPS NACCJPC Blurring the line between fact and fiction: Expert opinions about forensic investigation tools represented on CSI (Marc Paitry) 12:30 pm to 12:55 pm	Invited Speaker NACCJPC Level of Service Inventory: Risk/need assessment of female, young, and Aboriginal young offenders (Donald Andrews, Albert Brews, Brian Rector, Duyen Luong, Delphine Gossner) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Psychobiological Mechanisms in Aggression and Psychopathy. (David Nussbaum, Marc Levi, Andrea Burden, Lisa Endersby) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Treatment of Violent Offenders (Ralph Serin, Devon Polaschek, Franca Cortoni, Renée Gobeil) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm
1:00 PM		OPS NACCJPC STEPs - Structured Tactical Engagement Process: A Model for Crisis Negotiation (C. Meghan McMurtry) 1:00 pm to 1:25 pm			
1:30 PM		OPS NACCJPC Jury Decision Making: Impact of Lawyers' Interaction on a Jury's Decision Making (Katarzyna (Kate) Hano) 1:30pm to 1:55pm			
2:00 PM		Invited Speaker NACCJPC Sexual Conflict and Coercion Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr] (Vernon Quinsey) 2:00 pm to 3:25 pm			
2:30 PM					
3:00 PM					
3:30 PM	Poster Session "C" Présentation par affichage: NACCJPC 3:00 pm to 4:55 pm	PAPR NACCJPC The Prevalence and Psychiatric Care Needs of Adult Offenders in the Ontario Correctional System (Gregory Brown) 3:30 pm to 4:25 pm	SYMP NACCJPC The Depression Hopelessness and Suicide Screening Form: Validity and Generalizability to offender, student and clinical samples (Robert Morgan, Daryl Kroner, Jeremy Mills, Jon Mandracchia) 3:30 pm to 4:25 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Qualitative Research in Forensic Psychology: A Discussion Addressing Pluralism and the Perils of Methodological Singularity. (Matthew Burnett, Janice Victor, Lindsay Schroeder, J. Stephen Wormith) 3:30 pm to 4:25 pm	Award Recipient NACCJPC Psychopathy: Coercive and Precocious Sexuality as a Design Feature (Grant Harris) 3:30 pm to 4:25 pm
4:00 PM					
4:30 PM		WKSP NACCJPC Translating Forensic Assessment into Effective Treatment: Data Into Action (Marilee Zaharia) 4:30 pm to 5:25 pm	OPS NACCJPC Issues in Offender Substance Abuse (John Weekes, Lott Mamabolo, Marianna Shturman) 4:30 pm to 5:25 pm	OPS NACCJPC Issues in Psychopathy (Steve Norton, Tabatha Freimuth, Megan Stewart) 4:30 pm to 5:25 pm	OPS NACCJPC Mentally Ill Offenders: Prevalence and Treatment (Robert Morgan, Jane Barker) 4:30 pm to 5:25 pm
5:00 PM					
5:30 PM		SBM Criminal Justice (Jeremy Mills) 5:30 pm to 7:00 pm			
7:00 PM					

Friday June 8, 2007/vendredi 8 juin 2007

	Confederation II/III (Westin)	Capital Hall 3B [Congress Ctr]	British Columbia (Westin)	Capital Hall 4B [Congress Ctr]	Capital Hall 5B [Congress Ctr]	Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr]
			OPS NACCJPC La mesure des comportements adaptatifs dans l'établissement du diagnostic de déficience intellectuelle en milieu de psychiatrie-justice (Mélessa Moscato) 8:00 am to 8:55 am	OPS NACCJPC Issues with Mentally Ill Offenders (Steve Norton, Veronica Felizardo, Cynthia Mathieu) 8:00 am to 8:55 am	WKSP NACCJPC A Distance Learning Course on Mental Health Issues in Jails & Prisons (Michael Perlin) 8:00 am to 8:55 am	WKSP NACCJPC Predicting Violent and non-violent offender recidivism using the Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ) (Amel Loza-Fanous) 8:00 am to 8:55 am
8:00 AM						
8:30 AM						
9:00 AM			WKSP NACCJPC Using technology to enhance clinical psychological services in a forensic setting: Getting the most out of limited resources (Robert Shepherd) 9:00 am to 9:55 am	OPS NACCJPC Offender Treatment: History and Outcome (Guy Bourgon, Thomas Powell, Louis Pagliaro) 9:00 am to 9:55 am	WKSP NACCJPC Circles of Support & Accountability: Professionally-Facilitated Volunteerism in the Community-Based Management of High-Risk Offenders (Robin Wilson) 9:00 am to 9:55 am	Award Recipient NACCJPC Addressing Youth Crime in Canada (Robert Hoge) 9:00 am to 9:55 am
9:30 AM						
10:00 AM		Sctn/CPA Invited Speaker Criminal Justice Section Program The Development of Offending and Antisocial Behaviour from Childhood to Adulthood Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr] (David Farrington) 10:00 am to 11:25 am				
10:30 AM						
11:00 AM						
11:30 AM						
12:00 PM		Lunch Break				
12:30 PM						
1:00 PM						
1:30 PM			SYMP NACCJPC Professional Issues in Practicing Correctional Psychology (Ida Dickie, James McQuire, Ida Dickie, Brandi Reynolds) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Risk Assessment of Aboriginal Offenders with Mental Health Issues: Preparing Decision Makers (J. Stephen Wormith, Lindsay Schroeder, Dena Derksen, Danielle DeSorcy, Duyen Luong) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (Grant Harris, N. Zoe Hilton, Suzanne Popham) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Evaluating Specialized Clinical Services with High Risk, High Needs Offenders (Mark Olver, Stephen Wong, Carrie Tanasichuk, Keira Stockdale) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm
2:00 PM		Invited Speakers NACCJPC Current Status of Violence Risk Assessment: Is There a Role for Clinical Judgement? Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr] (Marnie Rice) 2:00 pm to 3:25 pm				
2:30 PM						
3:00 PM	Poster Session "F" Présentation par affichage: (NACCJPC) 3:00 pm to 4:55 pm					
3:30 PM			OPS NACCJPC Issues in Assessing Sexual Offenders (Shelley Price, Jamison Fargo, Michael Chajewski, Sylvain Chartier) 3:30 pm to 4:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT): An Emerging Model for Preventing Criminal Recidivism Among Adults with Psychotic Disorders (J. Lambert, Steven Erickson, Robert Weisman) 3:30 pm to 4:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Predicting Community Adjustment using Re-assessments of Proximal Dynamic Risk (Donald Andrews, Shelley Brown, Christa Gillis, Rob Rowe) 3:30 pm to 4:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Developing a Research Agenda in Correctional Psychology (Robert Morgan, J. Wormith, David Nussbaum, Daryl Kroner, Carl Clements, Philip Magaletta) 3:30 pm to 4:55 pm
4:00 PM						
4:30 PM						

Saturday June 9, 2007/samedi 9 juin 2007

	British Columbia (Westin)	Capital Hall 4B [Congress Ctr]	Capital Hall 5B [Congress Ctr]	Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr]
8:00 AM	WKSP NACCJPC Medicine Wheel Model of Violence Risk Assessment and Case Management (Tom Hengen) 8:00 am to 8:55 am	WKSP NACCJPC Practicing Psychology Behind the Wall: A Group Exploration of How and Why We Work as We Do. (James Carpenter) 8:00 am to 8:55 am	WKSP NACCJPC Clinical Intervention Strategies to Effectively Manage Prisoner Sexual Violence (Robert Dumond) 8:00 am to 8:55 am	OPS NACCJPC The Importance of Adhering to the Principles of Effective Intervention: Demonstrating the Impact of Program Integrity on Recidivism in Youthful Offenders (Paula Smith) 8:00 am to 8:55 am
8:30 AM				
9:00 AM	WKSP NACCJPC Eco-Ethological Existential Analysis of Police Complex PTSD (Daniel Rudofossi) 9:00 am to 9:55 am	OPS NACCJPC Aboriginal Offenders (Julie Blais, Karen Parhar, Jason Brown) 9:00 am to 9:55 am	OPS NACCJPC Restorative Justice: What role can psychologists play? (Tanya Rugge) 9:00 am to 9:55 am	SYMP NACCJPC Criminal and Violence Risk: Our Perception, Communication and Understanding (Jeremy Mills, Katherine Green, Zoe Hilton, Jeremy Mills) 9:00 am to 9:55 am
9:30 AM				
10:00 AM	Invited Speakers NACCJPC Extensions of the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model of Assessment and Correctional Treatment: Crime Prevention Jurisprudence, Forensic Mental Health, General Clinical Psychology (Donald Andrews) Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr] 10:00 am to 11:25 am			
10:30 AM				
11:00 AM				
11:30 AM	Lunch Break			
12:00 PM				
12:30 PM	SYMP NACCJPC From Community to Community: Federally-sentenced Offenders with Mental Health Needs from the Ontario Region Admitted to the Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario). (Rick Gordon, James Hillen, Lynn Bradford, David Champagne) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Training in Correctional and Forensic Psychology (Robert Morgan, Jon Mandracchia, Andrew Starzomski, J. Wormith, Steven Mandracchia, Philip Magaletta) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm	OPS NACCJPC Young Offenders (Guy Bourgon, Kristin Bechtel, Maureen Maxwell, Kelly Morton Bourgon) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Stepping "out of the lab" and into the real world: Examples from the world of forensic psychology (Shelley Brown, Craig Bennell, Joanna Pozzulo, Adelle Forth, Kevin Nunes) 12:30 pm to 1:55 pm
1:00 PM				
1:30 PM				
2:00 PM	CS NACCJPC What's Up: Police Psychology in Canada (Dorothy Cotton) 2:00 pm to 3:25 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Sex Offender Legislation in the United States - Policies and Implications (Elizabeth Jeglic, Michelle Cohen, Stacey Katz, Shea Alvarez) 2:00 pm to 3:25 pm	OPS NACCJPC Problem gambling in Canadian federal offenders: Prevalence, co-morbidity, and correlates (Nigel Turner) 2:00 pm to 2:25 pm	SYMP NACCJPC Predicting and understanding treatment attrition in offender programming (Ralph Serin, Kevin Nunes, Devon Polaschek, Renée Gobeil) 2:00 pm to 3:25 pm
2:30 PM			OPS NACCJPC What psychology has to say about U.S. correctional policy (David Leidner) 2:30 pm to 2:55 pm	
3:00 PM			OPS NACCJPC Murder, Culture and Identity: Implications for Clinical Practice (Katie Seidler) 3:00 pm to 3:25 pm	
3:30 PM	WKSP NACCJPC From the Inside Out: Integrating Career Building Skills With a Positive Psychology Approach to Facilitate Character Development in the Justice System (LaTrelle Jackson) 3:30 pm to 4:25 pm	OPS NACCJPC Issues for Clinicians: Treatment and Hope (Steve Norton, Frank Stillman Jacquard, Michael Sheppard) 3:30 pm to 4:25 pm	OPS NACCJPC Issues in Sex Offender Reintegration (Shelley Price, Robin Wilson, Janice Victor) 3:30 pm to 4:25 pm	OPS NACCJPC Are US prisons ready for aging prisoners and their afflictions? A neuropsychological examination of the impact of prison stress on the aging brain. (Peter Donovanick) 3:30 pm to 4:25 pm
4:00 PM				
4:30 PM	NACCJPC Closing & Exercises Congress Hall Salon A [Congress Ctr] 4:30 pm to 4:55 pm			
5:00 PM				

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, typical of notebook or school paper. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

**PRE-CONVENTION WORKSHOP
REGISTRATION**

THE WESTIN HOTEL OTTAWA

Pre-convention workshop participants may pick up their registration kits at the convention registration desk, on the fourth level of The Westin Ottawa.

Pre-convention participants only

Tuesday, June 5, 2007	7:00pm - 9:00pm
Wednesday, June 6, 2007	7:30am - 8:30am

CONVENTION REGISTRATION

THE WESTIN HOTEL OTTAWA

Registration for participants, exhibitors and companions will be located on the fourth level

Registration area will remain open from:

Wednesday, June 6, 2007	6:00pm - 9:00pm
Thursday, June 7, 2007	7:00am - 5:00pm
Friday, June 8, 2007	7:30am - 5:00pm
Saturday, June 9, 2007	7:30am - 3:00pm

NAME BADGES

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

Lost badges will be replaced for a fee of \$5.00

EXHIBITOR SHOW DATE & TIME

Thursday, June 7, 2007	11:00am - 6:00pm
Friday, June 8, 2007	9:00am - 5:00pm
Saturday, June 9, 2007	9:00am - 3:00pm

A special thanks to all of the exhibitors and sponsors for their support

TRAVEL GRANT

Students who have been awarded a CPA/SSHRC Travel Grant can pick up their travel grant cheque at the Convention Registration Desk on the fourth floor of the Westin Hotel Ottawa.

**INSCRIPTIONS AUX ATELIERS
PRÉCONGRÈS**

THE WESTIN HOTEL OTTAWA

Les participants pour les ateliers précongrès peuvent obtenir leurs trousseaux au comptoir d'inscription au quatrième étage de l'hôtel Westin Ottawa.

Les participants du précongrès seulement

mardi 5 juin 2007	19 h à 21 h
mercredi 6 juin 2007	7 h à 8 h30

INSCRIPTION AU CONGRÈS

THE WESTIN HOTEL OTTAWA

L'inscription des participants, des exposants et des personnes qui les accompagnent se déroulera sur le quatrième étage.

Les heures d'inscription sont les suivantes:

mercredi 6 juin 2007	18 h à 21 h
jeudi 7 juin 2007	7 h à 17 h
vendredi 8 juin 2007	7 h 30 à 17 h
samedi 9 juin 2007	7 h 30 à 15 h

INSIGNES D'IDENTIFICATION

Les participants doivent porter en tout temps leur insigne d'identification. Elles ne sont pas transférables.

Les insignes d'identification perdues seront remplacées au coût de 5 \$.

DATES ET HEURES DES EXPOSITIONS

jeudi 7 juin 2007	11 h à 18 h
vendredi 8 juin 2007	9 h à 17 h
samedi 9 juin 2007	9 h à 15 h

Nos sincères remerciements à tous les exposants et les commanditaires pour leur appui.

SUBVENTION-VOYAGE

Les étudiants qui ont reçu une subvention de voyage SCP/CRSH peuvent en prendre possession au comptoir d'inscription au quatrième étage de l'hôtel Westin Ottawa.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

FIRST TIME PRESENTERS BREAKFAST

(By invitation)

Thursday, June 7, 2007
Les Saisons Room (Second Level)
The Westin Ottawa
7:30 AM TO 8:30 AM

**PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION/CPA FOUNDATION
SILENT AUCTION**

(All welcome)
Thursday, June 7, 2007
Terrace, Congress Centre
6:00 PM TO 8:00 PM

Items to be auctioned off are donated.

**JAM SESSION (ROCK, POP MUSIC)**

(All welcome)
Thursday, June 7, 2007
Provinces I & II, Westin Hotel
8:00 pm to 12:00 AM

**RIDEAU CANAL CRUISE FOLLOWED BY DINNER**

Friday, June 8, 2007
Rideau Canal, directly accross from the Westin Hotel
(Ticket holders only)
7:30 PM TO 10:30 PM

Please meet in the main lobby of The Westin Ottawa
no later than 7:15 PM.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Check the job opportunities (binder and poster board at the CPA registration desk).

ACTIVITÉS SOCIALES

**PETIT-DÉJEUNER À L'INTENTION DES
CONFÉRENCIERS QUI PRÉSENTENT LEUR
PREMIÈRE COMMUNICATION**

(Sur invitation)

jeudi 7 juin 2007
Salle Les Saisons (deuxième étage)
L'hôtel Westin
7 h 30 à 8 h 30

**RÉCEPTION PRÉSIDENTIELLE ET ENCHÈRES
SILENCIEUSES POUR LA FONDATION DE LA SCP**

(Bienvenue à tous et à toutes)
Jeudi 7 juin 2007
Terrasse du Centre des congrès
18 h - 20 h

Les articles mis aux enchères sont des dons.

**SESSION JAM (MUSIC ROCK ET POP)**

(Bienvenue à tous et à toutes)
Jeudi 7 juin 2007
Salle Provinces I-II (quatrième étage)
L'hôtel Westin
20 h - minuit

**CROISIÈRE SUR LE CANAL RIDEAU
SUIVIE D'UN SOUPER**

Vendredi 8 juin 2007
Le Canal Rideau est situé en face de l'hôtel Westin
(détenteurs de billet seulement)
19 h 30 à 22 h 30

Rencontre à l'entrée principale de l'hôtel Westin
au plus tard à 19 h 15.

OPPORTUNITÉ D'EMPLOI

Jetez un coup d'oeil sur les possibilités d'emploi (dans le cahier et sur les panneaux d'affichage comptoir d'inscription).

2007 EXHIBITORS - EXPOSANTS

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SHL**Booth #5/ Stand No.5**

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Colleen.mooney@shlgroup.com

Canadian Psychological Association**Booth # 6 & 7/ Stand No. 6 et 7**

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Fax : (416) 644 -2166
Susanne_borschel@harcourt.com

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OPEN TABLE

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Ottawa Academy of Psychology

P.O. Box 4251, Station E

Ottawa, Ontario

K1S 5B3

Minnesota Department of Human Services

6/7/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:25 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

OPENING AND WELCOME

NACCJPC

6/7/2007 — 8:30 AM TO 9:55 AM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
 NACCJPC

GENDER, RACE, AND AGE AND CRIMINOGENIC FACTORSJohn Weekes, *Correctional Service of Canada***A****GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RISK/NEEDS, PSYCHOPATHY, AND FUTURE OFFENDING PATTERNS**Robert Rowe, *St. Lawrence Youth Association*

Few studies examine the future offending patterns of delinquent adolescent females. The current research examined adolescent females referred to a community service agency after being deemed “at risk” youth. A sample of 81 female adolescent offenders was matched on age and social status with a similar sample of male offenders admitted for service. Information regarding the samples’ social background, criminal history and mental health status was gathered. Instruments designed to measure risk/needs (i.e., YLS/CMI) and psychopathy (i.e., PCL:YV) were implemented. Gender differences in social background and mental health presentation were found at the time of intake. Furthermore, significant gender differences in the rates of juvenile as well as adult recidivism were found. Few unique or gender specific risk factors were revealed. Additional analyses suggested that trajectories of offending were similar for both genders, with severe and early onset of behavioural problems being indicative of a chronic offender pathway for both females and males. Antisocial peer relations, antisocial attitudes, and developmental levels of hyperactivity predicted who were probabilistically likely to desist from future antisocial conduct, regardless of gender. The findings have direct implications for the assessment of adolescent offenders as well as gender specific intervention policies.

B**RACE, AGE, AND CRIMINOGENIC RISK: EXAMINATION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL OUTCOMES OF THE CRIMINAL SANCTION**Richard Lemke, *University of Cincinnati*; Christopher Lowenkamp, *University of Cincinnati*; Paula Smith, *University of Cincinnati*

Prior criminological literature and correctional policies have advocated for “get tough” initiatives, including longer prison sentences, across America. The argument is that incarceration, specifically longer sentences, increases the costs of engaging in crime which deters previously incarcerated individuals from committing an offense in the future. Using a large dataset from a Midwestern state, the present study seeks to assess and compare this deterrent effect across differing types of correctional sanctions (probation versus incarceration), controlling for race and age of the offender. Additional analyses also evaluated risk level as a moderator.

C**APPLICATION OF THE RISK PRINCIPLE TO FEMALE OFFENDERS**Lori Brusman Lovins, *University of Cincinnati*; Christopher Lowenkamp, *University of Cincinnati*; Edward Latessa, *University of Cincinnati*; Paula Smith, *University of Cincinnati*

Previous research has supported the significance of the Principles of Effective Intervention in correctional treatment. The Risk Principle suggests that intensive correctional interventions be reserved for high risk offenders. Increasingly, there is discussion about the application of the Risk Principle to specialized populations, such as female offenders. The purpose of this paper is to test the risk principle on a large sample of female offenders involved in community corrections in a mid-west state. Results contribute to the growing literature on effective treatment interventions for female offenders.

6/7/2007 — 8:30 AM TO 9:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
 NACCJPC

ASSESSMENT PRACTICES AND STRATEGIES IN THE ASSESSMENT OF RISK AND PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITSMary Ann Campbell, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*; Sheila French, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*; Laurie Green, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*; Naomi Doucette, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*

The accurate assessment of risk and psychopathy are central concerns for forensic researchers and clinicians. This symposium will address both of these issues. In the first set of papers, meta-analytic findings regarding the best practice for the assessment of criminogenic needs will be described. One meta-analysis will provide information about the nature of effective instruments for the prediction of institutional misconduct and recidivism among adult offenders; while a second meta-analysis will address gender issues in the assessment of criminogenic-factors for violent delinquency. Thus, these first two presentations will highlight important considerations for the selection of risk prediction methods in forensic populations. The second aspect of the symposium also concerns assessment, but in a different context. Psychopathy is often viewed as a meaningful contributor to the prediction of risk, but its manifestation and measurement has received much less attention outside of forensic contexts. Studying psychopathy in non-forensic populations will provide valuable information about the character and implications of this disorder, without the confounding influence of criminality. As such, the last two papers will focus on the properties of a relatively new self-report measure of psychopathic traits. Although this measure was initially designed for community adolescents, the symposium will describe its validity with non-forensic young adults. The promising properties of this scale suggest that it is a viable method for assessing psychopathic traits and may contribute to more formal assessments of psychopathy and violence risk. In conclusion, the current symposium will highlight and discuss several meaningful issues in the assessment of clinical topics relevant to forensic psychology.

A WHAT WORKS FOR THE SAFE, HUMANE, AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF OFFENDERS?

Sheila French, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*;
Mary Ann Campbell, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*;
Paul Gendreau, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*

The safety and security of offenders, staff, and the public within correctional institutions and under community supervision is of major concern. A sizable portion of the correctional research literature has been dedicated to the assessment of institutional misbehaviour and community recidivism in an effort to accurately identify and effectively intervene to reduce offender risk. A recent meta-analysis of intervention methods with offenders indicated that behavioural methods, especially those that targeted a greater number of criminogenic needs and had therapeutic integrity, were the most effective in reducing institutional misconduct. Furthermore, there was a carry-over reduction for recidivism risk. However, the success of a risk intervention depends on the accurate classification and identification of offender-specific criminogenic needs. Therefore, a second meta-analysis was conducted to assess the predictive validity of psychological instruments for institutional misconduct and recidivism outcomes. The results of this analysis will be discussed in terms of the characteristics of the instruments (e.g., administration method, the nature of predictors assessed, the relevance of the instrument/predictors to corrections), the generation of risk assessment represented by the instrument (e.g., 1st generation clinical, 2nd generation actuarial, 3rd generation actuarial) and other variables important to effective risk prediction. In summary, this research will highlight the psychological instruments that most meaningfully and accurately inform predictions of institutional misconduct and community recidivism.

B MALE OR FEMALE...BEFORE OR AFTER...WHAT MATTERS IN THE PREDICTION OF YOUTH VIOLENCE?

Laurie Green, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*;
Mary Ann Campbell, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*;
Paul Gendreau, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*

Over the past decade, the rate of youth violence has been rising in Canada and this includes violence among female adolescents. Heightened recognition from the media and society has stressed the need for more research directed at understanding the factors that contribute to both male and female adolescent violence. In response to this need, a large meta-analysis was conducted to determine whether gender disparities exist in the predictive strength of risk-need factors for violent delinquency. Results illustrated that the factors contributing to violent behaviour were more similar than different between genders. Specifically, effect size CIs overlapped between males and female youths on the risk-need domains of prior antisocial behaviour, antisocial attitudes, substance use, mental health functioning, family factors, child maltreatment, academic factors, social functioning, and social context. However, to some degree, the specific risk-need profiles for males did differ from that of females (i.e., a history of antisocial behaviour was the strongest risk factor for violence among males, while child maltreatment was the strongest predictor for female violence). An examination of methodological influences on effect size magnitude for violent delinquency indicated that the predictive strength of risk-need factors, both between and across genders, did not depend on whether the effect size was based on prospective or non-prospective research designs. The current results are discussed in terms of the limitations of the data set (e.g., wide CIs for some effect sizes), avenues for future research, and the implications for the development and refinement of assessment practices for adolescent violent offenders.

C CONSTRUCT VALIDITY, TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY, & IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT FOR THE YOUTH PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS INVENTORY IN A NON-FORENSIC YOUNG ADULT SAMPLE

Naomi Doucette, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*; Mary Ann Campbell, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*

Psychopathy is most often assessed via the clinician-rated PCL-R, but there may be a role for self-report measures of psychopathic traits. One promising self-report measure is the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Stattin, & Levander, 2002), which has shown utility within non-forensic young adults (Green, Campbell, DiTommaso, & Robinson, 2005). The current study investigated the construct validity, test-retest reliability and impression management effects for the YPI. Undergraduate students completed the YPI, the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised (PPI-R; Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005), and Levenson's Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRP; Levenson, Kiehl, & Fitzpatrick, 1995) during two sessions approximately four weeks apart. The Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS; Paulhus, 1998) was also completed during the first session. Total scores on the YPI and PPI-R were highly correlated, as were their respective scales reflecting similar content. Scores on the YPI were also positively correlated with LSRP primary and secondary psychopathy scores, with the strongest correlation found with the primary dimension. The four-week YPI test-retest reliability was reasonably good for both the total and subscale scores. Finally, scores on the YPI were negatively correlated with the PDS impression management scores, suggesting that individuals were willing to endorse psychopathic traits. These findings support both the utility of the YPI with young adult populations and the utility of self-report measures in the assessment of psychopathic traits in non-forensic samples.

D CONVERGENT AND DIVERGENT VALIDITY OF A SELF-REPORT MEASURE OF PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS IN NON-CRIMINALS: IT CAN BE DONE!

Mary Ann Campbell, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*; Sheila French, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*

The assessment of psychopathic traits within the general population has been hampered by the limited availability of valid measures of these traits outside of forensic contexts. The objective of the current study was to evaluate the convergent and divergent validity of a newly developed measure of psychopathic traits, the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Stattin, & Levander, 2002). This instrument was originally designed in Sweden for use with non-forensic adolescent populations, but may serve as a viable tool for the assessment of psychopathic traits in adults as well given the presence of non-developmentally sensitive item content. In our study, 120 undergraduate students completed the YPI, as well as a battery of self-report measures assessing antisocial attitudes, prosocialness, impulsivity, Alexithymia, normal personality traits, and symptoms of personality disorders. The pattern of associations contained within a series of canonical correlations between the 10 YPI subscales and the various measures of interest was largely consistent with traditional conceptualizations of psychopathy derived from previous research in forensic and non-forensic populations. Although a few changes are recommended at the item level, the current results generally support the YPI as a valid measure of psychopathic traits in young adults and may render itself as a useful contributor to more thorough and formal evaluations of psychopathy. More broadly, these findings also support the viability of self-report methods in the assessment of psychopathic traits.

6/7/2007 — 8:30 AM TO 9:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN NEW YORK PRISONS

Peter Donovanick, *SUNY Binghamton*; Elizabeth Jeglic, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Holly Vanderhoff, *Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University*

The prison system in the USA has grown to be one of the largest in the world, with about 7.5% of Americans incarcerated. Males – who comprise about 93% of the prison population – and minorities are disproportionately represented. Conservative estimates are that 15% of prisoners are mentally ill. About 67,000 individuals are incarcerated in New York State prisons. Services for prisoners in New York are divided between the Department of Corrections, whose primary mission is to maintain secure and safe facilities, while the Office of Mental Health provides services to prisoners who are mentally ill. This symposium will provide an overview of the neuropsychological services provided to New York State prisoners and how neuropsychological evaluations are used by the Department of Corrections and the Office of Mental Health. This symposium also will focus on the potential clinical and ethical challenges that arise when providing services to this population, as well as on the limitations of such evaluations and the difficulties of implementing resulting recommendations in the prison setting. Despite these limitations, we have found working in the prison setting and providing services to this under-served population most rewarding.

A ADAPTATION TO PRISON LIFE: A NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Peter Donovanick, *SUNY Binghamton*; Richard Burrig, *SUNY Binghamton*; Lori Wagner, *SUNY Binghamton*; Bethany Williams, *Dept. of Psychology/SUNY Binghamton*

The nature of the prison population has changed dramatically over the last 50 years. Prisons now provide a major service provider for the mentally ill, substance abusers and increasing number of persons who are bilingual and/or for whom English is a second language. As such individuals who are incarcerated are atypical of the populations used in norming common psychological and neuropsychological tests. As will be illustrated in this presentation the average prisoner has a lower I.Q. and less years of education than individuals seen by neuropsychologists in other settings. Further, medical disorders that affect the nervous system, and thus behavior, are common in prisoners. This talk will first focus on comparing the evaluations in prisoners seen in a maximum security facility to those done on individuals seen in an outpatient neuropsychological clinic. Secondly, we will also discuss the implications of low IQ and limited education on successful adaptation to prison conditions.

B VIOLATIONS TO STANDARDIZED TESTING PROTOCOLS IN FORENSIC SETTINGS

Elizabeth Jeglic, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Most psychological tests have been designed to be used in standardized testing situations. Furthermore, the normative values that have been established for these psychological assessments have been developed using standardized testing environments. However, when conducting evaluations in a forensic environment it is frequently not possible to achieve standardized conditions for a variety of reasons including lack of space, scheduling, restriction on inmate movement, security precautions, and motivation for testing. This paper will review common violations of standardized testing protocol that occur in forensic settings using case examples. In addition, a discussion of procedures that can be utilized to overcome these obstacles will be presented.

C CLINICAL NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IN A FORENSIC ENVIRONMENT: ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Holly Vanderhoff, Department of Psychiatry, SUNY Upstate Medical University

Conducting psychological assessments in the prison environment brings with it a host of challenging ethical concerns. Although much has been written about the ethical considerations of conducting forensic evaluations or court-mandated treatment, relatively little has been written to address the ethical challenges faced by clinicians who conduct clinical assessments within the prison setting. This talk will highlight general ethical considerations and dilemmas that may arise when psychologists conduct clinical neuropsychological evaluations within the larger forensic setting. Issues related to patient confidentiality, patients' right to refuse assessment, third-party interest in assessment results, and the validity of conclusions drawn from testing will be discussed in detail.

6/7/2007 — 8:30 AM TO 9:55 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

META-ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS: STUDY QUALITY, TREATMENT QUALITY, AND THE APPLICATION TO SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT

Guy Bourgon, Public Safety Canada; Leslie Helmus, Public Safety Canada; R. Karl Hanson, Public Safety Canada

One advantage of conducting a meta-analysis on treatment effectiveness is that by examining a pool of studies, it can provide an estimate of treatment's effect and identify factors that may influence its effectiveness. Two major sources of variation are study quality and treatment quality, both of which can influence the effect size extracted from any particular study. In this symposium, the first two speakers present methods for rating study quality and treatment quality based on structured rating guides. The final presentation will demonstrate how these rating guides can be used in a new meta-analysis of the effectiveness of treatment for sexual offenders.

A STRUCTURED GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING STUDY QUALITY

Leslie Helmus, Public Safety Canada

Making sense of the literature on treatment effectiveness is difficult when each review and meta-analysis includes different studies, with no discernible agreement on study quality. To address this problem, 15 experts in sex offender research (Beech, Hanson, Marques, Quinsey, Thornton, et al.) formed the Collaborative Outcome Data Committee (CODC) and developed guidelines for structured evaluation of treatment outcome study quality. This presentation will review the 21 items and the global rating in the CODC guidelines, present reliability data, and discuss the utility of the guidelines. To assess reliability, two senior undergraduate students were given one-week training in the application of the guidelines, after which they independently rated 10 sex offender treatment outcome studies. Twelve experts on sex offender research evaluation then used the guidelines to rate hypothetical studies. The students' reliability was high, particularly for the global ratings. Agreement among the experts was considerably lower, particularly for the global ratings. Differences in novice/expert ratings are discussed. Despite some reliability problems, the guidelines are an important step in developing a consensus on study quality. They can guide research and evaluation design, assist those reviewing research or conducting a meta-analysis, and they generalize to the evaluation of a wide variety of human services provided to offenders.

B RISK, NEED, AND RESPONSIVITY: A HEURISTIC FOR EVALUATING THE "QUALITY" OF OFFENDER INTERVENTIONS

Guy Bourgon, *Public Safety Canada*; R. Karl Hanson, *Public Safety Canada*; James Bonta, *Public Safety Canada*

Systematic reviews of treatment effectiveness literature must consider the "quality" of the intervention. Treatment programs and other rehabilitative efforts vary widely in terms of theoretical approach, program content, structure and delivery. Since the seminal work of Andrews and his colleagues in 1990, the importance of evaluating a treatment program's adherence to risk, need and responsivity has been empirically demonstrated. These critical components have assisted efforts in understanding what works, with whom, and under what circumstances. Although there are in-depth, on-site, program measures to evaluate particular treatment programs (e.g., the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory, Gendreau & Andrews, 2000), there is no corresponding tool for those interested in systematic reviews and meta-analyses of treatment effectiveness, where such on-site assessments are not feasible or even possible. The following presentation will examine the principles of risk, need, and responsivity and provide a useful heuristic tool for assessing adherence of offender treatment and rehabilitative efforts to the principles of risk, need, and responsivity.

C META-ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL OFFENDER TREATMENT OUTCOME STUDIES: DISTINGUISHING QUALITY STUDIES FROM QUALITY TREATMENT

R. Karl Hanson, *Public Safety Canada*; Guy Bourgon, *Public Safety Canada*

Few areas of correctional intervention invoke as much controversy as the treatment of sexual offenders. Most studies find lower recidivism rates among treated sexual offenders than untreated sexual offenders, but the results are inconsistent. Some of the variability can be attributed to weaknesses in study design that introduce diverse biases. Not all treatments are the same, however, and it would be naïve to assume that all the studies are measuring a common effect size. Consequently, meta-analytic reviews of treatment effectiveness should consider both the quality of the research design and the quality of the treatment provided. The CODC Guidelines were used to rate the quality of the research design of approximately 120 studies of sexual offenders treatment. Of these, 23% were considered to meet the minimal standard ("weak" or better). Treatment quality was defined as the extent to which the treatments adhered to the principles of Risk, Need and Responsivity. In the accepted studies, there was a strong relationship between treatment quality and reductions in sexual recidivism among treated sexual offenders.

6/7/2007 — 10:00 AM TO 11:25 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

**NACCJPC Invited
Speakers/Conférenciers
invité par la NACCJPC
NACCJPC**

IS ANYONE INTERESTED IN THE EFFECT SIZE?

Paul Gendreau, *University of New Brunswick*

Psychologists, particularly those whose work has applied ramifications, want to see their work used by practitioners and policy makers. To facilitate this process we must communicate our results from primary studies and meta-analyses in as clear a manner as possible. To achieve this goal we must, first, abandon null hypothesis significance testing [NHST]. I demonstrate that there is not one persuasive reason for using NHST. Secondly, it is argued that we should employ statistics that are (a) readily understandable (b) provide a precise estimate of the effect size and (c) demonstrate the importance of the magnitude of the effect size. In this latter regard, the use of confidence intervals, common language effect size indicators, fail safe indices, & graphs are prescribed. Thirdly, I point out how a psychometric approach to meta-analyses will also be of value to policy makers.

6/7/2007 — 11:00 AM TO 12:55 PM — CONFEDERATION II/III, WESTIN HOTEL

Poster/Affiche

POSTER SESSION "A" / PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE

North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (NACCJPC)

**#91
NACCJPC**

OFFENDER DECISION-MAKING: SIMPLE TARGET SELECTION HEURISTICS

Jennifer Kavanagh, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Brent Snook, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*

The performance of a logistic regression model and a simple heuristic model (i.e., matching heuristic) in predicting occupancy decisions by burglars was examined. Burglars ($n = 40$) were presented with photographs of 20 homes (previously coded on physical characteristics such as 'open window') and asked to (1) infer whether the home was occupied and (2) indicate the physical

characteristics they used to make their decisions. Performance of the two models is measured in terms of frugality (the number of physical characteristics used to achieve best fit), relative accuracy (the percentage of photographs for which the models correctly predicted each burglar's occupancy decisions) and absolute accuracy (the percentage of correct occupancy decisions). The model fitting results and burglars self-reports will be presented. The extent to which the two models are psychologically plausible descriptions of how burglars make decisions is discussed.

#92

NACCJPC

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ADOLESCENT RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS: PREDICTIVE AND INCREMENTAL VALIDITY

Jennifer Welsh, *Lakehead University*; Fred Schmidt, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay*; Lauren McKinnon, *Children's Centre Thunder Bay*; Harpreet Chattha, *Lakehead University*; Joanna Meyers, *Lakehead University*

Promising new adolescent risk assessment tools are being incorporated into clinical practice but currently possess limited evidence of predictive validity regarding their individual and/or combined use in risk assessments. The current study compared 3 structured adolescent risk instruments, Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), and Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL:YV) for both predictive and incremental validity with respect to general and violent recidivism. Only one published study has previously evaluated all 3 of these instruments comparatively, however, the key incremental component was absent. This trend, not uncommon in applied psychology and notably deficient in child and adolescent research, deserves empirical exploration. The present study addressed this gap via receiver operating characteristics (ROC) and hierarchical logistic regression (HLR) analyses. The sample consisted of 105 adjudicated youth (67 males, 38 females) in the justice system between the ages of 12 and 17.8. ROC values ranged from .60 to .81, with the highest values from the SAVRY for both outcomes. HLRs consistently revealed the SAVRY as the instrument with the most incremental validity for both outcomes, followed by the PCL:YV. Clinical implications and future directions for youth risk assessment are discussed.

#93

NACCJPC

AGGRESSION ATTRACTION: IMPLICIT MOTIVATION TOWARDS VIOLENCE IS ASSOCIATED WITH AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDES

Melanie Takaranji, *Victoria University of Wellington*; Devon Polaschek, *Victoria University of Wellington*

Do violence-prone people show automatic cognitive biases? Research has demonstrated that highly aggressive people tend to report aggression-supportive beliefs and make hostile attributions about the world (Archer & Haigh, 1997; Copello & Tata, 1990). We hypothesized that violent cognition may also be characterized by the automatic evaluation of violence as positive, and an automatic attraction towards violence. We developed two implicit measures to assess attitude valence (i.e. good, bad) and motivational tendencies (i.e. approach, avoid) towards violence. We recruited introductory psychology students to complete the Criminal Attitudes towards Violence Scale (Polaschek, Collie, & Walkey, 2004) the Aggressive Questionnaire (Buss & Perry, 1992), the General Aggressive Scale (Huesmann, & Eron, 1986) and two adapted versions of the implicit association test (IAT). We created a composite measure of "aggressiveness" using standardized scores on the three explicit measures. Subjects' IAT scores on the motivation IAT, but not the valence IAT, were correlated with this composite measure. In other words, highly aggressive subjects were more likely to show an automatic attraction towards violence. Our findings suggest that examining automatic sources of aggression is important for explaining aggressive behaviour, and has critical implications for future research and risk assessment with violent offenders.

#94

NACCJPC

ASSESSING THE USE OF BRAINWAVES (EVENT-RELATED BRAIN POTENTIALS) AS A TOOL TO DETERMINE EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION ACCURACY ACROSS VARIOUS TIME DELAYS.

Celeste Lefebvre, *Dalhousie University*; Yannick Marchand, *NRC, IBD (Atlantic)*; Steven Smith, *St. Mary's University*; John Connolly, *Dalhousie University*

Mistaken eyewitness reports have consistently been found to be the major contributing factor leading to wrongful convictions. However, eyewitness testimony is regarded as important evidence in the judicial system. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase the reliability of eyewitness reports. Currently, outside of controlled laboratory settings, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to objectively determine if an eyewitness' identification is accurate or not. This study investigated the use of event-related brain potentials (ERPs) as a tool to provide a neurophysiological measure of eyewitness accuracy during a photograph lineup identification task (ERP-lineup). This study also investigated the impact of the time delay between when participants viewed the crime until when they completed the ERP-lineup (no-delay, 1-hour delay and 1-week delay conditions). Although identification accuracy decreased as the time interval between the crime video and the ERP-lineup increased, the results demonstrated that, if a participant made a correct identification (irrespective of the time delay), then a specific ERP pattern (i.e. a late positive component, LPC) was elicited to the photograph of the culprit in comparison to the other lineup members. Overall the results are promising and suggest that, with more research, the use of ERPs may be a useful indicator of eyewitness accuracy.

#95

NACCJPC

ATTACHMENT, EMPATHY AND DELINQUENCY*Isabelle Gery, Etablissement Public National de Fresnes; Raphaële Miljkovitch, University Paris-X Nanterre; Sylvie Berthoz, Institut Mutualiste Montsouris, Service de Psychiatrie*

The study of the commission of delinquent acts supposes a great number of variables which are difficult to embrace. However, the "mother-infant" relation seems important to the stability of attachment style during lifetime and to relations with others. Some research has shown an insecure attachment among delinquents, and more precisely among authors of serious assaults such as sexual aggression against children. Other studies have examined the relation between attachment during childhood and the capacities of empathy in adulthood. The objective of the study was to show some cognitive-affective deficits among child molesters compared to a group of non-sexual offenders and a group of non-offenders with the aim of describing a singular status of child molesters concerning attachment and empathy, to anticipate their behaviours, and to prevent recidivism. Results showed no significant differences between the groups of subjects concerning security of attachment but reveal an hypoempathy among child molesters, but neither among non-sexual offenders, not among non-offenders. Conclusions include: child molesters have an insecure attachment (preoccupied or fearful) and intimacy deficits.

#96

NACCJPC

CARE, CONTROL, AND MENTAL DISORDER: COMPARING PRACTICES AND OUTCOMES IN PROTOTYPIC SPECIALTY VS. TRADITIONAL PROBATION*Sarah Manchak, University of California, Irvine; Jennifer Skeem, University of California, Irvine; Sarah Vidal, University of California, Irvine*

Evidence based practice in probation provides a framework for supervising probationers with mental disorder (PMDs). When supervised in traditional systems, PMDs are at double the risk of probation revocation, compared to their non-mentally disordered counterparts (Dauphinot, 1999). Traditional models of supervision may be insufficiently responsive to PMDs' pronounced needs and unusual risk factors. In response to this problem, many agencies across the U.S. have implemented specialty caseloads that are reduced in size and supervised by officers with interests and training in mental health. Relative to traditional programs, specialty programs aim to integrate internal and external services, balance care and control in officer-probationer relationships, and emphasize treatment adherence (Skeem, Emke-Francis, & Eno Loudon, 2006). Despite efforts to initiate and maintain these specialty programs, little is known about whether (a) the theoretical principles that distinguish specialty from traditional supervision are implemented in practice, and (b) specialty supervision improves PMDs' clinical and criminal outcomes, relative to traditional supervision. Based on a matched sample of 360 PMDs, we describe how traditional and specialty caseloads differ in their supervision strategies and resource coordination, and how this affects PMDs' mental health and criminal justice outcomes.

#97

NACCJPC

CLINICAL VERSUS ACTUARIAL GEOGRAPHIC PROFILING APPROACHES: A META ANALYSIS*Karla Emeno, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University; Brent Snook, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Paul Taylor, University of Liverpool*

Geographic profiling predictions (about where an unknown serial offender lives) can be produced using a variety of strategies. Some predictions are made using an equation or mechanical aid (actuarial approach) while others are made by human judges drawing on experience or heuristic principles (clinical approach). To assess the overall body of evidence produced by studies that have examined clinical versus actuarial approaches to geographic profiling, we conducted a meta-analysis of the study effects. Our aim in conducting this analysis is to determine, in statistical terms, the extent to which the clinical approach may be thought of as providing predictions that are as accurate as actuarial geographic profiling methods. The results of our analysis indicate that individuals who receive training on known consistencies in offender behaviour make more accurate predictions than individuals who receive no training. In addition, the results indicate that trained individuals typically outperform actuarial systems. However, in both cases, the confidence intervals associated with the point estimates are relatively large, which suggests that the results should be regarded as tentative findings. What these results mean for the field of geographic profiling are discussed.

#98

NACCJPC

CRIMINAL HARASSMENT AT WORK: STALKING BEHAVIOURS, EMOTIONAL & WORKPLACE EFFECTS FOR VICTIMS*Hilary Randall, University of New Brunswick; William Johnston, University of New Brunswick*

Criminal Harassment (stalking) is a crime that is defined as a pattern of repeated unwanted communications, following and harassing of another individual causing that person to fear for their safety (Schell, 2003). Stalking in the workplace is a subject of recent research interest. It is estimated that while between 11% and 24% of stalking incidents begin in the workplace; employers are ill equipped to handle this problem (Pathe, Mullen, & Purcell, 2000). Stalking behaviours that occur at work are not recognized quickly enough or are mistaken for sexual harassment which is not the same construct, particularly from a legal perspective (Schell, 2003). However, employers are not prepared with policies to deal with stalking at work and therefore incidents are not responded to swiftly or appropriately. One study found that 53% of participants who had been stalked at work/school reported a decrease or stoppage in attendance at work or school due to the stalking (Pathe et. al., 2000). Twenty four volunteers (21 females and 3 males) who reported being stalked at work participated in the present study. This study examined the stalking behaviours that participants were subjected to while at work (or on their way to or from work) as well as the emotional and the

work impact of the stalking incident on the employee-victim. The Beck Anxiety and the Beck Depression scales were also utilized in this study to assess participant's anxiety and depression levels during their stalking situation. The people whom the participants approached for help and support with their stalking problem were also examined. The results of this research study are discussed with respect to the emotional toll of the stalking incident on the victim as well as the resulting impact on the victim's ability to do their job. The support that stalking victim's received from others is also discussed as to its potential buffering effect on the negative consequences for the stalking victim. Recommendations are made with respect to both the individual and organizational roles in reducing the duration and the negative impact of stalking incidents at work.

#99

NACCJPC

CRIMINAL TRAJECTORIES FROM ADOLESCENCE TO ADULTHOOD IN AN ONTARIO SAMPLE OF OFFENDERS

David Day, *Ryerson University*; Irene Bevc, *Hincks-Dellcrest Centre*; Thierry Duchesne, *Laval University*; Jeffrey Rosenthal, *University of Toronto*; Ye Sun, *York University*; Frances Theodor, *Hincks-Dellcrest Centre*

This paper examines continuities and changes in criminal activity from adolescence to adulthood in an Ontario sample of 378 offenders. The sample was followed for an average of 12 years from early adolescence ($M = 15$ years) to early adulthood ($M = 27$ years). The criminal convictions of the sample, based on official records and clinical files, were temporally sequenced and coded for certain variables, including date of conviction, most serious charge, sentence received, and sentence length. Longitudinal trajectory analyses examined changes in the rate, severity, and versatility of the offending over time and the relationship between adolescent offence patterns and adult offence patterns. Results pertaining to these dimensions of their criminal careers and the implications for criminal justice policy are discussed.

#100

NACCJPC

DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL COMPETENCE IN SEXUAL OFFENDERS

Heather Moulden, *University of Ottawa*; Philip Firestone, *University of Ottawa*; W.L. Marshall, *Rockwood Psychological Services*

Issues of social functioning have long been considered to play an important role in the commission of sexual offences. In two papers Marshall (Marshall & Barbaree, 1990; Marshall & Marshall, 2000) has proposed that adversarial early life events may contribute to problematic interpersonal functioning. He proposes that negative life experiences produce attitudes, emotions and beliefs about other people, which impede the development of skills required for the challenges of effective interpersonal relationships. These attitudes, emotions and beliefs have been broadly defined in the psychological literature as elements of social skills or competence, which can be broken down into component parts, such as empathy, cognitive processes, and social intelligence.

Although no empirical data exists to support the causal role of social skills deficits in sexual aggression there is some evidence that sexual offenders are less socially competent than nonsex offenders (Hudson & Ward, 2000). Research has found that mis-construe women's social cues as hostile or seductive more frequently than nonsex offenders (Lipton et al., 1987; Malamuth & Brown, 1994). Other research has found that child molesters report higher levels of social anxiety and poorer social skills compared to a group of rapists and nonsex offenders (Marshall, Barbaree, & Fernandez, 1995; Segal & Marshall, 1985).

#101

NACCJPC

EVALUATING THE SCIENTIFIC CREDIBILITY AND VALIDITY OF CRIMINAL PROFILING: A NARRATIVE REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Joseph Eastwood, *Memorial University*; Brent Snook, *Memorial University*; Paul Gendreau, *University of New Brunswick*; Claire Goggin, *St. Thomas University*; Richard Cullen, *Memorial University*

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

#102

NACCJPC

FACTORS AFFECTING JUROR DECISION-MAKING IN SEXUAL ABUSE TRIALS INVOLVING RECOVERED MEMORIES

Angela Burbridge, *University of New Brunswick*; Susan Potter, *Acadia University*; Diane Holmberg, *Acadia University*

The purpose of this research was to explore the influences of the gender of mock jurors, and the gender and age of plaintiffs on juror verdicts in cases involving recovery of repressed memories. The impact of personal attitudes and beliefs regarding childhood sexual abuse and adolescent sexuality on verdicts was also investigated. Participants consisted of 524 jury-eligible individuals. Each participant read one of four fictional trial summaries in which alleged victim age and plaintiff gender were manipulated.

ed. Participants rendered verdicts in favour of either the plaintiff or defendant, rated plaintiff and defendant truthfulness, and indicated the amount of compensation they would offer the plaintiff. One week later, jurors completed attitudinal questionnaires. Results indicated that females are more sympathetic to alleged victims than males (as reflected in more favourable verdicts and compensation for the plaintiff). Findings also suggest that a gender bias exists among male jurors; specifically, males offered more compensation to female victims than to male victims, whereas female jurors offered similar amounts to both male and female victims. Juror attitudes were found to account for gender differences in the amount of compensation provided to victims. Implications for future research are discussed.

#103
NACCJPC

**HOW USEFUL IS THE DNA IDENTIFICATION ACT FOR APPREHENDING
PREDATORY SEXUAL OFFENDERS?**

Richard Cullen, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Brent Snook, Memorial University of Newfoundland; John House, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary

The DNA Identification Act requires provision of a DNA sample to the National DNA Data Bank following a conviction for a primary designated offence (PDO) and, in some cases, a secondary designated offence (SDO). We assessed the effectiveness of the Act to assist with the apprehension of violent criminals by examining the criminal records of predatory sexual murderers and predatory sexual assaulters for prior convictions for PDOs, SDOs, and non-designated offences. Sixty-eight percent of the murderers and 59% of the assaulters had no prior convictions for PDOs; 50% of the murderers and 37% of the assaulters had no prior convictions for SDOs; and 39% of the murderers and 28% of the assaulters had no prior convictions for any designated offence. Most prior convictions were for non-designated offences and the least for PDOs. Previous convictions for theft (non-designated) and breaking and entering (SDO) were most prevalent among the murderers and assaulters. These results question whether the Act is effectively achieving its primary mandate – to assist with the apprehension of those who commit primary designated (violent) offences – because most of the offenders would not have had a DNA sample in the Data Bank prior to committing the murder or assault. We posit that the act could be more effective if knowledge about criminal careers was incorporated into DNA policymaking.

#104
NACCJPC

**IMPULSIVITY, SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING AND ALCOHOL USE AS CONTRIBUTORS
TO AGGRESSION IN A SAMPLE OF PROVINCIALLY INCARCERATED OFFENDERS**

Dena Derksen, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

Numerous cognitive, personality and situational factors have been found to be related to various kinds of aggression. Based on existing literature, a model of aggression was developed involving impulsivity, social problem solving and alcohol abuse. Utilizing path analysis with multiple regression, the proposed model was then assessed on a sample of 160 provincially incarcerated offenders, 87 % of whom were Aboriginal and 45% of whom had a previous conviction of domestic abuse. Preliminary analyses indicated that all factors were significantly related to aggression. However, impulsivity and not social problem solving, as initially proposed, appeared to exert the most influence over aggression in this sample. The role of specific components of impulsivity (motor and cognitive) was also examined in terms of how they relate to constructive and dysfunctional social problem dimensions. The level of alcohol dependency in relation to social problem solving and impulsivity was also assessed. The implications of these findings for our understanding about human factors contributing to aggression and for further development of specialized treatment programs are provided.

#105
NACCJPC

MALTREATMENT AND PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS IN YOUTH SEXUAL OFFENDERS

Julie Nowlan, Dalhousie University; Rebecca Douglas, Dalhousie University; Stephen Porter, Dalhousie University; Harpreet Aulakh, IWK Forensic and Assessment Services

The goal of the current study was to investigate the relationship between maltreatment and psychopathic traits within a population of youth sexual offenders. Information regarding childhood history, criminal behaviour, and psychological functioning was extracted from the forensic files of 44 male adolescent sexual offenders in Nova Scotia. In addition, the Psychopathy Checklist - Youth Version [PCL-YV] was scored for each youth, based on a thorough file review. Results demonstrated a significant relationship between childhood maltreatment and psychopathic traits among adolescent sexual offenders. Specifically, youths with a history of physical abuse scored significantly higher on the PCL-YV than youths without such a history. Further, the number of separations from caregivers experienced by youths was positively associated with PCL-YV scores. These results extend previous findings concerning maltreatment and psychopathy derived from adult general offenders. The findings also provide further support for theories of an environmental-developmental pathway to psychopathy.

#106
NACCJPC

**MEASURING HOPE: IS HOPE RELATED TO PROBLEM SOLVING AND
CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR IN OFFENDERS?**

Krystle Martin, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto; Lana Stermac, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education at the University of Toronto

Using hope theory (Snyder et al., 1991) we can describe criminal offending as choosing inappropriate pathways and a lowered sense of agency for desired outcomes. Researchers (e.g., Chang, 1998, Snyder et al., 1991) have also found that individuals with lower levels of hope have inferior problem solving skills. Additional literature provides evidence for a link between poor problem solving skills and criminal behaviour. This study investigates the nature of hope in criminal offenders in relation to their

problem solving abilities, as well as their criminal history. It is hypothesized that: individuals who engage in more criminal behaviour have lower levels of hope, particularly fewer pathways, than people not involved in the law, or first-time offenders; low hope is related to poor problem solving skills in criminal populations; and, offenders with low hope are at greater risk for reoffending than those with higher levels of hope. The information obtained through this research is expected to inform researchers and clinicians about the nature of hope in a correctional population and its relationship with criminal offending and risk of future criminal behaviour. The data are discussed in terms of the usefulness of including hope in treatment approaches for offenders and incorporating the construct in assessments of recidivism.

#107

NACCJPC

PERCEPTIONS OF GANGS: COMPARISON ACROSS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN DIFFERING NEIGHBOURHOODS

Tanis Kershaw, *University of Saskatchewan*

Saskatchewan has the highest rate of youth gang members per capita in Canada (CISS, 2005). Despite this, there has been little research conducted on gangs in Canada, particularly in smaller cities such as Saskatoon. Three areas that are largely ignored in the research on gangs are perceptions of gangs, reporting of gang crime and victimization by gangs. Therefore, to examine these three areas, 90 grade twelve high school students (54 male, 36 female) from two high schools in different neighbourhoods of Saskatoon were surveyed. Contrary to predictions, students were more likely to report gang crime overall than non-gang crime. Further, opposite to the prediction that there would be no differences between schools in any of the three areas of research, some differences did emerge.

#108

NACCJPC

PREPARING INMATES FOR EMPLOYMENT UPON RELEASE: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Erica Medlock, *University of Oregon*

Finding employment is one of the greatest barriers to successful reintegration for former inmates. Inmates who are unable to secure employment are more likely to return to previous criminal behaviors and substance abuse (Leukefeld, et al, 2003; Uggen, 1999; Visser, Winterfield, & Coggeshall, 2005). Finding employment is one of the major concerns of inmates as they reintegrate into society, and one of the most difficult components of reintegration (Harrison & Schehr, 2004). In addition to financial concerns, ex-offenders must deal with stigma attached to a criminal record, and limitations on types of employment they can obtain (Harrison & Schehr, 2004; Visser, Winterfield, & Coggeshall, 2005). According to meta-analyses of ex-offender employment programs and recidivism, stable employment is one of the greatest predictors of post-release success (Visser, Winterfield, & Coggeshall, 2005). Numerous studies have indicated a significant link between employment and successful treatment of drug and alcohol dependence for ex-offenders (Leukefeld, et al, 2003; Platt, 1995; Wolkstein & Spiller, 1998). The proposed poster will present a review of the literature identifying barriers to employment, the importance of obtaining employment, and empirical studies of job and employment preparation programs for ex-offenders.

#109

NACCJPC

SELF-CONCEPT, NARCISSISM AND AGGRESSION: THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SELF-COMPLEXITY IN A SAMPLE OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS

Tarah Hook, *University of Saskatchewan*; J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

The self-esteem instability and emotional reactivity associated with narcissism were hypothesized to be related to possessing a relatively simple cognitive self-representation, also known as low self-complexity. The relationships between narcissism, self-concept, affect and violent behaviour were investigated in a sample of 96 federally sentenced violent and sexual offenders. Participants completed personality inventories (MCMI-III and NPI), a measure of self-complexity, baseline measures of anger and self-esteem, and a measure of socially desirable responding (PDS). Experiences of positive and negative events and the resulting changes in affect and self-esteem were tracked over six weeks. It was expected that self-complexity would mediate reactivity to daily events such that individuals low in self-complexity and high in narcissistic personality traits would report the greatest shifts in self-esteem and emotion. When positive and negative self-complexity were considered separately, some support was found for the hypothesized buffering effect. Generally, higher positive self-complexity was associated with better coping while higher negative self-complexity was associated with less desirable reactions to events. Theoretical and clinical implications of this finding are discussed along with study limitations and suggestions for future research.

#110

NACCJPC

THE DARK TRIAD AND FAKING ABILITY

Bonnie MacNeil, *Queen's University*; Jennifer Tapscott, *Queen's University*; Danielle Olivier, *Queen's University*; Ronald Holden, *Queen's University*

Despite the intuitive appeal in linking various forms of deception to psychopathy, narcissism, and machiavellianism (i.e., the dark triad), empirical evidence confirming these associations is lacking. The present research examined the effect of psychopathy, Machiavellianism and narcissism on the ability to fake good and fake bad on self-report inventories of personality. Participants ($N = 166$) completed the Multidimensional Aptitude Battery- Second Edition (Vocabulary subtest), the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI), the Mach-IV, and the Self Report Psychopathy Scale (SRP-III). Next, participants completed the following three self-report personality inventories: the Holden Psychological Screening Inventory (HPSI), the Paulhus Deception

Scales (PDS) and the Personality Research Form- Desirability Scale (PRF) under experimentally induced fake good, fake bad, and standard conditions. In the faking good condition (across several methods of evaluation), successful fakers scored significantly higher than unsuccessful fakers on measures of psychopathy and machiavellianism. Conversely, in the faking bad condition, successful and unsuccessful fakers did not differ on measures of the Dark Triad. Implications for the detection of faking on self-report inventories of personality are discussed.

#111
NACCJPC

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL RELAPSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS:
DO STAFFING CHARACTERISTICS MATTER?**

Julie Blais, *Carleton University*; Donald Andrews, *Carleton University*

The present study is a meta-analytic review of the contribution of relapse prevention elements to correctional treatment programs with attention to certain staffing principles. In all, 32 studies produced 50 measures of effect size. The majority of the studies featured adult (80%) male (92%) offenders. The treatment groups produced a lower percent recidivism rate than the control groups therefore supporting the utility of relapse prevention programs. The elements of relapse prevention that yielded the largest mean effect sizes were found with the presence of Support systems (training family and friends in order to provide a support system for the offender), Self-efficacy (instilling self-confidence that one's efforts will be successful), Rehearsal (practicing low risk responses to high risk situations), and Offence chain (teaching offenders to recognize the precursory cues that may lead to recidivism). Rehearsal increased the correlation with effect size even after controlling for the risk, need, and responsivity principles. Surprisingly none of the staffing principles were related to effect size. The implications of these findings for the broader correctional treatment literature will be discussed and directions for future research provided.

#112
NACCJPC

**THE EFFECTS OF TWO INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES ON THE RATE,
TIMING AND TYPE OF FALSE CONFESSIONS**

Nicolas Kessous, *Concordia University*; Regine Shaffer, *Concordia University*;
Jean-Roch Laurence, *Concordia University*

The current research tested the effects of two police interrogation techniques, known as maximization and minimization, on the rate, timing and type of false confessions. False confessions were elicited using an adapted version of Kassin and Kiechel's (1996) computer-crash paradigm. Participants were divided into two groups, one of which was subjected to maximization ($n = 32$), and the other to minimization ($n = 32$). Participants were given three opportunities to confess, the third of which followed the presentation of false evidence. A total of 97% of participants falsely admitted to an act never committed. While both maximization and minimization produced a comparable number of false confessions, maximization produced false confessions in a more timely fashion than did minimization. False confessions were categorized as either coerced-internalized, coerced-compliant or a combination of both types. The number of each type of false confessions did not differ significantly between interrogation conditions. Results suggest that suspects' guilt be determined by evidence other than confessions.

#113
NACCJPC

**THE INTENSIVE SUPPORT AND SUPERVISION PROGRAM: ASSESSING HIGH
RISK YOUNG OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS**

Robert Rowe, *St. Lawrence Youth Association*

The Youth Criminal Justice Act created new sentencing options that are meant to serve as alternatives to custody. The Intensive Support and Supervision Program (ISSP) is one sentencing option intended for high risk adolescents with "distinct" mental health problems. The St. Lawrence Youth Association ISSP is a high intensity program that provides individualized and direct intensive services to delinquent youth in the community. It is designed to reduce reoffending by providing services that target criminogenic needs and are responsive to an individual's mental health presentation. The current presentation will focus on the design and implementation of the ISSP as well as descriptions of the sample referred to the program. The validity of various assessment instruments (e.g., YLS/CMI and SLYARM) for this sample will be evaluated. Emphasis will be on measuring change in the sample through repeated risk/needs assessments, monitoring proximal antecedents in the community, and evaluating mental health functioning pre and post program. An assessment protocol and its potential impact on effective programming and future program evaluation will be discussed.

#114
NACCJPC

**THE JESNESS INVENTORY-REVISED (JI-R) AS A MEASURE OF
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN A SAMPLE OF ADJUDICATED JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

Arthur Eisenbuch, *Metropolitan College of New York / Northampton County Juvenile Probation Department*; Michael Schneider, *Northampton County Juvenile Probation Department*; James Menapace, *Northampton County Juvenile Probation Department*; Pamela Reube, *Northampton County Juvenile Probation Department*; Donna Martin, *Private Practice*

The Jesness Inventory-Revised (JI-R) was administered to 100 adjudicated juvenile offenders as part of their screening/assessment prior to admission in the Short Term Offender Program (STOP), a 30 day residential treatment facility operated by the Northampton County Juvenile Probation Department. Obtained means on the JI-R were compared to published norms for delinquent and non-delinquent youth. Expected and unexpected results were discussed.

#115
NACCJPC**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATUS VARIABLES AND CRIMINAL THINKING IN OFFENDERS**Jon Mandracchia, *Texas Tech University*; Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*; Sheila Garos, *Texas Tech University*; J. Garland, *Texas Tech University*

A previously conducted factor analysis of criminal and non-criminal erroneous thinking styles, as measured with the Measure of Offender Thinking Styles (MOTS), yielded a three factor model of offenders' maladaptive thinking (Mandracchia, Morgan, Garos, & Garland, 2006). These three factors were identified as Control, Cognitive Immaturity, and Egocentrism. The current study investigated the relationship between these three factors yielded by the MOTS (i.e., Control, Cognitive Immaturity, and Egocentrism) and offenders' status variables (i.e., age, education, sentence length, time served, reception of mental health services). A canonical correlation analysis identified one interpretable canonical correlation, with all three dysfunctional thinking factors significantly contributing to one canonical set, and all status variables except for age contributing to the other canonical set. The canonical sets, as well as their relationships to each other and the individual variables, were interpreted, and implications for implementation of these relationships in a correctional setting are discussed.

#116
NACCJPC**THE WORKING ALLIANCE IN A FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT SERVICE: WHAT DO CLIENTS REPORT ABOUT CLINICIANS' CARE?**Erin MacDougall, *Saint Mary's University*; Andrew Starzomski, *East Coast Forensic Psychiatric Hospital*; Michael Woodworth, *University of British Columbia Okanagan*

The working alliance is a key part of success in psychological treatment, including in psychiatric rehabilitation settings. For example, much emphasis has been placed on collaboratively involving clients, including forensic psychiatric clients, in their mental health treatment. However, little research had been completed to identify how clients perceive the working alliance in forensic mental health contexts. Data was collected from inpatients ($n = 40$) at a forensic facility that operates within a systematic model of psychiatric rehabilitation. Participants were invited to complete a questionnaire where they could describe their working relationships with different clinical disciplines. Major themes were identified regarding clients' working relationships with clinicians based on narrative responses. From there, quantitative analyses explored the prevalence of different positive and negative experiences reported by clients, as well as how such client accounts related to ratings of client progress reported by clinicians on their treatment team. Results are discussed in light of ways to enhance clients' responsivity to clinical care, how to help them commit to a pro-social and recovery-oriented future and how to modify existing clinical approaches to optimally engage clients in treatment.

#117
NACCJPC**WHAT DO POLICE THINK ABOUT THE "CSI EFFECT"?**Steven Smith, *Saint Mary's University*; Marc Patry, *Saint Mary's University*; Veronica Stinson, *Saint Mary's University*

Popular U.S.-based television programs such as CSI and Law and Order are topping TV ratings in Canada. In the last few years the television and print media have reported on the "CSI effect", that is, the belief that watching these types of shows biases the public's perceptions and behaviour relative to the legal system. This seems to reflect a genuine concern emerging from the lawyers about this issue as well. A study of 102 prosecuting attorneys yielded overwhelming evidence that they believe TV crime dramas affect jury verdicts (Maricopa County, 2005). Our preliminary research with Canadian police officers and forensic scientists is, to our knowledge, the first to explore how police professionals perceive and are dealing with the CSI effect. Results of 2 studies (Study 1: 127 forensic investigators; Study 2: 36 police constables) suggest that about half of the police officers were regular watchers of CSI or similar shows. Almost all police officers believed that shows such as CSI affected the public's perceptions of: the police, police investigations, court processes, and the legal system. Furthermore, most police officers felt that the public's expectations affected their own behaviour in terms of how they prepared for and performed their day to day work. The link between these perceptions and evidence for actual influences will be discussed.

#118
NACCJPC**WHAT SKILLS ARE REQUIRED FOR OFFENDER PROFILING? AN EXAMINATION OF INTUITIVE ABILITY AND PROFILE ACCURACY**Alyssa Taylor, *Carleton University*; Shevaun Corey, *Carleton University*; Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*

A number of individuals have made claims that success in profiling depends in part on the profiler possessing a high level of intuition. However, Kocsis (2003) claims that his data does not support this hypothesized relationship (e.g., psychics, who were tested by Kocsis because they were believed to possess high levels of intuition, do not construct more accurate profiles compared to other groups). The major problem with the studies conducted by Kocsis is that the intuitive ability of his participants has never been determined. This makes it impossible to draw any conclusions about the importance of intuition for profiling. In order to empirically examine the relationship between intuition and profile accuracy, participants ($N = 36$) completed a multiple-choice profiling questionnaire adapted from Kocsis et al. (2001). In addition, each participant completed several intuition scales, including the Keirsey Temperament Sorter-II, an extrasensory perception test, immediate insight problems, and a self-report intuition/gut feeling questionnaire. In support of Kocsis' claim, no support was found for a relationship between intuition and profiling accuracy. These findings represent a first step in objectively extending the research conducted by Kocsis.

#119
NACCJPC

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH COURT WORKER PROGRAM
Jeffrey Wong, Banyan Community Services

The Youth Mental Health Court Worker assists transitional aged youth (16-17), presenting with mental health problems, and who are involved in the youth court criminal justice system. The goal is to divert these young people away from the courts, and manage their individual needs and mental health problems within the community. The program seeks to establish effective linkages between the individual young people, the youth justice court (including the Crown and defence counsel), and appropriate youth justice resources. The Youth Mental Health Court Worker functions as a short-term bridge between these systems. The Youth Mental Health Court Program shall develop protocols and best practices to facilitate the effective rehabilitation and reintegration of the referred young people. The paper will present the experiences of two agencies, Banyan Community Services, Hamilton, Ontario and Centre for Children and Families in the Youth Justice System of the London Family Court Clinic, in the implementation and delivery of the Youth Mental Health Court Worker Program.

6/7/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 12:55 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC

**BLURRING THE LINE BETWEEN FACT AND FICTION: EXPERT OPINIONS
ABOUT FORENSIC INVESTIGATION TOOLS REPRESENTED ON CSI**

Marc Patry, Saint Mary's University; Steven Smith, Saint Mary's University; Veronica Stinson, Saint Mary's University; Tony McCulloch, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

This study is a survey of 15 forensic experts employed by the RCMP including RCMP officers and independent civilian experts who regularly consult with the RCMP. The objective of the study was to develop a comprehensive catalog of expert opinions about the realism of various forensic techniques represented on CSI. Based on a prior content analysis of CSI shows (Smith et al., 2006), we developed a survey about numerous specific forensic techniques represented on the television crime drama program CSI. The survey was broken up based on forensic content area and distributed to experts in the respective content areas. Experts commented only on those forensic techniques within their individual realms of expertise. Domains of forensic expertise represented in these data include: identification services, major crimes unit, police dog service, blood stain analysis, audio and video analysis, facial identification artistry, firearms, biology, anthropology, odontology, traffic, entomology, and forward looking infrared. We will draw parallels and contrasts between forensic investigation tools represented on CSI and expert analysis of those tools. In general, the data indicate that CSI presents techniques that are technically feasible, but that the timeline, availability and specific processes represented on CSI are distorted.

6/7/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

**LEVEL OF SERVICE INVENTORY: RISK/NEED ASSESSMENT OF FEMALE,
YOUNG, AND ABORIGINAL YOUNG OFFENDERS**

Donald Andrews, Carleton University; Albert Brews, University of Saskatchewan; Brian Rector, Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety; Duyen Luong, University of Saskatchewan; Delphine Gossner, Saskatchewan Corrections and Publics Safety, Adult Corrections

The Level of Service Inventory (LSI) and its derivations are some of the most researched risk/need assessment instruments worldwide. However, research with the female, young, and Aboriginal young offenders is limited. These populations are the focus of the three studies in the present symposium. The first study examines the predictive validity of the Level of Service Inventory - Ontario Revision (LSI-OR) on a sample of female provincial offenders. The second study examines the predictive validity of the LSI Saskatchewan Youth Edition (LSI-SK) on nearly 900 young offenders in Saskatchewan of which 72% were Aboriginal offenders. The last presentation discusses the relationship between risk assessment and case management. It will examine the match between risk assessment and probation practices and specifically, whether the quality of implementation of risk/need assessment affects recidivism. Collectively, these studies will showcase the LSI as it continues to evolve and demonstrate its applicability to special offender populations.

A

**USING THE LSI-OR WITH FEMALE OFFENDERS: ADDRESSING ISSUES OF
RELIABILITY AND PREDICTIVE VALIDITY**

Albert Brews, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

Although the legitimacy of classifying female offenders in the correctional system has been disputed (especially the application of male-normed risk assessment tools), there remains a need to accurately determine the risk of re-offending, criminogenic needs of the offender and general and specific issues that will encourage successful program delivery (responsivity). The Level of Service Inventory - Ontario Revision (LSI-OR; Andrews, Bonta & Wormith, 1995) is an assessment tool used throughout Ontario's probation services and provincial institutions. Although the first edition of the LSI was based primarily on a male sample, later revisions included norms for female offenders spanning three continents (Blanchette & Brown, 2006). Although its

reliability and predictive validity has been demonstrated across many field settings and offender populations, few of these studies (e.g., Rettinger, 1998) have addressed the question of predictive validity on a sufficiently large sample of female offenders to convince the skeptics of the LSI-ORs applicability to women (Blanchette & Brown). Using a sample of 600 female offenders incarcerated in Ontario correctional facilities, the current study examines internal consistency and capacity to discriminate recidivist from non-recidivist women. Implementation recommendations are made for the application of the LSI-OR for female offenders.

B PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THE LEVEL OF SERVICE INVENTORY-SASKATCHEWAN YOUTH EDITION

Brian Rector, *Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety*; J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*; Dorothy Banka, *Saskatchewan Corrections and Public Safety*

A significant body of adult corrections research supports the predictive validity of the Level of Service Inventory (LSI) regarding likelihood to re-offend. Research on the instrument with young offenders, however, is limited and is often restricted to youth 16 and 17 years old. With permission of the authors, Saskatchewan modified certain assessment items and the LSI manual to address more appropriately offending youth 12-17 years of age. The resulting instrument, The Level of Service Inventory-SK Youth Edition (LSI-SK) was implemented province-wide in Saskatchewan with community youth workers in 2004. In addition to examining the overall predictive validity of the LSI-SK, this study examined predictive validity by age, ethnicity and gender. The sample included 872 youth observed in the community with an average mean observation time of 503 days. Recidivism rates increased systematically with increases in assessed level of risk regardless of age, ethnicity, or gender. Correlations between the LSI-SK score and general recidivism was completed for the entire sample, aboriginal youth, 12-15 year olds, 16-17 year olds, and female offenders. The correlation for each comparison was .38, .37, .40, .40, and .27, respectfully. Overall, the data support the predictive validity of the LSI-SK for Saskatchewan young offenders regardless of age, ethnicity and gender.

C RISK ASSESSMENT AND PROBATION PRACTICES: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPLEMENTATION QUALITY AND RECIDIVISM

Duyen Luong, *University of Saskatchewan*; J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

Risk/need assessment and case management are two important aspects of young offender corrections and reintegration. Evaluating the extent to which case management practices are guided by risk/need assessment is important because the full impact of introducing a risk/need assessment protocol on client outcome depends on its use in case management. Unfortunately, the application of risk/need assessment to case management has largely been ignored in the correctional literature. The present study examines the extent to which the Level of Service Inventory – Saskatchewan Youth Edition (LSI-SK; Andrews et al., 2001) is used in the preparation of community safety plans (CSPs) for a sample of 200 young offenders. Specifically, the research questions are, ‘To what extent are CSPs guided by the risk/needs identified by the LSI-SK and, is recidivism related to the extent to which the interventions are consistent with the principles of risk, needs, and responsivity?’ Furthermore, the study examines whether recidivism is affected by the extent to which the CSPs were implemented in individual cases. Lastly, implications on probation case management practices will be discussed.

D VALIDATION OF THE LEVEL OF SERVICE/CASE MANAGEMENT INVENTORY WITH SASKATCHEWAN YOUNG OFFENDERS

Delphine Gossner, *Saskatchewan Corrections and Publics Safety, Adult Corrections*; J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI), an instrument developed by Hoge and Andrews (1996a; 1996b), was designed to determine risk of general recidivism for young offenders. The current investigation examined the predictive validity of the YLS/CMI in predicting recidivism for a sample of 94 Saskatchewan Young Offenders. Further, the study explored the effectiveness of the YLS/CMI to predict recidivism for Aboriginal young offenders ($n = 62$) as well as for male (73) and female young offenders ($n = 21$). Relationships among the YLS/CMI composite score and subscale scores and two measures of recidivism, new charge and new conviction, were investigated through correlations. Results revealed significant positive relationships between the composite and both outcome measures with some differences within the subgroups noted. Overall, it was concluded that the YLS/CMI demonstrated adequate predictive ability with Saskatchewan Young Offenders.

6/7/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium NACCJPC

PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS IN AGGRESSION AND PSYCHOPATHY

David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto, Scarborough, & Whitby Mental Health Centre*; Marc Levi, *Whitby Mental Health Centre, Forensic Program*; Andrea Burden, *University of Toronto*; Lisa Endersby, *University of Toronto*

As more is learned about brain function underlying “normal” and “abnormal” behaviour, neuropsychological and neurobiological techniques are being utilized to uncover the cross-dimensional mechanisms that identify necessary if not entirely sufficient

processes to explain behaviour. Behavioural neuroscience is now being applied to better understand criminal aggression and psychopathy, potentially affording new treatment strategies. This symposium will present a novel theoretical overview followed by three studies embedded within this framework. The first will describe neuropsychological similarities and differences between aggressive forensic patients and correctional inmates. The second will highlight differences between university students categorized by different levels of Levenson's Primary and Secondary Psychopathic traits manifested in cognitive and emotional decision-making tasks. The third presentation will examine testosterone, cortisol and personality characteristics in these different groups. Relevance to assessment and intervention and future research directions will be discussed.

A PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS IN AGGRESSION AND PSYCHOPATHY: THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND EMPIRICAL SUPPORT

David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto, Scarborough, & Whitby Mental Health Centre*

The animal literature has identified distinct types of aggression with their signature neuroanatomical pathways and principal transmitter-receptor complexes. Of these, Predatory/Instrumental, Irritable (anger based) and Unrealistic Defensive (fear mediated, based on delusional beliefs) are especially relevant to criminal justice and forensic mental health systems. Psychopathy, empirically associated with general and violent crime, has specifically been related to Predatory aggression. This talk will provide a theoretical framework to understand the aggression typology and its relationship to Psychopathy and mental disorders in light of four interacting neurobiological systems. Existing empirical evidence supporting this approach will be detailed, background for the succeeding empirical papers will be provided, and directions for future neuroimaging and pharmacological studies will be outlined.

B EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND AGGRESSION TYPES IN CORRECTIONAL INMATES AND FORENSIC IN-PATIENTS: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

Marc Levi, *Whitby Mental Health Centre, Forensic Program*; David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto, Scarborough, & Whitby Mental Health Centre*

Executive function (EF) refers to a variously defined set of processes that represent elements of abstraction, strategizing and perhaps resource allocation for subsequent information processing. Still at issue is whether EF deficiencies plague violent criminals and psychopaths, and if so, whether this represents a causal or epiphenomenal circumstance. We argue that much of the confusion follows a) failure to differentiate various aggression types, thereby obscuring specific relationships between aggression types and particular executive functions, and b) ignoring interactions between different EF's and associated tasks. Data comparing measures of attention (Integrated Visual and Auditory [IVA CPT] Attention Scale), Inhibitory Control (IVA Response Control) and decision-making in a motivated task (Iowa Gambling Task) in correctional and forensic psychiatric inpatient samples identify two distinct pathways to poor choice selection; attention limited and non-attention limited. This distinction also differentiates aggressive types, and psychiatric from correctional samples. Implications for assessment and treatment will be discussed.

C DECISION-MAKING IN COGNITIVE AND MOTIVATED/EMOTIONAL TASKS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS GROUPED BY LEVENSON'S PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PSYCHOPATHY SCALES

Andrea Burden, *University of Toronto*; Kristoffer Romero, *University of Toronto*; Ana Petrovic, *University of Toronto*; Sonya Basarke, *University of Toronto*; Lisa Endersby, *University of Toronto*; David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto, Scarborough, & Whitby Mental Health Centre*

Decision-making (DM) in "real-world" situations involves concurrent cognitive and motivational/emotional computations resulting in final behavioural choices. We employed two DM tasks, the Integrated Visual and Auditory (IVA) CPT and the Iowa Gambling Test (IGT), representative of cognitive and motivational DM processes respectively. Participants were 82 female and 37 male university students, classified into four groups (Low-Low [L-L], Low-High, High-Low, High-High [H-H]) based on a double-median split of their scores on Levenson et al.'s (1995) Primary and Secondary Psychopathy Scales (PSPS). Unlike earlier correctional results, the IVA did not differentiate PSPS groups, and there was no statistical relationship between these two DM measures. However, the IGT did furnish significant differences. Contrary to naïve expectations, the H-H group performing best on the IGT while the L-L group did poorest. This result is explicable in terms of 1) Nussbaum's (2005) hypothesized Four System model for psychopathy, 2) Bechara's (2001) findings delineating distinct dopamine and serotonin control of early vs. late stages of the IGT, 3) understanding what Secondary Psychopathy actually measures in university students and 4) appreciating why the H-H group is not psychopathic despite high

D ENDOCRINE, PERSONALITY AND DECISION-MAKING IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS GROUPED BY LEVENSON'S PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PSYCHOPATHY SCALES

Lisa Endersby, *University of Toronto*; Sonya Basarke, *University of Toronto*; Ana Petrovic, *University of Toronto*; Kristoffer Romero, *University of Toronto*; Andrea Burden, *University of Toronto*; David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto, Scarborough, & Whitby Mental Health Centre*

Psychopaths may be especially prone to impulsive decision-making (DM) in situations presenting opportunity for immediate reward, overcoming focus on delayed punishment. Dopamine facilitates immediate reward focus while serotonin favours considerations of long-term punishment. Immediate reward focus is further enhanced by testosterone and inhibited by the stress hormone, cortisol. To clarify understanding of these relationships at the low end of the psychopathy dimension, we measured basal levels of testosterone and cortisol before administering the Iowa Gambling Test (IGT) and a number of personality measures. 82 female and 37 male university students were classified into four groups (Low-Low [L-L], Low-High, High-Low, High-High [H-H]) based on a double-median split of their scores on Levenson et al.'s (1995) Primary and Secondary Psychopathy Scales (PSPS). While the hypothesized relationships did not materialize in the female group, in the group of males ($n = 14$) for whom the assays were completed, moderate correlations ($r = 0.30$) linked testosterone with the first 4 IGT Blocks while cortisol was associated only with final 2 Blocks ($r = 0.40$). Relationships were also observed between PSPS groups and Alexithymia (TAS-20) and the Vengeance Scale of the Anger Disorders Inventory. Limitations and remedial future directions are discussed.

6/7/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

TREATMENT OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS

Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*; Devon Polaschek, *Victoria University of Wellington T*;
Franca Cortoni, *Correctional Service Canada*; Renée Gobeil, *Carleton University*

This symposium will review contemporary programming initiatives for violent offenders in Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. In addition to reviewing the efficacy of these cognitive behavioural programs, the authors will comment on challenges to program effectiveness including program dosage, the identification of treatment targets, the assessment of change, and dynamic risk assessment.

A VIOLENT OFFENDER TREATMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

Devon Polaschek, *Victoria University of Wellington T*

This presentation describes results from a New Zealand prison program for high-risk violent men. The program is intensive and cognitive behavioural. An outcome evaluation with a 4 year follow-up compares treatment completers and non-completers to a matched control sample. In comparison with untreated offenders, treated men were less likely to be reconvicted of a violent offence, and those who were took longer to fail. Programme non-completers did not fare worse than their untreated controls.

B AN EXAMINATION OF THE VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM IN THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

Franca Cortoni, *Correctional Service Canada*

This research examined the effectiveness of the Violence Prevention Program (VPP) in improving institutional adjustment and reducing violent recidivism among male offenders. The VPP is an institutionally-based correctional program for incarcerated federal male offenders deemed to be persistently violent offenders and is based on social learning and social information-processing theories. The central premise of the VPP is that an individual's past violent behaviours have been learned through modelling, reinforcement, and/or cognitive mediation. This research compared 366 offenders who completed to the program between 2000 and 2004 to offenders who started but failed to complete the program and to a matched sample of untreated offenders. Results show that offenders who completed the VPP had significantly fewer major institutional misconduct charges and lower rates of recidivism following their release to the community. Further, similar results, but with more modest effects, were found when only the subgroup of Aboriginal offenders was examined.

C OUTCOME EVALUATION OF A PERSISTENTLY VIOLENT OFFENDER PROGRAM IN CANADA

Renée Gobeil, *Carleton University*; Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*

This presentation provides an outcome evaluation of an intensive 16 week (144 hour) cognitive behavioural program reflecting the Social Information Processing model. A total of 256 Canadian male violent offenders participated in this study. The experimental group was composed of 70 offenders who completed the program between 1997 and 2001 and there were two treatment comparison groups composed of offenders who completed an anger and emotions management program. A final comparison group, the attrition group, was composed of 47 offenders who failed to complete either program. Initial results indicate all treated groups have lower rates of recidivism than the program dropouts, but there was no difference in outcome based on type of treatment program.

D ADVANCING VIOLENT OFFENDER PROGRAMMING: A COMMENTARY

Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*

The existing literature on the programming for high-risk violent offenders suggests no particular advantage in terms of specific program model within an overall skills-based cognitive behavioural approach. Moreover, the challenges to increased program efficacy for high-risk violent offender programs are considerable. This commentary will consider program dosage, relevant treat-

ment targets (anger versus self-regulation versus hostile schema), and multi-method assessment of change. The issue of how violent offender program information might be incorporated into risk assessments will also be discussed.

6/7/2007 — 1:00 PM TO 1:25 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

**Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
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**STEPS - STRUCTURED TACTICAL ENGAGEMENT PROCESS: A MODEL FOR
CRISIS NEGOTIATION**

C. Meghan McMurtry, *Dalhousie University*; Brad Kelln, *East Coast Forensic Hospital*

Crisis negotiation is the preferred tactic when law enforcement personnel are confronted with a barricaded person or hostage situation. Police organizations spend considerable time and resources to ensure that officers are specially trained in the techniques of negotiation. However, given the extraordinary complexity and variety of crises situations, it is unrealistic for crisis negotiators to learn specific strategies for each situation they might encounter. Instead, a good model of crisis negotiation must be flexible enough that it applies to virtually any situation regardless of the context (e.g. instrumental, expressive), subject state-of-mind, or other constraints. Essentially, negotiating for a subject to peacefully exit a barricaded crisis situation is an exercise in bringing about a very difficult behavioural change. This paper will present a new theory of crisis negotiation called the Structured Tactical Engagement Process (STEPS), including illustrative examples from incident transcripts. Informed by the empirically validated Transtheoretical Stages of Change model (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1985, 1986), STEPS provides a framework for understanding and influencing a barricaded subject's behaviour in order to reach a peaceful resolution. STEPS is a flexible framework which is designed to be easily translated into practice and facilitate the training of negotiators

6/7/2007 — 1:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

**Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC**

**JURY DECISION MAKING: IMPACT OF LAWYERS' INTERACTION ON A JURY'S
DECISION MAKING**

Katarzyna (Kate) Hano, *University of Waterloo*

In this thesis I combine the social network analysis approach with the traditional experimental approach to study the phenomena of jury decision-making. I examine whether with each trial a social network is formed. The jurors, the two teams of lawyers, as well as the accused and the judge, all form a social network with cliques and leaders. This division of individuals into specific cliques, along with the lawyers' performance in court, is hypothesized to have a significant impact on the jury's verdict. Thus, by specifically studying the lawyers' engagement and disengagement on the jurors during a trial and the impact this has on the verdict, as well as understanding the structure of the social network that the individual jurors create, I hope to shed light on some of the influences that are key in delivering the verdict. In addition, this pioneering study may lead to significant policy changes in the future.

6/7/2007 — 2:00 PM TO 3:25 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

**NACCJPC Invited
Speakers/Conférencier
invité par la NACCJPC
NACCJPC**

SEXUAL CONFLICT AND COERCION

Vernon Quinsey, *Queen's University*

Although there are variations among both men and women in their preferred romantic and sexual behaviors, sexual conflict and coercion ultimately arise out of the different reproductive strategies of men and women. I will review theory and data on gender differences in sexual behaviour and preference and discuss the influence of these differences upon manifestations of sexual conflict, including cuckoldry and rape. I will conclude by describing individual differences among women and men (including male offenders) that are related to sexual conflict and, in the case of male offenders, predict the likelihood of future instances of sexual coercion.

6/7/2007 — 3:00 PM TO 4:55 PM — CONFEDERATION II/III, WESTIN HOTEL

Poster/Affiche

POSTER SESSION "C" / PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE

North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (NACCJPC)

#80
NACCJPC**A COMPARISON OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MEDIA PORTRAYALS OF SEX OFFENDERS**Michael Brubacher, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Alissa Ackerman, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Elizabeth Jeglic, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

Certain aspects of a culture can attain a temporary spotlight by virtue of national events, publicizing, and existing dispositions of the public. A central participant in the fast paced cultural changes of Western civilization is the media. A society's politics and policy can be notably affected by news media, which selects, interprets, and disseminates current events. If this is done in a manner that fits with the existing dispositions of the public, it can cause a flux in public consciousness and direct a society's views and endeavors. A current trend in the United States is the increasing monitoring and registration policies of sexual offenders. This is consistent with the punitive philosophy of the American correctional system. In contrast, Canadian policy, traditionally more treatment oriented, has not seen the same development. To test the media's role in this occurrence, 500 news articles concerning sexual offenders will be scored for overall tone, portrayal of the offender, and author's sentiment. It is hypothesized that American news articles will have a more negative tone and portrayal of offenders, consistent with a punitive and disintegrative approach toward sex offenders, while Canadian articles will be neutral and fact oriented, consistent with a treatment and reintegrative approach.

#81
NACCJPC**DELINQUENCY AS A MEDIATOR IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIORS AMONG URBAN COLLEGE STUDENTS**Rebecca Bauer, *Texas Tech University*; Elizabeth Jeglic, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

The rate of suicidal behaviors among young urban populations is increasing. However, very few studies have investigated suicidal behaviors in urban African-American and Latino college students. This study examined the relationships among delinquency, depression and suicidal behaviors in 374 urban college students. It was hypothesized that delinquency would mediate the relationship between depression and suicidal behaviors, and that this mediational relationship would be stronger for females than males. The majority of participants identified themselves as Hispanic and African-American. Data was gathered using the self-report questionnaires, including the Beck Depression Inventory II, the Suicidal behaviors Questionnaire, and the Self-report Delinquency Scale. A series of regression analyses were conducted to determine if delinquency mediates the relationship between depression and suicidal behaviors. Delinquency and Depression were found to be significant predictors of suicidal behaviors, including suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. Furthermore, delinquency was found to partially mediate the relationship between depression and suicidal behaviors. Contrary to the hypothesis, when this model was examined taking gender into account it no longer remained significant for males or females. The implications of these findings are discussed and directions for future research are considered.

#82
NACCJPC**DETERMINING SUICIDE NOTE AUTHENTICITY: CAN TRAINING IMPROVE HUMAN JUDGMENT?**Natalie Jones, *Carleton University*; Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*; Kathleen Forrest, *Carleton University*

The suicide note is a valuable source of information in assisting police forces with the investigation of equivocal deaths. Jones and Bennell (in press) developed a statistical prediction rule to aid in discriminating genuine from simulated suicide notes. This actuarial tool resulted in the accurate classification of 82% of the archived notes. The current study examines the extent to which instruction based on this model improves the accuracy of human judges in this diagnostic task. One hundred undergraduate students will be randomly assigned to an untrained group or to one of three training groups, each varying in quality and quantity of instruction ($n = 25$ per group). Each participant will gauge the authenticity of a sub-sample of the notes upon which the model was cross-validated and specify the criteria used to arrive at each judgment. Respective levels of discrimination accuracy will be measured through receiver operating characteristic analysis. Results will reveal the specific training components, if any, that are effective in improving the decision accuracy of human judges beyond that of the actuarial model. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings will be discussed in relation to diagnostic tasks in law enforcement contexts.

#83
NACCJPC**DYNAMICS OF ADAPTATIVE PROCESSES OF INMATES IN PRISON**Manuel Cabelguen, *Université Rennes 2*

Studies on the adaptive processes of prisoners to incarceration, seldom approach social and psychological dimensions together. This research, which rests on various interview protocols of prisoners met in detention centres, measures the dynamics of these processes, by considering both the cultural and subcultural characteristics of the environment and the personality of the prisoner. At first, this relationship was explored on the basis of the experience of prison violence. From these results, a typology emerged, differentiating the prisoners according to their attitudes, their opinions or their values in regards to other prisoners or penitentiary personnel. These ideal-types proposed various modes of carceral socialization and degree of implication in violence. It was thus possible to determine that the mode of socialization depended on the type of detention, the length of imprisonment, the number of imprisonments or the type of offence. A third study proposed to compare these adaptive modes according to personality traits. It appeared that the adaptive strategies were in coherence with those which were already found in other life contexts. Scores on a psychopathy scale indicated a strong association with disciplinary problems and various forms of self or other directed aggression.

#84
NACCJPC

**ELEMENTS OF AND STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING A POLICE MARRIAGE:
THE LIVED PERSPECTIVES OF ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OFFICERS AND THEIR SPOUSES**

Jody Carrington, *University of Regina*; Cannie Stark, *University of Regina*

Policing has been identified as a particularly stressful occupation, involving many facets that have been noted as detrimental to the marital relationship. Little attention, however, has been devoted to police marriages that are successful and how couples manage to overcome the challenges and adversities of police life. The goal of the current study was to form a clearer theoretical understanding of the factors involved in maintaining a long-term marriage, in light of the stressors of police work. Nine police officers and nine spouses of police officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) were interviewed using an in-depth semi-structured protocol. Over seven successive stages of analysis, two main themes and one unifying concept emerged from the data. The overall unifying concept that united the data was participants' sense of the necessity to Search for the Balance between job demands of the RCMP and their family life. Feeling "unbalanced" was identified as a common experience; what appeared critical, however, was that RCMP couples who stayed together had the desire to search continually for a balance between job demands and their home life.

#85
NACCJPC

**EVALUATING THE UTILITY OF A NEW MEASURE FOR ASSESSING IMMINENT
RISK FOR VIOLENCE**

Celeste Lefebvre, *Dalhousie University*; Andrew Starzomski, *East Coast Forensic Hospital*; Jessica Ius, *Simon Fraser University*

The Imminent Risk Rating Scale (IRRS) is a checklist for assessing violence risk among forensic psychiatric inpatients for a period of days subsequent to the rating. The checklist is comprised of seven dynamic risk factors, contextual factors and static elements that have been strongly linked to acute violence in the available literature and from prior retrospective studies conducted by this research group. The present study presents results of a real time / prospective application of the IRRS on a forensic inpatient unit. Ratings were completed twice per week for the duration of admission for clients ($n = 60$) admitted to a unit that is primarily a pretrial assessment service. Most clients were admitted for periods of 14 to 28 days and most were experiencing serious difficulties with mental health, stress and/or addictions issues. The utility of the IRRS in this context will be outlined given the results, and its potential suitability for other institutional settings will also be considered.

#86
NACCJPC

**INDIVIDUALS WITH FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER IN CANADIAN
CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**

Geoff Sorge, *York University*; Timothy Moore, *York University - Glendon*

Research investigating Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) has mainly focused on the primary deficits (e.g., cognitive impairments) while largely ignoring the secondary deficits (e.g., mental health problems). This study investigated the secondary deficits associated with FASD and how they affect sentencing factors in 81 Canadian criminal court proceedings. It was hypothesized that provinces/territories with higher proportions of FASD individuals would have a commensurately greater awareness of FASD-related factors that could impact criminal proceedings. However, results demonstrated that regardless of the estimated number of FASD individuals, certain provincial/territorial courts (BC, SK, and YT) displayed greater FASD-awareness than others (ON and QC). Important practical implications, such as the need for specific FASD policies in the Canadian legal system, are discussed.

#87
NACCJPC

**L'ESTIME DE SOI ET L'ATTRIBUTION DU CONTRÔLE
DE PÉDOPHILES PRÉSENTANT DIVERS NIVEAUX DE DÉNI**

Geneviève Martin, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

Des études ont montré que la majorité des pédophiles nient un ou plusieurs aspects de leur délit. Malgré un taux de prévalence élevé du déni, peu d'études empiriques ont été faites à ce sujet auprès des pédophiles. Le déni a pour fonction de diminuer le sentiment de responsabilité personnelle face aux actes délictueux. Ce sentiment pourrait dépendre du niveau de contrôle que le pédophile perçoit détenir sur les événements de sa vie et de son niveau d'estime de soi. Le présent projet d'étude visait à vérifier si les pédophiles présentant un niveau élevé de déni auraient une attribution du contrôle externe et une estime de soi élevée. Les résultats ont démontré, tel qu'attendu, que le déni était présent de façon importante chez tous les sujets. Une association négative fut aussi trouvée entre l'attribution du contrôle et l'estime de soi. Contrairement à nos attentes, aucune association ne fut trouvée entre les variables du déni, de l'attribution du contrôle et de l'estime de soi. Selon la théorie de la Gestion de la terreur, il apparaît que le fait de reconnaître avoir commis des actes pédophiles allant à l'encontre des normes sociales augmente le sentiment d'estime de soi à long terme. Les résultats de l'étude indiquent qu'il est important de poursuivre des études sur le déni et de développer des instruments permettant de mesurer les variables pertinentes à ce construit.

#88
NACCJPC

**PERSISTENT OR TEMPORARY OFFENDING? THE DIFFERENTIAL
CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES, ASSOCIATES AND
PERSONALITY TO ADULT CRIMINALITY**

Tamara Jensen, *Carleton University*; Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada and Carleton University*

Prospective studies of adolescents and concurrent studies of adults with regard to age of onset of antisocial behaviour are reviewed. The majority of published research involves either longitudinal studies of community adolescent samples with limited follow-up of antisocial behaviour into early adulthood, or concurrent assessment of adult samples on measures of antisocial personality and behaviour that disregard age of onset of antisocial behaviour. Taken together, evidence suggests the differential criminogenic contributions of antisocial attitudes/associates and antisocial personality to late-onset and early-onset antisocial behaviour, respectively. The present study sought to examine the relative contributions of these constructs to differential patterns of offending among a sample of 120 male adult offenders. Participants reported the extent of their antisocial behaviour during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, and were thereby classified as either early- or late-onset offenders. It was hypothesized that antisocial attitudes/associates would account primarily for adult antisocial behaviour among late-onset offenders, whereas antisocial personality would explain the adult antisocial behaviour of early-onset offenders. Findings for early-onset and late-onset offenders are discussed in relation to a life-course perspective of antisocial behaviour.

#89

NACCJPC

PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES AMONG MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS USING THE JESNESS INVENTORY

Jennifer DelRey, Florida State University; Michael Railey, Florida State University

The construct of personality has long been linked to differential behaviors among individuals, including criminal activity. The number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in the United States has been on the rise for several years. The present study examined the differences in personality factors between juveniles committing crimes against persons and juveniles committing crimes against property using the Jesness Inventory - Revised. The results of this study indicate that there is not a significant difference in personality construct between these two groups, suggesting that other mediating factors may contribute to a juvenile's decision to commit a violent crime as opposed to a non-violent crime. The developmental theory of Erickson, the Figure-Ground Model of social behavior, and literature related to social environment were used as the basis for this study. Learning Objectives: The learning objectives for this poster session are to introduce audience members to researched personality profiles of male juvenile offenders using the Jesness Inventory - Revised, identify the importance of psychological assessment in treatment planning for juvenile offenders, and provide information linking personality factors of at-risk clients to treatment methods and consulting skills for practitioners.

#90

NACCJPC

PRESCHOOLERS' PERSON DESCRIPTION AND IDENTIFICATION ACCURACY: A COMPARISON OF THE SIMULTANEOUS AND ELIMINATION LINEUP PROCEDURES

Charmagne Crescini, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University

Preschoolers' (4- to 6-year-olds) person description and identification abilities were examined using the simultaneous and elimination lineup procedures. Participants ($N = 100$) were exposed to a 20-minute mask-making session conducted by a female confederate who acted as the mask-making teacher. After a brief delay (20-30 minutes), participants were asked to provide descriptions of the teacher through free recall and attempt an identification using one of the lineup procedures. Both target-present and target-absent lineups for each procedure were used. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the four lineup conditions. Consistent with previous findings, preschoolers' reported an average of 1.57 person descriptors. When the target was present in the lineup, identification accuracy did not vary as a function of lineup procedure. In target-absent lineups, the elimination procedure resulted in a significantly higher correct rejection rate compared to the simultaneous procedure. Further, no gender differences were found in terms of quantity and accuracy of descriptors provided or identification accuracy. This study has found that the elimination procedure is effective in reducing false-positive responding compared to the simultaneous procedure among preschoolers.

#91

NACCJPC

SCIENCE OR PSEUDOSCIENCE? A PARTIAL ORDER SCALOGRAM OF POLICE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES

Rebecca Mugford, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University, Department of Psychology; Brent Snook, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Paul Taylor, University of Liverpool

This study evaluates the degree to which ten psychologically-based police investigative techniques reflect the characteristics of pseudoscience, as identified by researchers in the criminal justice field. Pseudoscience is a term used to describe a research domain or concept that may superficially appear scientific, yet does not follow the standards of the scientific method (Dawes, 1996). Recently, there has been a debate within the research community concerning whether certain investigative techniques used by police agencies are valid and based on scientific principles (Muller, 2000). Similar debates have taken place in other areas (Dawes, 1996). A web-based survey will be distributed to three North American criminal justice organizations. This survey is meant to determine whether characteristics of pseudoscience are present or absent in the research literature pertaining to each of the ten techniques. Partial Order Scalogram Analysis (POSA) will be used to analyze responses in order to determine the degree to which each technique can be identified as pseudoscientific, and how the techniques relate to one another in terms of their pseudoscientific degrees. Results could have serious implications for police investigations, as they may aid to confirm or refute the validity of techniques that are currently being relied upon.

#92

NACCJPC

SEX OFFENDING WITHIN AN ATTACHMENT THEORY FRAMEWORK*Alicia Szielasko, Acadia University; Joan Boutilier, Nova Scotia Initiative for Sexually Aggressive Youth; Douglas Symons, Acadia University*

Sexually aggressive youth are known to have problematic relationship styles that place them at significant risk for re-offense. The current study outlines a developmental pathway for juvenile sex offending within a theoretical framework that considers attachment and its influence on internal representations of relationships and emotional regulation. Attachment can be described as one's capacity to form affectionate bonds and maintain relationships with others (Bowlby, 1973). Through early experiences with attachment figures, a child constructs internal representations of the relationship between self and others, which then determines the nature of subsequent attachments. For this reason, maladaptive or insecure attachment experiences are suggested to underlie abnormal emotional bonds as well as various personality problems that dispose one to adult psychopathology (Greenberg, 1999). Although leading researchers have shown the importance of attachment in juvenile sex offending (e.g., Hudson & Ward, 1997; Marshall, Hudson & Hodgkinson, 1993), they have yet to establish a model that can distinguish: (1) juvenile sex offenders from non-sexual juvenile delinquents; and, (2) different patterns of attachment in juvenile sex offenders that recidivate and those that don't. The current model draws from many theories within existing literature to address these limitations.

#93

NACCJPC

SEXUAL COERCION: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES AND SELF-REPORTED BEHAVIOUR*Amber Sperling, Carleton University; Kevin Nunes, Department of Psychology, Carleton University*

Compared to men who are not sexually coercive, do men who are sexually coercive view women more negatively? Past research has found a relationship between sexual coercion and attitudes toward women using self-report measures. In the present study, we will use a self-report measure as well as an alternative procedure called the Implicit Association Test (IAT) to assess negative attitudes toward women. The IAT is a computer-based relative measure of implicit concept-attitude association strengths, which are inferred from response latencies (or reaction times) on various categorization tasks. Previous research supports the validity of the IAT as a measure of implicit attitudes among non-offenders as well as sex offenders. Participants will be 100 male undergraduate students at Carleton University. The IAT and a self-report measure (Hostility Toward Women scale) will be used to assess negative attitudes toward women. Sexual coercion will be measured with a self-report scale (Sexual Experiences Survey). It is expected that men who report being sexually coercive will view women more negatively.

#94

NACCJPC

THE EFFECTS OF LIVE VERSUS VIDEO EXPOSURE ON EYEWITNESS MEMORY AND IDENTIFICATION ACCURACY*Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University; Charmagne Crescini, Carleton University; Tasha Panton, Carleton University*

The present study examined the effects of mode of target exposure (live vs. video) on lineup identification accuracy. Adult participants ($N = 104$) were exposed to a staged crime that they witnessed either live or on videotape. Subsequently, participants were presented with either a target-present or target-absent simultaneous lineup. Mode was found to have an effect on stress/arousal level and lineup identification accuracy. Participants who witnessed the crime live had higher levels of stress/arousal than those who were exposed to the videotaped crime. Higher levels of stress/arousal were linked to poorer identification accuracy for those in the video condition. For participants in the live condition however, stress/arousal had no effect on eyewitness accuracy. Implications of these findings in regards to the generalizability of laboratory-based research on eyewitness testimony to real-life crimes are discussed.

#95

NACCJPC

THE EXPERIENCE OF STIGMA IN PROBATIONERS WITH MENTAL DISORDER*Jennifer Eno Loudon, University of California, Irvine; Jennifer Skeem, University of California, Irvine; Max Krupnik, University of California, Irvine*

Probationers with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders are thought to be the targets of "triple stigma" due to their membership in three stigmatized groups (Hartwell, 2003). Although this stigma may have serious implications for the outcomes of these probationers, there is very little research to date on the stigma experienced by this group. For example, research has shown that stigma is a factor in keeping people from seeking mental health treatment (Sirey, et al., 2001). Because probationers may be mandated to attend mental health and/or substance abuse treatment as a condition of their probation, those who do not may be charged with technical violations (Skeem, et al., 2006). Also, probationers who feel stigmatized by their probation officers may avoid required meetings with these officers, also leading to technical violations. Based on a sample of 360 probationers with mental disorder (PMDs), we will (a) determine the extent to which PMDs under traditional supervision experience stigma relative to PMDs supervised on specialty mental health caseloads, (b) examine the effect of mental health variables thought to be associated with perceived stigma, including level of insight, diagnosis, coercion, and treatment experiences, and (c) determine the postdictive utility of stigma as it relates to treatment attendance, rearrest and technical violations.

#96

NACCJPC

THE INFLUENCE OF WITNESS, AGE, RELATION TO CRIME, AND EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION ON JURORS' PERCEPTIONS AND VERDICTSJulie Dempsey, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University

This study examined the effect of age of witness (child vs. adult), witness' relation to the crime (bystander vs. victim), and type of eyewitness identification decision (positive vs. foil vs. non identification) on a juror's perception of witness' accuracy for other crime details, credibility, and verdict. Three hundred and seventy-six adults read an excerpt from a mock-trial transcript in which a drug deal was interrupted and an arena attendant was subsequently killed. Age of the witness was found to affect jurors' perceived accuracy and credibility of the witness. Adults were viewed as more accurate and credible than the child bystander. Witness' relation to the crime was also found to affect perceived accuracy, with victims viewed as more accurate than witnesses of the crime. Type of eyewitness identification made affected reliability and credibility ratings as well as verdict. Positive identifications were viewed as more accurate and credible and more guilty verdicts were rendered than when a foil and non identification was made.

#97

NACCJPC

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RECALL AND RECOGNITION IN A SIMULTANEOUS LINEUPDiana Grech, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University

This study examined the relationship between details of a crime and its perpetrator and the subsequent recognition of that perpetrator from a simultaneous lineup. Undergraduate psychology students ($N = 60$) were tested using a videotaped, staged theft. Recall of participants was elicited using a free-recall format for the crime and the perpetrator, followed by directed questions regarding the crime and the perpetrator. Recognition was tested following a one-week delay using a simultaneous lineup task. Based on previous research, it was predicted that participants who gave more information about the perpetrator would be more successful at the lineup recognition task than participants who provided briefer descriptions. It also was predicted that more accurate descriptions would be followed with more accurate recognition, however, and interaction was predicted depending on whether the target was present or absent in the lineup. Implications of these data will be discussed in terms of police procedures and expectations the justice system holds for eyewitnesses.

#98

NACCJPC

UNDERSTANDING AND TREATING CHILD SEXUAL OFFENDERS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INTRA AND EXTRA FAMILIAL OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICSSamuel Hawes, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Elizabeth Jeglic, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Research and theory suggests that there are important differences between intra-familial and extra-familial child sexual offenders. The current study seeks to replicate and expand upon these findings in an effort to gain a better understanding of the differences in crime etiology, recidivism rates, and responsiveness to treatment between these two groups. A sample of intra and extra familial child sexual offenders was derived from a larger study of 500 male sexual offenders. Information including demographic and historical data, psychological evaluations, offense data, and treatment outcomes was gathered from an extensive file review of each offender. Additionally the results from several sexual offender assessments including the Static-99, MnSOST-R, and a risk assessment tool were included. A preliminary analysis of the data indicates significant differences between intra and extra familial sex offenders on several important areas including sexual offense history, the offender's choice of victim according to gender, and the offender's relationship status at the time of offense. These findings will be discussed as they pertain to the theoretical understanding and treatment of intra and extra familial child sex offenders.

#99

NACCJPC

USING MULTIPLE SAMPLES TO COMPARE THE PREDICTIVE ACCURACY OF THE STATIC-99 AND THE STATIC-2002Leslie Helmus, Carleton University

Actuarial risk assessment instruments are commonly used with sex offenders to evaluate the risk of sexual reoffense. Demonstrating the predictive accuracy of these tools is necessary because they influence important decisions such as sentencing, release, treatment intensity, and/or level of supervision. The Static-99 is a popular and widely used measure that has moderate accuracy. The Static-2002 has recently been developed to improve upon the Static-99 but there are not enough replications to compare the two measures. The current study aggregates data from several published and unpublished sources, with an approximate total of 2,500 sex offenders. Samples were obtained from both Canada and the United States and include offenders from forensic treatment centers, community supervision, and both medium and maximum security federal prisons. Exposure to treatment was mixed. The two measures are compared in terms of predictive accuracy, consistency across different samples, construct validity, and effectiveness with missing information. The advantages and disadvantages of both measures are discussed and suggestions are made for whether the Static-2002 should be adopted as a replacement for the Static-99.

#100

NACCJPC

WHICH TRAITS OF THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERIZE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN COMPARISON TO NORMATIVE PEERS?Yann Le Corff, Université de Sherbrooke

Recent researches suggest that personality traits could contribute to characterize juvenile delinquents in comparison to normative peers, over other individual differences and environmental characteristics. The objective of the present study was to identify

which traits and facet traits of the Five-Factor Model of Personality (FFM) distinguish between delinquents and normative peers, and to assess their contribution over robust predictors (verbal intelligence and parental monitoring). The study sample consisted of 48 male persistent delinquents (16 to 20 years old) participating in the fourth year of a longitudinal study on youths referred to Québec youth centers. A normative sample ($n = 48$) was recruited in the general population of the same age. A stepwise logistic regression analysis was conducted to identify which traits and facet traits of the FFM contribute to characterize delinquents in comparison to normative peers. Three facet traits, Values, Impulsiveness and Excitement-seeking, allow classifying a high proportion (86.5%) of subjects. A hierarchical logistic regression reveals that these facet traits have a significant contribution over verbal intelligence and parental monitoring, but a mediator effect is observed on the Excitement-seeking trait. The discussion addresses empirical and theoretical questions raised by the results, and implications for intervention.

6/7/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:25 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC

**THE PREVALENCE AND PSYCHIATRIC CARE NEEDS OF ADULT OFFENDERS
IN THE ONTARIO CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM**

Gregory Brown, *Nipissing University*; Lina Girard, *Ontario Ministry of Community
Safety and Correctional Services*

With funding provided by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, in May 2005 the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services entered into a partnership with the Criminal Justice Program at Nipissing University and Department of Health Studies and Gerontology at the University of Waterloo to conduct a study to determine the prevalence and mental health care needs of adult offenders in the Ontario correctional system. The RAI MH 2.0 instrument was used to assess psychiatric status and care needs. The study methodology includes a detailed assessment of a sample of 1,194 offender files, coupled with 410 face-to-face assessments with a volunteer sample of inmates. Both sentenced and remand offenders were included in the research. The results of the study will be used to inform strategies for the care and management of offenders with a mental illness in the Ontario correctional system.

6/7/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

**THE DEPRESSION HOPELESSNESS AND SUICIDE SCREENING FORM: VALIDITY
AND GENERALIZABILITY TO OFFENDER, STUDENT AND CLINICAL SAMPLES**

Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*; Daryl Kroner, *Correctional Service of Canada*;
Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada, Carleton University*; Jon Mandracchia,
Texas Tech University

The Depression Hopelessness and Suicide Screening Form was developed on an offender population for the purpose of screening for precursors of suicide and emotional distress. The first of the three studies presented will review the development of the DHS and present data on the validity and internal consistency of the DHS. Use of the DHS as a dynamic tool when managing cases will be presented. The second paper will examine the generalizability of the DHS to a student sample ($n = 200$). Concurrent validity with the Beck Depression and Hopelessness Scales showed good construct validity and parity when associated with history of suicide. The final paper will examine the DHS on a sample drawn from an inpatient psychiatric hospital.

A

**THE VALIDITY AND EFFICACY OF THE DEPRESSION HOPELESSNESS AND
SUICIDE SCREENING FORM WITHIN AN OFFENDER SAMPLE**

Daryl Kroner, *Correctional Service of Canada*; Jeremy Mills, *Correctional
Service of Canada, Carleton University*

The DHS is an instrument designed to screen for depression, hopelessness, and factors shown to be associated with suicide (history of self-harm/suicide, cognitions supportive of suicide, suicidal ideation, plans for suicide). Development and initial validity within an offender population has previously been shown. This paper provides additional validity within an offender population and demonstrates the interpretation and use of the DHS when managing difficult offender clients.

B

**THE GENERALIZABILITY OF THE DEPRESSION HOPELESSNESS AND
SUICIDE SCREENING FORM TO A STUDENT SAMPLE**

Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada, Carleton University*; Robert Morgan,
Texas Tech University; Amy Rodriguez, *Texas Tech University*; Marshall Bewley,
Texas Tech University; Jerrod Steffan, *Texas Tech University*

The DHS was developed and validated on offenders. In this paper the utility of the DHS to measure depression and hopelessness within a student sample is undertaken. The DHS was administered to approximately 200 students along with the Beck Depression Inventory, the Beck Hopelessness Scale, and the Psychache Scale. Good construct validity was evident. In addition, three SEM models examined the contributions of depression, hopelessness, and psychache to suicide criteria. The results suggest that the independent contributions of each construct was optimal over sequential linear combinations.

C

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE DEPRESSION, HOPELESSNESS, AND SUICIDE SCREENING FORM IN A CLINICAL POPULATION

Jon Mandracchia, *Texas Tech University*; Femina Varghese, *Texas Tech University*;
Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*; Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada*,
Carleton University; Daryl Kroner, *Correctional Service of Canada*

The Depression, Hopelessness, and Suicide Screening Form (DHS; Mills & Kroner, 2002) is a self-report screening measure designed for use with an offender population. The DHS demonstrated good initial internal consistency, factor structure, construct validity, and ability to identify offenders with a history of suicidal behaviors (Mills & Kroner, 2004). The DHS detected inmates' suicide risk factors adequately compared to other means, and identified inmates' psychological distress (Mills & Kroner, 2005). The purpose of the current study is to establish the reliability and validity of the DHS in a clinical population (i.e., an inpatient psychiatric hospital) and draw comparisons to the existing data from offender populations. DHS results will be compared to a review of inpatients' file information (e.g., psychiatric diagnoses, suicidal behavior, length of admission).

6/7/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
 NACCJPC

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY: A DISCUSSION ADDRESSING PLURALISM AND THE PERILS OF METHODOLOGICAL SINGULARITY

Matthew Burnett, *University of Saskatchewan*; Janice Victor, *University of Saskatchewan*;
Lindsay Schroeder, *University of Saskatchewan*

Within the professional domain of forensic psychology, the position of qualitative research is, at best, marginal. Indeed, while other psychological subfields have, to varying degrees, embraced the legitimacy of qualitative research, forensic psychology remains entrenched within a traditionalist quantitative hegemony; a situation antithetical to methodological pluralism. Recognizing the perils of methodological singularity, particularly with respect to disciplinary stagnation, this session will explore the potential contributions of qualitative research to forensic psychology. Qualitative research will first be broadly defined, with emphasis upon ontological/epistemological considerations; misconceptions and reactionary views regarding qualitative research will also be considered. The issue of quality control with respect to qualitative research will be discussed and a framework for evaluating the merits of such research provided. Finally, the generalizability of qualitative findings, in general, will be explored. Throughout this session, illustrative examples of qualitative forensic psychological research will be used to underscore the various issues addressed. As the authors consider the future of forensic psychology, the need for methodological pluralism (i.e., the inclusion of qualitative approaches within our methodological repertoire) will be made apparent.

A

DEPTH NOT BREADTH: INTRODUCING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH THROUGH PERSONAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF SEX OFFENDER REINTEGRATION

Janice Victor, *University of Saskatchewan*

Post-positivist approaches to forensic research are well adapted to describe, predict, and manage criminality, but less suited for deepening our understanding of the subjective nature of criminal phenomena. Qualitative research must be understood as derived from differing ontological, epistemological, and theoretical positions than that of traditional forensic research; it asks different questions which require alternative means of investigation. This paper defines qualitative research and discusses the tension between methodologies through reference to Shweder's (1996) differentiation of *quanta* and *qualia* as ontological properties. Qualitative methodologies complement quantitative research and explore the range of human lived experiences through the interpretive analysis of *qualia* (i.e., linguistic data). Methodological pluralism will require the generation of knowledge which incorporates both *quanta* and *qualia*. A phenomenological investigation of sex offenders constructed realities during community reintegration will be used to illustrate how qualitative research can contribute to forensic psychology. Research conducted from a constructionist epistemology critically analyzes offenders' perceptions of treatment, reintegration, and the correctional system in general, generating insight that is necessary for the continuation of forensic innovation.

B

QUALITY CONTROL IN QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: A DISCUSSION ILLUSTRATED BY WAY OF AN ETHNOGRAPHIC MEDIA ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOPATHY CONSTRUCT

Matthew Burnett, *University of Saskatchewan*

As is true across all forms of scholarly inquiry, qualitative research undertakings must be evaluated with respect to their rigor and overall quality. In advocating for a methodologically pluralist forensic psychology then, individuals operating within this discipline must be properly versed in the valuation and appraisal of qualitative research products. As any evaluative framework in this regard must be consistent with the ontological and epistemological perspectives defining such research, traditional post-positivist constructs such as reliability and validity are not applicable. How then does one evaluate the adequacy of qualitative research? How does one design and conduct rigorous qualitative inquiry? The present paper explores general issues of quality control and sound practice with respect to qualitative research, focusing upon the concept of "trustworthiness" as an appropriate alternative to reliability and validity within this context (W. B. Stiles, 1993). Trustworthiness at both the procedural

(i.e., data generation) and interpretive levels are addressed, relying upon illustrative examples from an ethnographic media analysis of the psychopathy construct. Key issues with respect to the evaluation of trustworthiness are discussed and a potential working framework for maintaining and measuring and the general quality of qualitative research is suggested.

C

GENERALIZATIONS, EXTRAPOLATIONS, AND TRANSFERABILITY: EXPLORING THE UTILITY OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN CASES OF HIGH-CONFLICT DIVORCE

Lindsay Schroeder, *University of Saskatchewan*

Some have long debated the utility of qualitative research. While the pragmatic criterion of utility in quantitative research is generalizability, questions have been raised as to whether or not qualitative research can be “generalized” beyond the limited case or cases studied. While Shadish (1995) argued that the five core principles of generalization (i.e., proximal similarity, heterogeneity of irrelevancies, discriminant validity, empirical interpolation, and explanation) apply to both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies, others have asserted that the traditional post-positivist construct of generalizability is not applicable to qualitative research. With respect to qualitative research, the present paper explores issues of generalizability, focusing on the concepts of “transferability,” “fittingness,” and “extrapolation” as apposite alternatives to generalization when dealing with research within this context (Patton, 2002). The impact of purposeful sampling on the transferability, fittingness, and extrapolation of qualitative research will also be addressed. A phenomenological investigation of high-conflict divorce, focusing on the specific use of parallel parenting custody arrangements will be used to illustrate the utility of qualitative research and its contribution to forensic psychology.

6/7/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:25 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Award

**Recipient/Récipiendaire
pour le prix de NACCJPC**
NACCJPC

PSYCHOPATHY: COERCIVE AND PRECOCIOUS SEXUALITY AS A DESIGN FEATURE

Grant Harris, *Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene*

I present an account of psychopathy suggesting it has been a reproductively viable life history strategy. Traits identified by the Psychopathy Checklist are largely consistent with this view (e.g., superficial charm, pathological lying, callousness, criminal versatility). Two (having many marital relationships and many sexual partners) reflect the high mating effort expected of the hypothesized psychopathic reproductive strategy, but these have not heretofore seemed central to psychopathy. In a large sample of sex offenders, these indicators of mating effort were examined plus other aspects of sexuality hypothesized to be key to psychopathy: juvenile sexual activity, many sexual partners at a young age, sexual contact with adults at a young age, the use of sexual coercion and force as a juvenile, and sex offenses as a juvenile. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported this constellation of traits as central to psychopathy. Subsequent analyses evaluated the idea that these behaviors were underlain by a natural discontinuity and tested the contribution of coercive, precocious sexuality to the prediction of recidivism. I shall discuss the implications of these results for the viable life strategy account of psychopathy, and for refining the measurement of psychopathy.

6/7/2007 — 4:30 PM TO 5:25 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Workshop/Atelier de travail

NACCJPC

TRANSLATING FORENSIC ASSESSMENT INTO EFFECTIVE TREATMENT: DATA INTO ACTION

Marilee Zaharia, *Young Offender Team, Saskatoon Health Region*; Garry Perry, *Young Offender Team, Saskatoon Health Region*

Under the Youth Criminal Justice Act, psychologists are requested to complete assessments in order to provide information to the courts and to assist in developing case plans to help youth deal with both criminogenic and non-criminogenic concerns. Feedback from various forensic service providers indicates that at times forensic psychological assessment data is difficult to translate into case planning, service delivery and risk management. A challenge for psychologists is to communicate assessment data in a manner that assists forensic professionals in providing effective treatment services for clients and community agencies. The purpose of this presentation is to provide information about how to translate assessment data into effective action. We will provide a literature overview in forensic psychological consultation, and identify strategies that promote ecologically-, developmentally-appropriate, and user-friendly forensic consultation and intervention. Strategies that integrate psychological assessment data into effective services which promote collaboration among forensic service providers will be discussed. Program and case examples will be provided. Presentation objectives include: i) challenging psychologists about how they share information to other service providers and, ii) discussing strategies for user-friendly consultation and treatment planning.

6/7/2007 — 4:30 PM TO 5:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
 NACCJPC

ISSUES IN OFFENDER SUBSTANCE ABUSE

John Weekes, *Correctional Service of Canada*

A

**AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONCEPT AND
 SUBSTANCE USE AMONG MALE YOUTH INCARCERATED AT A SECURE
 DETENTION CENTRE**

Lott Mamabolo, *Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre*; Siren Busch, *Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre*

The current project was undertaken in order to examine the relationship between self-concept and substance use among male incarcerated youth (ages: 16-19). Some of the important variables investigated include demographic data, patterns of use and self-concept characteristics. A substance use measure was used in order to identify presence and patterns of substance use and a self-concept measure was utilized to determine self-concept characteristics. As well, a questionnaire was used to collect demographic data. The literature emphasizes the importance of examining mediating factors when exploring the relationship between self-concept and substance use. Although there have been numerous empirical studies that have shown that there is a relationship between self-esteem or self-concept and substance use, there have been contradictory results regarding that relationship. This study focuses on increasing knowledge of the relationship between substance use and self-concept within this specific male adolescent offender population. This knowledge could be crucial in order to address needs of adolescents that are in trouble with the law and have substance abuse issues. Although adolescents in a detention facility may present as guarded and are only available for interventions for a short period of time it is critical to offer interventions that are customized to their needs.

B**MOTIVES FOR SUBSTANCE USE IN OFFENDER POPULATIONS: PATHWAYS TO CRIME**

Marianna Shturman, *Carleton University*; Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*

Substance abuse poses a great challenge in the field of offender rehabilitation. Though recognized to be a criminogenic risk factor, substance abuse among offenders has not been extensively studied and understood in terms of its dynamic antecedents to crime. Presently, majority of offenders with substance abuse problems are assessed using standardized risk/need measures and then assigned to treatment based on a one-program-fits all approach. The current review argues that motives for substance use can meaningfully differentiate among a heterogeneous population of substance abusing offenders, thereby potentially informing treatment assignment and rehabilitation strategies as well as improving both program efficiency and efficacy. In this paper, after reviewing and critically examining the existing models and typologies, three underlying motives for substance use in offender populations will be introduced - hedonism, disinhibition, and coping. Each proposed motive has its unique underlying emotion-regulation mechanism and pathway to substance use/misuse and crime. Theoretical and empirical evidence in support of this proposition will be presented as will be a discussion related to treatment implications and future research initiatives.

6/7/2007 — 4:30 PM TO 5:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
 NACCJPC

ISSUES IN PSYCHOPATHY

Steve Norton,

A

**HIGH ON FIRE: THE ROLE OF PSYCHOPATHY, SEXUAL PARAPHILIAS,
 AND FANTASY IN HIGH RISK SEX OFFENDERS AND THEIR CRIMES**

Tabatha Freimuth, *University of British Columbia-Okanagan*; Michael Woodworth, *University of British Columbia-Okanagan*; Matt Logan, *RCMP*

The present study examined data obtained from the RCMP Integrated Sexual Predator Intelligence Network (ISPIN) to investigate the relationship between psychopathy, paraphilias, and sexual fantasy among high risk sexual offenders ($N = 139$). The sample included 47 child molesters, 42 rapists, 42 mixed offenders, and 6 other sexual offenders. PCL-R scores were obtained for 83 offenders, of which 46 met the criteria for psychopathy. One or more paraphilias were identified and/or diagnosed in 118 offenders. Specifically, 77 offenders had only one sexual paraphilia and 41 had two or more sexual paraphilias. Results revealed considerable findings in relation to psychopathy scores, number and type of sexual paraphilias, and sexual fantasy. For example, contrary to previous research on sexual offenders and psychopathy, psychopathy scores were not found to be significantly associated with number of sexual convictions among this group of high risk sexual offenders. Possible explanations will be discussed to account for the contradiction between our results and previous research. These results suggest that information pertaining to psychopathy, sexual paraphilias, and sexual fantasy are of primary importance to the understanding of sexual offending behaviour and thus have important implications when considering assessment and treatment issues for sexual offenders.

B ARE PSYCHOPATHS AMENABLE TO TREATMENT? A META-ANALYSIS
Megan Stewart, *University of Cincinnati*; Paula Smith, *University of Cincinnati*

Over the last two decades, psychopathy has become an important consideration for the criminal justice system. For example, some research has suggested that assessments of psychopathy are highly predictive of both general and violent recidivism (see Hare, 1998). The diagnosis of psychopathy is not only associated with higher recidivism rates, but also with the notion that psychopaths are “untreatable”. Despite the fact that this viewpoint has received widespread support, many criticisms of the construct of psychopathy have surfaced in recent years. The purpose of this research is to conduct a meta-analysis on the effectiveness of treatment with psychopaths.

6/7/2007 — 4:30 PM TO 5:25 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
 NACCJPC

MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS: PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT
Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*

A TREATMENT OF MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS: A RESEARCH SYNTHESIS
Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*; David Flora, *York University*; Daryl Kroner,
Correctional Services of Canada; Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada and Carleton*
University; Femina Varghese, *Texas Tech University*; Jarrod Steffan, *Texas Tech University*

Recent statistics suggest that as many as 20 percent of inmates suffer from a severe mental disorder. Research on the effectiveness of treatment with mentally disordered offenders (MDOs) has not kept pace, such that interventions for MDOs lack therapeutic specificity. Additionally, although interventions have proven effective in reducing criminal recidivism with non-mentally ill offenders, there is a paucity of information regarding effective treatment and service strategies specifically designed for MDOs. In fact, so little is known about MDOs compared to their non-mentally ill counterparts, there are no data to guide the development of services. As a result, interventions have not been tailored to meet both the mental health and criminal behavior needs of this population. The purpose of this presentation is to share preliminary results from a meta-analysis of empirical studies that examined the efficacy of criminogenic and mental health treatment with mentally disordered offenders. For purposes of this investigation, approximately 12,000 abstracts were reviewed and approximately 1200 articles that were collected and evaluated with standardized criteria for inclusion in this meta-analysis. Themes from the literature and preliminary results of this study will be presented as will implications for psychologists actively working with MDOs.

B THE UNIVERSITY-POLICE PARTNERSHIP: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Jane Barker, *Nipissing University*; Gregory Brown, *Nipissing University*

The Criminal Justice program at Nipissing University was established in 1999, and since that time has engaged in an active relationship with various police services throughout the Province of Ontario in conducting research and evaluation projects. In the past, conducting academic research with police organizations has been a challenge. The Criminal Justice program at Nipissing has worked to develop a research partnership that allows for both academic research and evaluations to be carried out, as well as provide police services with the knowledge that they require from an operational perspective. Challenges include establishing ownership of products, ethical approvals for research, research agreements, and selection of subjects. Opportunities include access to untapped research resources and data, student research placements, publications, teaching opportunities and ongoing research relationships.

6/7/2007 — 5:30 PM TO 7:00 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Meeting
Criminal Justice
Psychology

SECTION BUSINESS
Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada and Carleton University*

6/7/2007 — 6:00 PM TO 7:55 PM — ROOFTOP TERRACE, CONGRESS CENTRE

Reception & Silent
Auction/Réception
et enchères

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION & CPA FOUNDATION SILENT
AUCTION/RÉCEPTION PRÉSIDENTIELLE ET ENCHÈRES
SILENCIEUSES POUR LA FOUNDATION DE LA SCP

6/7/2007 — 8:00 PM TO 12:00 AM — PROVINCES I & II, WESTIN HOTEL

JAM SESSION (ROCK, POP MUSIC)/SESSION JAM (MUSIQUE ROCK ET POP)
Mark Baldwin, *McGill University*

[illegible]

6/8/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:55 AM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC

LA MESURE DES COMPORTEMENTS ADAPTATIFS DANS
L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DU DIAGNOSTIC DE DÉFICIENCE
INTELLECTUELLE EN MILIEU DE PSYCHIATRIE-JUSTICE
Mélissa Moscato, Université du Québec à Montréal

Une recension des écrits portant sur la déficience intellectuelle (DI) en milieu de psychiatrie-justice et dans le système de justice criminelle sera présentée. Plus particulièrement, celle-ci portera sur l'identification de la DI et sur les problèmes liés à l'évaluation de cette problématique dans ces milieux fermés. L'identification de la DI est importante puisqu'elle peut entraîner des interventions et des services plus appropriés aux besoins de ces personnes compte tenu de leurs caractéristiques et de leurs incapacités. Un projet de recherche ainsi que des résultats préliminaires seront présentés concernant une étude en cours visant à identifier la DI dans un hôpital psychiatrique de Montréal. Plus précisément, le problème de mesure des comportements adaptatifs sera discuté puisque pour diagnostiquer la DI, une limite au niveau des comportements adaptatifs est nécessaire en plus d'une limite au plan cognitif. Par contre, les mesures standards d'évaluation de ces comportements s'avèrent non-valides pour ces populations car ces personnes ne vivent pas dans un environnement typique pour l'âge et la culture de la personne comme cela est nécessaire pour diagnostiquer la DI. Ainsi, une validation d'un instrument mesurant ces comportements auprès de ces personnes sera effectuée dans l'étude et sera exposée dans cette présentation.

6/8/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC

ISSUES WITH MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS
Steve Norton,

A

WHY NOT US? TRYING TO SELL THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER TO THE COMMUNITY
Veronica Felizardo, Correctional Service of Canada/ University of Ottawa
David Champagne, Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario)

The Secure Treatment Unit (STU) in Brockville, Ontario and the Regional Treatment Centre (RTC) in Kingston, Ontario are facilities designed to provide a new approach in the management of mentally disordered persons who become involved in the criminal justice system, with its special designation as a Schedule 1 psychiatric facility within a correctional institution. There are various challenges for these individuals (patients/offenders) when preparing for release into the community. This paper will discuss the effect of criminal justice and mental health philosophies (punishment and treatment) operating in an environment where these philosophies have become combined. The aim will be to present on the challenges and obstacles that need to be addressed prior to an individual being discharged from the STU and RTC and the specific challenges upon release. The presentation will serve to highlight the unique characteristics of mentally disordered offenders in the provincial and federal system. An overview of the services provided by Clinical Social Workers in the release planning process will be discussed with an emphasis on the advocacy efforts necessary to ensure these individuals have adequate supports in the community to ensure community safety and enhance their opportunity for a successful reintegration.

B

A MODELIZATION OF THE DIFFERENCES FOUND IN EARLY AND LATE STARTERS
AMONGST OFFENDERS SUFFERING FROM MAJOR MENTAL DISORDER
Cynthia Mathieu, Philippe-Pinel Research Centre; Gilles Côté, Philippe-Pinel Research Centre

Objective. Recent research has shown that there are two groups of mentally disordered offenders: early starters (early onset of behavioural problems, presence of conduct disorder before age 15) and late starters (behaviour problems that started during adulthood). The present study was designed to achieve a better understanding of the differences between persons suffering from major mental disorder who are early and late starters. Method. The sample was recruited within the province of Québec, Canada. It is composed of 137 men who have received a diagnosis of major mental disorder. Participants were recruited under three distinct status following legal criteria. Results. Results indicate that there are interesting and important differences between early and late starters on etiological variables, symptomatology and antisocial behaviours. Conclusion. These findings have implications for future treatment programs, prevention and risk assessment for persons with major mental disorders.

6/8/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Workshop/Atelier de travail
NACCJPC

A DISTANCE LEARNING COURSE ON MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES IN JAILS & PRISONS
Michael Perlin, New York Law School; Henry Dlugacz, New York Law School

As part of its online, distance learning mental disability law program (see <http://nyls.edu/pages/166.asp>), New York Law School (NYLS) has created a new course, Mental Health Issues in Jails and Prisons, that has been developed by the authors of this abstract. The course covers the right of jail inmates and prisoners to adequate mental health treatment, the rights of such individuals to refuse medication, the application of the Americans with Disabilities Act to jail and prison cases, issues arising in parole matters and disciplinary hearings, and the impact of mental disability on death penalty decision-making. The authors of this abstract are currently producing a series of 14 hours of DVDs as well as a casebook (to be published by Carolina Academic Press) to be used in this course. Students will include law students, students in the forensic mental health professions, and students of criminology and criminal justice. In this workshop, we will (1) explain the pedagogic purposes for the creation of the online program, (2) discuss the reasons why this course has been added to the online curriculum, (3) consider the advocacy aims of the course, and (4) analyze how multidisciplinary courses of this sort can become agents of social change.

6/8/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:55 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Workshop/Atelier de travail
NACCJPC

PREDICTING VIOLENT AND NON-VIOLENT OFFENDER RECIDIVISM USING THE SELF-APPRAISAL QUESTIONNAIRE (SAQ)
Amel Loza-Fanous, HRSDC; Wagdy Loza, Correctional Service of Canada; Johan Prinsloo, University of South Africa; Anni Hesselink-Louw, University of South Africa

The Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ; Loza, 1996; Loza, 2005) is a self-report risk/need measure that estimates violent and non-violent recidivism. It is a theoretically, empirically, and actuarially based questionnaire that targets the predominant predictive areas found in the recidivism literature. It consists of 72 True/False items constituting eight subscales. At least 20 studies have been published or are in press that have demonstrated the reliability and concurrent, construct, and predictive validities of the SAQ with male offenders over two, five, and nine year follow-up periods. Prospective recidivism studies, involving Canadian male federal incarcerates, have yielded numerically higher outcome correlations for the SAQ than those produced by other commonly used actuarial instruments. Other research has demonstrated the SAQs usefulness for the prediction of institutional adjustment and for program assignment. The SAQ has also been found to be reliable and valid for use with offenders who are mentally disordered, from different countries (Australia, Canada, England, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, and USA) and different ethnic backgrounds, female and young offenders. Evidence for the robustness of the predictive validity of the SAQ has also been demonstrated. During this proposed workshop a review of the SAQ and issues related to its use will be offered.

6/8/2007 — 9:00 AM TO 9:55 AM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Workshop/Atelier de travail
NACCJPC

USING TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN A FORENSIC SETTING: GETTING THE MOST OUT OF LIMITED RESOURCES
Robert Shepherd, Inpsyt Clinical Systems

This session will outline the development of an internet-based interactive psychodiagnostic and treatment system to enhance the provision of psychological services in a clinical forensic setting. The format will include a review of theoretical and practical issues, discussion of barriers and potential hazards, and active demonstration. Examples will be drawn from a pilot project involving clients in three community probation and parole offices. This session will be of interest to psychologists who want to learn more about how available technologies can be adapted for use with empirically validated methodologies in clinical forensic settings where resources are severely limited and the demand for assessment and treatment services is high.

6/8/2007 — 9:00 AM TO 9:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de présentation orale
NACCJPC

OFFENDER TREATMENT: HISTORY AND OUTCOME
Guy Bourgon, Public Safety Canada

A

COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT FOR INMATES: AN OUTCOME STUDY
Thomas Powell, Castleton State College; Christine Sadler, Castleton State College

Research on correctional treatment effectiveness suggests that cognitive-behavioral programs, when delivered to medium and higher risk offenders in adherence to principles of risk, need and responsivity, yield reductions in recidivism. The present study examined recidivism rates of 400 Vermont inmates who participated in the Cognitive Self Change program while incarcerated. Optimal outcomes, as measured by reductions in recidivism, were noted for medium to medium-high risk offenders who spent on average eight months in the program prior to release. Evidence-based principles of effective correctional practice were supported by the data.

B

A BRIEF PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE FIRST PSYCHOLOGICAL DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM IN A CANADIAN MAXIMUM SECURITY FEDERAL PRISON

Louis Pagliaro, University of Alberta

In 1985, I was approached by the Department of the Federal Solicitor General to develop and deliver a psychologically-based drug and substance abuse program in a federal maximum security prison. In preparation, I examined what was being done in both Canada and the United States. Surprisingly, I found no similar programs “up and running” and that many facilities, particularly in the United States, did not even offer comprehensive psychological services to inmates at that time. Over the ensuing five years, the program developed and matured to the point that it was turned over to the Federal Solicitor General’s office as a “prototype” to be implemented across Canada. The program was remarkably successful at that time. Personal insight into the program and possible adaptations for current maximum security inmate populations will be discussed.

6/8/2007 — 9:00 AM TO 9:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Workshop/Atelier de travail
NACCJPC

**CIRCLES OF SUPPORT & ACCOUNTABILITY:
PROFESSIONALLY-FACILITATED VOLUNTEERISM IN THE COMMUNITY-BASED
MANAGEMENT OF HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS**

Robin Wilson, Humber Institute of Technology & Advanced Learning; Andrew McWhinnie, Correctional Service of Canada

The release of a sexual offender is frequently met with intense media coverage. Too often, this approach drives offenders into hiding or out of one community and into another, where the process starts all over again. Secrecy and isolation are well-known hallmarks in sexual offending behaviour. Thus, forcing offenders into hiding does little to increase community safety or offender accountability. The most problematic releases are those in which sexual offenders arrive in a community with no prosocial support and little access to appropriate treatment and supervision. Circles of Support & Accountability (COSA) grew out of an ad hoc, faith-based response to a situation in South-Central Ontario much like that described above. At its heart, the COSA model represents a return to the tried-and-true social psychological principles of support, encouragement, self-determination, and personal accountability; however, with the crucial additions of restoration, collaboration, and the principles of effective correctional interventions. COSAs have been offered in South-Central Ontario since 1994, and the model has proliferated both nationally and internationally. This workshop will describe the theoretical and practical underpinnings of the COSA model, and will present both process and outcome data referencing research from Ontario, a Canadian national replication, and results from abroad.

6/8/2007 — 9:00 AM TO 9:55 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Award Recipient/Récipiendaire pour le prix de NACCJPC
NACCJPC

ADDRESSING YOUTH CRIME IN CANADA

Robert Hoge, Carleton University

Some issues relating to the treatment of youth crime in Canada will be addressed. One of my arguments is that, for a variety of reasons, the problem of youth crime has been relatively neglected in Canadian forensic and correctional research. This is unfortunate because considerable costs are associated with youthful antisocial behaviour; costs to victims, the offender, his or her family, and society. It is also important to keep in mind that a significant percentage of individuals who commit serious crime as adults began their criminal careers in childhood and adolescence. However, my complaint about the relative neglect of youth crime is tempered somewhat by my observations about the significant contributions of Canadian psychologists and criminologists to our understanding of youth crime and the most effective strategies for addressing the issue. I will review some of those contributions and the guidance they are providing us regarding the dynamics of youth crime. The presentation will conclude with recommendations regarding needed research directions and policies for the treatment of youthful offenders.

6/8/2007 — 10:00 AM TO 11:25 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

CPA Invited
Speaker/Conférencier
invité par la SCP
NACCJPC
SECTION PROGRAM

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF OFFENDING AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR FROM
CHILDHOOD TO ADULTHOOD**

David Farrington, *Cambridge University*

The Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development is a prospective longitudinal survey of 411 London males from age 8 to age 48. The males have been personally interviewed 9 times, most recently at age 48, when 93% were interviewed. 41% were convicted of criminal offences up to age 50, but only 7% (the chronic offenders) committed half of all crimes. Offending was also concentrated in families. Self-reports of offending were collected at all ages and there were over 20 self-reported offences per conviction. The most important childhood (age 8-10) risk factors for offending were disruptive child behaviour, criminality in the family, low intelligence or school attainment, poverty, poor child-rearing, and impulsiveness. Life success in accommodation, cohabitation, employment, aggression, alcohol use, drug use, anxiety/depression and offending was measured at ages 32 and 48. At age 48, desisters were similar to unconvicted males but persisters were leading unsuccessful lives. The main implication is that childhood risk factors should be targeted in prevention programs.

6/8/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Symposium
NACCJPC

PROFESSIONAL ISSUES IN PRACTICING CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Ida Dickie, *Spalding University*; James McQuire, *University of Liverpool*;
Brandi Reynolds, *Spalding University*

Practicing correctional psychology can be very rewarding. However, it also encompasses serious and unique challenges to adhering to professional ethical standards and traditional therapeutic principles. Engaging offenders in therapy is essential to behavioural change, mental health improvement and ultimately public safety. This symposium will examine: 1) the ethical dilemmas encountered in practicing psychology within a correctional setting; 2) how to promote the therapeutic process in spite of these dilemmas and 3) discuss the training that students, future forensic psychologists, will need to become ethical and competent clinicians in correctional settings.

A

ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN PRACTICING CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

James McQuire, *University of Liverpool*; Ida Dickie, *Spalding University*;
Brandi Reynolds, *Spalding University*; Amanda Reinhardt, *Spalding University*

This presentation identifies several significant ethical dilemmas inherent in the practice of correctional psychology. The nature of potential tensions and ethical dilemmas will be discussed in the terms of a series of issues: (a) confidentiality and access to information; (b) the nature of the therapeutic alliance; (c) multiple roles and relationships; (d) offering predictions of behaviors; (e) ethical standpoints and conflicts with the law.

B

**PRACTICING FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY: HOW TO DEAL WITH THE ETHICAL
DILEMMAS INHERENT IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS AND ENGAGE IN THE
THERAPEUTIC PROCESS**

Ida Dickie, *Spalding University*

There is some speculation that irreconcilable differences exist between forensic and clinical roles and as a result, the therapeutic process can not unfold within correctional settings due to violations of basic therapeutic and ethical principles. This presentation will discuss ways to deal with these violations of traditional therapeutic and ethical principles within correctional settings using a therapeutic jurisprudence framework.

C

**FUTURE FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS: TEACHING STUDENTS HOW TO
BALANCE THEIR CLINICAL AND FORENSIC ROLES**

Brandi Reynolds, *Spalding University*; Amanda Reinhardt, *Spalding University*

Although training opportunities and programs are increasing as the need for competent Forensic Psychologists is recognized, many clinical psychologists enter correctional settings without adequate training in forensic ethics and therapeutic techniques. This presentation will discuss, from a students perspective, what training is essential to be able to practice psychology ethically and competently within correctional settings.

6/8/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC**RISK ASSESSMENT OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES: PREPARING DECISION MAKERS**J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*; Lindsay Schroeder, *University of Saskatchewan*; Dena Derkzen, *University of Saskatchewan*; Danielle DeSorcy, *University of Saskatchewan*; Duyen Luong, *University of Saskatchewan*

This symposium is based on a project undertaken for the National Parole Board (NPB) of Canada. The project was designed to provide material to the NPB that could then be used in training of Board members to assist them in decision making duties pertaining to aboriginal offenders. Information about a wide range of issues that are relevant to understanding mental health issues of aboriginal offenders was collected. The methodology for this environmental scan included a traditional literature review and consultations with key informants (i.e., representatives from the forensic mental health and aboriginal communities). Issues included social problems (e.g., residential schools), specific Axis I (e.g., alcohol and substance abuse) and Axis II (ADHD, FASD) disorders, family violence, protective factors, and alternative healing methods. A number of themes and recommendations are developed. A representative from the NPB will discuss the use of this and other documents in the preparation and training of Board members.

A **ABORIGINAL MENTAL HEALTH AND ILLNESS: CONTRASTING COLLECTIVIST, INDIGENOUS CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF HEALTH AND HEALING WITH INDIVIDUALISTIC, BIOMEDICAL MODELS OF MENTAL DISORDER**Lindsay Schroeder, *University of Saskatchewan*; Matthew Burnett, *University of Saskatchewan*; Ashley Barlow, *University of Saskatchewan*

Consultation with experts and extensive literature review highlight the disconnect between the “mainstream” mental health system and traditional Aboriginal models of health/healing. Canadian Aboriginal groups, in general, have differing views from those of the mainstream culture as to what constitutes mental health/illness. Aboriginal peoples typically maintain a holistic view of mental health, a perspective that regards the person’s relationship to the community as central to mental wellness. Within many Aboriginal cultures, conceptualizations of mental health are linked to spiritual, social, family, and community balance/integration. Conversely, the “Western” cultural perspective takes an individualistic approach, operating in accordance with the biomedical model and generally failing to recognize the importance of epistemology, spirituality, and cultural practice with respect to mental health. In applying the biomedical model to Aboriginal patients, without addressing their holistic conceptualizations of mental wellness, Western practitioners risk disservice to such individuals. This clear disconnection of systems, and its implications, are described and discussed. Recommendations reflecting the importance of cultural awareness within the context of mental health interventions with Aboriginal offenders are also addressed.

B **MATTERS OF MENTAL HEALTH AND RISK IN ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS**Dena Derkzen, *University of Saskatchewan*; Duyen Luong, *University of Saskatchewan*; Carrie Tanasichuk, *University of Saskatchewan*; Myles Ferguson, *University of Saskatchewan*; Albert Brews, *University of Saskatchewan*; Lindsay Schroeder, *University of Saskatchewan*

Certain mental disorders represent risk factors with respect to criminal behaviour and such conditions can also significantly affect how a particular individual will respond to incarceration, treatment, and community supervision. Indeed, mental disorders may represent “responsivity” factors, as well as risk factors. Major findings from an environmental scan on risk assessment in Aboriginal Offenders with mental health issues will be discussed. Axis I disorders namely alcohol and substance abuse, Residential School Syndrome (RSS), suicide and Axis II disorders specifically Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) will be the focus of the presentation. These matters will be addressed in the context of risk assessment and responsivity in decision making and in designing and offering programs and services for Aboriginal offenders.

C **ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS AND MENTAL HEALTH: ALTERNATIVE HEALING PRACTICES**Danielle DeSorcy, *University of Saskatchewan*; Matthew Burnett, *University of Saskatchewan*; Albert Brews, *University of Saskatchewan*; Cathy Stewart, *University of Saskatchewan*

It has frequently been argued that the needs of Aboriginal offenders, particularly those with mental health concerns, are not adequately addressed through mainstream correctional programming. With respect to mental health and healing, specifically, many Aboriginal groups believe that in order to restore a sense of balance to one’s life, a return to traditional spirituality, language, and communal practice is required (Kirmayer et al., 2003). Such a return is also thought to address the damaging effects of colonialism, both past and present, and to offset the impact of acculturative stress/“shock”. In an attempt to include Aboriginal healing traditions within correctional programming, Correctional Services Canada (CSC) has implemented several alternative programs for Aboriginal offenders, including healing lodges, sweat ceremonies, and Elder counseling; these initiatives, and their effectiveness, are described and discussed. While culturally-focused programming is available within CSC institutional settings, such services for Aboriginal offenders on conditional release are not readily available; this imbalance, the implications thereof, and the need for community-based Aboriginal offender programming are also discussed.

D WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED? IMPLICATIONS FROM AN ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

Duyen Luong, *University of Saskatchewan*; Dena Derksen, *University of Saskatchewan*;
J. Stephen Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*; Janice Victor, *University of Saskatchewan*

A number of implications were derived from the literature review and consultation exercise for the National Parole Board. These recommendations are provided and discussed in the context of offering programs and services to Aboriginal offenders with mental health issues, in reviewing progress in treatment programs, and when considering possible plans for their future, including conditional release. For instance, the stability of the environment to which an Aboriginal offender returns is very important for the successful reintegration of Aboriginal offenders with mental health issues. A thorough community assessment may assist in determining the protective and risk factors to which an individual will be exposed and plans may be made accordingly. The importance of establishing partnerships in the community, providing continuity of treatment services (particularly medication regimes), incorporating a holistic approach to treatment (responsivity), ensuring cultural awareness, sensitivity, and competence, acknowledging the cultural diversity among Aboriginal peoples, and providing quality assessment and diagnosis are discussed.

6/8/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium NACCJPC

ONTARIO DOMESTIC ASSAULT RISK ASSESSMENT

Grant Harris, *Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene*; N. Zoe Hilton, *Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene*; Suzanne Popham, *Algoma Treatment and Remand Centre*;
Grant Harris, *Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene*

A useful domestic assault risk assessment for criminal justice workers would accurately appraise the likelihood that a man who has just assaulted his partner will do so again. Forensic psychologists and other correctional workers are often required to assess violence risk. Their decisions have a substantial impact on matching the level of service needed within the criminal justice system for victims and offenders. This symposium presents research pertaining to the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA), the first actuarial risk assessment for domestic violence. This symposium will include three papers on: the development of the ODARA, and field data from its use by police and victim service workers; the relation of domestic violence risk to offender treatment participation and outcome; and the use of the PCL-R to improve on the ODARA for assessing risk in correctional populations.

A ODARA: DEVELOPMENT AND FINDINGS FROM USE BY POLICE AND VICTIM SERVICES N. Zoe Hilton, *Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene*

The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) was developed by researchers in collaboration with the Ontario Provincial Police. I will describe its empirical development and statistical properties (accuracy, inter-rater reliability). I will present results from a field implementation of the ODARA by police services in Ottawa, suggesting that use of the ODARA improved decisions by increasing the difference in risk levels between released offenders and those detained in custody. I will also present results from a validation of the ODARA in a clinical sample of assaulted women.

B THE ODARA IN A CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT SAMPLE Suzanne Popham, *Algoma Treatment and Remand Centre*

According to the principles of effective correctional programming, it is important to match the intensity of programming to needs and risk levels of offenders. In this paper I will describe research using the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) to determine risk levels of domestically violent men and associated treatment needs according to risk level. I will also present results that will compare the relationship of ODARA scores and other risk measures to recidivism rates for a sample of domestically violent men. The results of this research will help determine the suitability of using the ODARA with sentenced offenders for classifying risk and also aid in determining criminogenic needs of domestically violent offenders.

C DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT IN CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS Grant Harris, *Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene*

In correctional services, there is typically access to detailed information including offender antisociality, so more time-consuming assessments can be conducted. I will describe how, in the original ODARA construction sample, several other formal risk assessments were related to wife assault recidivism, but a measure of general antisociality, the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), most consistently improved prediction over the ODARA. I will also present data on new cases sampled from different databases, in which the ODARA and PCL-R remained significant and independent contributors to dichotomous and continuous measures of domestic violence recidivism. I will provide an algorithm for combining the two assessments to predict wife assault recidivism in a correctional services population, the Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (DVRAG). I will argue that these results point to the importance of general antisociality in accounting for wife assault.

6/8/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC**EVALUATING SPECIALIZED CLINICAL SERVICES WITH HIGH RISK, HIGH NEEDS OFFENDERS***Mark Olver, Stony Mountain Institution (CSC); Mark Olver, Stony Mountain Institution (CSC); Stephen Wong, Regional Psychiatric Centre (CSC); Carrie Tanasichuk, University of Saskatchewan; Keira Stockdale, University of Saskatchewan*

Effective correctional intervention grounded in the principles of risk, need, and responsivity has garnered substantial support in the criminal justice literature for reducing recidivism (Andrews et al., 1990; Gendreau et al., 2006). A growing body of literature also suggests that application of these principles of effective correctional treatment can also reduce violent (Dowden & Andrews, 2000) and sexual recidivism (Hanson et al., 2002). This symposium is comprised of four presentations on the provision of specialized assessment and treatment services to high risk high need populations such as psychopaths, high risk sex offenders, and youths with histories of violence. We argue, with supporting data, that appropriate implementation of the risk, need and responsivity principles in assessment and treatment of special populations can reduce recidivism and promote positive changes.

A OUTCOME EVALUATION OF A HIGH INTENSITY SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM*Mark Olver, Stony Mountain Institution (CSC); Stephen Wong, Regional Psychiatric Centre (CSC); Terry Nicholaichuk, Regional Psychiatric Centre (CSC)*

The current study is a treatment outcome evaluation of a high intensity inpatient treatment program for federally incarcerated sex offenders (Clearwater Program). Treatment admissions ($n = 472$) over an approximate 20-year history of the Clearwater Program were compared to an untreated control sample of 282 offenders from an earlier treatment outcome study (Nicholaichuk, Gordon, Wong, & Gu, 2000). The current study includes treatment admissions subsequent to Nicholaichuk et al., with an additional four years follow-up. Fixed follow-up times were used at 2, 3, 5, and 10 years to ensure that offenders had an equal temporal opportunity to sexually recidivate. Treatment and control groups were also compared after controlling for year of release and attrition. Treatment effects for sexual recidivism were consistently found at 2, 3, and 5-year follow-ups, although the observed effects tended to decrease in magnitude at longer follow-up times and tended to fall short of significance after 10 years. An overall treatment effect was retained after using Cox regression survival analysis to statistically control for age at release, sexual offending history, and differences in follow-up time. Treatment outcome findings with respect to nonsexual recidivism were smaller in magnitude and tended to follow a similar trend.

B TREATMENT OUTCOME WITH VIOLENT PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS*Stephen Wong, Regional Psychiatric Centre (CSC); Treena Witte, Regional Psychiatric Centre; Audrey Gordon, Regional Psychiatric Centre; Dequaing Gu, Regional Psychiatric Centre; Kathy Lewis, Regional Psychiatric Centre*

The current study evaluates the efficacy in the treatment of incarcerated psychopaths by comparing recidivism of a treated group with that of a matched untreated comparison group of high Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) scoring psychopaths. The two groups were closely matched (PCL-R scores, age, criminal history, risk measurements, follow-up time: 7.4 yrs). Treatment involved participation in a cognitive-behaviorally based risk reduction program (about 7 months long) delivered based on the “what works” risk/need/responsivity principles. Treated psychopaths had significantly less serious re-offending than untreated offenders using sentence length as a proxy measure of offence seriousness. The reduction in offence seriousness was large and statistically significant — mean length of aggregated sentence was halved and the aggregated longest sentence (i.e., the most serious offence) was more than halved. There was no difference in the speed to re-offend or the frequency of re-offending. The results support the conclusion that treatment guided by the risk, need and responsivity principles works in reducing the seriousness of re-offending, even for psychopaths.

C DOES TREATMENT MAKE PSYCHOPATHS WORSE? A META-ANALYTIC REVIEW*Carrie Tanasichuk, University of Saskatchewan; J. Wormith, University of Saskatchewan*

A predominant opinion in the correctional literature is that treatment is often ineffective with psychopathic offenders. This view was popularized by the landmark study by Rice, Harris, and Cormier (1992) that showed treatment actually made psychopaths worse and increased recidivism. However, some more recent studies have indicated that there may be a positive treatment effect after all. In a review of the psychopathy treatment literature conducted by D'Silva, Duggan, and McCarthy (2004), it was determined that there is, at present, inadequate evidence to simply conclude treatment is ineffective with this population of offenders. Furthermore, Wong (2006) found evidence that there is a significant treatment effect after all, but that one must look beyond binary recidivism measures. Elsewhere, Langton, Barbaree, Harkins and Peacock (2006) found that psychopathic sex offenders who performed well in treatment recidivated sexually less than psychopaths who performed poorly and similarly to nonpsychopaths. As many studies evaluating treatment effectiveness for offenders lack statistical power due to small sample sizes, a meta-analysis would be useful in providing an answer to this debate. In this presentation, a meta-analysis of at least 12 treatment effects will be described in order to determine whether or not there is a treatment effect for psychopathic offenders.

D ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF VIOLENT YOUTH: EVALUATING CHANGES IN RISK WITH SERVICE PROVISION

Keira Stockdale, *University of Saskatchewan*; Mark Olver, *Stony Mountain Institution (CSC)*; Stephen Wong, *Regional Psychiatric Centre (CSC)*

This presentation provides an overview of current practices in the assessment and treatment of violent youth and consists of two parts. The first part addresses issues in violence risk assessment with youth including a review of general and specialized forensic youth measures. An emphasis is placed on an experimental violence risk measure for youths, the Violence Risk Scale: Youth Version (VRS:YV; Lewis, Wong, & Gordon, 2003). Psychometric data supporting the validity and reliability of the VRS:YV and related measures are presented from an ongoing project of 150 male and female young offenders. The second part addresses the issue of providing treatment services to violent young offenders with the intentions of preventing and reducing violent re-offending. The components of effective treatment for violent youth are briefly reviewed. Applications of the VRS:YV for intervention planning, treatment responsiveness, and the evaluation of change are discussed and relevant data are presented.

6/8/2007 — 2:00 PM TO 3:25 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

NACCJPC Invited
Speakers/Conférencière
invitée par la NACCJPC
NACCJPC

CURRENT STATUS OF VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT: IS THERE A ROLE FOR CLINICAL JUDGEMENT?

Marnie Rice, *McMaster University*

This presentation will briefly review the field of violence risk assessment, focusing particularly on the development and subsequent validations of two well-established actuarial prediction tools: the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) and the Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG). Two new actuarial prediction tools—the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA), and the Domestic Violence Risk Assessment Guide (DVRAG) will also be briefly discussed. The presentation will also include a discussion of dynamic risk factors and evidence pertaining to whether their inclusion can improve predictive accuracy. Evidence will also be reviewed concerning clinical adjustment of violence risk assessments, and prospects for future improvement of predictive accuracy of violence risk assessments. It will be concluded that at present a) the best place for clinical judgement is in the selection and careful scoring of the best actuarial tool for the purpose at hand, b) there is no evidence that “dynamic” risk factors improve on purely static appraisals of who is likely to be violent, although they may be useful in predicting when a high-risk offender is most likely to offend, and c) the use of actuarial tools should be embedded in policy in order to maximize public safety.

6/8/2007 — 3:00 PM TO 4:55 PM — CONFEDERATION II/III, WESTIN HOTEL

Poster/Affiche

POSTER SESSION “F” / PRÉSENTATION PAR AFFICHAGE,

North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference NACCJPC

#1
NACCJPC

“THE MAKING OF JEFFREY CAMPBELL, ‘PSYCHOPATH’ AND KILLER”: TRACKING THE DISCOURSE AROUND ONE OFFENDER THROUGH AN ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE CANADIAN NEWSPAPER MEDIA

Cara McDougall, *University of Saskatchewan*; Matthew Burnett, *University of Saskatchewan*; Linda McMullen, *University of Saskatchewan*

The interconnection between mass media, civil society, and culture is undeniable. The symbolic representations generated within the media both shape and reflect prevailing cultural scripts in an iterative fashion. Crime reporting, specifically, reveals/shapes socio-cultural expectations/understanding regarding offenders and criminal justice institutions. Within this research, we examine the representations generated within the newspaper media around a single, high-profile offender, Jeffrey Campbell. Relying on an ethnographic content analysis of Canada’s national and major municipal newspaper archives, 45 crime-feature articles, across which the Campbell story was developed, were selected for analysis. The shifting discourse within these articles frequently depicts Campbell as a “monster”/“psychopath”; at times, however, he is presented as quasi-heroic and seemingly worthy of muted admiration. We argue that the ambivalence associated with this one offender reflects a global, culturally-sanctioned ambivalence regarding the Canadian justice system; the implications of such ambivalence are discussed. We also address the branding of Campbell as a psychopath. The psychopath construct appears to serve as an explanatory account, rendering Campbell’s actions somehow understandable. We explore the link between the psychopath construct and notions of “rationality” within this story.

#2
NACCJPC

A COMPARISON BETWEEN FEMALE AND MALE INMATES ON RISK/NEED FACTORS OF THE SELF-APPRAISAL QUESTIONNAIRE, A TOOL FOR ASSESSING GENERAL AND VIOLENT RECIDIVISM

Toni Hemmati, *Carleton University*

In federally and provincially sentenced populations, females are under-represented in comparison to males. Multiple studies have provided data on differences between male and female inmate samples on a variety of rater-based risk assessment measures. However, there is a paucity of research examining differences between genders on self-reported risk assessment. The Self-Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ; Loza, 2005) is a well established self-report designed to assess general and violent recidivism and institutional adjustment in inmate samples. Multiple studies have demonstrated the reliability, validity, and predictive utility of the SAQ in samples of male inmates (e.g., Loza & Loza-Fanous, 2001). The current study proposes two undertakings: First, to examine the reliability and validity of the SAQ in a sample of provincially sentenced incarcerated females, and second, to compare differences and similarities in the responses between male and female inmates on the SAQ total score and subscales (Criminal Tendencies, Antisocial Personality Problems, Conduct Problems, Criminal History, Antisocial Associates, Alcohol/Drug Problems, Anger, and a Validity Index). Participants were 115 male inmates and 110 female inmates who were sentenced to terms of less than two years and who had no further matters before the court.

#3

NACCJPC

A STRUCTURED MODEL OF PAROLE DECISION-MAKING

Renée Gobeil, Carleton University; Terri-Lynn Scott, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada; Ralph Serin, Carleton University

In the last decades, there has been a movement towards actuarial and structured professional judgment decision-making models, which produce decisions which are less subjective and more consistent than those produced by unstructured judgment. For this reason, a structured decision-making model was developed for the National Parole Board and is currently being evaluated. The model combines the objectivity of actuarial decision-making with the individualized assessment of professional judgment to provide a decision-making tool which is largely consistent, transparent, and defensible. Though it is ultimately intended to act as an aide-mémoire for board members of risk factors for consideration, it is being evaluated as an actuarial instrument in order to assess its utility. In turn, evaluation results have led to improvements; the model is currently in its fourth iteration. Using a statistical estimate of risk as its starting point, the model directs attention to a number of specific, rationally-derived areas (including criminal history, offender change, and risk management) with clearly defined indicators for consideration in adjusting the risk estimate. Preliminary results indicate that the model both reduces decision-making errors and does not reduce predictive accuracy; as such, the implementation of such a model would result in "substantial monetary savings."

#4

NACCJPC

ANALYSIS OF THE DROP-OUT RATE AND CLIENT SATISFACTION OF A TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR INDIVIDUALS SUFFERING FROM MAJOR MENTAL DISORDER AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Stéphanie Dion; Andrée-Anne Genest; Philippe Foliot; Cynthia Mathieu, *Ordre des psychologues du Québec*

Clinical, epidemiological and longitudinal prospective studies of unselected birth cohorts have proven that substance abuse in schizophrenia has been consistently shown as a risk factor of violence and disturbed behaviour. Alcohol and drug abuse has also been considered to be a risk factor for recidivism of violent behaviour. Research has shown that the combination of substance abuse and nonadherence to medication has been related to serious violent acts in the community. Substance abuse not only worsens overall symptomatology for patients with schizophrenia, but it also increases their chances of relapse and re-admission to a psychiatric hospital. This dual-diagnosis problem is often linked to the "revolving door" admissions of these individuals. This "revolving door" phenomenon implies important costs for society. Method: Participants were recruited in a inpatient treatment facility for individuals suffering from substance abuse and major mental disorder. Measures of satisfaction and substance abuse have been filled-out by the clientele at the end of their therapy and at a post-therapy session. Drop-out rates and reasons for premature cessation of therapy have been analysed. Results will be further discussed.

#5

NACCJPC

ARE SHY WITNESSES MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO MISINFORMATION?

Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University

Witness shyness was investigated to determine its effect on eyewitness recall memory and susceptibility to the 'misinformation effect'. Thirty-nine shy and 41 non-shy participants were exposed to a filmed mock crime. Recall accuracy was assessed via free recall as well as directed recall. Subsequently, participants were asked to read a script containing misinformation. The direct recall questionnaire then was re-administered to assess witnesses' susceptibility to the 'misinformation effect'. Shy and non-shy witnesses produced comparable recall accuracy rates for both perpetrator and crime event details. After the misinformation was introduced, shy witnesses were significantly less accurate in their perpetrator descriptions compared to non-shy witnesses. For crime event details, no significant differences were observed across shy and non-shy witnesses following the presentation of misinformation.

#6

NACCJPC

FACE PROCESSING IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS USING EYEWITNESS METHODOLOGY

Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University; Julie Dempsey, Carleton University

Previous work has suggested that, for adults, faces encoded using trait judgements (e.g., friendliness of the face) are more likely to be accurately recognized than faces encoded using featural judgements (e.g., the distance between the eyes). Trait judgements can be likened to holistic encoding. Thus, adults are likely to use holistic encoding for faces. The research on children's facial

processing abilities remains equivocal. It has been argued that children are unable or unlikely to process faces holistically (Carey & Diamond, 1977). The current study found that both adults and children (6- to 9-years old) demonstrated higher identification accuracy rates when making either single trait judgements or no imposed judgements, compared to single featural judgements. Moreover, making two feature judgements produced accuracy rates at a level comparable to single trait judgements and no judgements for both children and adults. These data suggest that children are capable of holistic processing and may be using such a strategy when encoding a face "naturally."

#7

NACCJPC

ASSESSING PROPENSITY FOR PARTNER SEXUAL COERCION: DEVELOPMENT OF THE TACTICS TO OBTAIN SEX SCALE

Joseph Camilleri, *Queen's University*; Vernon Quinsey, *Queen's University*

Although there are a variety of measures of the frequency and severity of sexual coercion in romantic relationships, none of these assess proximal changes in coercion propensity. In order to study dynamic changes in partner sexual coercion propensity, we developed a 37-item Tactics to Obtain Sex Scale (TOSS) that assesses self-reported likelihood of engaging in sexual coercion and sexual coaxing with one's romantic partner. A sample of men and women ($N = 361$) in heterosexual relationships completed the TOSS and its predicted correlates, including the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (Forth et al., 1996) and the Self-Perceived Mating Success scale (Landolt et al., 1995). A principal components analysis of TOSS scores yielded significant two- and three-factor solutions. As predicted, the two-factor solution identified coaxing (COAX) and coercion (COERCE) subscales. The three-factor solution further categorized COERCE items into high and low severity subscales. There was good internal reliability for TOSS, COAX, and COERCE scales (Cronbach's alphas $> .90$), and construct validity was also established.

#8

NACCJPC

CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO DISTINGUISH AMONG INCIDENTS OF A REPEATED EVENT: DOES GIVING CHILDREN A CHOICE HELP?

Kelly Warren, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Carole Peterson, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Melissa Brown, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Heather Fogwill, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Child witnesses are sometimes asked to distinguish among incidents of a repeated event. Unfortunately, the information provided about specific incidents is often the same despite unique instantiations (Roberts & Powell, 2001). Research assessing children's memory has typically involved assessing recall of the first or last incident in the sequence and that incident has been paired with a memorable item (e.g., Powell & Thomson, 1996). Children are asked to describe the incident that included that item. By pairing a memory cue with the first or last incident it is impossible to determine whether children have better recall for the first or last incident in a sequence or if the memory cue is helping. In the present study we had children visit a 'circus' on four different occasions. Children participated in a series of similar events but the instantiations were different. On the third day the 'circus' was interrupted when a juggler came to visit. One week and one month after the event children's memory for a single incident was assessed. Children were either asked to pick the incident they best remembered or were asked to describe the day the juggler came (distinct cue). Preliminary results indicate that when given an option most children chose to describe the first incident in the sequence.

#9

NACCJPC

CRIME DESISTANCE AND THE PROCESS OF CHANGE IN MALE OFFENDERS

Caleb Lloyd, *Carleton University*; Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*; Daryl Kroner, *Pittsburgh Institution*; Jennifer Storey, *Simon Fraser University*

An exploratory study was conducted on offenders' attitudes and beliefs regarding which factors might help or interfere with their attempts to desist from crime. Offenders from a minimum security federal prison in Kingston ($N = 80$) were interviewed and completed questionnaires assessing cognitions about desistance factors, risk factors and substance abuse. Data were also gathered from the Offender Management System regarding participants' level of risk and substance abuse treatment participation. Offenders reported a number of risk factors that affect their ability to desist including associates, financial factors and lowered inhibitions while intoxicated. Protective factors included relationships with family and partners. Analyses indicate that desistance factors are not the reverse of risk factors. In addition, substance abuse treatment and offender's level of risk were not related to desistance factors, suggesting that the desistance process may be largely unrelated to substance abuse and risk level. Outcome data will be presented for a subsample of offenders regarding the predictive validity of the desistance and risk factors. The results are discussed in terms of implications for future research on crime desistance.

#10

NACCJPC

CRIMINAL HISTORY AND RACE: DO THEY AFFECT EMPLOYMENT? PERCEPTIONS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Femina Varghese, *Texas Tech University*; Erin Hardin, *Texas Tech University*

Research suggests that employment is associated with offender recidivism. Offenders face numerous employment barriers; one important barrier being a criminal record. When given the choice, even undergraduates will be biased against applicants with a criminal record. Research indicates that race is also associated with offender recidivism. Research has found that African Americans with an offender record received significantly less job opportunities compared to Caucasians with an offender record. Aversive racism, also termed implicit racism, has been found to play a role in poor employment opportunities for African Americans. The relationship, however, between criminal history, aversive racism and employment decisions for Hispanics is still

in need of examination. Studies have shown that Hispanics face discrimination in the workplace and hold some of the lowest level jobs. Yet, the role of criminal history has not been examined. The purpose of this present study is to examine the interaction of criminal history and race in hiring decisions for low skilled jobs. The perceptions of undergraduates will be examined.

#11 **DRUG TREATMENT COURTS IN CANADA: CLIENT AND PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS**
NACCJPC *Shelley Price, Ottawa Drug Treatment Court*

In 1989, the first drug (treatment) court appeared in Miami (FL). Since that time, the number of drug courts has mushroomed to over 1300 such courts in operation or in the planning stages in the United States, as well as a number of drug courts in England, Australia, and Canada. Some of the key issues regarding drug treatment courts are high dropout rates, the involvement of the court and the use of sanctions and rewards in treatment delivery, and the ability of drug treatment courts to initiate and maintain prosocial changes by adhering to the principles of risk, need, and responsivity (reference our FAQ). In light of the promise that these courts have shown in reducing addiction and criminal behaviour (Lowenkamp, Holsinger & Latessa, 2005; Latimer, Bourgon & Chretien, 2006), there are now six drug courts in operation in Canada. The following presentation examines preliminary data from Ottawa's drug treatment court, which opened its doors in February 2006. Results will focus on the characteristics of the clients (e.g., substance abuse severity, risk, and needs), services and interventions received and these factors relationship to retention and offender change.

#12 **EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR OFFENDER RE-ENTRY: WHAT WORKS?**
NACCJPC *Leana Talbott, Regent University School of Psychology and Counseling; Denise Biron, Regent University School of Psychology and Counseling*

Recidivism trends in the United States have continued to provide unique challenges for the effective service delivery of offender community re-entry. History has demonstrated that much of what has been implemented in the past has been minimally effective at best and unsuccessful at worst. The challenging success rates, political climate, public sentiment and current trends in funding have continued to provide unique challenges to effective service delivery within this population. This paper focuses on a review of what the past 10 years have shown in facing these unique challenges. Included in the analysis are traditional therapeutic communities, community-based aftercare programs, non-traditional aftercare programs and faith-based aftercare programs.

#13 **EMOTIONAL MICROEXPRESSIONS AS CUES TO DECEPTION IN EMOTIONAL NARRATIVES AND FACIAL EXPRESSIONS**
NACCJPC *Leanne ten Brinke, Dalhousie University; Stephen Porter, Dalhousie University*

Although much research has been done relating the ability to detect micro-momentary facial expressions and accuracy of credibility assessments, there exists no research examining the frequency of microexpressions or the situations in which they are likely to occur. The current research investigates the frequency of redefined microexpressions - inconsistent emotional facial expressions lasting 1/5th of a second or less in situations where emotional expressions and narratives are genuine or deceptive (simulated, neutralized and masked). Furthermore, the individual differences in ability to deceive via facial expressions and the ability to detect falsified emotional expressions will be investigated. It is expected that masked and neutralized expressions will include a higher frequency of microexpressions in genuine or simulated situations where there is no underlying emotion to leak onto the face. We also suggest that ability to create successful deceptive facial expressions will be related to emotional intelligence, extraversion and emotional stability. Additionally, we expect these same traits to enhance one's ability to detect falsified emotional facial expressions in another.

#14 **FACES, SHIRTS AND SHOES: MULTIPLE IDENTIFICATIONS IN AN EYEWITNESS CONTEXT**
NACCJPC *Emma Gascoigne, Carleton University*

The goal of this research was to examine the accuracy of multiple identification decisions from elimination lineups. Participants ($N = 60$) viewed a videotaped staged theft and then described the crime and criminal. Following these descriptions, participants were requested to view three types of lineups; face, sweatshirts, and shoes. Both target-present and -absent lineups were created for each "item". Presence/absence was randomized across the types of lineups. It was predicted that greater confidence could be placed in face identifications when additional accurate lineup identifications occurred. More specifically, witnesses making two accurate lineup identifications (i.e., sweatshirts and shoes) would be more accurate on face lineups than witnesses making one or no other accurate lineup identifications. Implications include using identification evidence independent of facial recognition in the judicial system to increase confidence in eyewitness testimony and reduce the possibility of false convictions.

#15 **FEMALE OFFENDERS' INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT: RISK, STRENGTHS AND SELF-ASSESSMENTS**
NACCJPC *Maira Law, University of New Brunswick*

This study examined female offenders institutional adjustment by comparing the predictive utility of strength-based variables (e.g., healthy relationships), risk-based variables (e.g., antisocial attitudes) and self-assessment by the offender of future behavior.

jour (e.g., Before I am released I will likely be involved in trouble with the authorities here). Face to face interviews, a review of institutional records and data extracted from the Offender Management System database provided data on 81 federally sentenced Canadian women during their first six months of incarceration. Womens institutional adjustment was assessed at a six-month follow-up review of institutional records and outcomes were classified as minor or major behavioural misconducts. The relative strength of the three competing models (strengths-based, risk-based and self assessment) and an integrated model incorporating all three perspectives to predict institutional adjustment was examined through multivariate regression analyses. The optimal predictive utility of the models was characterized using the area under the ROC curve. Implications for gender-specific models of institutional adjustment are presented.

#16

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INFLUENCE OF IDENTIFICATION DECISIONS AND WITNESS AGE ON JURORS' VERDICTS AND PERCEPTIONS

Julie Lemieux, *Carleton University*; Joanna Pozzulo, *Carleton University*; Elisabeth Wells, *Carleton University*; Heather McCuaig, *Carleton University*

Juror verdicts and the perceived reliability of crime details were examined as a function of eyewitness identification decisions (positive vs. non vs. foil) and age of the eyewitness (adult vs. child). Participants were asked to read a partial transcript of a mock trial, then render verdicts and reliability ratings of various details about the crime to which the witness testified. Positive identifications received more guilty verdicts than non identifications but not more than foil identifications. Positive identifications were perceived as more reliable than non identifications and foil identifications, whereas, non identifications were perceived as reliable as foil identifications. The reliability of other crime details did not differ as a function of identification decision or age of witness. Overall, the adult witness was rated as more credible than the child witness, however, an appreciable difference was not observed in the outcomes measured.

#17

NACCJPC

LES AGRESSIONS SEXUELLES COMMISES PAR LES HÉBÉPHILES SONT-ELLES DIFFÉRENTES DE CELLES COMMISES PAR LES PÉDOPHILES ET LES VOLEURS?

Sophie Desjardins, *Université de Montréal*; Luc Granger, *Université de Montréal*

Très peu d'études, à ce jour, ont porté sur les agresseurs sexuels d'adolescent(e)s, nommés hébéphiles. Pourtant, pas moins du quart des victimes d'agression sexuelle seraient des jeunes ayant atteint la puberté. Les objectifs poursuivis par cette étude étaient de donner un portrait plus précis des actes posés par les agresseurs sexuels et d'évaluer si les agressions sexuelles commises par les hébéphiles se distinguent de celles commises par les pédophiles et les voleurs. Pour ce faire, une analyse de fonction discriminante impliquant 49 pédophiles, 44 hébéphiles et 41 voleurs incarcérés dans un centre correctionnel et ayant écopé d'une sentence d'emprisonnement de deux ans et plus a été menée. L'analyse, qui a permis de classer correctement 76 % de l'ensemble des agresseurs sexuels, a révélé que les hébéphiles constituent un groupe bien distinct relativement à leurs comportements et fantasmes avant l'agression sexuelle, aux caractéristiques de leurs victimes, au déroulement de l'agression sexuelle et au niveau de reconnaissance de leur problématique sexuelle. Les résultats obtenus incitent à considérer les hébéphiles comme étant une catégorie distincte d'agresseurs sexuels, au même titre que le sont généralement les pédophiles et les voleurs. *** S.V.P., voir section «autres notes/commentaires» ***

#18

NACCJPC

LES CARACTÉRISTIQUES PERSONNELLES ET DÉLICTEUELLES DISTINGUANT LES PÉDOPHILES, LES HÉBÉPHILES ET LES VOLEURS

Sophie Desjardins, *Université de Montréal*; Luc Granger, *Université de Montréal*

Généralement regroupés avec les pédophiles ou simplement exclus des recherches scientifiques, les agresseurs sexuels d'adolescent(e)s, nommés hébéphiles, sont un groupe dont nous ignorons à peu près tout. Sont-ils en fait des pédophiles, des voleurs ou une catégorie véritablement distincte d'agresseurs sexuels? Pour fournir un début de réponse à cette question, onze variables personnelles et délictuelles ayant trait à 145 délinquants sexuels incarcérés dans un centre correctionnel et ayant écopé d'une sentence d'emprisonnement de deux ans et plus ont été étudiées. Un premier tiers de ces délinquants sexuels a été reconnu coupable d'avoir agressé sexuellement des enfants de moins de 13 ans, un second tiers des jeunes de 13 à 17 ans et le dernier tiers des femmes adultes. Deux fonctions statistiquement significatives sont ressorties de l'analyse de fonction discriminante effectuée et ont mené à la classification adéquate de 71 % des agresseurs sexuels. Les résultats obtenus révèlent que l'âge des victimes constitue une variable discriminante de grande importance à considérer dans la poursuite d'études portant sur l'étiologie, la prévention et l'intervention en matière d'agression sexuelle et incitent à reconnaître les hébéphiles comme un groupe distinct d'agresseurs sexuels. *** S.V.P., voir section «autres notes/commentaires» ***

#19

NACCJPC

LINKING SERIAL RAPES: A TEST OF THE BEHAVIOURAL FREQUENCY HYPOTHESIS

Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*; Natalie Jones, *Carleton University*; Tamara Melnyk, *Carleton University*

In the absence of physical evidence, investigators must primarily rely on offense behaviours when determining whether several crimes are linked to a common offender. Researchers have argued that low frequency behaviours should be used in this task as these are assumed to most aptly distinguish between offenders. Behaviours exhibited in 126 rapes committed by 42 rapists are analyzed using multidimensional scaling. The resulting plot indicates both a polar facet (hostile, controlling, and intimate offender-victim interactions) and a modular facet (high, moderate, and low frequency behaviours). Behaviours from each fre-

quency band are used to calculate similarity scores (using two different types of similarity measures) across all linked and unlinked crime pairs. The degree to which the different sets of behaviours (and similarity measures) can discriminate between linked and unlinked crimes is examined using receiver operating characteristic analysis. Contrary to popular belief, results indicate that moderate frequency behaviours are more effective for linking purposes ($AUC = .70$) than either high ($AUC = .62$) or low ($AUC = .62$) frequency behaviours. However, relying on behaviours from all frequency bands results in optimal performance ($AUC = .75$). This is true regardless of what similarity measure is used.

#20

NACCJPC

MAPPING THE TASK PERFORMANCE DOMAIN OF AN INTERROGATION**PROCESS: PRELIMINARY DATA ON THE EFFECT OF THE INTERROGATOR**

Eve-Marie Poulin, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*; Francois Chiochio, *Université de Montréal*; Michel Alain, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*

Many elements affect the success of an investigation into a crime. One such element relates to the interrogation of a suspect. Most studies in forensic psychology focus on the outcome of the interrogation and define a successful interrogation as one that leads to a confession. Although useful, this outcome-specific perspective does not help understand situations where false confessions are obtained or when the interrogation does not result in a confession but provides new and valid information useful to the pursuit of the investigation. Hence, there is a need to better understand the interrogation process in order to provide with a training and development framework that can improve investigators' performance. Critical incidents interviews were conducted with a sample of 15 senior investigators to determine what behaviors can best describe the performance domain. Results show that many aspects directly related to the investigator themselves, such as interpersonal competencies and problem-solving abilities, lead to better interrogations. Which verifiable task performance component should be included into a self-assessment or an observational instrument is discussed.

#21

NACCJPC

MEASURING CRIMINAL ATTITUDES IN YOUNG FEMALE OFFENDERS: A PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION

Leigh Greiner, *Carleton University*; Shelley Brown, *Carleton University*; Vickie Jennings, *Eastern Ontario Young Offenders Services*

Several studies have demonstrated the importance of assessing criminal attitudes in determining the level of risk a young offender poses to re-offend. Although the need for gender-informed risk/needs assessment is becoming readily more accepted, few studies have examined whether or not gender-neutral criminal attitude measures (originally constructed using male offender samples) are equally valid for youthful female offenders. Therefore, the main objective of the study is to assess the reliability, and the convergent and predictive validity of four gender-neutral criminal attitude measures in a sample of youthful female offenders ($n = 133$). The measures that are examined include the: 1) Criminal Sentiments Scale (CSS; Andrews & Wormith, 1984), 2) Pride in Delinquency Scale (PID; Shields & Whitehall, 1991), 3) Neutralization Scale (Shields & Whitehall, 1994), and 4) criminal attitude component of the Young Offender Level of Service Inventory (YO-LSI; Andrews, Robinson, & Hoge, 1984). The results are compared with a randomly selected comparison sample of youthful male offenders ($n = 133$). Analyses are based on archival data collected from 1990 to 2005 by the Eastern Ontario Young Offenders Services (EOYOS) for young offenders who participated in a community-based program operated by EOYOS. Implications for developing a gender-informed criminal attitude measure are discussed.

#22

NACCJPC

MEASURING OFFENDER MOTIVATION FOR CHANGE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SELF-IMPROVEMENT ORIENTATION SCHEME-SELF REPORT (SOS-SR)

David Simourd, *Private Practice, Kingston*

The concept of motivation has a long history in psychological theory, research, and practice. In a recent meta-analysis of the role of motivation in the treatment process, Shturman (2005) found that motivation was an important predictor of the change process. In spite of these advances in knowledge, information concerning the effective and efficient measurement of motivation has lagged behind. The Self-Improvement Orientation Scheme – Self Report (Simourd, 2004; SOS-SR) is a broad measure of amenability to lifestyle change. It consists of 83 items that are clustered into 13 separate domains. The present study provided preliminary data on the reliability and validity of the SOS-SR among a sample of incarcerated offenders.

#23

NACCJPC

PSYCHOLOGY & DEFENCE COUNSEL: DEVELOPING WORKING RELATIONSHIPS TO ENHANCE THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE

Karine Langley, *Crystal Criminal Law Office*

Therapeutic jurisprudence, while not a discipline in its own right, arose out of the frustration that the legal professionals, the lawyers, the judges had with the legal system and in particular, with the revolving-door syndrome. Although sentencing principles are founded to denounce, to deter, to rehabilitate and to restore the offender to the community. In our current political climate, much is made of the principles of denunciation and deterrence and the politicians would lead one to believe that the law is meant to punish not to restore. The social force of the law is that of a giant policeman, and uber punisher. This poster presentation will describe how a progressive law firm defend their clients by utilizing the services of psychologists and how this relationship can be established and fostered. Working hand in hand with a treatment team, our firm rely on psychologists to help clients grow and to heal. While the law firm can provide the 'reality' check for their behaviours, our partnership with psychologists and other professionals ensure not only a full legal defence but also, treatment.

#24
NACCJPC**RACIAL AND GENDER DISPARITIES IN DRUG USE AND DETENTION;
A SURVEY OF INMATES***Vytenis Damusis, Purdue University Calumet; David Plebanski, Calumet College of St. Joseph; Laura Cuevas, Purdue University Calumet; Dongtrieu Nguyen, Purdue University Calumet; Richard Mann, Purdue University Calumet*

Disparity in criminal detention and imprisonment generally results in disproportionately greater numbers of minorities, primarily Blacks and Hispanics placed behind bars than whites (Haney and Zimbardo, 1998; Harrison and Beck, 2005). Most of the growing number of arrests and subsequent imprisonment are for with drug related offenses with Blacks and Hispanics over-represented (Harrison & Beck 2005; Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006). Using a standardized protocol 320 volunteering prisoners detained at a county correctional facility in an urban industrial participated in a brief five-minute personal interview consisting of a series of 21 close-ended questions relating to personal history, drug history, and reason for being detained. Crosstabulation by race and gender and their responses to drug use items revealed Black detainees admitted to a lower frequency and more narrow use of drugs than white detainees. White detainees used a wider array of different drugs and drug use was more likely to be implicated in their arrests, while black detainees were more likely to be arrested for selling drugs. Male and female inmates did not differ in the number and type of illegal drugs used. Use of drugs at time of arrests, and participation in drug rehabilitation programs also differed along racial lines.

#25
NACCJPC**RELATIONSHIP CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH POST-RELATIONSHIP
STALKING AND HARASSING BEHAVIOURS IN A UNIVERSITY POPULATION***Shannon Costigan, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan*

Research on post-relationship stalking spectrum behaviours has begun to establish a link with domestic violence and create an understanding of the psychological characteristics of stalkers and their victims. The majority of these studies are limited in their generalizability, however, as they only examined stalkers and victims who had come in contact with the criminal justice system. This study sought a broader understanding of how relationships with post-relationship stalking behaviours differ from relationships with harassing behaviours or no stalking perpetration. 457 undergraduate students provided information on their history of stalking victimization and perpetration, romantic relationships, domestic violence and psychological state. Victimization, by either harassment or stalking, was associated with a history of domestic violence, a greater number of relationships, and more self-terminated relationships than participants who experienced no victimization; however, victimization was not related to psychological state. Perpetrators of harassment and stalking also reported a history of domestic violence, more self-terminated relationships and greater psychological distress than non-perpetrators. Implications for legal and clinical practice are explored.

#26
NACCJPC**SOCIAL INFORMATION PROCESSING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF
REMEDICATION OF OFFENDERS***Erin Ross, University of Western Ontario; Peter Hoaken, University of Western Ontario*

Incarceration is often a compulsory consequence to criminal action, serving as a means of punishment and deterrent; however, there is growing acknowledgement that imprisonment alone is insufficient in preventing future crime. As a result, remediation efforts through penal programming have increased. The Correctional Service of Canada maintains that the ability to appropriately recognize social cues, a construct referred to as social information processing, is an essential ability for offenders to develop, in order to facilitate their adaptive and pro-social reintegration to society. Unfortunately, previous investigations demonstrate that measuring social information processing is complex. The current study investigated performance of 96 offenders and 106 controls on a novel measure of social information processing which combined a standard measurement of inhibition, a construct also associated with criminal behaviour, and the social cue information of faces. Scores were comprised of ability to recognize social cues, and to use those social cues to govern behaviour. Offenders performed significantly more poorly on measures of social information processing relative to controls. Interestingly, among offenders, scores did not differ as a function of number, or type, of penal remediation program. The implications of these results are discussed in terms of a broader understanding of penal remediation.

#27
NACCJPC**TAILORING SERVICES FOR MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS***Robert Morgan, Texas Tech University; William Fisher, University of Massachusetts Medical School; Naihua Duan, UCLA Health Services Research Center; Jon Mandracchia, Texas Tech University; Danielle Murray, Texas Tech University; Amy Rodriguez, Texas Tech University*

Approximately 16% of the U.S. prison population suffers from a severe mental illness; however, interventions for mentally disordered offenders (MDOs) lack therapeutic specificity. The delivery of effective services that reduce jail or prison recidivism is particularly relevant for this population to avoid a disruption of the therapeutic services and community integration that is necessary for overall improved mental health outcomes. Although interventions have proven effective in reducing criminal recidivism with non-MDOs, there is a paucity of information regarding effective treatment and service strategies specifically designed for MDOs. As a result, interventions have not been tailored to meet both the mental health and criminal behavior needs of this population. Thus, the objective of this study is to identify criminal thinking styles and attitudes exhibited by MDOs as a precursor to

the development of specialized interventions and services. Participants in this study consisted of approximately 200 incarcerated adult MDOs. Participants were administered the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles, a measure of criminal thinking styles, and the Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified, a measure of attitudes, values, and beliefs that are related to criminal behavior. Results will highlight implications for practitioners as well as administrators of mental health services.

#28

NACCJPC

THE CSI EFFECT: A CONTENT ANALYSIS AND A SURVEY OF THE EXPERTSLaura Hanby, *Carleton University*; Craig Bennell, *Carleton University*

The ostensibly named “CSI Effect”, the potential phenomenon in which television programs such as CSI lead jurors to have biased views towards forensic evidence, has received a plethora of media attention, but almost no attention from academics. The existence of a CSI Effect is based on the premise that biases jurors have toward forensic evidence is a direct result of television viewing. Therefore, preliminary research needs to be conducted to determine the degree to which CSI is actually inaccurate in its presentation of forensic science. A content analysis of CSI programs will be conducted to capture how CSI represents the field of forensic science. The results of this analysis will be used to generate a questionnaire that will be distributed to forensic scientists so that they can rate the degree to which CSI depicts their field in a realistic fashion (e.g., with respect to methods of forensic analysis used in CSI and the level of accuracy associated with these methods). If CSI is deemed to be relatively accurate, it is possible that the so-called CSI Effect has been mislabelled – jurors may have biases toward forensic evidence, but the source of that bias is not likely to be CSI.

#29

NACCJPC

THE EFFECTIVE USE OF FORGIVENESS INTERVENTIONS WITH INCARCERATED MALESDenise Biron, *Regent University*; Judith Johnson, *Regent University*; Mary Lazarus, *Regent University*

The utility of forgiveness interventions with clinical populations is gaining popularity as the theoretical and empirical support for their effectiveness has increased. Two targeted interventions were implemented with incarcerated adult males in two facilities over a two year period in the Eastern Region of the United States. Study One targeted forgiveness, shame and guilt while the Study Two targeted forgiveness and anger. Pre and post testing with control group data will be presented. Results and comparisons will be explored and discussed including presentation of future directions for ongoing research.

#30

NACCJPC

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTEXT: PROBATION OFFICERS WORKING WITH ADOLESCENT SEX OFFENDERSTeresa Griep, *Loma Linda University - Canadian Campus*

What is it like to be a probation officer working with adolescent sex offenders? This grounded theory qualitative study will use the constant comparative method to explore the perceptions, attitudes, beliefs and complexities probation officers face when supervising adolescent sex offenders. Data was obtained through intensive interviewing of 3 middle-aged male, youth probation officers. The findings were organized around the most salient theme that emerged from the analyses: the importance of context in working with adolescent sex offenders. This overarching theme contained three sub-themes: a) the importance of forming a relationship with the offender, b) the importance of seeing the crime in the context of the person and not the person as their crime, and c) the importance of probation officers seeing themselves in the role of an educator. Implications for clinical practice include the importance of professional services not releasing any documentation on a youth, without first establishing their crime in the context of the person, as well as the importance of working systemically to gain an understanding of the life of a youth with a sexual charge.

#31

NACCJPC

THE MANIFESTATION OF PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS THROUGHOUT ADOLESCENCE: SHOULD WE EXPECT STABILITY?Derek Pasma, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*; Mary Ann Campbell, *Centre for Criminal Justice Studies, University of New Brunswick-Saint John*

For some, adolescent psychopathy is recognized as a critical clinical construct characterized by many of the same traits as adult psychopathy (e.g., Forth, Kossen, & Hare, 2003). Alternatively, given that a number of psychopathic traits seem somewhat normative in adolescence (e.g., irresponsibility and deviant behavior), there exists concern as to the appropriateness of a construct defined by these often transient characteristics (e.g., Seagrave & Grisso, 2002). The available research suggests that the core interpersonal/affective traits are relatively stable; however, the behavioral traits associated with social deviance are less stable across time (Blonigen, Hicks, Krueger, Patrick, & Iacono, 2006; Harpur & Hare, 1994). In order to advance our understanding of adolescent psychopathy, it is crucial that we examine the stability of these traits throughout the adolescent developmental period. The current research used a self-report measure of psychopathy (Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory; Andershed, Kerr, Stattin, & Levander, 2002) and a cross-sectional research design to determine the stability of psychopathic traits across early, middle, and late adolescent developmental stages in a sample of incarcerated young offenders. The current results will be discussed in terms of their implications for the stability of psychopathic traits throughout adolescence. As such, issues regarding the developmental nature of the construct of psychopathy in youth will be qualified.

#32
NACCJPC

THE MASK OF SANITY REVISITED: HERVEY CLECKLEY'S INSIGHTS AND CONTEMPORARY FINDINGS

Melissa Pagliaro, Carleton; Adelle Forth, Carleton University

The Mask of Sanity, first published in 1941, provides a rich and detailed description of the psychopath, portrays psychopaths as being resistant to intervention, and proposes an etiological model of psychopathy. This review will summarize Cleckley's perspectives on each of these areas and discuss their status within current psychopathy research. First, the progression from Cleckley's sixteen clinical characteristics to the standardized assessment of psychopathy will be examined. In addition, the similarities and differences between psychopathy and Antisocial Personality Disorder, as outlined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV-Text Revision (2000), will be explored. Second, Cleckley's observation that psychopathy is a challenging and difficult disorder to treat will be evaluated with up-to-date research results on the treatment responsivity of psychopaths. Finally, Cleckley's hypothesis that psychopathy is associated with a fundamental affective deficit will be described along with research findings in this area. Implications for future psychopathy research on assessment, treatment, and affective deficit studies will be presented.

#33
NACCJPC

THE MEDIA'S MASK OF SANITY: DISCERNING PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF PSYCHOPATHY

Angela Stevens, Carleton University; Heather Clark, Carleton University; Adelle Forth, Carleton University

The present study administered a Psychopathy Beliefs Scale to a sample of 749 undergraduate university students. The mean age of participants was 20.31 ($SD = 3.99$); 60% were female. Students rated the accuracy of 20 statements about psychopathy on a five point scale, by describing the extent to which they believed each statement to be true or false. Statements addressed themes in the psychopathy literature, ranging from treatment (e.g., Psychopaths are impossible to treat) to criminality (e.g., The majority of violent offenders are psychopaths). Students also listed traits they believed to best characterize a psychopath. Cluster analysis will be performed to determine whether patterns of beliefs emerge to form dominant clusters. Ratings will be compared to the literature and matched to the factor structure of the Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003) to determine the accuracy of public opinions and to highlight popular misconceptions. It is proposed that confusion between psychopathy and psychosis will appear as a result of discrepant media portrayals, and that notions of high intelligence (perhaps in response to publicity on corporate psychopaths) and severe violence will be endorsed. Directions for future research and implications of the powerful term "psychopath" given the impact of social opinions on public policy and legal decision making will be discussed.

#34
NACCJPC

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHY AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN A NON-OFFENDER SAMPLE: CAN "BEING A JOINER" OVERCOME THEIR PREDILECTION FOR EVIL?

Michael Armstrong, Carleton University; Ian Broom, Carleton University; Adelle Forth, Carleton University

There exists a paucity of research regarding psychopathy in non-offender samples. Existing research has led to diverse explanations for why some individuals with many psychopathic traits are able to avoid negative outcomes, such as criminal behaviour, including: 1) Psychopathy in non-criminal samples is merely subclinical manifestation of the disorder; 2) Noncriminal psychopathy may be a moderated expression of the disorder with compensatory factors attenuating antisocial expression; or 3) Noncriminal psychopathy may represent the presentation of one half of a dual-process model of psychopathy in which interpersonal-affective features are expressed while the antisocial behaviour component is not (Hall & Benning, 2006). This study examines the second hypothesis by establishing the presence and role of specific protective factors directly related to psychopathic personality traits. Sixty undergraduates were selected based on their scores on the Self-Report Psychopathy-III scale. The relation between SRP-III scores, protective factors, and antisocial behaviours will be examined. In order to further explore the cognitive/affective processing, an affective decision-making task (Iowa Gambling Task; Bechara et al., 1994), and a short set of moral vignettes will be administered to participants.

#35
NACCJPC

THE TWO-TIERED VIOLENCE RISK ESTIMATES: PRELIMINARY VALIDITY OF A DYNAMIC-ACTUARIAL APPROACH TO MEASURING AND MANAGING VIOLENCE RISK

Jim Cheston, Private Practice; Jeremy Mills, Correctional Service of Canada and Carleton University; Daryl Kroner, Correctional Service of Canada

The Two-Tiered Violence Risk Estimates (TTV) integrates both the actuarial prediction of violence likelihood that has repeatedly been shown to be the best predictor of future offending with the assessment of dynamic factors through the process of structured clinical judgment. We refer to this as the dynamic-actuarial approach to violence risk estimation and management (Mills, 2005). Integrating these two methods allows for the establishment of an underlying risk for violence, the points of possible intervention to manage the risk, and the ability to monitor potential changes in dynamic factors. The TTV actuarial violence risk scale is based on 10 historical items (Actuarial Risk Indicators) that will not change during the offenders' sentence. Some items may increase once the offender has been released to the community and has the opportunity to incur further charges. The TTV's

dynamic Risk Management Variables were developed to guide the rater's identification of potential problem areas and facilitate recommendations of intervention strategies. These variables are scored dichotomously present or absent. The need for intervention is determined by the presence of the risk management variable whereas the level of intervention will depend on the degree of severity of the variable. The purpose of scoring these items dichotomously as present/not present was two-fold, first to focus the attention on the need for intervention and second some research has shown that it is the presence or absence of these risk variables that contribute most to likelihood of recidivism not the severity of the item. Severity therefore indicates the level of intervention necessary to manage the risk factor. The present study examines the preliminary validity of the TTV by examining its association with known risk assessment instruments such as the Level of Service Inventory - Revised, the HCR-20 and psychopathy within an offender sample.

#36

NACCJPC

TO KILL MOTHER: BEYOND THE INCESTUOUS DRIVEPaul Ivanoff, *Correctional Service Canada*

Criminality is not a psychiatric concept per se - it is just an action contrary to the penal code. Crimes are committed by people with various types of psychological structure, both pathological and normal. Yet, some crimes look so similar that provokes a temptation for their deeper examination. We intend to discuss whether teenagers who have killed their mothers appear as a homogenous group in frame of differential etiology. Clinical studies are compared: two cases in context of therapy with nearly hundred sessions each, and one as extended psychological risk assessment. A similarity has been detected, relevant to the mother's status as primary supplier for erotic and narcissistic needs and her special position for exerting influence. In all three cases the basic conflict manifests as a defense against the objectionable tendencies of the Oedipus complex. However, the analyses reveal distinctive features in dynamics behind the manifestations, pointing to specific etiology in each case: First case shows a neurotic with disturbed attachment, who represses the instinct in obedience to the threatening external world, but fails to master the excitation. Second presents a borderline psychotic with severe identity disturbance and open erotic manifestation of the Oedipus dynamics. Third portrays a psychopath with lack of lasting object relationships and insufficient superego.

#37

NACCJPC

TREATMENT PERFORMANCE OF PSYCHOPATHS IN A RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

Treena Witte, *Regional Psychiatric Centre*; Stephen Wong, *Regional Psychiatric Centre*;
Audrey Gordon, *Regional Psychiatric Centre*; Deqiang Gu, *Regional Psychiatric Centre*;
Kathy Lewis, *Regional Treatment Centre (Pacific)*

There is a prevalent though misguided view in the literature that "nothing works" in the treatment of psychopaths. The strong association of psychopathy with recidivism means there is an urgent need to provide effective treatment to psychopaths to lower their re-offending risk. A highly structured cognitive-behavioral treatment program that targets violence-linked criminogenic factors using relapse prevention approaches and delivered by well-trained staff may be effective in reducing recidivism in psychopaths (Wong & Hare, 2005). The Aggressive Behavioral Control program (ABC) at the Regional Psychiatric Centre, a program that uses such approaches, has been shown to reduce the seriousness of re-offending as measured by sentence length in a group ($n = 32$) of psychopaths (mean PCL-R = 27) compared to carefully matched controls ($n = 32$). There was no difference between the two groups in the rate of re-offending or time to re-offend (Wong et. al., 2006). For the treated group, we report outcomes of their program performance including program attendance, homework completion, attitude towards treatment, general in-program behaviours, knowledge of program and crime cycle material, their relapse prevention plans, and how well they put relapse prevention interventions into practice within the program. The association of program performance variables and recidivism will also be reported.

#38

NACCJPC

TRENDS IN POLICE PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH: WHERE SHOULD WE GO FROM HERE?

Brandy Doan, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*; Brent Snook, *Memorial University of Newfoundland*

Trends in police psychology research were examined. Articles on police psychology topics (e.g., line-ups) in five prominent forensic psychology journals (*Criminal Justice and Behavior*; *Law and Human Behavior*; *Psychology, Crime, and Law*; *Behavioral Sciences and the Law*; and *Legal and Criminological Psychology*) were identified. For each issue, the number of pages in those articles was divided by the total number of journal pages in that issue to create an index of police psychology interest. The results of the index score for each year will be reported. To understand the nature of police psychology research that has been conducted over the years, trends related to other article characteristics (e.g., topic area, methodology, and country), and their association with the interest index, will also be reported. The value of these trends for guiding future police psychology research agendas will be discussed.

#39

NACCJPC

A META-ANALYTIC COMPARISON OF PSYCHOPATHY MEASURES IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM AND MISCONDUCT IN YOUTH: IS EASIER BETTER?

Ian Broom, *Carleton University*; Adelle Forth, *Carleton University*; Courtney Ott, *Carleton University*

Recent meta-analytic reviews have pointed to the relative utility of Psychopathy Checklist measures in predicting recidivism and other forms of misconduct in adult and youth populations (Edens, Campbell & Weir, 2006; Walters, 2006). The myriad instru-

ments available to assess psychopathy in youth warrant closer examination in order to determine the extent to which: a) different instruments are better able to predict specific forms of youth misconduct, b) one instrument offers incremental advantages over others, and c) available assessment instruments point to the same underlying personality construct. The current meta-analysis reviewed an initial set of over 30 predictive validity studies of youth psychopathy measures in aid of answering the first of these questions. Types of misconduct included violent, sexual, and criminal recidivism, suicidal behaviour, and institutional misconduct. Moderators included sample age, publication bias, country of origin of the sample, study methodological quality, and assessment format (self-report, interview, interview and collateral information). Where available, factor score effect sizes were included in the analysis.

6/8/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:55 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC

ISSUES IN ASSESSING SEXUAL OFFENDERS
Shelley Price, Ottawa Drug Treatment Court

A **ARE TYPES OF RAPE EMPIRICALLY DISTINGUISHABLE? AN APPLICATION OF FINITE MIXTURE MODELING**
Jamison Fargo, Utah State University

Previous research has identified four primary classes or types of rape; namely acquaintance, stranger, date, and partner. In an attempt to better define and understand the offender, victim, and offense/situational characteristics associated with these subtypes, a finite mixture modeling technique was applied to data from a probability sample of convicted rapists ($N = 215$). Using data from the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (USA) a 3-class model was found to possess the best fit: entropy $R^2 = .95$, classification error = 2%. The three primary classes of rape were identified as: stranger (49%), acquaintance (non-familial) (25%), and acquaintance (child/familial) (26%). Results also indicated significant differences across rape subtypes in terms of offender demographic, developmental, SES, criminal history, and drug/alcohol use; victim demographics and relationship to offender; and offense characteristics such as time of day, location, and drug/alcohol use. Results lend empirical support to current taxonomies of the rape offense, particularly along a low-to-high antisocial behavioral continuum, and illuminate substantive differences among these subtypes in terms of the nature of the offender, victim, and offense characteristics.

B **THE PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE SEXUAL OFFENDER NEED ASSESSMENT RATING-SELF REPORT (SONAR-SR)**
Michael Chajewski, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Keith Markus, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Over the past several years sexual predatory recidivism as well as dangerous assessment have moved to the foreground in criminal justice and forensic psychological evaluations. Based on findings by Hanson and Harris (2000, 2003), Lacousiere (2003), as well as Quinsey, Rice and Cormier (2005) a continuing debate regarding the appropriateness of dynamic predictive factors has become the key-aspect of present assessment tool development and validation. Tools such as the Static-99, which focuses on historic factors, have been criticized for attributing too much significance to such items and thus curbing offenders' abilities to demonstrate a change in risk. In response to these issues Hanson et al. (2000) developed the Sexual Offender Need Assessment Rating (SONAR), a structured interview, gauging the offender's change in 9-dynamic areas of need. Based on 180 protocols (completed by both undergraduates and community members) the internal structure of the SONAR-SR, a self report version of the structured interview, was substantiated to follow the 9-factor model. Two factors are complex-single item factors, which follow Hanson and Harris's scoring methodology, whilst the remaining 7 factors were adapted into scales (Cronbach's alphas for the 7 scales are .8820, .8562, .7986, .7252, .9308, .9465 and .7928). This presentation focuses on the psychometric evaluation of the SONAR-SR.

C **AUTONOMOUS CLASSIFICATION OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS FROM EYE PATTERN BEHAVIOR**
Sylvain Chartier, Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

Violent behaviors like the ones resulting from sexual offenders are social and psychological distress factors. There are different problems associated to the diagnostic and the measurement of threat level from violent individuals. Research has shown that it is possible to control sexual responses in presence of a visual or auditory sexual scene. Therefore, internal validity of phallometric measurement is reduced. A new promising tool for the study of perceptual and motor processing is the utilization of virtual environment combined with video-oculography. Analysis of the eye movement dynamic inform on the attention processing in regard to various stimuli. Since, the vast quantity of simultaneous data generated and their nonlinear dynamic nature, eye pattern must be classified using non standard methods like artificial neural networks. Those models have been widely used in the context of temporal series and they can be easily implemented online. Results show that the network is able to find a function that allows

the classification of sexual offenders from non offenders. Moreover, the network is able to generalize its learning to new participant and classify it accordingly. Thus, this study is a first step in the development of new tool that can be combined with standard phallometric measure for risk evaluation of second offence as well as therapy efficacy.

6/8/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

FORENSIC ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT (FACT): AN EMERGING MODEL FOR PREVENTING CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM AMONG ADULTS WITH PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

J. Lamberti, Department of Psychiatry, University of Rochester Medical Center; Steven Erickson, Yale University Department of Psychiatry; Robert Weisman, University of Rochester Medical Center Department of Psychiatry

Persons with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders are over-represented in jails and prisons. Public health officials blame our fragmented mental health system, criminologists minimize the role of mental illness, and clinical practice guidelines offer little guidance. Meanwhile, clinicians across North America have begun combining assertive community treatment with jail diversion strategies in an effort to prevent criminal recidivism among high-risk individuals with psychotic disorders. This symposium features three papers that present forensic assertive community treatment (FACT) as an emerging model for preventing criminal recidivism among adults with schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. The first paper will provide an introduction to FACT, including its conceptual foundations that are based upon contemporary criminology theory as well as our current knowledge of schizophrenia and its treatment. The second paper will present outcome data from a recent evaluation of Project Link, a prototype FACT program based in Rochester, NY. The final paper will discuss FACT program development and implementation, including business and financial planning, staff hiring and training, and criminal justice collaboration development.

A UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM AMONG ADULTS WITH PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS

J. Lamberti, Department of Psychiatry, University of Rochester Medical Center

The over-representation of adults with psychotic disorders within the criminal justice system has received much attention in recent years, but our understanding of this problem is marked by a divergence of opinion. Mental health authorities blame our fragmented healthcare system while criminologists deny the role of mental illness, asserting that mentally ill and non-mentally ill persons are incarcerated for the same reasons. Drawing upon contemporary criminology theory as well as our current knowledge of schizophrenia and its treatment, this paper presents a new conceptual approach to understanding and preventing criminal recidivism. The importance of addressing modifiable risk factors for recidivism is discussed, and the central role of treatment non-adherence as a mediator between risk factors and recidivism is emphasized.

B CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN FORENSIC ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT

Steven Erickson, Yale University Department of Psychiatry; J. Lamberti, Department of Psychiatry, University of Rochester Medical Center; Robert Weisman, University of Rochester Medical Center Department of Psychiatry

Community treatment for persons with mental disorders has historically relied upon modifying treatment to meet the specialized needs of a population subgroup. Assertive community treatment has proven to be a successful program for many people with severe mental disorder; yet that success is often absent for those with histories of criminal arrest or imprisonment. As a consequence, recent initiatives have explored alternative approaches, ranging from diversion programs to specialized courts, with the hope of reducing inpatient services and criminal recidivism. One of these emergent programs is Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT). This paper will review criminal justice and clinical outcomes in a six-year review of a prototype FACT program based in Rochester, NY. Data suggests that FACT is an effective approach at identifying patients with substantial risk for criminal recidivism at reducing in arrests and inpatient hospitalizations in this population.

C TEN KEYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A FORENSIC ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT (FACT) TEAM

Robert Weisman, University of Rochester Medical Center Department of Psychiatry

Creating effective and sustainable programming designed to limit criminal recidivism of high-risk individuals with psychotic disorders requires careful startup planning and development of interagency collaboration. This paper will discuss FACT program development and implementation, including business and financial planning, essentials to FACT team staff hiring and training, and coalition building between criminal justice, mental health and community support agencies. In addition, successful FACT programs engage flexible residential service providers, vocational training programming and dual-diagnosis treatment services to improve community tenure for this challenging population. Finally, maintaining comprehensive program data reflecting service utilization, cost-effectiveness and measures of public safety, may enhance program viability in an ever changing public service environment.

6/8/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC**PREDICTING COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT USING RE-ASSESSMENTS OF PROXIMAL DYNAMIC RISK**Donald Andrews, *Carleton University*; Shelley Brown, *Carleton University*;
Christa Gillis, *Correctional Service of Canada*; Rob Rowe, *St. Lawrence Youth Association*

Exploring the predictive validity of assessment of change is a major issue for the development of theory and practice in the psychology of crime. Although numerous meta-analytic reviews have unequivocally demonstrated that treating dynamic risk factors (e.g., substance abuse, criminal attitudes) can substantially reduce criminal recidivism few studies have prospectively examined the extent to which changes in proximal dynamic antecedents (dynamic risk factors that have the capacity to change rapidly) can predict criminal conduct or community adjustment (e.g., employment). The symposium explores these issues using both adult and adolescent offender samples. Study 1 examines the predictive validity of several dynamic risk factors (e.g., criminal attitudes, coping, negative emotions, social support) in a sample of adult male offenders ($N = 150$) using a 4-wave prospective panel design. Study 2 explores how employment-related beliefs and attitudes predict both employment (e.g., job acquisition and retention) and reintegration outcomes in an adult sample of male offenders ($N = 302$) using a two-wave prospective panel design. Study 3 examines whether or not monthly assessments of hypothesized proximal dynamic antecedents of crime predict community outcomes in a sample of 30 adolescent offenders. Implications for the assessment, treatment and supervision of offenders are discussed.

A PREDICTING CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM IN ADULT OFFENDERS: A FOUR WAVE PROSPECTIVE STUDYShelley Brown, *Carleton University*; Edward Zamble, *Queen's University*

The assessment and systematic re-assessment of prospectively rated dynamic risk in the community is perhaps one of the most challenging yet most important functions facing community correctional workers. The objective of the study is to examine the dynamic predictive validity of a number of malleable risk factors derived from the coping relapse model of criminal recidivism (Zamble & Quinsey, 1997) in a sample of adult male offenders released from Canadian federal institutions. The study extends previous work (Brown, 2002) that originally assessed dynamic risk at three waves (pre-release, 1 and 3 months post-release) over an average ten-month follow-up period in a sample of 136 adult male offenders. The current study incorporates an additional fourth wave of dynamic data (6 months post-release), extends the average follow-up period to 68 months and increases the sample size to 150. The comparative predictive power of various static and dynamic models is examined. Additionally, the extent to which the predictive ability of dynamic risk factors erodes over time is also explored. Theoretical issues and practical implications for managing offender risk in the community are discussed.

B PREDICTING COMMUNITY-BASED OUTCOMES FOR FEDERAL OFFENDERS: IS EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATED WITH ENHANCED COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION?Christa Gillis, *Correctional Service of Canada*; Donald Andrews, *Carleton University*

This follow-up study expands upon an original prospective two-wave study which explored the contributions of static and dynamic factors to offender employment outcomes in the community (Gillis, 2002; Gillis & Andrews, 1995). A model was developed for the original study by amalgamating the personal-interpersonal-community-reinforcement perspective (PIC-R; Andrews, 1982a; Andrews & Bonta, 1998) on criminal conduct with the theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1985, 1988). Employment (e.g., job acquisition and retention) and reintegration outcomes (e.g., number of weeks in the community on release) were examined in relation to employment-related beliefs, attitudes, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control and intention. In the original study, community employment outcomes were predicted by personal (e.g., intention to find / keep a job), interpersonal (e.g., social support for employment) and broad social factors (e.g., unemployment rate). Moreover, social support (i.e., subjective norm) for employment was associated with offenders' community reintegration, with higher levels of support linked to a longer period of time in the community. The current study expands upon the original exploration to examine the predictive ability of dynamic reassessment on community reintegration (e.g., length of time in the community, recidivism) over an extended follow-up period.

C PROXIMAL ANTECEDENTS TO CRIMINAL OFFENDING IN A YOUNG OFFENDER SAMPLERob Rowe, *St. Lawrence Youth Association*

Proximal antecedents to criminal offending are dynamic risk predictors that have the capacity to change from moment to moment or can quickly fluctuate due to changes in environment or circumstances. They are rarely utilized in risk assessment measures of criminal offending due to their volatility and the lack of research substantiating their validity. However, criminal justice decisions makers are consistently asked to re-evaluate risk in criminal offender populations whenever circumstances change. The current paper examines the utility of assessing proximal antecedents to criminal offending in a community based sample of 30 "high risk" adolescent offenders. Each client was assessed at intake using the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory to determine their risk for future criminal outcomes. They were subsequently re-assessed every month on

28 variables theoretically related to the criminal recidivism process. It was hypothesized that proximal antecedents would contribute unique variance to the prediction of negative events in the community after risk level had been considered. The findings have direct implications for the assessment of adolescent offenders as well as prevention and intervention practices.

6/8/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:55 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

DEVELOPING A RESEARCH AGENDA IN CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*; J. Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*;
David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto & Whitby Mental Health Centre*;
Daryl Kroner, *Correctional Services of Canada*; Carl Clements, *University of Alabama*;
Philip Magaletta, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*

Over the past 20 years, the number of incarcerated individuals has dramatically increased in almost all countries, including North America. With increases in prison populations correctional mental health professionals have faced increasing demands to serve the correctional system within which they are employed, as well as demands to provide a variety of services for a diverse inmate population. Although much research has been accomplished in the last 50 years that guides current correctional practice, much remains to be learned. This symposium will present efforts by a team of 17 correctional psychology researchers and practitioners to develop an international research agenda to guide correctional psychology research over the next 20 years. Specifically, this symposium will review the current state of research and present research recommendations across five broad domains of correctional psychology. These five domains include: inmate rehabilitation and reintegration, general mental health services and issues, risk assessment, systemic correctional issues, and the development of a behavioral sciences research infrastructure. The presentation of a research agenda is likely to be relevant and of interest to experienced correctional psychologists, neophyte psychologists, and students alike. Dr. Paul Gendreau will serve as a discussant for this program.

A

THE REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION OF OFFENDERS: THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE AND SOME FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

J. Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*; Richard Althouse, *Wisconsin Department of Corrections*; Lorraine Reitzel, *University of Texas*; Thomas Fagan, *Nova Southeastern University*; Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*

The treatment literature on offender rehabilitation and re-entry (reintegration) is reviewed with the purpose of deriving further direction for researchers and clinicians in the field of correctional psychology. This empirically guided paper reviews individual studies and meta-analyses on effectiveness of general correctional treatment for adult offenders and specialized treatment for substance abuse offenders and sexual offenders. Established principles, such as risk, need, and responsivity, were upheld and common themes, including the use of cognitive-behavioral interventions and the importance of treatment integrity, emerged. However, questions have moved beyond 'what works' to detailed queries about the nuances of effective service delivery. Well-controlled clinical studies and detailed process evaluations are still required. Other new directions include the application of positive psychology to the treatment of offenders and the improvement of conditions under which prisoner reentry into the community is more likely to succeed.

B

INNOVATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT

David Nussbaum, *University of Toronto & Whitby Mental Health Centre*; Robert Ax, *Midlothian, VA*; Thomas Fagan, *Nova Southeastern University*; Philip Magaletta, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*; Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*; Thomas White, *Suicide Consultants*

This presentation considers emerging issues in the acute, rather than long-term, assessment and treatment of incarcerated individuals. This diagnostically complex population is ill served by existing dichotomous categorical (i.e., diagnostic) frameworks that should be replaced by a dimensional biopsychosocial conceptualization. Scarce resources, recent scientific advances and technology, organizational barriers, and role transformations for psychologists will guide improvements and future research in correctional mental health care. Specific manifestations include: dimensional assessment, suicide risk assessment, neuropsychological correlates of chronic maladaptive behavior and decision-making, and telehealth. Particularly, outcome research based on a broader range of interventions will be increasingly crucial to the effectiveness of correctional psychologists' work. Imminently, psychologists' degree of impact will depend largely on their individual and collective initiative in promoting the benefits of their services.

C

DIRECTIONS FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

Daryl Kroner, *Correctional Services of Canada*; Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada and Carleton University*; Lorraine Reitzel, *University of Texas*; Edward Dow, *Modeling Solutions, LLC*; Michael Railey, *Florida State University*

This review covers the current contributions to risk assessment. The fields of static and dynamic variables are covered for both general and sexual offenders. The research on risk management strategies and how risk assessment is communicated to decision

makers is also reviewed. Methodological considerations in risk assessment research centers on ROC analysis, the use of algorithms, and incorporating time into the evaluation of risk assessment instruments. For each of the areas covered, future research directions are formulated.

D**SYSTEMIC ISSUES AND CORRECTIONAL OUTCOMES: EXPANDING THE SCOPE OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Carl Clements, *University of Alabama*; Richard Althouse, *Wisconsin Department of Corrections*; Robert Ax, *Midlothian, VA*; Thomas Fagan, *Nova Southeastern University*; Philip Magaletta, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*; J. Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*

Professionals working in corrections confront issues ranging from conflicting goals, lack of resources, role confusion, ethical dilemmas, and an atmosphere often hostile to empirical research and program evaluation. We describe several context issues that impact the effectiveness of correctional psychologists' work, and further argue that our mission should be expanded to include macro-level, systems issues. These include questions of social responses to crime, unintended consequences of correctional practice, the need for research on institutional policy, and methods for system-wide evaluation of correctional programs and settings. We describe the nature and scope of each issue and offer a suggested research agenda.

E**TOWARD THE ONE: STRENGTHENING BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONS**

Philip Magaletta, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*; Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*; Lorraine Reitzel, *University of Texas*; Chris Innes, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*

Maturing behavioral science research in corrections to the next level of organization requires several strategies, each of which moves toward the one ideal of integration and collaboration. Raising consciousness on the necessity of this movement, factors sustaining isolation and fragmentation of corrections research knowledge are delineated. Next, strategies for strengthening the research process in corrections are discussed. Working toward the construction of research infrastructures built into correctional systems, collaborative models extending beyond the sharing of ideas between scientists and practitioners, and the integration of once disparate streams of literature and knowledge are recommended to strengthen behavioral sciences research in corrections.

6/9/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:55 AM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Workshop/Atelier de travail
NACCJPC

MEDICINE WHEEL MODEL OF VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT AND CASE MANAGEMENT

Tom Hengen, *Building A Nation Family Healing Centre, Inc.*

This session will present methods and materials developed under a nation foundation grant since 1999, in an urban Aboriginal clinical setting. The focus will be the creation of a developmental, adult remedial learning service plan based on a four-factor model of the traditional native Medicine Wheel. The history-gathering, psychometric, diagnostic, and remedial learning activities presented will center on DSM-IV-TR Axis IV issues and the provision of a holistic developmental regimen. Implications for augmenting forensic programming with community-based learning resources will be highlighted.

6/9/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Workshop/Atelier de travail
NACCJPC

PRACTICING PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND THE WALL: A GROUP EXPLORATION OF HOW AND WHY WE WORK AS WE DO.

James Carpenter, *UMMS-Correctional Healthcare*

Although psychologists have been a part of prison life for some time, the first texts devoted solely to correctional psychology only came out in 2003. Even a cursory reflection and survey of the field and specialties relevant to professional practice reveals both a broad heterogeneity of subjects and a vast array of research and clinical literature. Though the subjects and subject matter are of great importance to society, what has been done to date merely scratches the surface. This workshop will use existing conceptual schemes and a group format to both explore and talk among ourselves about what has been done and where we would like to go as correctional professionals.

6/9/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Workshop/Atelier de travail
NACCJPC

CLINICAL INTERVENTION STRATEGIES TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE PRISONER SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Robert Dumond, *Consultants for Improved Human Services*

Prisoner sexual violence has a catastrophic and disabling impact upon its victims, which is exacerbated by conditions of confinement. With increased attention as a result of the passage of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, correctional mental health practitioners are challenged to provide adequate, competent, clinical intervention following disclosure, throughout incarceration and upon re-entry into the community. This workshop will provide a context to understand the dynamics of victimization, and explore promising practices grounded in empirical research. Participants will be provided with strategies, resources and references to enhance their clinical intervention and facilitate healing.

6/9/2007 — 8:00 AM TO 8:55 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Single Oral Paper Session/Séance de présentation orale
NACCJPC

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION: DEMONSTRATING THE IMPACT OF PROGRAM INTEGRITY ON RECIDIVISM IN YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Paula Smith, *University of Cincinnati*; Christopher Lowenkamp, *University of Cincinnati*

Lowenkamp, Latessa and Smith (2006) recently commented on the paucity of research demonstrating the empirical link between program integrity and effectiveness. The purpose of this research is to assess the relationship between measures of program integrity and recidivism. The present study further contributes to the literature by matching cases on numerous variables to control for alternative explanations which might account for the variation between the programs. Results indicated that programs adhering to the risk principle, (i.e., having less than 25% of cases categorized as low risk) had overall better program outcomes, regardless of how recidivism was operationalized. Furthermore, composite scores on program integrity were correlated with outcome. Policy implications include the importance of reviewing program implementation, regular evaluations of program integrity, and adherence to the risk principle in particular.

6/9/2007 — 9:00 AM TO 9:55 AM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Workshop/Atelier de travail
NACCJPC

ECO-ETHOLOGICAL EXISTENTIAL ANALYSIS OF POLICE COMPLEX PTSD
Daniel Rudofossi, *New York University and Retired NYPD Sgt.*

TRAINING PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: Participants will be offered a composite case example of an officer-patient suffering from Police Complex PTSD (PPS-CPTSD). The dialogue of the therapist and officer patient will focus on areas of an Eco-Ethological Existential Analysis of PPS-CPTSD that open up the mourning of loss in resilience building and evoking the healing process which moves the ecological and ethological analysis into an existential analysis. The bridge that the dialogue validates is the transition of an 'external witnessing' of the therapist into an understanding of collaboration in mourning the multiple losses in complex trauma. This bridge in part is explored through an aspect of the eco-ethological existential analysis that I have termed an 'internalized witnessing' of the disenfranchised losses into what is now an initiation to the hard road of re-enfranchising loss in the officer patient. flyers highlighting the forthcoming work [in press] by the instructor titled, Working with traumatized police officer-patients: A clinician's guide to Complex PTSD Syndromes in public safety professionals. The purpose is to further understanding of the method of therapy developed by the presenter. An article of the case example used in the session will be given to each participant.

6/9/2007 — 9:00 AM TO 9:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de présentation orale
NACCJPC

ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS
Julie Blais, *Carleton University*

A

DEVELOPING CULTURALLY SENSITIVE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS USING SOCIAL COGNITIVE THEORY
Karen Parhar, *University of Saskatchewan*

Canadian Aboriginal Peoples are over-represented in the federally incarcerated population and Aboriginal offenders are a high risk group for re-offending. In comparison to non-Aboriginal offenders, Aboriginal offenders are less successful at Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment (CBT), indicating a possible specific responsiveness issue. The following paper outlines how traditionally practiced CBT can be modified for Aboriginal offenders to increase treatment responsiveness by applying the principles of Bandura's (1986) Social Cognitive Theory (SCT). It is argued that a combination of Aboriginal programs and CBT provides the most effective and feasible method of rehabilitation for Aboriginal offenders and best reflects the principles underlying SCT. The paper will begin by briefly discussing Bandura's (1977, 1986) social learning and social cognitive theories and the basic principles of CBT, followed by a critical analysis of CBT's effectiveness with Aboriginal offenders. In turn, a review of Aboriginal culture and a critical analysis of the effectiveness of Aboriginal programs and blended CBT/Aboriginal programs will be presented. Recommendations for culturally modifying a federal CBT program for Aboriginal offenders based on the principles of SCT will conclude the paper.

B

SECOND-STAGE HOUSING FOR ABORIGINAL EX-OFFENDERS
Jason Brown, *Faculty of Education University of Western Ontario*; Jason Brown,
Faculty of Education University of Western Ontario

Aboriginal peoples are overrepresented in the Canadian justice system and incarcerated at a rate much greater than the non-Aboriginal population. Men who enter the system face multiple challenges upon release. Many return to the communities where their friends and family are, but have few housing, educational and employment opportunities and difficult choices to make. This participatory research study included interviews with 30 Aboriginal men who had done jail time and had lived in the downtown core area of a major Canadian prairie city, revealed the need for transitional support, accessible housing within their home community, as well as future-oriented programs and services that recognized and emphasized their potential as contributors to the local community. The results indicate that there is a gap in services for Aboriginal men who have done jail time, and that second-stage housing models should be developed with the input of local residents in inner city communities.

6/9/2007 — 9:00 AM TO 9:55 AM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de présentation orale
NACCJPC

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: WHAT ROLE CAN PSYCHOLOGISTS PLAY?
Tanya Rugge, *Corrections Research, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada*

Restorative justice (RJ) is an approach to justice that has been gaining momentum in Canada. The values that underpin RJ, such as holding the offender accountable to the victim and community, and providing a voice to all those affected by crime have been welcomed as a positive alternative to the current traditional justice system. Furthermore, research has shown positive impacts of RJ processes on participants. However, RJ models, programming and research are still, to some degree, in the developmental stage. It is yet to be determined as to what model will work best at what time and with whom. Areas where those in psychology may play an active role, such as risk assessment, and treatment services to offenders, and victims, still appear to be on the outskirts of RJ programming. Given the growing popularity of RJ, it is appropriate to discuss what role the area of psychology can play: in the development and application of RJ programs at various stages in the criminal justice system, with various populations of victims and offenders; in effectively meeting the needs of RJ participants; and in assisting with the reparation and healing of affected parties. This discussion session will address these questions.

6/9/2007 — 9:00 AM TO 9:55 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

CRIMINAL AND VIOLENCE RISK: OUR PERCEPTION, COMMUNICATION AND UNDERSTANDING

Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada and Carleton University*; Katherine Green, *Carleton University*; Zoe Hilton, *Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene*

This symposium starts with an analysis of how criminal justice events (crimes) are perceived when compared with other societal risks/hazards. The results show that individuals generally perceive risk along two factors: Dread and Uncertainty. Among the findings, rape and terrorism were rated equally along the Dread factor. The second and third studies examine the communication and perception of risk for violence. Strategies in the communication of risk will be discussed.

A

PERCEPTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RISKS: THE DREAD AND UNCERTAINTY OF CRIME

Katherine Green, *Carleton University*; Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada and Carleton University*

Lay people and experts alike are susceptible to errors in inference based on the misuse of knowledge structures and judgemental heuristics (for example, Nisbett & Ross, 1980). These biases can taint criminal justice related risk decisions. To better understand the perception of risk of crime, a replication of the three factor structure of Dread risk, Unknown risk and Number of People Exposed of societal risks delineated by Slovic, Fischhoff and Lichtenstein (1980) was undertaken. Twelve societal hazards were chosen from the original research, with five criminal justice hazards added. A modified version of the risk perception study materials from the research by Slovic and his colleagues (1980) was administered to 167 college and university students. A two factor structure resulted, with Factor 1 best described as Dread risk and Factor 2, Uncertainty. Criminal justice hazards were predominantly located in the high Factor 1, low Factor 2 quadrant of the two Factor space. Rape and Terrorism did not differ significantly on Dread risk. Murder stands alone relative to all the hazards examined in the two-factor space. Results confirm that people tend to overestimate the rate of crime; however, their estimates are not related to dread risk, uncertainty or perceived risk. An awareness of risks and benefits of releasing offenders is not related to perception of risk of criminal justice hazards. Being a victim of crime was not found to affect perceived risk, dread risk or uncertainty of crime. Gender differences in perception were observed; females appear to express greater fear than males.

B

THE HIGHS AND LOWS OF FORENSIC RISK COMMUNICATION

Zoe Hilton, *Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene*

Managing offender risk implies a prediction of violence, determines offenders' opportunity to recidivate, and depends upon risk communication. We talk about risk every day, and the forensic psychology literature is replete with studies of risk assessment, intervention, and recidivism, yet very little empirical attention has been paid to risk communication itself. This paper will review two existing studies on risk communication in the Ontario forensic mental health system. In one, the Ontario Review Board's decisions were highly associated with the recommendations of senior clinicians, with little influence of actuarial risk assessment. In the second, a precise statement summarizing actuarial risk improved risk communication among front-line forensic clinicians. A third, new study will be presented, examining the role of nonnumerical terms (e.g., "low risk," "high risk") in clinician agreement, context effects, and decision-making.

C

DESCRIPTIVE CATEGORIES OF RISK LIKELIHOOD: THEY ARE NOT WHAT YOU THINK

Jeremy Mills, *Correctional Service of Canada and Carleton University*; Karen Wolfe, *Carleton University*

Previous research has shown that clinicians with and without base rate information did not differ when assigning risk for re-offence probabilities (Mills & Kroner, 2006). The data indicated that sexual and violent crimes though less likely to occur, were over-estimated. The current research examined two samples (clinicians and non-clinicians) in their estimates of recidivism probabilities according to base rate information provided. Both samples had similar methodologies. Groups were given brief sec-

narios describing cases of low, moderate, and high likelihood to re-offend and they were asked to assign probabilities of recidivism likelihood. The experimental group was provided baserates for re-offending along with an explanation of what baserates meant. The control group had no baserate information. The results showed that when baserates were explained they significantly lowered the probability estimates though not to the degree indicated by the baserates. In conjunction with previous work, the results demonstrate that simply communicating recidivism using descriptive categories results in the over estimation of likelihood to re-offend for both the clinician and non-clinician. Even providing baserates without an explanation results in similar over-estimation. Explaining baserates however, does reduce these estimates more in line with baserate information. Discussion centres on the ethics of risk communication using descriptive categories with the knowledge that they may result in over-estimates of recidivism by the receiver of the information.

6/9/2007 — 10:00 AM TO 11:25 AM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

**NACCJPC Invited
Speakers/Conférenciers
invité par la NACCJPC
NACCJPC**

**EXTENSIONS OF THE RISK-NEED-RESPONSIVITY (RNR) MODEL OF
ASSESSMENT AND CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT: CRIME PREVENTION
JURISPRUDENCE, FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH, GENERAL CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY**
Donald Andrews, Carleton University

The presentation has two components. First, the origins of RNR are reviewed along with the theoretical base in the psychology of criminal conduct, research support, and professional and practical challenges to effective implementation. The evidence base is impressive although effectiveness is reduced in “real world” or “routine” corrections. It seems so obvious – work with moderate and high risk cases, set criminogenic needs as intermediate targets of change and use powerful cognitive social learning influence strategies – yet implementation is difficult. Second, I explore potential RNR applications beyond corrections including crime prevention jurisprudence, forensic mental health, and general clinical and community psychology. In each of the original and extended areas, a difficulty is keeping a focus on reduced victimization as a worthy primary outcome without being rendered incidental or secondary to enhanced personal autonomy and well-being. The task is to implement programs that are in adherence with RNR and to do so in ethical, legal, humane, and otherwise normative ways. Some operative norms in any particular setting may conflict with RNR adherence.

6/9/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

**Symposium
NACCJPC**

**FROM COMMUNITY TO COMMUNITY: FEDERALLY-SENTENCED OFFENDERS
WITH MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS FROM THE ONTARIO REGION ADMITTED TO
THE REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (ONTARIO)**
*Rick Gordon, Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario), Correctional Service of Canada;
James Hillen, Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario); Lynn Bradford, Regional Treatment
Centre (Ontario); Rick Gordon, Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario), Correctional Service
of Canada; David Champagne, Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario)*

Offenders with mental health needs present a particular challenge to efforts directed at their successful reintegration into the community. The Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario) is a Correctional Service of Canada Schedule I psychiatric facility in Kingston, Ontario. It provides mental health and programming services to federally-sentenced offenders with mental health needs who are serving their sentences in the Ontario region. The symposium will address the referral and admission process, treatment services, case management and correctional programming and discharge planning and follow-up for federally-sentenced offenders from the Ontario Region who receive treatment at the Regional Treatment Centre. The current mental health service delivery model will be detailed through an examination of the federal correctional policies and provincial mental health regulations that determine its parameters. The ethical and philosophical approaches that underpin the above will be noted. The interdisciplinary character of current service delivery will be explored and its implications examined. Future developments, including implications of the current Correctional Service of Canada mental health initiatives will be reviewed and suggestions for “Best Practice” service delivery models will be presented.

**A THE PSYCHIATRIST’S ROLE ON THE INTERDISCIPLINARY MENTAL
HEALTH TEAM AT THE REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (ONTARIO)**
James Hillen, Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario)

The role of the Psychiatrist in the correctional mental health team is to provide expertise in consultation and management of persons suffering with mental disorder during period(s) of federal custody, including release on parole, and preparation for release to the community. The links between mental disturbance and risk for behavioural dyscontrol are well established. As a part of the correctional mental health team, the Psychiatrist has the responsibility to identify factors and recommend and provide interventions that are directly and indirectly linked to harm reduction or harm elimination. Assessments for medical, financial, and admission / discharge capacity are the Psychiatrist’s responsibilities prior to and during admission to hospital, and at release from hospital and from CSC care. In addition to the goals and regulations of federal corrections (federal laws, and policies such as Commissioner’s Directives), we operate under Ontario provincial legislation (Mental Health Act, Health Care Consent Act,

Privacy Act) and this combination of forensic and health-care related objectives and legal requirements presents some unique challenges for service provision. The rewards and challenges for the correctional Psychiatrist and possible future developments in mental health service provision will be explored.

B THE PAROLE OFFICER'S VIEW OF CASE MANAGEMENT AND PAROLE FOR OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS.

Lynn Bradford, *Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario)*

This presentation will detail the reintegration process from the viewpoint of the Institutional Parole Officer. On admission each offender is assigned an Institutional Parole Officer and a Correctional Officer, who together form that offender's Case Management Team. They work in consultation with clinicians, program officers, and discharge planners to ensure the needs of the offender are met. Each offender has a Correctional Plan, and the offender's level of cooperation with his correctional plan, his assessed risk factors and interventions aimed at management of the assessed risk all have an impact on release opportunities, including temporary absences, day and full parole, and statutory release. Parole Officers are the main referral agents for the rehabilitative needs of the offender, determined through an ongoing multidisciplinary team consultation process. External consultation with the community parole offices and social agencies is also the responsibility of the Institutional Parole Officer. In addition to the imposed sentence, offenders may have, for example, a court-imposed Long-Term Supervision Order, and these provide additional complexities for the reintegration process. The Parole Officer's duties, challenges and rewards in working with an offender population with mental health needs are discussed.

C THE PSYCHOLOGIST'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS WITH MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS ADMITTED TO THE REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (ONTARIO)

Rick Gordon, *Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario), Correctional Service of Canada*

The correctional psychologist's role within a Treatment Centre is multifaceted. Assessment and treatment are the obvious main components. Assessment issues that arise with offenders with mental health needs are described. Risk factors, treatment needs, and responsivity factors are all considered in the treatment process, and the implications of the presence of particular mental health needs on this process are explored. Liason with the family of an offender with mental health needs is an important aspect of service delivery that requires sensitivity to another set of issues. These will be discussed. The occasionally contentious workplace dynamics arising from differing viewpoints of service delivery within and across disciplines, combined with the effects of personal and interpersonal workplace stressors are noted. Approaches to the constructive resolution of the above are explored. Issues arising from the need for treatment for offenders who present with severe behavioural disturbance are discussed. Possible implications of CSC's current mental health objectives are described. The importance of the link to community resources is noted. Suggestions from a Treatment Centre psychologist's point of view for "best practice" guidelines for correctional mental-health service provision are provided.

D A PRISON-COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH LINKAGE MODEL: CLINICAL DISCHARGE SERVICES AT THE REGIONAL TREATMENT CENTRE (ONTARIO)

David Champagne, *Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario)*

The majority of incarcerated federal offenders will be returned to the community either on conditional release or at the end of their sentence. Offenders with functional impairment due to mental illness, developmental disability and/or cognitive impairment present a challenge to the Correctional Service of Canada in planning for their release and safe integration back into society. These offenders typically have few personal, family or system resources to facilitate this process. Clinical discharge services, in close collaboration with both Institutional and Community Parole Services, provides interventions to identify and enhance the resources considered necessary to respond to the offender's needs and to support community release and assist with the transition from prison to community. This presentation will provide a model that places the offender within a person-in-environment perspective in order to illustrate both the scope and challenge of providing discharge services and continuity-of-care to the offender population at the Regional Treatment Centre (Ontario).

6/9/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC

TRAINING IN CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Robert Morgan, *Texas Tech University*; Jon Mandracchia, *Texas Tech University*;
Andrew Starzomski, *East Coast Forensic Hospital*; J. Wormith, *University of Saskatchewan*;
Steven Mandracchia, *Western Missouri Mental Health Center*; Philip Magaletta,
Federal Bureau of Prisons

With the continuing increase in the number of incarcerated offenders in correctional and forensic mental health institutions comes a parallel need for well trained psychologists to work in these settings. Although training standards for criminal justice psychologists do not exist, the reality is that there is a great need for accessible and competent training for future generations of

correctional and forensic psychologists. Unfortunately, such training has been limited, if not nonexistent, for many psychologists employed in these settings. The purpose of this symposium is to present the training needs and opportunities of psychologists planning a career or currently working in specialized criminal justice settings. The symposium will include presentations from current training directors in correctional and/or forensic mental health institutions, including one program from Canada and one program from the United States. This symposium will be interactive in nature with facilitated discussion of current training limitations, obstacles, and strategies for improving training opportunities in correctional and forensic psychology.

A GRADUATE SCHOOL TRAINING IN CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Jon Mandracchia, Texas Tech University; Robert Morgan, Texas Tech University

This symposium will discuss the availability of correctional and forensic psychology training as well as graduate students' experiences and attitudes toward working with offender populations during graduate school. Utilizing survey data gathered from 175 graduate students in APA-accredited clinical and counseling psychology programs, results indicated the availability of specialized training in correctional and/or forensic psychology for approximately one-half of the participants. Furthermore, correctional and forensic practicum experiences appear to be as commonly available as other specialty practicum experiences, and participants reported general case loads with clients who have a history of criminal and antisocial behavior. Finally, it was noted that graduate students, regardless of prior practicum or work experiences, maintain positive attitudes toward inmates and perceive work with offenders as interesting, challenging, and meaningful. Implications for graduate education in Canada and the United States will be highlighted.

B ENHANCING CLINICAL TRAINING IN CORRECTIONAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY IN CANADA

Andrew Starzomski, East Coast Forensic Hospital

This symposium element will provide a brief overview of the current status of clinical training in forensic and correctional psychology in Canada. Strengths will be noted, such as the availability of training in clinical forensic psychology in most parts of the country in the form of accredited pre-doctoral internships with forensic components. Issues warranting enhancement and modification will be discussed as well, such as the need for greater understanding how programs try to link academic and training methods to goals of sound clinical and professional practice in criminal justice settings. This symposium element will also include discussion of how the criminal justice psychology community in Atlantic Canada is taking some new steps toward a more coordinated approach to clinical forensic training. The session will conclude with a chance for audience members to share their experiences of obstacles (and solutions) to creating optimal systems of clinical training in the criminal justice field in Canada and abroad.

C CLINICAL FORENSIC AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING IN SASKATCHEWAN:

J. Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

This symposium element presents an overview of the strong and coordinated partnerships between academic, federal correctional and forensic mental health training sites operating within an accredited predoctoral internship and field placements (practica) in Saskatchewan. The session is intended to serve as a rallying call for academia and correctional agencies to work more closely together. This will be done by outlining how students, agencies and clients can all benefit from what may appear to be an onerous administrative task, bringing such diverse groups together to advance a common training and service agenda. This review of one Canadian program will complement information about American clinical training models offered by another presenter. Implications of the Saskatchewan experience for graduate training in criminal justice psychology will be considered. The presentation will reflect back on themes identified in the literature on Canadian forensic training from the 1990s in an effort to determine the extent to which progress has been made over the last decade. This talk will set the stage for the final component of the symposium, which will involve a review of the status of Canadian forensic and correctional clinical training more generally, with a focus on how to further enhance and develop the field.

D FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY TRAINING IN KANSAS CITY: A MODEL FOR PREDOCTORAL INTERNSHIP AND POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP TRAINING

Steven Mandracchia, Western Missouri Mental Health Center

The purpose of this presentation is to present a model of training at the predoctoral internship and postdoctoral fellowship level in forensic psychology. The strengths of this model lie in the collaboration between mental health and academic communities; in this case, the Missouri Department of Mental Health, University of Missouri at Kansas City Medical School, and the University of Missouri at Kansas City Law School. This collaboration affords interns and fellows a diverse and comprehensive training environment. This presentation will include a review of the breadth of training necessary to meet licensure requirements in psychology when providing psychological services in a specialty setting (i.e., forensic setting). Suggestions and recommendations for training future generations of forensic and criminal justice psychologists will also be presented.

E CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE IN CORRECTIONS
 Philip Magaletta, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*; John Baxter, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*;
 Don Denney, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*; Cheryl Renaud, *Federal Bureau of Prisons*

Almost no objective information exists to guide the selection of continuing professional education content for psychologists practicing in corrections. To advance the training models and clinical practices of their psychologists, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) has developed a strategic and empirical method for understanding and informing this issue. Results suggest that newly hired psychologists arrive with a solid footing in suicide prevention and treating the mentally ill, but much less training in segregation and staying safe while on the job. Based on these results, implications for structuring the content of and process for continuing education are presented.

6/9/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
 NACCJPC

YOUNG OFFENDERS
 Guy Bourgon, *Public Safety Canada*

A ASSESSING THE PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THE YOUTH LEVEL OF SERVICE/CASE MANAGEMENT INVENTORY
 Kristin Bechtel, *University of Cincinnati*; Christopher Lowenkamp, *University of Cincinnati*;
 Edward Latessa, *University of Cincinnati*

The purpose of the Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) is to assess, classify and provide appropriate treatment to youth according to their criminogenic risk factors. Given the limited research in the predictive validity for this instrument, the current study attempts to examine this issue on a sample of 4,482 juveniles from Ohio who were given sentences in the community or to juvenile institutions. Results demonstrated the validity of the YLS/CMI in predicting recidivism for both settings.

B YOU'RE NOT LISTENING: YOUTH CRIME AND YOUTH INJUSTICE
 Maureen Maxwell, *Lincoln University, U.K.*

The purpose of this paper is to argue for a better understanding of young people from the care /welfare system who get into trouble with the criminal law. Based upon a more detailed exploration as to how they become the way that they are and, more importantly, how maltreatment (trauma) amounts to an assault on development, rendering these young people without the inner resources or the wider social support needed to 'survive'. Indeed many victims and offenders are from the same population and many young offenders are themselves victims. When trauma had been experienced, especially in the early years, maladaptive ways of relating will have been established to ensure physical survival but not without costs to ones psychological development. Traumatic early attachments have been shown to lead to the establishment of very different brain and nervous system structures. They are associated with poor capacity for self-regulation and concomitant emotional and behavioural difficulties. The debate regarding persistent young offenders continues, although different jurisdictions have different labels, all have in common a problem with a relatively small group of young people repeatedly offending. Received wisdom tells us that for the majority of youth involvement in crime is transitory, and indeed according to the statistics across the western world this appears to be the case. Those young offenders who persist in their offending are found to have a number of interrelated problems which serves to separate them out from other young offenders who get into trouble on only one or two occasions. Such young people have suffered multiple problems and are usually known to social service/welfare departments. It is time to reconceptualise the issues and accept that psychology has much to contribute to the criminological enterprise. The development and application of attachment theoretical conceptions of persistent young offenders needs to be developed.

C YOUTH PERSPECTIVES ON THE EXPERIENCE OF CUSTODY & REINTEGRATION
 Kelly Morton Bourgon, *Department of Justice*; Kimberly Burnett, *Department of Justice*

The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) set out to change some of the fundamental principles of the custodial experience in the Youth Criminal Justice System. One of the goals was to restrict the use of custody and introduce a reintegration component to the custodial sentence. The YCJA states that young persons who commit offences should be rehabilitated and reintegrated into society as well as treated fairly and have their rights protected. In-person interviews were conducted with 45 youth (on remand, in custody and in the community) and 14 staff to get a better understanding how this change to the legislation was working in the 'real world'. Results of the interviews with youth focused on the custodial experience, programming, and the reintegration process (reintegration plan, reintegration leaves, realism/changes to the plan once in the community, etc.). Results of the staff interviews focused on the dual roles of support and supervision, as well as the struggles implementing reintegration plans and success stories. If not accepted for a 15 minute talk, please note that I would be willing to present as a poster.

6/9/2007 — 12:30 PM TO 1:55 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium
NACCJPC**STEPPING “OUT OF THE LAB” AND INTO THE REAL WORLD:
EXAMPLES FROM THE WORLD OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY***Shelley Brown, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University; Adelle Forth, Carleton University; Kevin Nunes, Carleton University*

How does one translate research from the laboratory to the real world? This symposium will focus on the concerns and cautions that arise when applying research to real world contexts in four diverse areas of forensic psychology. The first speaker, Craig Bennell, will present an overview of the challenges of applying knowledge obtained from research on effective police training to training of police. The second speaker, Joanna Pozzulo, will examine the issues that arise when applying the results of laboratory studies of eye-witness testimony to actual eye-witnesses of crime. The third speaker, Adelle Forth, will discuss the potential ethical concerns that may arise when the construct of psychopathy is used in legal settings. The fourth speaker, Kevin Nunes, will discuss the implications of research using risk assessment tools that focus only on static risk factors for the assessment and management of sexual offenders.

A **IMPROVING POLICE TRAINING: THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF
TRANSLATING THEORY INTO PRACTICE***Craig Bennell, Carleton University; Shevaun Corey, Carleton University; Alyssa Taylor, Carleton University*

Academic researchers have made great strides in understanding what makes training effective. Theoretical advances in the areas of educational and cognitive psychology are now being translated into practical instructional strategies that increase the long-term retention of learned skills and the transfer of these skills from the training environment to more naturalistic settings. These findings have emerged in relation to a number of classroom-based training tasks (e.g., learning how to complete algebra problems, understand weather systems, and grasp the inner workings of mechanical devices). In theory, the same strategies that enhance learning in these areas can be used to improve training effectiveness in the policing domain. However, certain obstacles exist in the policing domain that do not exist in the classroom (e.g., unlike typical classroom tasks, policing tasks are ill-defined and highly dynamic, with many possible solutions to a single problem). The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the potential benefits of drawing on psychological theory in an attempt to improve police training and to highlight possible challenges that will be encountered along the way. The authors personal experiences in the area of use-of-force simulation training in Canadian police agencies will provide the basis for much of the discussion.

B **RIGHTING THE WRONG: EYEWITNESS RESEARCH IN THE REAL WORLD***Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University*

Over a 100 years of research in the eyewitness area has been established. Primarily using a laboratory paradigm, links to the real world have been made. Unfortunately many of the claims that have been made by academic researchers have failed to take into account the important differences that occur between the real world and the lab. For example, the arousal level achieved by showing participants mock crimes in the laboratory may not be comparable to the emotional state of actual eyewitnesses to genuine crime. Yet, recommendations related to police procedure are almost solely based on findings from these mock crime situations. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the challenges of translating lab based eyewitness research into real world practices and policies and to present possible suggestions for overcoming some of these challenges.

C **PSYCHOPATHY AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM: CAVEATS AND QUALIFIERS***Adelle Forth, Carleton University; Heather Clark, Carleton University; Angela Stevens, Carleton University*

The term “psychopath” is a powerful label that can have a profound impact on how individuals are perceived and treated within the legal system. Over the past decade there has been major advances in research on the assessment of psychopathy in youth and adults and the implication of psychopathy in violence risk and treatment amenability. Despite these advances several ethical issues become apparent when bringing psychopathy “out of the lab” and into the real world: 1) Is it defensible to use the categorical label “psychopath” in legal settings; 2) Why are mental health professionals still confusing a variety of terms, such as sociopath and antisocial personality disorder that are only loosely related to the construct of psychopathy; 3) Are psychopaths amenable to treatment or are they “untreatable” as some mental health professionals have testified. This presentation will consider the ethical and empirical defensible issues associated with the use of the psychopathy construct in legal settings.

D **RESEARCH ON SEX OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT: OVERVIEW, CHALLENGES,
AND RELEVANCE***Kevin Nunes, Carleton University*

This paper will provide an overview of some important advances in research on risk assessment that have contributed to the safer and more efficient management of sex offenders. Researchers have identified a number of predictors of sex offender recidivism and many of these predictors have been combined to create valid risk assessment instruments, such as the Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG) and the Static-99. These instruments include only static factors and indicate a baseline of long-term

risk that can inform many important decisions, such as classification and preventative detention. However, other decisions faced by those working with sex offenders often require monitoring of change in risk level. Assessors, for example, would ideally be able to evaluate the extent to which an offender has reduced his risk of recidivism from the start of his sentence to the time he is being considered for parole. Researchers have been searching for dynamic risk factors and have begun to incorporate these factors into risk assessment instruments. Preliminary evidence is promising that such instruments possess reasonable validity and, perhaps more importantly, add to information yielded by static risk assessment instruments. The challenges and relevance of this research will be discussed.

6/9/2007 — 2:00 PM TO 3:25 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Conversation Session/Séance de conversation NACCJPC

WHAT'S UP: POLICE PSYCHOLOGY IN CANADA

Dorothy Cotton, *Correctional Service Canada*; Phillip Ritchie, *Ottawa Carleton District School Board*; John Tivendell, *Université de Moncton*; Carolyn Burns, *RCMP*

While “police psychology” has not traditionally existed as a specialty area in Canada, that has not stopped an increasing number of psychologists from working with and providing expertise to police services. In addition to working in core areas such as pre-employment screening and critical incident and crisis management, psychologists are increasingly providing expertise in emerging areas such as working with people with mental illnesses, supporting the work of officers in child exploitation work, and a myriad of other areas. This conversation hour will feature a range of psychologists who work in many different areas of police psychology, and will provide an opportunity for others working with police or interested in working with police services to meet and exchange information about the growth of this field. Particular attention will be given to the many complex ethical issues that can arise in this type of work, and to education and training issues.

6/9/2007 — 2:00 PM TO 3:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Symposium NACCJPC

SEX OFFENDER LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES - POLICIES AND IMPLICATIONS

Elizabeth Jeglic, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Michelle Cohen, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Stacey Katz, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Shea Alvarez, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

In recent years many new sex offender legislations have been passed in the United States. The current trend in dealing with sex offenders is towards incarceration (including longer sentences and civil commitment) since offenders cannot reoffend if they are removed from society. However, since the majority of known sex offenders are currently living in the community under correctional supervision, there also has been a move towards monitoring these offenders. After these new policies are implemented it can be difficult to discern how effective they are in actually reducing recidivism. There is little available research on many of these methods and the research that does exist is often less than promising. Despite this reality, there continues to be escalating pressure to implement tougher sentencing policies for handling sex offenders. This symposium will review the current trends in sex offender legislation, public perception of these policies, and the effects these policies have on the sex offenders themselves. Further the impact these policies may have on sex offender recidivism and treatment will be discussed.

A

SEX OFFENDER LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES: WHAT DO WE KNOW?

Michelle Cohen, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Elizabeth Jeglic, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

On any given day in the United States, there are approximately 234,000 offenders convicted of a sexual offense under the control of corrections agencies, with almost 60% of them under correctional supervision in communities. There is a widespread belief that sex offenders inevitably will recidivate, thus generating very negative reactions from community members who fear the release of these offenders. As a consequence, there has been increased public pressure to create legislation to monitor and confine sex offenders. However to date there has been very little empirical evidence suggesting that these laws are effective in preventing future recidivism. This paper reviews the current trends in sex offender legislation in the United States including mandatory sentencing, civil commitment, community notification, monitoring and supervision and the impact these policies may have on sex offender recidivism and treatment.

B

COMMUNITY PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE TOWARD SEX OFFENDERS AND SEX OFFENDER POLICES

Stacey Katz, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Elizabeth Jeglic, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

The current study, under progress examines the community perception and attitude towards sex offenders, and sex offender policies. Specifically, this study explores how the community feels about the effectiveness of policies such as Megan's Law in

reducing sexual recidivism. Investigation into the public's general knowledge of polices, views on sex offender management, and where and how such perception and attitudes are formed will be analyzed. Data is currently being collected from volunteers from an on-line community message board. Our aim is to investigate the misconceptions and myths surrounding sex offenders and sex offender polices. Preliminary results suggest most individuals acquired knowledge about Megan's Law via media sources such as television, and the World Wide Web. Additionally, most people support housing restriction placed on released sex offenders, although most do not feel its fair that sex offenders become victims of vigilantism, physical violence, and property damage. Also noteworthy, is that most people feel that treatment is the best way to deter sex offender recidivism. It is hoped that this study will generate subsequent sex offender policy efficacy research, while continuing to educate the private and public sectors about systematically evaluating sex offenders and sex offender polices.

C DEPRESSION AND HOPELESSNESS AMONG SEX OFFENDERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Shea Alvarez, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*; Kimberly Sahlstrom, *Capstone Youth and Family Services*; Cynthia Mercado, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

This presentation will discuss research findings from a study that examined levels of depression and hopelessness in a sample of community sex offenders subject to registration and community notification statutes. Contrary to the intended aim of such statutes, literature suggests that community notification and registration could actually undermine the goal of reducing sexual violence. Indeed, if such statutes increase or exacerbate stressors (e.g. isolation, disempowerment, shame, depression, substance abuse, lack of social supports) that bear some relationship to recidivism, community notification statutes may work to destabilize offenders and increase the risk of recidivism. This paper obtained data from sex offenders ($n = 135$) living in the State of New Jersey. Preliminary findings suggest that offenders as a group have elevated levels of depression and hopelessness as measured on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) ($M = 17.28$, $SD = 12.57$) and the Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS) ($M = 10.00$, $SD = 2.14$). Further analyses will examine depression and hopelessness across varied offender typologies and risk tier levels. Moreover, unique item level elevations on the BDI-II and BHS for this population will be discussed. If emotional distress does in fact bear some relationship to recidivistic violence, the results of this study may shed some light on the possible anti-therapeutic consequences of these statutes.

6/9/2007 — 2:00 PM TO 2:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

**Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC**

PROBLEM GAMBLING IN CANADIAN FEDERAL OFFENDERS: PREVALENCE, CO-MORBIDITY, AND CORRELATES

Nigel Turner, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*; Denise Preston, *Correctional Service of Canada*; Steven McAvoy, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*; Crystal Saunders, *Centre for Addiction and Mental Health*

Pathological gambling is an addiction-like mental disorder characterized by excessive gambling, distorted beliefs about winning, chasing losses and, in severe cases, criminal activity. One third of clients in treatment for gambling admit committing crimes to support their gambling. Prior research indicates that the prevalence rate of problematic gambling amongst offenders is 5 to 6 times that in the general population. In addition, both pathological gamblers and offenders have elevated rates of mood, anxiety, attention deficit-hyperactivity, and substance abuse disorders. This study examines the relationship between gambling, mental disorder, and crime in a sample of over 200 Canadian male federal offenders. Results indicate prevalence rates of problematic gambling that are significantly higher than those in the general population. Measures of gambling problems used in the study are less consistent with each other than in the general population, and variables that are strongly correlated with problematic gambling in the general population are only weakly related to problem gambling in the offender population. This presentation summarizes research on the relationship between gambling, mental disorder, and crime, the findings of this study, and discusses implications of the findings for the assessment, treatment, and prevention of problematic gambling in offenders.

6/9/2007 — 2:00 PM TO 3:25 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

**Symposium
NACCJPC**

PREDICTING AND UNDERSTANDING TREATMENT ATTRITION IN OFFENDER PROGRAMMING

Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*; Kevin Nunes, *Carleton University*; Devon Polaschek, *Victoria University of Wellington T*; Renée Gobeil, *Carleton University*

This symposium addresses issues relating to program dropout and treatment attrition in offender samples. The presentations reflect two high-intensity violent offender programs (Canada and New Zealand) and an aggregation of programs across multiple domains in a national sample in the Correctional Service Canada. In addition to reviewing empirical efforts to predict dropout, the authors will comment on the assessment of concepts germane to program attrition such as treatment readiness.

A SCREENING OFFENDERS FOR RISK OF DROPOUT AND EXPULSION FROM CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

Kevin Nunes, *Carleton University*; Franca Cortoni, *Correctional Service Canada*

The goal of the present research was to develop a screening measure to assist in identifying offenders at risk of dropping out of, or being expelled from, correctional programs. Participants were 5,247 non-Aboriginal, male offenders supervised by the Correctional Service Canada. Offenders were randomly divided into two roughly equal-sized groups: a development sample ($n = 2,617$) and a cross-validation sample ($n = 2,630$). In the development sample, individual predictors were identified through univariate and multivariate analyses, weighted based on their relationship with dropout/expulsion, and combined into a composite measure we called the Dropout Risk Screen (DRS). The DRS consists of five predictors: the Statistical Information on Recidivism – Revised 1 (SIR-R1) scale, age, marital/family need, prosocial attitudes, and motivation for intervention. The DRS predicted dropout/expulsion with a moderate and statistically significant degree of accuracy in the development sample ($AUC = .72$) and performed similarly in the cross-validation sample ($AUC = .70$). The results suggest that the DRS is a valid screening instrument for risk of dropout. Prior to commencement of a treatment program, offenders with high scores on the DRS could be more thoroughly assessed and, if necessary, targeted with pre-treatment efforts to increase their motivation and general readiness for treatment.

B PREDICTING PROGRAM EXPULSION AND DROPOUT IN A NEW ZEALAND VIOLENT OFFENDER PROGRAM

Devon Polaschek, *Victoria University of Wellington*

Programming for high-risk violent offenders is perhaps distinct with respect to programming challenges. Perhaps symptomatic of engagement difficulties, managing such groups must also consider the negative influence of peers on program performance. Within a New Zealand high intensity program, approximately 33% of offenders failed to complete the program, with many participants being expelled from the program due to an inability to refrain from antisocial behaviour. Characteristics of completers versus non-completers are presented but initial results regarding efforts to predict program non-completers from completers suggest the two groups are similar. Furthermore, non-completers' recidivism outcomes are not significantly worse than for their matched controls. Both findings are in contrast to the prevailing views of programme non-completers, and their implications are discussed.

C PREDICTION OF PROGRAM DROPOUT IN A HIGH-INTENSITY VIOLENT OFFENDER PROGRAM IN CANADA

Renée Gobeil, *Carleton University*; Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*

Evidence that program dropouts have poorer outcomes than program completers is not new. In the area of violent offenders, particularly for high-intensity programs, the implications for early attrition are also problematic in terms of cost efficiencies. Using data from a Canadian sample of 256 offenders who were referred to violent offender programming, analyses were conducted to distinguish the 47 program dropouts. Demographic, risk/need and initial treatment assessment data are used to predict program dropout.

D TREATMENT READINESS AND OFFENDER COMPETENCIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAM SUCCESS

Ralph Serin, *Carleton University*

It is plausible that improvements in prediction of program attrition will not advance without improvements in concepts and measurement. As such, this presentation describes the development and validation of a clinical rating scale for treatment readiness. The treatment readiness scale is part of an assessment protocol that also considers offenders' interpersonal characteristics and systematic indices of program participation. In addition, the notion of offender competencies is introduced as an underlying framework for understanding offender change and eventual crime desistance.

6/9/2007 — 2:30 PM TO 2:55 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

**Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC**

WHAT PSYCHOLOGY HAS TO SAY ABOUT U.S. CORRECTIONAL POLICY

David Leidner, *California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation*

In the U.S., a convicted criminal is imprisoned for one or more of the following reasons: 1) to isolate the criminal from opportunities to commit further crime; 2) to deter others (and the criminal once released) from committing crime; 3) to rehabilitate the criminal; 4) to compensate the criminal's victim(s); and/or 5) to enact retribution in accord with moral principles. The weight assigned to each of these goals varies between correctional systems. Consequently, correctional policy varies. But no matter how these goals are prioritized, correctional policies will be more effective if they are congruent with current scientific knowledge.

Psychology has amassed a rich body of knowledge about these correctional goals and is the scientific field, par excellence, to guide correctional policy. In the U.S., however, the individuals who determine correctional policies come more often from law enforcement than from psychology. This presentation reviews the “state of the science” relevant to each correctional goal and discusses consequent correctional policy implications. It ends with a call for psychology to take a stronger role in guiding U.S. correctional policy.

6/9/2007 — 3:00 PM TO 3:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
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NACCJPC

MURDER, CULTURE AND IDENTITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE
Katie Seidler, *Macquarie University*

This paper will discuss qualitative research exploring the meanings of violence for offenders, with a focus on how the experience of culture shapes identity and violence. This research was informed by my clinical work with convicted violent offenders in Australia, from which I became interested in the different stories, understandings and justifications offenders have for their criminal behaviour. I wondered to what extent culture shaped these stories as mediated by identity. In particular, I was interested in the differences between collectivist and individualist cultures and how these informed constructions of the self, other and relationships and how this, in turn, relates to victim selection and justifications for violence used by convicted murderers. Violence has been a significant public interest for some time within developed Western nations and the community appears to be understandably concerned about the perceived increase of interpersonal violence. My research asks the question why are people hurting one another and does this have anything to do with culture? In other words, does dominant Western culture's focus on the individual, prizing success and competition at the expense of others, contribute to interpersonal violence? This paper will offer understandings of crime from the perspective of offenders, which will draw on implications for clinical practice.

6/9/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:25 PM — BRITISH COLUMBIA ROOM, WESTIN HOTEL

Workshop/Atelier de
travail
NACCJPC

FROM THE INSIDE OUT: INTEGRATING CAREER BUILDING SKILLS WITH A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY APPROACH TO FACILITATE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM
LaTrelle Jackson, *Regent University*; Joline Vanderwall, *Regent University*; Kasi Howard, *Regent University*

Since the mid-1990's, arrest rates in the U.S. for serious, violent crimes by youth have declined dramatically. (Hyman, 2001) However, research trends indicate that childhood issues, such as ADHD, poor self-efficacy, and depression, while not risk factors for violence, can negatively affect family, social, and academic functioning. (Kann et al., 2000) Adjudicated juveniles often hear competing messages of hope and despair regarding their future. These juveniles face multiple barriers as they attempt to reintegrate back into their communities. Too often, the penal system's focus has been on remediation vs. optimization. This workshop will illustrate a new model that integrates positive psychology virtues (courage, justice, humanity, temperance, wisdom, and transcendence) with core career skill building approaches to facilitate character development and promote good citizenship practices. Participants will learn model tenets, engage in an experiential exercise, and explore how the model can be adapted to their settings.

6/9/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 4B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
NACCJPC

ISSUES FOR CLINICIANS: TREATMENT AND HOPE
Steve Norton,

A

HOPE AT WORK: THE EXPERIENCE AND PRESERVATION OF HOPE FOR FRONTLINE WORKERS WHO COUNSEL IN FORENSIC SETTINGS
Frank Stillman Jacquard, *University of British Columbia, Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology and Special Education*

The purpose of this research is to explore within a paradigm of positive psychology, the experience of hope and the role it plays in the lives of front line workers (psychologists, psychiatrist, social workers, psychotherapists, probation officers) who counsel in forensic settings. The intent is to explore how hope is constructed over time as part of a frontline worker's narrative. The research attempts to address the following question: What is the experience of hope for frontline workers within the forensic setting? The research places particular importance on the quality of hope, how hope is produced and maintained, and how hope is used within the therapeutic relationship. Four bodies of work inform the theoretical framework: positive psychology, hope theo-

ry, correctional psychology and theory of self development. Each perspective is drawn upon in order to plan, conduct and conceptualize the study. Each body of work influenced the choice of methodology: narrative/grounded theory. The prison population presents a diversity of pathology that is intellectually and emotionally challenging; diverse in culture and personality. To date no research is available on how front line workers experience hope, make meaning of hope, and maintain a hope while working in a forensic setting.

B **EXPLORING THE LINE BETWEEN MANUALIZED TREATMENT AND CLINICAL SKILL**
Michael Sheppard, *University of Saskatchewan*; Robert Konopasky, *St. Mary's University*

Manualized cognitive behavioural group therapy has been mandated for the treatment of offenders in Canadian federal correctional settings because this form of treatment has been found to have the greatest impact on recidivism rates in outcome studies. In a sense, treatment manuals have become clinical authorities. However, a tension arises when the information in the treatment manual conflicts with the clinician's judgment. This problem has not received much attention, despite the assumed relevance of clinician skill to treatment outcome. Also surprising is that clinician skill is generally an unmeasured variable in treatment outcome studies, as clinician skill is relevant to the development and maintenance of the working alliance. The present discussion explores the tension between manualized treatment and clinical judgment when there is conflict between them. This includes addressing questions such as identifying sources of clinical skill; making decisions about which authority (the manual or the clinician) to follow; and potential compromises.

6/9/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:25 PM — CAPITAL HALL 5B, CONGRESS CENTRE

Oral Paper **ISSUES IN SEX OFFENDER REINTEGRATION**
Session/Séance de Shelley Price, *Ottawa Drug Treatment Court*
présentation orale
NACCJPC

A **COLLABORATIVE CARE: PAIRING CCC.810 ORDERS WITH CIRCLES OF SUPPORT & ACCOUNTABILITY TO ENHANCE PUBLIC SAFETY**
Robin Wilson, *Humber Institute of Technology & Advanced Learning*; Wendy Leaver, *Toronto Police Service*

Canadian legislators seek to increase public safety by providing police with tools to manage offenders in the community. Such measures include sex offender registries, orders of prohibition, and long-term supervision orders. Critics of the "official control" approach suggest that these measures are more useful in prosecuting breaches than they are in preventing new offenses. These critics also note that effective community risk management must include the community. Circles of Support & Accountability (COSA) began as an ad hoc response to a difficult situation in which a high-risk sexual offender was released to the community to no prosocial support. Twelve years after the first Circle was formed, data clearly show that encircling high-risk offenders with professionally-supported community volunteers leads to dramatic reductions in reoffending. Concurrently, the police have noted a value-added when offenders on CCC810 orders are also in a COSA. For community volunteers, CCC810 orders provide a foundation for accountability and safety. For police, knowing that the offender has the support and guidance of a COSA enhances the risk management plan. This presentation details the collaboration of police and citizen volunteers in risk management. Data show that offenders who have the benefit of both a COSA and CCC810 order reoffend at rates lower than those with CCC810 orders alone.

B **SEX OFFENDER LEGISLATION: ANTICIPATING ITS IMPACT ON COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION**
Janice Victor, *University of Saskatchewan*; James Waldram, *University of Saskatchewan*

Community reintegration of sex offenders comprises not only the effective management of risk factors, but it also requires that offenders have support systems in place to help readjust to community life. These support systems can be severely compromised when public surveillance of identified offenders creates hostile community environments. The perceptions that sex offenders hold regarding sex offender legislation and their expectations for the period following their future release have been neglected in forensic research. These viewpoints are valuable indicators for the efficacy of current offender reintegration practices in Canada. Thirty-five men attending the sex offender treatment program at the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were interviewed about their expectations for reintegration. A qualitative analysis generated themes pertaining to offenders' goals, support systems, anticipated problems, and views on sex offender legislation. Many offenders expressed concerns that legislation fosters hostile communities, hindering their chances for successful reintegration. Some suggested that open lines of communication between offenders, the justice system, and communities may be of benefit by ameliorating citizens' fears, thus enabling a more supportive environment.

6/9/2007 — 3:30 PM TO 4:25 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

Single Oral Paper
Session/Séance de
présentation orale
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ARE US PRISONS READY FOR AGING PRISONERS AND THEIR AFFLICTIONS?
A NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF PRISON
STRESS ON THE AGING BRAIN

Peter Donovan, Binghamton University, Psychology Department; Jose Portocarrero, Department of Psychology; Roe Holtzer, Albert Einstein School of Medicine; Richard Burright, Department of Psychology

In the US, the war on crime/war on drugs, has lead to an increase in the total number of incarcerated persons. Further, three strike laws, mandatory sentencing and longer sentences have lead to an aging prison population. In the last ten years the number of prisoners over the age of 55 has gone up 85%. Although the degree of stress varies between facilities (e.g., maximum security vs. minimum security prisons), prison life in general is stressful. The physical design of prisons is such that they are noisy, lack privacy and prisoners lack control over their lives. Crowding and interpersonal tension are factors of prison life. While short term stress may facilitate fight or flight responses, the long term consequences may be deleterious to health and longevity. When stressed by brief environmental challenges glucocorticoids and adrenaline are released increasing heart rate and blood pressure, and availability of oxygen and glucose to the brain and skeletal muscles, facilitating rapid responding. Prolonged stress impairs hippocampul functioning, a brain structure involved in modulating responses to stress. Impaired functioning is seen in many dementias (e.g., Alzheimers Disease). We will discuss: stress and the dementia process, the impact of physical limitations of older prisoners on prison design, and services that will be needed by this aging population.

6/9/2007 — 4:30 PM TO 4:55 PM — CONGRESS HALL SALON A, CONGRESS CENTRE

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CLOSING EXERCISES

[illegible]

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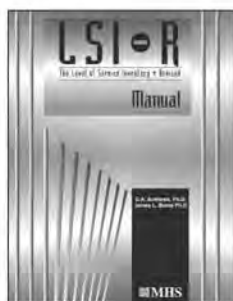
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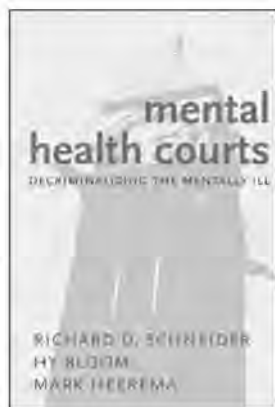
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