

**The Official Organ of the Criminal Justice
Section of CPA**

CRIME SCENE

**PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND BARS AND
IN FRONT OF THE BENCH**

Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA

CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

Section Executive

CHAIR

Sandy Jung, Ph.D., R. Psych

VICE-CHAIR

Keira Stockdale, Ph.D.

PAST CHAIR

Jim Cheston, Ph.D., C. Psych

SECRETARY/TREASURER

Nina Fusco, Ph.D., C. Psych

MEMBERSHIP AND AWARDS

COORDINATOR

Natalie Jones, Ph.D.

DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE,

FRANCOPHONIE

Franca Cortoni, Ph.D., C. Psych

DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE, NAACJ

Pamela Yates, Ph.D., R. Psych

DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE,

CLINICAL/TRAINING

Michael Sheppard, Ph.D., C. Psych

DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE

Eleanor Gittens, Ph.D.

DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE,

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Joanna Hessen-Kayfitz, Ph.D., C.Psych

DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE,

WEB COORDINATOR

Joseph Camilleri, Ph.D.

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Alisha Salerno, M.A., Ph.D. Candidate

MANAGING EDITOR,

CRIME SCENE

Kyrsten Grimes, M.A., Ph.D. Candidate

REVIEW EDITOR, CRIME SCENE

Melvin Sert, M.Sc.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Message from the Chair, <i>S. Jung</i>	3
Message from the Past Chair, <i>J. Cheston</i>	4
Award Announcements	5
Call for Papers: Special Issue of Criminal Justice and Behavior	8
A Look Back at N4 in Pictures and Tweets	9
Research Briefs	
Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: Comments- Part II Computing Alternatives, <i>M. J. Riordan & D. G. Kroner</i>	17
Adapting to Diversity in Mental Health: Why Should We Care?, <i>D. Mitrevski</i>	22
Publications	24
Especially for Students	
Where are they now? Featuring: Dr. Sara Cowan, <i>A. Salerno</i>	27
CAMH Full-Time Pre-doctoral Forensic Psychology Residency, <i>A. Heasman</i>	30
In the Media	
"Ear Hustle" – A Social Outlet for Offenders, <i>J. N. Doyle</i>	31
Upcoming Conferences	32
Careers	34
Stay Involved!	34



Message from the Chair

Sandy Jung, Ph.D. R.Psych

I am thrilled to write this first message to you as the new Section Chair! My move from Vice-Chair to Chair has been a smooth transition, thanks to Section Executives who have been instrumental in keeping a history of how things run in the Section, but I would also highlight that our outgoing Chair, Dr. Jim Cheston, has been influential for his leadership these past 4 years as Section Chair! Although Jim will be stepping into the role of Past-Chair, I'm also excited to announce that Dr. Cheston has agreed to be the next NACCJP Conference Chair for N5 in Toronto, which is set for 2023! It's a big task, but Jim is most fitting for the job, and I am already looking forward to it!

It is now a whole summer away, but the N4 program has left ripple effects on many of us – socially and professionally! Special thanks to Dr. Joe Camilleri for his organization and direction of N4 in Halifax! Unknown to most, it is his behind-the-scenes work securing sponsors for N4 that left the Section in a good financial state. Furthermore, N4 had a stellar conference program thanks to a great set of submissions and the work of Dr. Joanna Kayfitz and volunteer reviewers. The attendance at the reception was nothing less than wonderful, watching Dr. Karl Hanson being awarded for his lifetime of work in our field and Drs. Tafrate, Mitchell, and Simourd recognized for their significant book contribution. Also, the mood was set, in part, thanks to Dr. Natalie Jones for sharing her musical talents at the reception.

Natalie also led the team of judges who had the difficult task of adjudicating the student posters, which were awarded to graduate students, Mitchell Kilger (1st place) and Bryan White (2nd place), and undergraduate students, Lindsay Adams (1st place)

and Isaac Cormier (2nd place) for their excellent research posters among so many already high quality presentations!

At N4, we also announced the J. Stephen Wormith Graduate Research Award to honour the significant influence that Dr. Wormith had on developing the next generation of researchers, clinicians, and advocates in the field of criminal justice psychology.

I encourage you to consider nominating a criminal justice psychology colleague whose important work either has gone unnoticed or should be recognized by the Section. This issue outlines three major awards, including this new graduate award, and the award deadline is coming up on January 31.

At the Annual General Meeting, we also had an active group of members who stepped up to the plate and agreed to becoming newly appointed members of the Section Executive. Not only do these members come from diverse professional backgrounds but also from widespread regional coverage as well. I welcome Dr. Keira Stockdale as Vice-Chair, Dr. Eleanor Gittens as Director-At-Large, Dr. Pamela Yates as Director-At-Large/NAACJ liaison, and Mr. Melvin Sert as *Crime Scene* Review Editor. It is clear that our new members are already prepared for advocating for the Criminal Justice Psychology Section! Also, Natalie, who is currently our Membership Coordinator, has agreed to take on the role of Award Coordinator as well!

The Section Executive has already had one teleconference meeting, and one of the goals for this year is to re-shape the advocacy goals of the Section



Executive and update the Terms of Reference to better reflect what we do and where we should aim our attention.

Looking forward, this upcoming year will also continue the efforts and expertise of the working committee who developed the position paper, "Fitness to Stand Trial and Criminal Responsibility Assessments in Canada: Improving Access to Qualified Mental Health Professionals." Headed by both Dr. Joanna Kayfitz, who was instrumental in chairing the committee that led to the Position Paper, and our new Vice-Chair, Dr. Keira Stockdale, this work will evolve into an action group. I am grateful and excited that we have already received interest from active members in our section who are up-and-ready for this next step. We will keep the membership informed about this work and any progress that is made.

Many of you will be receiving or have already received notification about the 2020 CPA Convention, or perhaps you've marked it in your calendar, like I have! I hope many of you are planning to submit, attend, and/or present. I look forward to reconnecting with you or meeting you for the first time in Montreal in May 2020!

Message from the Past Chair

Jim Cheston, Ph.D. C.Psych

The last time I wrote for Crime Scene I commented on the ongoing shift in the composition of the CJPS Executive and that there were several vacant positions to be filled at the AGM in Halifax during N4. Well those positions have been filled and the shift toward a new Executive has been accomplished. Under Sandy's guidance, we are in the process of setting a new direction for our Section.

Your new Executive is following through on development of the J. Stephen Wormith Graduate Student Research Award with a \$1,000 award to commemorate the research legacy of Dr. Steve Wormith. The details of the award and the

application process are provided elsewhere in this issue of Crime Scene. We hope to award this grant for the first time at the CPA annual convention in Montréal next May.

Once again, the NACCJPC was incredible. The Keynote Speakers, the research presentations, our reception/banquet on Saturday night with awards presentations and the following get togethers in honour and memory of Steve Wormith; it was all truly spectacular. Special thanks to Natalie Jones for offering her musical talents for the enjoyment of all during the Saturday night festivities.

There were multiple get togethers for Steve after the main one in Michael Sheppard's hotel room was disbanded by hotel security. In retrospect, the group was admittedly a bit loud and when the numbers resulted in people spreading from the room into the hallway, it was entirely understandable that we were asked to celebrate elsewhere. After a quick but unsuccessful search for another space in that hotel, people seemed to break into smaller groups to find their own locations to continue. We can chalk N4 up as another resounding success and now are setting our sights on organizing N5 for 2023 in Toronto. Start marking your calendar and planning your research presentations now, as it will be here before you know it.

Before N5, though, we have three CPA annual conventions to get through. As noted above, we are going back to Montréal for 2020. There is a more immediate need to mark calendars for this convention, from May 28 to May 30, unless you are planning to also attend a pre-convention workshop on Wednesday May 27. The theme for the 2020 CPA Convention is 'Psychology in Action' and will highlight the multitude of ways that psychology impacts everyone on a daily basis. So get your research proposals in - the submission deadline is December 2. Hope to see many of you in La Belle Province in 2020.





Call for Award Nominations

Don Andrews Career Contribution Award

This award recognizes a corpus of work accrued over a period of at least 10 years that makes a significant contribution to the application of psychology to criminal behaviour, criminal justice, and/or law. Award recipients must be members of the CPA Criminal Justice Psychology Section during the year that the award is given.

Significant Contribution Award

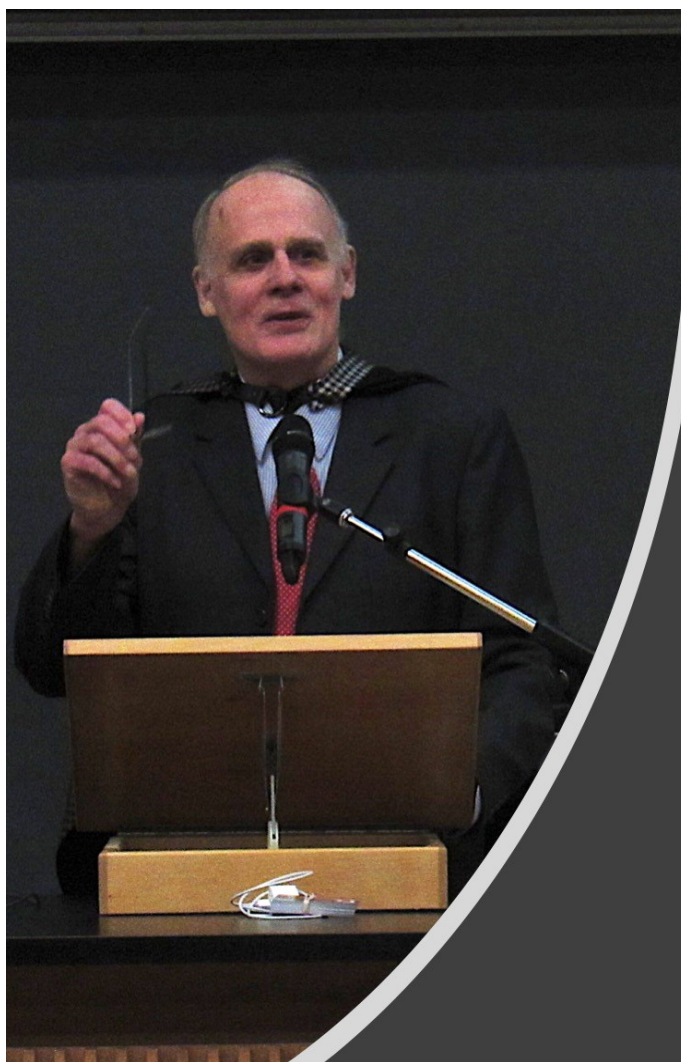
The Significant Contribution Award recognizes a specific work that has been recently completed (within the last year or two) that makes a significant contribution to the application of psychology to criminal behaviour, criminal justice, and/or law. If a member of the section makes exceptional contributions in different years, then it is possible for the same individual to receive this award more than once.

Nominations for either the Don Andrews Career Contribution Award or the Significant Contribution Award received by the Criminal Justice Section Executive must include a cover letter outlining how the nominee qualifies for the award, the nominee's CV, and other supporting documentation (e.g., copy of the research article nominated as the "Significant Achievement", a description of a treatment program/facility, numbers of citations in the Social Citation

Index, or letters/testimonials from clients and coworkers). The Awards will be presented at the upcoming conference of the Canadian Psychological Association, held in Montreal, QC from May 28 – May 30, 2020.

If you would like to nominate a colleague for either award, please forward your nomination package to our current Chair, Dr. Sandy Jung (Sandy.Jung@macewan.ca) by **February 1, 2020**. For further details on these awards and past award recipients, see the following link: <https://www.cpa.ca/aboutcpa/cpasections/criminaljusticepsychology/criminaljusticeawards>





J. Stephen Wormith Graduate Student Research Award

*Recognizing research excellence of
graduate-level criminal justice
psychology students*

First year of award will be 2020

Deadline Feb 1

J. Stephen Wormith was an inspiring advocate and educator of forensic and correctional psychological practices in Canada and internationally. He was a professor in the Department of Psychology and Director in the Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and Justice Studies at the University of Saskatchewan. His research on risk assessment, correctional interventions, crime prevention, and public attitudes towards offenders and criminal justice have had a major impact in the field. He has had a significant influence developing the next generation of researchers, clinicians, and advocates in the field of criminal justice psychology.

The Criminal Justice Psychology Section of the Canadian Psychological Association is honouring Dr. Wormith's legacy by presenting the Graduate Research Award to one successful applicant in recognition of their graduate level research in the field of psychology that examines criminal behaviour, the law, and/or other psychological phenomenon in a criminal justice context. This award was developed with the intent of recognizing research excellence of graduate-level criminal justice psychology students and is expected to be awarded annually.

Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA

CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

Submissions that will be considered for the J. Stephen Wormith Graduate Research Award will be reviewed and adjudicated by the section Executive. Evaluation of submissions will focus on the extent to which the research builds upon theory and extant empirical literature, appropriate and innovative use of research design and analytical methods, and potential impact on the field. The award will be announced in *Crime Scene* and *Psynopsis* and at the annual CPA convention.

If you would like to submit your graduate research for consideration, your submission should include the following:

- ◇ A cover letter containing a physical address, e-mail address, and telephone number where you can be reached through the end of April
- ◇ A 100-word statement (included in your cover letter) of how your research contributes to criminal justice psychology
- ◇ A letter of support from your faculty supervisor
- ◇ An updated curriculum vitae
- ◇ A manuscript of your graduate research as described below.

Prior to submission, applicants should ensure the following eligibility criteria and submission guidelines are met:

- ◇ Only research completed as a graduate thesis or dissertation is eligible for award consideration
- ◇ Only completed investigations are eligible and must have been completed (e.g., thesis was defended or submitted to university committee) in the 12 months preceding the deadline
- ◇ Applicant cannot be a former recipient of the award
- ◇ Applicant, at the time of submission, should be a member of the Criminal Justice Psychology Section or in the process of becoming a member

Research should be prepared in the format of a manuscript submitted for publication, strictly adhering to APA style. The research and manuscript must be of publishable quality. Length is limited to 20 pages (min. 10 pages), excl. abstract, references, figures, and tables.

The submission must be received by **February 1, 2020** and forwarded to the current Chair of the Criminal Justice Psychology Section (Dr. Sandy Jung; Sandy.Jung@macewan.ca).

The recipient of this award in 2020 will receive \$1,000, and will be asked to provide a summary of their research for publication in the *Crime Scene* newsletter. The award recipient will also be strongly encouraged to attend the CPA convention and present their research. Please note that this upcoming year, the convention will be held in Montreal, QC from May 28 – May 30, 2020.

If you have any questions about any of these three awards, please contact Dr. Natalie Jones, Director-At-Large, Membership and Awards Coordinator (nataliejenniferjones@gmail.com).



CALL FOR PAPERS

Special Issue of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* on

“Research in Honor of the Criminal Justice Contributions of J. Stephen Wormith”

Guest Edited by:

Daryl Kroner (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Manuscript Submission Deadline: January 3, 2020

Through his academic endeavors and mentorship, Steve Wormith has made significant contributions to the criminal justice field. To commemorate and honor his contributions to criminal justice research, a special issue of CJB will be published. At the heart of Steve’s research were the natural applications to criminal justice practice. Yet, Steve went beyond application science as he contributed to theoretical issues, such as GLM and machine language learning in risk assessments.

This special issue of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* will highlight the salient areas of Steve’s research contributions to criminal justice practice and theory. The submissions will be predominantly empirically-based articles. The articles will present advancements in the field, drawing upon those advancements of Steve and his colleagues. Thus, each article should articulate a tie to the research that Steve conducted.

Topics to be addressed include but are not limited to:

- ◇ Advancement in the application of risk assessment instruments. Particular attention can be given to the use of overrides in decision making

- ◇ Addressing issues surrounding the delivery of services to special populations of adult and youth, male and female, mental health, and minorities
- ◇ System change and policy formulation, including the refinement of RNR
- ◇ Intervention targeted at reducing crime, with attention on dosage and attrition
- ◇ Managing and using large data bases
- ◇ Community-based efforts aimed at diverting adults from incarceration

Manuscripts may be submitted electronically through <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/cjb>. The deadline for submissions is January 3, 2020. Authors should specify in their cover letter that their submission is intended for this special issue. Authors must follow all formatting guidelines for regular manuscript submission to the journal (<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/journal/criminal-justice-and-behavior#submission-guidelines>). The ideal length for manuscripts is 25 to 35 double-spaced pages, and we encourage authors to recommend reviewers for their manuscript. Questions about the special issue and potential paper topics should be directed to Guest Editor Daryl Kroner at dkroner@siu.edu.



A LOOK BACK AT N4 IN PICTURES AND TWEETS

Sandy Jung @AquagirlRocks · 2019-05-31

@jcamilleri kicking off the #n4 #halifax on criminal justice psychology @NACCJPC



Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA

CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

R. KARL HANSON, PH.D.
DON ANDREWS CAREER CONTRIBUTION AWARD WINNER



Sandy Jung @AquagirlRocks · 2019-06-01
Gotta love when @rkarlhanson smiles. Being awarded Don Andrews Career Contribution Award definitely brings smiles.
#n4 @NACCJPC



Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA



Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

**RAYMOND CHIP TAFRATE, PH.D., DAMON MITCHELL, PH.D.,
AND DAVID SIMOURD, PH.D.
SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION AWARD WINNERS**



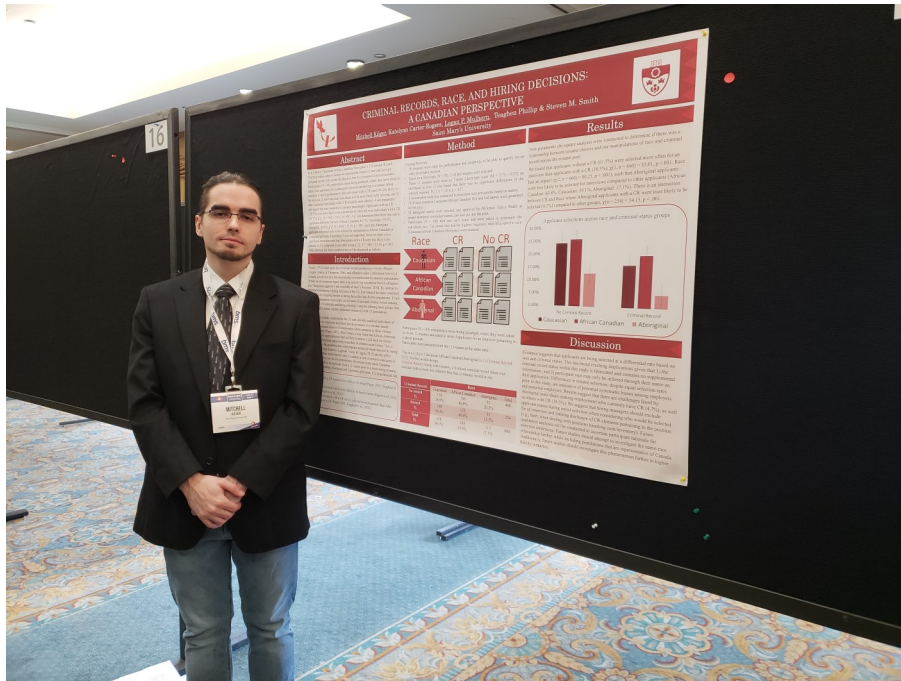
Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA



Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

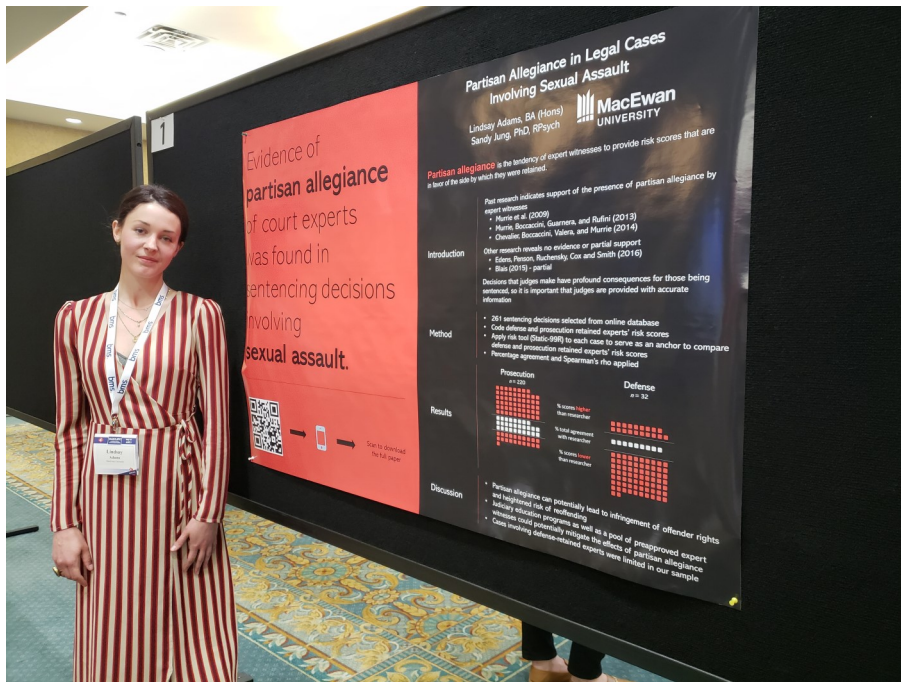
MITCHELL KILGER

GRADUATE STUDENT POSTER AWARD WINNER



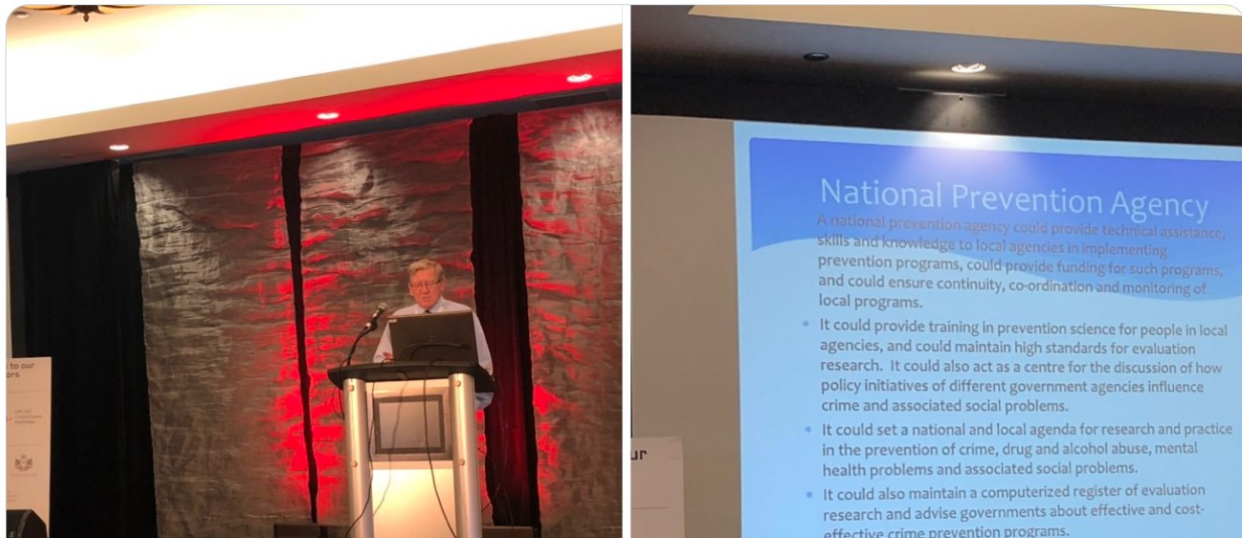
LINDSAY ADAMS

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT POSTER AWARD WINNER



Dr. Ainslie Heasman @AinslieHeasman · 2019-06-02

Dr. David Farrington: risk factors for [#delinquency](#) & the essential need for a [#youth](#) national [#crimeprevention](#) strategy in every country. N4 @NACCJPC #n4



Brandon Sparks @Brandon_Sparks · 2019-06-02

Mark Olver follows with some work on the VRS-SO. Factor structure and loadings virtually identical across Indigenous/non-indigenous. Predictive accuracy for violent & sexual recidivism also generally the same across ancestral groups #N4 @NACCJPC @CPA_SCP



Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA

CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

Dr. Mary Ann Campbell 🍁 🇨🇦 @MaryAnnC_CCJS · 2019-06-02
Another symposium successfully executed by our team at #N4
@NACCJPC on pathways to criminal desistance processes. Great work by
Hannah Stewart, Brianna Boyle, and Dr. Marie-Andrée Pelland! 🙌



🗨️ ↻️ 1 ❤️ 16 📤



Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA



Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

Sandy Jung @AquagirlRocks · 2019-06-02

@NACCJPC #n4 reception was a wonderful reunion of sorts and celebration of the #criminaljusticepsychology #forensicpsych field and the work we all do! Special props to all the #students who attended and presented!



Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA

CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP



Sandy Jung @AquagirlRocks · 2019-06-01



Natalie Jones performed a moving tribute to the beloved Dr Stephen Wormith @NACCJPC #n4 Gentleman, kind, funny and thoughtful. He will always be sorely missed 💕 @CPA_SCP



Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA

CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

RESEARCH BRIEFS



Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: Comments- Part II Computing Alternatives

Matthew J. Riordan, M.A. and Daryl G. Kroner, Ph.D.

In part one it was discussed how coefficient alpha creates issues in establishing the confidence of what is being measured with self-report surveys, and more appropriate alternative reliability estimates were introduced. The purpose of this article is to provide a guide to computing the alternative coefficients. Instructions on how to compute McDonald's Omega Total ω_t , Omega Hierarchical ω_h , and glb coefficients will be presented. Due to its versatility and the fact that it is free to download, the way to compute these coefficients will be described using R, though, R is not the only software that can handle these computations. This overview can hopefully display the relative ease with which alternative reliability coefficients can be computed. The purpose is to make it easier and more reasonable for researchers unfamiliar with alpha alternatives to transition into utilizing more appropriate reliability measures.

Omega Total and Omega Hierarchical can be computed with the same function, along with a number of other reliability coefficients. This can be done utilizing the **psych** and **GPArotation** packages in R. The specific function that will produce these coef-

ficients is the omega function. In fact, all one needs to do is specify a data frame containing the desired variables within the function, like so "omega (A_df)". However, getting to that point is not necessarily straightforward for those unfamiliar with R; thus, we will start with the steps to load R and the necessary packages.

Step 1: Loading in the Necessary Packages

Four steps for computing these coefficients are outlined in Table 1. The first step consists of loading the necessary packages. R utilizes different packages, which have been created by users in order to carry out functions that are not supported in the native R code. In order to utilize a specific package, the user must first download the package onto their computer, which can be done with the `install.packages()` function. After the specific package needed is installed, they can be loaded using the `library()` function. For both of these functions, the targeted package will be typed within the parentheses so that R knows what package the function is calling. For our purposes, the `library(psych)` function will be used.



Step 2: Set Up Your Data

The second step involves specifying the data that is going to be analyzed. Normally, the data can be selected a number of different ways, including the `file.choose()` function. By assigning the function a label, the dataset will be loaded into the R console and can be called on by running the specific label.

R Script: `df<- file.choose()`

Depending on the format of the data, there are different ways to load the data into R. For example, if the data file is an SPSS file, the package **foreign** will need to be loaded first. For our purposes, and to limit the complex nuances that might emerge, a dataset was generated in R. The script for that can be found in Table 1. A data frame containing 10 participants with responses across 14 variables was created. The 14 variables break into two scales, as designated by “A” and “B” and all response options are dichotomous.

Step 3: Establish a Data Frame Containing the Variables Within the Targeted Scale

Now that the data frame has been created, it is time to form the data in a way that will allow the production of reliability coefficients for a given scale. The `omega` function is very simple. Assuming the necessary packages have been installed, the function is one word, `omega`; a set of parentheses; and the data in question specified within the parentheses, as shown below.

R Script: `omega(df)`

However, forming the script in this way will incorporate every variable within the dataset into the calculations. The dataset that was created has two different scales, and so variables that belong to scale B should not be included in the reliability for scale A. These variables can be separated by creating two new data frames that only contain the scale items. The script for this can be found in step three within Table 1.

Step 4: Run the `omega` and `glb` Functions

Now that a separate data frame containing only items in scale A has been created, the final step can be done. Step four requires running the `omega` function with the new data frame. However, it likely will be useful to assign this function a label so that it can be called upon without re-running the code. This can be especially convenient when dealing with multiple scales at a time. Step four in table one shows the script for producing the reliability coefficients. After running the script specified in step four, running the label “`A_df.o`” will call the whole `omega` script and will produce an output that shows the reliability estimates for Coefficient Alpha, G. 6, Omega Hierarchical, Omega H Asymptotic, and Omega Total. A plot showing the item factor loadings will also be produced, along with a large swath of output describing various aspects of the data. Similarly, the `glb` function will need to be assigned a label and the label ran to produce the `glb` coefficient.

Output

After successfully running the functions, the final step is interpreting the output. When just considering the reliability coefficients received, this process is very similar to Coefficient Alpha where reliability ranges between 0 and 1. Table 2 depicts these outputs. You will notice that the `Omega` function produces Omega Total and Omega Hierarchical as well as Coefficient Alpha, G. 6., and Omega H. Asymptotic. It will also produce Schmid-Leiman factor loadings and will provide a plot with three factors, the general factor, and the loadings of each item onto the factors.

According to the output in Table 2, the scale A $\alpha = .77$, $\omega_h = .44$ while $\omega_t = .95$ and $glb = .80$. According to Revelle and Zinbarg (2009), when there are several factors contributing to a construct (multidimensionality) Alpha and `glb` will under correct the reliability, and Omega Total will provide a more accurate estimate. If a construct is unidimensional, alpha and omega total should be equal (Revelle & Zinbarg, 2009).

The glb represents the worst *possible* reliability coefficient and is made up of the largest possible sum of error variances within the data. Any reliability coefficient lower than glb falls out of the range of possibility. So for scale A, $\alpha = .77$ which is less than $\text{glb} = .80$ which means alpha is underestimating the reliability of scale A *below* the possible range of reliability when only considering nonnegative error matrices (Ten Berge & Socan, 2004).

This can exemplify how using a variety of reliability estimates can improve the understanding of the reliability of the measure examined. Since there are many different factors which can impact reliability, different estimates should be utilized when considering how reliable a scale is.

Conclusions

Alternative reliability coefficients to that of Cronbach's Alpha may be intimidating to contemplate for those unfamiliar with software packages like R or with other estimates of reliability like omega and glb. The purpose of this brief overview is to demonstrate the ease in calculating alternate reliability coefficients and to provide all the necessary tools for researchers to begin usage of these alternative methodologies. Hopefully, this provides a pathway forward for gains in social science, specifically in how researchers derive confidence in the measurement techniques that are used.

References

- Bernaards, Coen & Jennrich, R. (2014). *GPArotation*: GPA factor rotation (Version 2014.11-1). Retrieved from <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/GPArotation/index.html>
- Corrada-Bravo, H. (2016). *Rcsdp*: R interface to the CSDP semidefinite programming library (Version 0.1.55). Retrieved from <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/Rcsdp/index.html>
- R Core Team (2019). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Revelle, W., & Zinbarg, R. (2009). Coefficients alpha, beta, omega, and the glb: Comments on Sijtsma. *Psychometrika*, 74(1), 145–154.
- Revelle, W. (2017). *psych*: Procedures for psychological, psychometric, and personality research (Version 1.5.1). Retrieved from <http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/psych/index.html>
- Ten Berge, J. M. F. & Socan, G. (2004). The greatest lower bound to the reliability of a test and the hypothesis of unidimensionality. *Psychometrika*, 69(4), 613-625.



Table 1. The Process of Calculating omega and glb.**Step 1: Load in the necessary packages.**

```
R script: library(psych) ##This is necessary for running omega as well as glb
library(GPARotation) ##This package works with the psych package to run the omega function
library(Rcsdp) ##This package works with the psych package to run the glb function
```

Step 2: Set up your data.

R script: ## Produce a dataset with 10 participants across 14 dichotomous variables which load into 2 scales.

```
df<-data.frame (A_1 = c(1,1,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1),
                A_2 = c(0,1,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0),
                A_3 = c(0,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1),
                A_4 = c(1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0),
                A_5 = c(0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1),
                A_6 = c(0,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,1),
                A_7 = c(0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0),
                B_1 = c(1,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0),
                B_2 = c(0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0),
                B_3 = c(0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,1),
                B_4 = c(1,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,1),
                B_5 = c(0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,0),
                B_6 = c(0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,0),
                B_7 = c(1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,1))
```

Step 3: Establish a data frame containing the variables within the targeted scale.

R script: ## Include all of the items from scale A into a separate data frame

```
A_df<-(data.frame(df$A_1, df$A_2, df$A_3, df$A_4, df$A_5, df$A_6, df$A_7))
```

Step 4: Run the omega and glb functions.

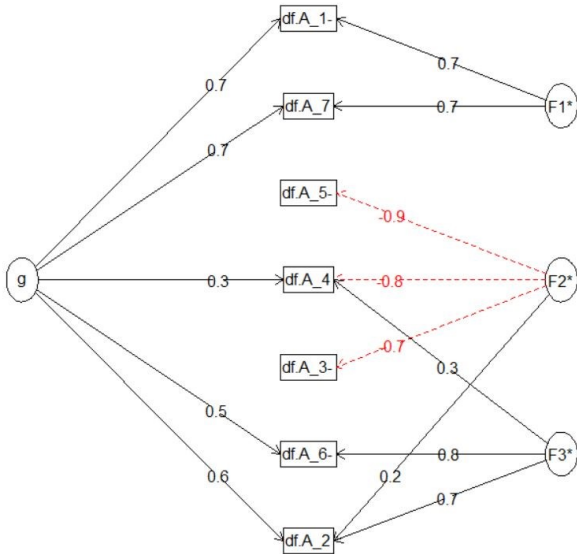
R script: ## Run the omega function

```
A_df.o<- omega(A_df)
## Run the glb function
A_glb<-glb.algebraic(A_df)
## Repeat steps 3 and 4 for scale 2
B_df<-(data.frame(df$B_1, df$B_2, df$B_3, df$B_4, df$B_5, df$B_6, df$B_7))
B_df.o<- omega(B_df)
B_glb<-glb.algebraic(B_df)
```

Table 2. Outputs

> A_df.o

Omega
 Call: omega(m = A_df)
 Alpha: 0.77
 G.6: 0.94
 Omega Hierarchical: 0.44
 Omega H asymptotic: 0.47
 Omega Total 0.95

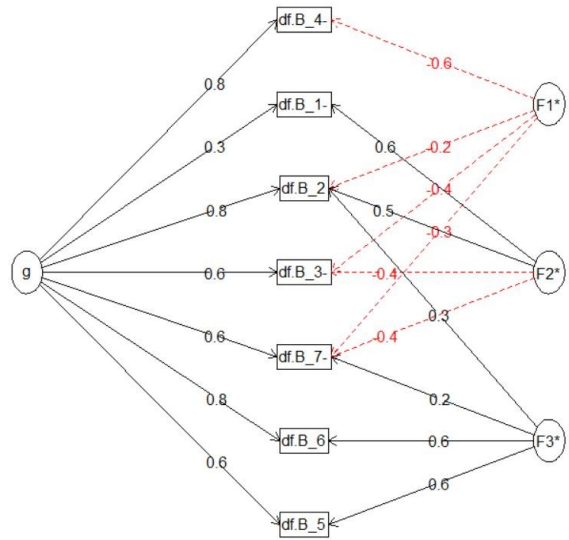


> A_glb

\$glb
 [1] 0.8046875

> B_df.o

Omega
 Call: omega(m = B_df)
 Alpha: 0.88
 G.6: 0.95
 Omega Hierarchical: 0.73
 Omega H asymptotic: 0.78
 Omega Total 0.95



> B_glb

\$glb
 [1] 0.8267327





Adapting to Diversity in Mental Health: Why Should We Care?

Danielle Mitrevski, B.Sc.

Ethnocultural diversity in Canada is something that is important and celebrated amongst Canadians. In 2011, approximately 19.1% of Canada's total population comprised individuals who identified as being part of a visible minority group (Statistics Canada, 2011). The highest reported visible minority groups were Chinese, South Asian, and Black (Statistics Canada, 2011). It is estimated that population diversity in Canada will continue to increase in the future, with foreign-born individuals set to make up approximately 50% of Canada's population by the year 2031 (Ontario Ministry of Finance, 2017). This diversity in Canada's population is reflected in every aspect of society, including in the criminal justice system and in offender counselling services.

Like many other services, counselling programs for offenders must respond to the changing needs of the population. Services need to consider responsiveness factors in providing interventions that are effective, such as culture, which can influence treatment outcomes (Stinson & Becker, 2013). Culture is composed of several factors, such as language, religion, and ancestry among many others. These all become relevant when considering ways to provide the most effective service to diverse populations. Immigrants in Canada often struggle to fit into the new dominant culture, while maintaining their own cultural identities (Seung, Hanson, & Zabaraukas, 2018). Research in mental health shows that pressures of acculturation and barriers to integration can cause immigrants and ethnic minority groups to feel psychological distress, which may contribute to the development of mental illnesses or maladaptive

behaviours (Seung et al., 2018). As well, men in general tend to be less likely than women to seek treatment for mental health issues, with men from ethnic minority groups being even less likely than those from the dominant culture to willingly seek treatment (Cheung, Leung, & Tsui, 2009). Studies have found that culture can play a significant role in this avoidant behaviour (Cheung et al., 2009). Cultural values that emphasize emotional self-control, masculinity, and avoidance of shame, may deter men from seeking help from a healthcare professional when they are struggling (Cheung et al., 2009). Several studies using a sample of Asian American men have found that traditional Asian cultural values have been strongly associated with the lack of help-seeking behaviours (Cheung et al., 2009). All these factors come into play in providing effective services for ethnocultural groups.

Insights from mental health literature are equally relevant to offender populations. It is clear that service providers need to be aware of the cultural needs of the offenders they treat in order to increase engagement in services. Literature on the needs of ethnic minority offenders and the strategies that are effective in engaging them in treatment is lacking, however. A few studies have pointed out the role of key responsiveness factors in providing treatment for ethnic minority offenders, including therapeutic alliance, which has been shown to valuably contribute to treatment success (DeSorcy, Olver & Wormith, 2016). Overall, therapeutic alliance is important in increasing engagement in the therapist-client relationship. The therapist plays a major role in ensuring the offender is responsive to treatment. Meta-analytic studies have



demonstrated that negative attitudes towards therapists are strong predictors of treatment drop out (DeSorcy et al., 2016). Compared to the Western culture, ethnic minority groups seeking treatment may perceive their therapists more negatively if they are not culturally competent. For example, families of African American juvenile offenders have a negative perception of a therapist if they do not take into consideration the history of systematic discrimination and harsher sentencing that the offender may have faced (Venable & Guada, 2014). It is important that a therapist can understand and incorporate an individual's unique life experiences and cultural values into appropriate therapeutic techniques (Venable & Guada, 2014). Programs for Aboriginal offenders have shown to be more effective when they address cultural factors, which increases participation and leads to lower attrition rates (DeSorcy et al., 2016).

It is important that service providers are sensitive to cultural differences and are educated on how to adequately provide service to individuals from ethnic minority groups who seek (or are mandated to) treatment. Ethnic minority groups should continue to be the focus of more research in order to better understand which interventions are effective among diverse groups. Treatment programs should embrace cultural changes and be open to modifying existing techniques. This will ensure that diverse populations are better served in that there is less attrition, higher engagement, and better outcomes. This will also aid in being able to better treat a wide variety of individuals, thus, improving the lives of the offenders, reducing re-offending and in turn, increasing safety for victims and the public.

References

- Cheung, M., Leung, P., & Tsui, V. (2009). Asian male domestic violence victims: Services exclusive for men. *Journal of Family Violence, 24*, 447-462. doi: 10.1007/s10896-009-9240-9.
- DeSorcy, D. R., Olver, M. E., & Wormith, J. S. (2016). Working alliance and its relationship with treatment outcome in a sample of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal sexual offenders. *Sexual Abuse, 28*(4), 291-313. Doi: 10.1177/1079063214556360.
- Ontario Ministry of Finance (2017). 2016 Census Highlights: Factsheet 9. Retrieved from <https://www.fin.gov.on.ca/en/economy/demographics/census/cenhi16-9.html>
- Seung, C. L., Hanson, R. K., & Zabarauckas, C. L. (2018). Sex offenders of east Asian heritage resemble other Canadian sex offenders. *Asian Journal of Criminology, 13*(1), 1-15. doi: 10.1007/s11417-017-9252-y.
- Statistics Canada. (2012). Immigration and ethnocultural diversity in Canada. Retrieved from <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-010-x/99-010-x2011001-eng.cfm>
- Stinson J. D., & Becker J.V. (2013). *Treating sex offenders: An evidence-based manual*. New York, NY: The Guilford Press.
- Venable, V. M., & Guada, J. (2014). Culturally competent practice with African American juvenile sex offenders. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 23*(3), 229-246. doi: 10.1080/10538712.2014.888122.



PUBLICATIONS



Recent Publications

Thornton, D, Hanson, RK, Kelley, SM, & Mundt, JC. (2019, in press). Estimating lifetime and residual risk for individuals who remain sexual offense free in the community: Practical applications. Sexual Abuse.

Although individuals with a history of sexual crime are often viewed as a lifelong risk, recent research has drawn attention to consistent declines in recidivism risk for those who remain offence free in the community (Hanson et al., 2018). Because these declines are predictable, this paper demonstrates how evaluators can use the amount of time individuals have remained offense free to a) extrapolate to lifetime recidivism rates from rates observed for shorter time periods, b) estimate the risk of sexual recidivism for individuals whose current offense is nonsexual but who have a history of sexual offending, and c) calculate yearly reductions in risk for individuals who remain offense free in the community. In addition to their practical utility for case specific decision making, these estimates also provide researchers an objective, empirical method of quantifying the extent to which individuals have desisted from sexual crime.

Brankley, AE, Babchishin, KM, & Hanson, RK. (2019, in press). STABLE-2007 Demonstrates predictive and incremental validity in assessing risk-relevant propensities for sexual offending: A meta-analysis. Sexual Abuse.

STABLE-2007 is a measure of risk-relevant propensities for adult males convicted of a sexual offence. This meta-analysis evaluated the ability of STABLE-2007 and its items to discriminate between recidivists and non-recidivists, and the extent to which STABLE-2007 improves prediction over and above Static-99R. Based on 21 studies (12 unique samples, $N = 6,955$), we found that STABLE-2007 was significantly and incrementally related to sexual recidivism, violent (non-sexual), violent (including sexual) recidivism, and any crime. Scores on STABLE-2007 items and the three STABLE-2000 attitude items also discriminated between individuals who sexually reoffended from those who did not sexually reoffend. These findings support the use of STABLE-2007 in applied risk assessment practice and the interpretation of STABLE-2007 items as indicators of treatment and supervision targets.



Lee, SC, Hanson, RK, & Blais, J. (2019). Predictive accuracy of the Static-99R and Static-2002R risk tools for identifying Indigenous and White individuals at high risk for sexual recidivism in Canada. *Canadian Psychology/Psychologie canadienne*. Advance online publication. doi:10.1037/cap0000182

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

Hogan, N. R., & Sribney, C. L. (in press). Combining Static-99R and STABLE-2007 risk categories: An evaluation of the five-level system for risk communication. *Sexual Offender Treatment*.

Aim: This study was undertaken to evaluate and quantify the potential impacts of the adoption of the Council of State Governments' five-level system for risk communication, in a community based program for the treatment of persons who have sexually offended (PSO).

Method: A clinical database of Static-99R and STABLE-2007 risk scores, obtained from 165 male PSO, was used to assign ordinal, categorical risk ratings, using the outgoing system and the new five-level system.

Results: Overall, higher ordinal risk ratings (i.e., categorical labels describing relative placement in ascending risk levels) were assigned using the new system. The differences were statistically significant, based on Wilcoxon signed-rank tests.

Conclusions: The results suggested that application of the new system to guide resource allocation could result in a substantial increase in resource outlay, and the number of individuals referred for interventions. Professionals may consider these results in applying the new system to their work with PSO.

Send us the abstract of your recently published paper for inclusion in an upcoming issue of *Crime Scene!*

PUBLISHED



Recently Defended Dissertation

Risk, Responsivity, and the Treatment Process in an Intimate Partner Violence Group Program

Chantal Schafers, Ph.D.

University of Saskatchewan

Supervisor: J. Stephen Wormith

High attrition and recidivism rates are particularly common among intimate partner violence (IPV) offenders (Stith, Smith, Penn, Ward, & Tritt, 2004; Jewell & Wormith, 2010). This is problematic given that IPV is prolific and harmful to individuals, families, and societies (García-Moreno et al., 2013). Drawing upon theories of change and rehabilitation (e.g., Bonta & Andrews, 2017; Burrows & Needs, 2009; Ward, Day, Howells, & Birgden, 2004), this project examined the role of static and dynamic offender characteristics as well as treatment processes within an IPV group program. This research sought to improve what is currently known about promoting program engagement and retention, reducing and managing IPV risk, and preventing and predicting recidivism.

The study used a mixed-model, repeated-measures design. Participants included 88 men who attended a community-based IPV group program. Risk was measured using the ODARA and the SARA-V3. Participant demographic and legal history information were collected from the community agency's files. Self-report questionnaires served to measure dynamic specific responsivity factors (DRFs; i.e., motivation for treatment, readiness to change IPV, confidence in treatment effectiveness, and self-efficacy) and three treatment process variables (TPVs; i.e., treatment satisfaction, therapeutic alliance, and group cohesiveness). Program engagement served as both a process variable and an outcome measure, which was rated by facilitators. Other outcome measures included attendance, the achievement of short-term treatment targets, changes in risk, and recidivism.

The findings suggested that the program examined in the current study was effective in reducing risk and preventing recidivism. As well, many specific responsivity factors

and TPVs were found to be interrelated and dynamic. Most DRFs and TPVs were important for building program engagement, which in turn was associated with the achievement of short-term treatment targets. Various individual characteristics (legal history, risk, specific responsivity factors) and TPVs were also associated with treatment outcomes, which carry implications for assessment, intervention, and case management. For instance, changes in risk on the SARA-V3 was shown to predict recidivism. Overall, the current findings may provide guidance regarding how interventions may be tailored to the often-changing expression of specific responsivity factors and offender responses to IPV group programming. Further research on external factors that may impact program re-

Defend Recently?

Send us your dissertation abstract to be included in the next issue!



ESPECIALLY FOR STUDENTS



WHERE ARE THEY NOW? FEATURING: DR. SARA COWAN

Alisha Salerno, M.A.

As a Senior PhD student, I find myself spending a great deal of time thinking about what kinds of jobs are available to me when I graduate. This feature is intended to highlight recent PhD grads who work at the intersection of law and psychology, to learn about where they come from, how they got there and to hear some of the best advice they have for those who are, or will soon be, in a similar position.

In this first edition, we highlight Dr. Sara Cowan, a Statistical Analyst in the Analytics and Evidence Branch of the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General. Dr. Cowan is originally from British Columbia, where she completed her undergrad at the University of Victoria. She moved to Toronto in 2010 with her much-loved cat to complete her graduate studies at Ryerson University under the supervision of Dr. Tara Burke. Her research focused on the believability of alibis and the role they play in wrongful convictions. Dr. Cowan is also a long-time musician and plays Violin in the Summerhill Orchestra in Toronto (where does she find the time?!). She is also an avid cyclist, and if you aren't impressed enough already, she is learning how to sew.

Alisha: Tell us about the work you do.

Dr. Cowan: I'm a Statistical Analyst in the Analytics and Evidence Branch of the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General. The Ministry is responsible for all matters connected with the administration of justice in the province (although responsibility for policing and corrections is found in the Ministry of the Solicitor General). In practice, this means that the Ministry does things like prosecuting accused persons, managing administrative activities of courts, and programming and services for victims. Broadly speaking, my job requires me to provide my best advice to the government of the day to assist them in making decisions. We are required to be, and to be seen to be, non-partisan. In my time in the public service, I have worked under two different provincial governments.

More specifically, my work involves a combination of statistical analysis and policy development. Although we don't write policy, our statistical work is used to help develop and evaluate policy. This can mean trying to identify pressure points in the court system that are leading to delays, evaluating the effectiveness of an intervention or policy change, looking at trends in particular types of criminal



charges over time, and helping other parts of the Ministry to identify how they will measure the success of their initiatives.

Alisha: What do you love most about your job?

Dr. Cowan: Ever since I was writing my letters of intent for grad school, way back in 2009, my goal was to do applied work. I wanted to have a job that would allow me to make change, particularly when it comes to how our legal system operates. This job allows me to analyze real-world data to identify problems and possible solutions and pass on these insights to decision-makers.

I get to work on a number of different projects, and all of them are super interesting. Most of them are collaborations with other people in the branch and even with other groups in the Ontario Public Service. Our group is very deliberate in bringing in people with a wide variety of skills, experience, and educational backgrounds. Everyone here brings something unique to the table. As a result, I've learned a lot from my colleagues. Everyone here is incredibly friendly and very willing to provide help and advice on my work, even if they're not actually involved in the project. (Obviously, I return the favour whenever I can!)

Finally, the Ontario Public Service is pretty open to some forms of flexible work arrangements. There are opportunities to work from home some of the time (which my cat *loves*) and to do a compressed work week to get extra days off. I'm not a morning person, so I've shifted my hours to be 9:30-5:30.

Alisha: How did your education help you get to where you are today?

Dr. Cowan: For this position, the most important thing was the solid stats training and experience. Although it was helpful to have some subject matter expertise on the legal system, it's not necessarily a requirement. Some of my colleagues, particularly those in the methodology group, have no experience in law-related issues. And none of us will understand the operations side as well as those who are working in operational roles, such as court staff and lawyers.

I'm also pretty sure that I wouldn't have been successful in the interview stage of the Ontario Internship Program recruitment if I hadn't taken a course on program evaluation during graduate school. In that course, I learned a lot about stakeholder engagement, identifying useful administrative data, logic models, implementing data collection in uncontrolled environments, etc. If your program doesn't have a course like this, it's well worth it to seek out other ways to get experience with program evaluation.

My Slavic Studies degree also gave me a lot of experience with writing, which is something that seems to be less common in Psychology undergraduate programs. Even though I have a pretty solid grasp of the basic mechanics of writing well, I struggled initially adapting to writing in the public service context.

Alisha: What is the most important thing you learned during your time in university?

Dr. Cowan: Probably the most important thing was that it's much better to be collaborative than competitive. Everyone is better off when we can all benefit from each other's expertise.

Alisha: How did you find the transition from academia to work?

Dr. Cowan: I'm not going to say it wasn't challenging. Since I'm not a clinician, there was no obvious next step after graduate school. On the flip side, graduate school in our field is much more about learning important skills than it is about becoming an expert in one or two highly specific topics. You can always learn a new research area! This means that there are so many places that your skills can be a good fit. You just have to think creatively and find them. If you're still in school, read as many job ads as you can so you can identify the key skills and experiences employers in that field are looking for and plan for how to get anything you're missing.

From what I can tell, it's not unusual for it to take some time to land the right job post-graduation. I had a period of about 10 months between graduation and starting my internship where I was doing part-time work and contracts, including teaching an undergrad

course at Ryerson. You're not failing if you take an entry-level job to break into a company or industry. Or even just to pay the bills. Seriously. I was a 30-something *intern* with a PhD (though I was not the only PhD in my intern cohort). There were some moments where I questioned my life choices and wondered if I'd ever stop being a trainee. And it was a transition to go from being a senior graduate student, confident in my work and my decisions, to being the low person in the organizational hierarchy and unsure about so many things (e.g., what approvals to get, from whom, and in what order). The benefit of being an intern, however, was nobody really expected me to know those things right off the bat.

One of my biggest challenges was learning how to write for the public service. I had a reputation in school as a good writer, but the conventions around writing briefing materials are very different than those for academic writing. As one example, you typically put the conclusion first, in unequivocal terms, then provide the context and information about how you came to that conclusion. This is pretty much the opposite of what you would do in academic writing. Sentences are as short as possible. You may have to distill something quite complicated down to one or two pages of only the absolutely essential information so that it is easily understood by non-experts.

Alisha: What advice would you offer to someone who is new to the job market?

Dr. Cowan: I have two main pieces of advice. First, an academic CV is not suitable for non-academic job applications. For government jobs especially, I use an achievement-based resume. My resume is organized based on the key skills listed in the job ad. This often means I have sections for research, communication, project management, leadership and technical skills, with details on my most impressive achievements for each. My job titles and dates are just listed at the end. Since many organizations have computer programs do the initial screening of resumes, you'll want to use the exact keywords from the job ad. A resume and cover letter are not a creative writing exercise; it's more important to be clear, concise, and use the keywords than it is to have beautiful writing.

I hate to say it, but government hiring committees don't care at all about your degree, unless it's a job that requires specific credentials and my job does not. What managers care about are the skills and knowledge you gained during your education. You will need to translate those key skills into terms that are familiar to government employees. For example, running research studies translates into project management. When they say "research" in job ads, that is usually more closely related to literature searches than empirical work.

The second piece of advice is reinforcing what many others have probably told you about the importance of networking. I used to hate networking because it was awkward, and I didn't want to feel like I was using people. My attitude about it changed when I realized that networking really just involves talking to people who do interesting things and showing your enthusiasm. It makes no sense to be networking with people whose work/organization you have no interest in! I did a lot of informational interviews during my initial searching with people who had the type of job I thought I might want in five years. In my experience, people were very open to having a quick coffee and telling me about their work. Definitely come prepared with questions and try not to take up too much of their time. I've tried to keep it up while working for the public service keep in touch with people I've talked to.

One bonus piece of advice: you probably already know this, but please use an appropriate e-mail address on applications/resumes. I still remember taking a resume from someone back when I worked in retail with an e-mail username that was something like `sexyman_dan69`. He did not get an interview.

**Are you a recent graduate?
Would you like to be featured
in an upcoming issue?**

Contact Alisha at
salern0a@yorku.ca





CAMH FULL-TIME PRE-DOCTORAL FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY RESIDENCY

Ainslie Heasman, Ph.D. C.Psych

I am thrilled to announce that the Centre for Addiction & Mental Health (CAMH) in Toronto will be offering a full-time forensic residency position beginning in 2020! The Sexual Behaviours Clinic (SBC), the Forensic Consultation & Assessment Team (FORCAT) and the Brief Assessment Unit (BAU) are part of the Forensic Division of the Complex Care and Recovery Program, working with individuals who are 18+. This full-time forensic rotation will allow residents to become skilled at working in various areas of forensic mental health and become familiar with the psycho-legal standards in forensic practice. The full-time forensic position will be split two days/week at the SBC and two days/week at FORCAT/BAU for the entire residency. Residents will have the opportunity to attend the Forensic Division seminar series. Possibilities also exist for participation in research as time permits.

At the SBC, clients are involved through either probation or medical referral. Mandated clients are on probation or parole for a sexually-related offence, while medically referred clients have concerns about paraphilic interests, out of control sexual behaviour (i.e. hypersexuality), and/or are engaged with community agencies who are having trouble managing the individuals' sexual behaviour (e.g. group or nursing homes). Residents conduct diagnostic and sexological assessments, including interviewing clients, review of collateral documentation, incorporation of phallometric test results, scoring risk assessment measures (e.g., Static-99R) and making diagnoses and treatment recommendations. Residents take on individual psychotherapy clients presenting with sexual

behaviour problems and co-facilitate treatment groups.

FORCAT provides specialized assessments (risk, personality, and cognitive) and intervention to clients who have been found Not Criminally Responsible or are under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Review Board (ORB). FORCAT also provides consultation on risk management and risk mitigation to forensic and non-forensic teams across the hospital. FORCAT provides individual psychotherapy to individuals who have been found NCR who are in need of specialized and tailored service. FORCAT also provides specialized group therapy services (CBT for Psychosis, DBT, Substance Use Relapse Prevention etc.) with a view to managing key risk factors in forensic recovery.

The BAU provides outpatient and inpatient assessment services for the courts relating to fitness to stand trial and/or criminal responsibility. Specialized clinical activities in which residents are involved include the assessment of intellectual, cognitive, and neuropsychological functioning, personality, and malingering.

There remains another CAMH residency position split between forensics and a non-forensic rotation. For information about these rotations please consult the residency brochure at:

<https://www.camh.ca/en/education/clinical-and-research-professionals-in-training/clinical-psychology-residency-program>



IN THE MEDIA



“Ear Hustle” – A Social Outlet for Offenders

Jessie N. Doyle, B.A.

“Each episode is a statement on human nature, told by people who often have their humanity questioned” (Dalton, 2017).

Ear Hustle is a podcast founded by Earlonne Woods and Antwan Williams, two inmates at San Quentin State Prison in California. Ear Hustle depicts various aspects of life inside prison and discusses elements of life behind bars, including the experience of getting a release date, the impact of having a bad cellmate, and trying to stay optimistic while facing substantial time behind bars. The podcast title reflects prison slang for eavesdropping, which is what the podcast allows people outside of the prison do. There seems to be a widely held perception that prison is a whole other world. Although life in prison is in many ways different from what most of us are used to, the people that make up the inmate population are just that – people. Ear Hustle allows the listener to put a voice to the stories of the lives of people in prison.

Some of the stories discussed in Ear Hustle are indeed horrendous, such as the inmate who described sleeping with one eye open for six months in fear of his cellmate. Some of the stories, however, are quite relatable. For instance, Earlonne describes looking for a “cellie” (cellmate) much in the same way a university student looks for a roommate. Because one is living in

such close confines (San Quentin holds nearly 4,000 inmates), relationship quality is paramount. During the episode “Finding a Date,” one inmate expressed feeling as though he is leaving people behind upon his release. A positive social life is important in helping inmates adapt to the prison environment and significantly affects their overall health (De Viggiani, 2006).

Serving time in prison often induces feelings of hopelessness, which is depicted in the episode “Left Behind.” Social support, however, can lessen these feelings (Biggam & Power, 1997). An inmate serving a 50-year sentence became hopeless and suicidal after being raped in prison. After he made contact with his 28-year old daughter, whom he had not heard from since she was 5 years of age, he began to experience hope and meaning in his life again. It gave him the desire to continue rehabilitation.

Earlonne often references how inmates, for the most part, are people who took the wrong path and are looking to atone for their actions. Positive family support is associated with a reduction in risk factors for recidivism (Spjeldnes, Jung, Maguire, & Yamanatani, 2012). Social support is associated with guilt-proneness, which has been shown to lower rates of recidivism (Culda, Opre, & Miu, 2016). Feelings of guilt may serve as motivation to rehabilitate.

Criminal Justice Psychology

SECTION OF THE CPA

CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ
CANADIENNE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Psychologie de la Justice Pénale

SECTION DE LA SCP

The importance of social support is one of many themes that arise throughout the first season of Ear Hustle. Indeed, Ear Hustle is a form of social support in and of itself. It is also an incredible way for listeners to “ear hustle” into the lives of people who live in prison and recognize that these people are not all that different from us and require the same necessities of life (e.g., social support) as we do. Ear Hustle is also a mechanism with which inmates can explore their creativity, educate people, interact with one another, and find meaning in their day-to-day lives.

References

Biggam, F. H., & Power, K. G. (1997). Social support and psychological distress in a group of incarcerated young offenders. *International Journal Of Offender Therapy And Comparative Criminology*, 4(3), 213-230.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Population Reports. Retrieved November 29, 2017 from http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Population_Reports.html

Culda, G. L., Opre, A. N., & Miu, A. C. (2016). Social support and empathy as predictors for guilt proneness in inmates. *Cognition, Brain, Behavior: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 20(3), 195-201.

Dalton, M. (2017, July 5). ‘Tough, frightening, funny, tender’: A new podcast chronicles life behind bars. Retrieved from https://www.cjr.org/the_feature/ear-hustle-prison-podcast.php

De Viggiani, N. (2006). Surviving prison: Exploring prison social life as a determinant of health. *International Journal Of Prisoner Health*, 2(2), 71-89.

Spjeldness, S., Jung, H., Maguire, L., & Yamatani, H. (2012). Positive family social support: Counteracting negativity effects of mental illness and substance abuse to reduce jail ex-inmate recidivism rates. *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment*, 22(2), 130-147.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES



[Contemporary Issues in Forensic Psychology, American Academy of Forensic Psychology](#)
Various dates and locations

[American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting](#)
February 17-22, 2020, Anaheim, California

[American Psychology-Law Society Conference](#)
March 5-7, 2020, New Orleans, LA

[Annual National Adolescent Perpetration Network Conference](#)
May 5-7, 2020, Portland, Oregon

[CPA's Annual National Convention](#)
May 28-June 30, 2020, Montreal, Quebec

[19th International Association of Forensic Mental Health Service Conference](#)
June 23-25, 2020, Krakow, Poland

[American Psychological Association Annual Convention](#)
August 6-9, 2020, Washington, DC

[Society for Police and Criminal Psychology Conference](#)
September 30 - October 3, 2020, Providence, Rhode Island





Please save the dates:

The 18th Biennial Symposium will focus on **risk assessment and trauma-informed care** and will be held on the USask campus

Sunday June 14 – Tuesday June 16, 2020

More Information Coming Soon on the [V&A Site](#)

The Biennial Symposium on Violence & Aggression has been a collaborative effort of the Regional Psychiatric Centre, Correctional Service Canada, and the University of Saskatchewan since 1986. Targeted to front-line workers, as well as clinicians and other professionals and administrators in criminal justice and forensic mental health, the Symposium translates research and theory into practice and provides an opportunity to highlight excellence and innovation within a variety of correctional and criminal justice environments.



UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and Justice Studies
USASK.CA/CFBSJS



Correctional Service Canada

Service correctionnel Canada



Government of Saskatchewan

Criminal Justice Psychology
SECTION OF THE CPA

CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Psychologie de la Justice Pénale
SECTION DE LA SCP

CAREERS



Have You Checked Out the Job Openings on the CPA Website Lately?

If not, here are some positions that may interest you:

- ◇ Ontario Correctional Institute , located in Brampton Ontario, is looking for a Psychologist
- ◇ Maplehurst Correctional Complex and Vanier Centre for Women, located in Milton Ontario, is looking for a Psychologist
- ◇ Correctional Service Canada is looking for a Psychologist in Moncton, New Brunswick

For a complete listing of career opportunities, see <https://www.cpa.ca/careers/>

STAY INVOLVED!

Contribute to *Crime Scene*:

We are always looking for the latest news, events, research, or commentaries that may be of interest to our members! We accept a wide range of submissions and encourage both professionals and students to consider contributing in English and/or French.

Students, this is a great opportunity to boost your CV!

If you have ideas for submission or questions, please contact the Managing Editor, Kyrsten Grimes (kyrsten.grimes@mail.utoronto.ca).

Do you have ideas, comments, or suggestions?

Feel free to contact any member of our Executive team—we want to hear from you!

Don't forget to check out our Website: <https://cpa.ca/sections/criminaljusticepsychology/>

Thank you for supporting the Criminal Justice Psychology Section!

