



Crime Scene

Fall 2015

Psychology Behind Bars and in Front
of the Bench



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Association

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Word From the Chair

By Jim Cheston, Ph.D., C. Psych.

This strikes me as an interesting and perhaps sobering time to be starting a term as the Chair of the Criminal Justice Section (CJS) of CPA. Unfortunately, a very notable event marking this time is the recent passing of Dr. Marnie Rice on August 15. Marnie has been one of the prominent figures of the Penetanguishene Research Group, along with Grant Harris (who also passed away relatively recently), which has emphasized the importance of static factors in the formulation of recidivism risk assessment. As we know, these psychologists have been pioneers in the philosophical, theoretical, and operational implementation of the practice of recidivism risk. Having just recently seen Marnie at N3 in Ottawa in June, her passing is still difficult to grasp.

The Third North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Conference (NACCJPC3) in Ottawa was, once again, an exceptional conference that brought together an international collection of undergraduate students, graduate students, researchers and practitioners from a range of criminal justice settings, and some additional folks who appreciate the compelling and challenging field of psychology as applied within the Criminal Justice System. This third NACCJPC clearly represents a hat-trick for the founding Chair of these conferences, Dr. Jeremy Mills. It appears that his decision that N3 was to be the last NACCJPC

he would chair was not just a nasty rumour - he is sticking to it. Fortunately, the very capable Dr. Joe Camilleri has agreed to chair the next NACCJPC, N4. Stay tuned, as there are suggestions that there might be some interesting and perhaps surprising developments regarding the fourth edition of NACCJPC. Regardless, the field of Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology far beyond the borders of Canada has benefitted tremendously from the innovative leadership and guidance which Jeremy has brought to the North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Conference, making it an internationally recognized premier professional conference for our field of study and practice.

Looking forward, there are several priorities I consider important for the future development of Correctional/Forensic Psychology in Canada. These are areas which I hope will become avenues of development for the CJS to explore during my term as Chair. One is to advance the role of Psychology within the Criminal Justice System. One facet of this, which I have briefly discussed with the CPA executive, is for qualified Correctional/Forensic Psychologists to be recognized as capable of determining Fitness to Stand Trial, among other professional tasks that have been restricted to the medical field to date for reasons which have more to do with history than



Dr. Jean Proulx receiving the Career Contribution Award from Dr. Howard Barbaree

anything else.

Another development I intend to explore is a greater level of connection and collaboration between the federal and provincial levels of practice of Correctional/Forensic Psychology. CJS is explicitly a federal entity in that it is a Section of the national professional association of CPA. I am, however, hoping that there is room to engender greater communication and cooperation with provincial associations and with psychologists working in provincial organizations, to begin to knit together more collaborative and synergistic action across this nation.

Finally, the third area in which I would like to see increased connection and collaboration with CJS, which is related to the second point, is with Correctional/Forensic Psychologists in Quebec. The excellent and thought provoking

presentation on Pathways to Sexual Aggression delivered by Dr. Jean Proulx, winner of the Don Andrews Career Contribution Award, was a welcome contribution from Quebec to the N3 programme. The issue of exploring avenues through which to pursue increased Quebec interest and involvement in CJS had already been initiated under Dr. Barbaree and your executive will continue in this direction.

It is with these recollections of the recent past and considerations of future possibilities that I respectfully begin this term as Chair of the CJS. This is an exciting time for Psychology in Criminal Justice in Canada. I am enormously appreciative of the work that our most recent past Chair, Dr. Howard Barbaree, former CJS Chairs and other Executive members have done to help guide us forward. I look forward to further progress of Criminal Justice Psychology in responding to the many and varied challenges inherent in creating personal and social improvements for people in conflict with the law in the future.



Drs. Daryl Kroner and Jeremy Mills at the registration desk of the 3rd North American Corrections and Criminal Justice Psychology Convention, Ottawa, Ontario, June, 2015



NACCJPC 3
Poster Winners



NACCJPC 3 Poster Winners

Graduate Level Winner: Simon Davies, Victoria University of Wellington

The Search For Imminent Predictors of Reoffending: Investigating Short-Term Changes in Dynamic Risk and Protective Factors During Parole

Simon Davies & Devon Polaschek

Probation officers in New Zealand are required to conduct a risk assessment after every supervision session using the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR; Serin, 2007). Previous research suggests the DRAOR is a valid predictor of reoffending outcomes over a 6-month follow-up period (Yesberg & Polaschek, 2014) and there is also some indication that long-term changes in DRAOR scores are predictive of recidivism. However, the regular assessments being conducted provide a valuable opportunity to look more closely at short-term changes and outcomes. The current study set out to investigate session-to-session changes in risk scores for the acute, stable, and protective subscales. DRAOR scores were obtained for a large sample of high-risk offenders on parole. These scores will be examined to determine how change patterns differ across the three subscales and whether any practically significant short-term changes in risk scores are related to re-offending outcomes. The findings will have implications for the nature of risk, particularly acute risk factors, and could have important implications for the management and rehabilitation of offenders on parole.

Graduate Level 1st Runner-up: Annik Mossiere, University of Saskatchewan

Jury Decision-Making In NCRMD Trials: Interactive Effects of Gender and Mental Illness Type

Annik M Mossiere, Evelyn M. Maeder, & Laura McManus

Objective: To examine the potential impact of gender and mental illness type on juror decision making. **Method:** This study manipulated the gender (man, woman) and mental illness (substance abuse disorder, schizophrenia, bipolar, depression) of the defendant in a second-degree murder case. Participants read a trial transcript that included definitions of second-degree murder and the not criminally on account of mental disorder (NCRMD) defense. Participants then provided a verdict (guilty or NCRMD) and confidence rating, and completed various scales measuring attributions, stigma towards mental illness, attitudes towards the NCRMD defense, and gender stereotypes. **Results:** Findings revealed a significant three-way interaction among defendant gender, juror gender, and defendant mental illness type on participants' certainty in the defendant's guilt. Specifically, when evaluating defendants with schizophrenia, jurors assigned higher guilt certainty ratings to opposite-gender defendants. Additionally, male jurors were harsher than female jurors towards defendants with depression in general; simple effects tests showed that this was driven by their harshness towards male defendants in these conditions. **Discussion:** Results suggests that perceptions of mental illness influence verdicts in NCRMD cases, and contribute to the scarce literature on mental illness in the Canadian court system.

Graduate Level 2nd Runner-up: Andrew Gray, Simon Fraser University

Assessing Risk for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): A Cross-Validation of the Odara and DVRAG Within a Sample of Incarcerated Offenders

Andrew L. Gray, Jeremy F. Mills, & Adelle E. Forth

This study was a cross-validation of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) and the Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (DVRAG) in a sample of 94 offenders under federal jurisdiction in the Ontario region. Also included were the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), the Statistical Information on Recidivism-Revised 1 (SIR-R1), and the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA). In a retrospective/pseudo-prospective study design, offenders were followed for an average of 65.04 months yielding a base rate of 12.8% for intimate partner violence (IPV) recidivism. Statistical analyses revealed that the DVRAG and ODARA displayed high inter-rater reliability and that the two measures along with Factor 1 of the PCL-R generated the largest area under the curve (AUC) values for IPV recidivism (AUC = .713, .712, and .685, respectively) relative to the PCL-R, SARA, and SIR-R1. Furthermore, using the Cox proportional hazards model, Factor 1 of the PCL-R was found to add significant incremental validity to the weighted ODARA relative to Factor 2 for both violent and IPV recidivism. Lastly, time-dependent AUC analysis was conducted to determine the time frame in which optimal predictive accuracy would occur.

NACCJPC 3
Poster
Winners

Undergraduate Level Winner: Andr anne Lapierre, Universit  du Qu bec   Chicoutimi

L'Efficienc  des Diff rents Types de Questions en Contexte d'Entrevue d'Enqu te Apr s d'Enfants Victimes d'Agression Sexuelle sur la Qualit  des Informations Obtenues

Andr anne Lapierre, Marily L gar , Jacinthe Dion, Mireille Cyr, & Pierre McDuff

Rares sont les  tudes dans le domaine de l'entrevue d'enqu te apr s d'enfants victimes d'agressions sexuelles qui ont eu pour objet d' valuer la qualit  des informations obtenues par les enqu teurs plut t que leur quantit . Cette  tude s'int resse donc aux effets de certaines questions sur la pertinence des d tails rapport s par les enfants et   leur concordance avec le contenu recherch . Plus de 70 entrevues r alis es   l'aide du protocole NICHD apr s d'enfants  g s de 3   14 ans, transcrites et codifi es selon le type de questions pos es (invitations [I], invitations indic es [II], directives [D] et   choix multiples [CM]), le contenu recherch  (p. ex., action) ainsi que la r ponse fournie par l'enfant. Les r sultats pr liminaires r v lent que les questions D et   CM sont celles qui sont le plus souvent utilis es par les enqu teurs pour rechercher des d tails pertinents, en plus de permettre d'obtenir le meilleur taux de concordance (D: 37 %; CM: 19 %; II: 25 % et I: 14 %). Ces r sultats s'av rent ainsi pr occupants consid rant que l'utilisation des questions d'invitation (I et II) est recommand e par les experts pour amener les enfants   fournir des d tails juridiquement pertinents et pour r duire leur suggestibilit .

NACCJPC 3 Poster Winners

Undergraduate Level 1st Runner-up: Carissa Toop, MacEwan University

The Heterogeneity of Domestic Violence: A Risk-Based Validation of Offender Subtypes

Carissa Toop, Liam Ennis, Sean Bois, & Sandy Jung

Offender typologies are at the forefront of domestic violence research. Studies in this area are consistently demonstrating the existence of two or three batterer subtypes that differ in personality traits, criminal history, and psychopathology (Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994). While these typologies are valuable in their own way, they do not provide an empirically validated understanding of the risk of reoffending that these subtypes pose. Recently, it has been suggested that these batterer subtypes can be differentiated on the basis of the type of violence that they engage (Chase et al., 2001). Some partner-violent men use violence proactively, in a way that is planned, methodical, and goal-oriented. In contrast, other partner-violent men act out of anger and use violence reactively, in response to a perceived threat (e.g., sexual jealousy). The present study investigated whether proactive and reactive partner-violent men differ significantly in their level of risk. Threat assessment reports completed by trained police officers (N = 147) were reviewed, and risk was evaluated using the SARA and ODARA. Proactive partner-violent men demonstrated a higher overall risk score on the ODARA, suggesting that there are meaningful differences between these offenders for their risk management. Implications for risk assessment and treatment are discussed.

Undergraduate Level 2nd Runner-up: Catherine Gallagher, University of New Brunswick

The Chronicle of a Murder Trial, 140 Characters At a Time: Twitter in the Courtroom

Catherine E. Gallagher & Margo C. Watt

Twitter is a micro-blogging site where people post comments in 140 characters or less. Some argue that tweeting from the courtroom increases transparency and public engagement in court proceedings; others argue that it increases inaccurate reporting and jeopardizes the right to a fair trial. Twitter figured prominently in a recent murder trial conducted in Nova Scotia (R. v. Falconer, 2014). Given the lack of research on Twitter in-court effects, the present study examined whether Twitter use influenced perceptions of the criminal justice system, generally, and the Falconer trial, specifically. A secondary goal of the study was to investigate whether followers perceived Twitter as having an educative function. Participants (N = 516; 82% female) had a mean age of 36 years (range = 16-77) and were largely (90%) from Nova Scotia. Most (89%) reported that this was their first time following a criminal trial via Twitter. High- (vs. low-) Twitter users found Twitter to be more educational than other media sources, $p < .001$, and reported being significantly more engaged in the trial proceedings, $p < .003$. Low-Twitter users were more likely to find the evidence compelling; high-Twitter users were less convinced by the evidence and more likely to disagree with the guilty verdict. Findings suggest that Twitter enhances people's engagement in courtroom proceedings and serves an educative function.

Brief Interview with Joe Camilleri, the New NACCJCP Chair

Fiona Dyshniku

Q: What motivated you to take over as NACCJCP Chair?

Joe Camilleri: I have been helping with NACCJPC in some capacity since its inception. I started by organizing student volunteers, then later helped with marketing and our online presence. My experience with this conference has solidified my belief that it is one of the best gatherings of professionals, academics, and students in correctional and criminal justice psychology, and so I wanted to ensure its continuity. Knowing that Steering Committee members would continue in their roles certainly helped with the decision because it takes a great team for this conference to work.

Q: Following in Jeremy Mill's footsteps sounds like a daunting task. How are you managing the expectations and pressure that come with this role?

JC: Most Steering Committee members are staying on board (which includes Jeremy Mills), and I know the Marketing Committee will continue their great work, so there is not much disruption to how the conference is organized and run. My job is to make sure we keep busy in preparing for the conference, and with such a good group, I don't predict it will be a daunting task.

Q: What do you bring to this role that is unique or innovative?

JC: For some time I have been quite interested in linking basic and applied research. Though historically NACCJPC has had more of a clinical focus, I would like to see more talks, and possibly a keynote speaker, from researchers who focus on basic processes, such as cognition, neurobiology, evolution, among others, and whose research could be applicable to correctional and criminal justice practice. Innovation sometimes comes from cross-pollinating ideas, and so I would like this conference to provide such a venue.

Q: You have been the Section's Website Coordinator for some time now. You also managed our social media accounts throughout N3. Does this mean that we can expect a more enhanced online presence with N4? Any preliminary ideas about how this will be accomplished?

JC: Yes, I would most certainly like to see a stronger web-presence for N4. We experimented with Twitter and Facebook updates at N3, and I would like to see more ways for attendees to connect and share what they learned. #anynewideasarewelcome

Q: What can we look forward to for N4? Any sneak peaks you can give us?

JC: I am currently in the process of finalizing our Steering Committee, so no sneak peaks just yet!

Q: How can interested section members get involved?

JC: Anyone interested in contributing to the conference can contact me at any time (jcamilleri@westfield.ma.edu).

By Andrew M. Haag^{1,2},
Jeremy Cheng³,
& Robi Wirove³

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Research Brief: Describing Those Found Not Criminally Responsible for Sexual Offences in Alberta's History

Research Questions

- What percentage of the Alberta NCR population have been sexual offenders?
- As compared to others who have been found NCR, how long do sexual offenders in Alberta tend to spend under the Alberta Review Board?

Background

In Canada, defendants who are found to be mentally ill at the time of their offense are said to be Not Criminally Responsible on account of a Mental Disorder (NCRMD or NCR). Historically, the NCR defence was also referred to as the insanity defence. Moreover, the term insanity has been used to describe this legal finding in jurisdictions globally (Simon & Ahn-Redding, 2008). In this brief, the term NCR will refer to a finding of either NCR or insanity.

Statistics Canada reported data representing ten provinces and territories in Canada (Lukassen & Miladinovic, 2014). Overall, NCR adult cases in Canada are reasonably stable with variations of approximately 7.5 to 9.1 cases per 10,000. In other words, the NCR adult cases accounted for under 1% of the total adult criminal court cases processed per year. In approximately two-thirds of all NCR adult cases, the most serious offenses involved crimes against persons. These crimes included major assault (20%), uttering threats (11%), weapons offenses (7%), common assault (7%), and other crimes against the person (6%). Offenses for youth NCRMD cases included major assault (36%), uttering threats (12%), weapon offences (10%), common assault (10%), and Youth Criminal Justice Act offences (10%). The majority of offenses were crimes against persons, similar to adult criminal court cases.

The majority of persons found NCR in Canada must present themselves to the Review Board of their respective jurisdiction at least every year. Under section 672.54 of the Canadian Criminal Code, there are three dispositions available to a court or Review Board: (1) an absolute discharge, (2) a conditional discharge, or (3) detention in custody in a hospital. Should an NCR receive an absolute discharge, they are no longer under the legal jurisdiction of the Alberta Review Board.

Method

This report is part of the Alberta NCR Project. The overarching goal of the project is to study the entire NCR population throughout Alberta's history. To the author's knowledge, such a project has never been attempted on Alberta NCRs or those found NCR in other justifications in Canada. This project will be ongoing for the next decade. It is openly acknowledged that data collection for this project is ongoing. The principal author has been collecting data on the entire Alberta NCR population for about two years. It is acknowledged that there has never been a comprehensive list of persons found NCR in Alberta. To date, the main author has collected information pertaining to Alberta NCRs data from the following sources: Alberta Hospital Edmonton, Forensic Assessment and Community Services in Edmonton, and the Alberta Review Board (ARB) directly. It is noted that there are still files at the Alberta Review Board that have to be reviewed manually; however, the current data is the most complete data to date. Despite the above attempt to

acquire data on the total population, the current data is best considered a large sample of the total NCR population in Alberta. In total, the current data was based on 416 persons who were either found Insane or NCR. It is believed that there have been approximately 517 persons that have been found NCR or Insane in Alberta's history as of 2015/05/30; however, this number still needs to be manually confirmed and there will likely not be a complete count until a year from this publication.

For the current research brief, the principal author has reviewed data pertaining to the demographics of the NCR population and the length of time that any one person took to receive an absolute discharge (i.e., the point in time when the person would no longer be under the jurisdiction of the ARB at all).

Answers

Of the 416 persons found NCR in the current sample, 22 persons received a verdict of NCR for a sexual crime (5 % of the sample) of some sort. Of this number, there were 20 charges for sexual assault, one (1) charge was for an indecent act, and three (3) charges were for sexual touching (it was noted that some persons were found NCR for more than one type sexual offence). Globally, this data suggests that, historically, sexual offenders have made up a small proportion of the NCR population in Alberta's history. Moreover, it should be noted that of this relatively low number, one of the persons originally found NCR for a sexual offence had their NCR status overturned after a legal appeal. It was noted that there were a total of four cases (including this mentioned case) in the current sample where an NCR finding was overturned. It should also be noted that 14 persons in the sample died **prior to** receiving an absolute discharge; one of the deceased was a person who had been found NCR for sexual crimes.

Of the total sample, 185 persons received an Absolute Discharge; 13 of which were persons with a sexual charge.

- For those found NCR for a sexual crime the mean length of time in **months** under the ARB was found to be 31.54 (2.62 years) and for those found NCR for non-sexual crimes 64.49 (5.37 years). There was no significant difference between these groups of NCR patients ($F(1, 183) = 3.689, p = .056$) on the variable of length of time spent under the ARB prior to absolute discharge.
- For those found NCR for a sexual crime the mean age in **years** at absolute discharge was 35.69 and for those found NCR for non-sexual crimes the mean age at absolute discharge was 41.98 years. There was no significant difference between these groups of NCR patients ($F(1, 183) = 3.527, p = .062$) on the variable of age at absolute discharge.

Conclusion

It is noted that sexual offenders have historically comprised a relatively small proportion of the NCR population in Alberta. Moreover, although not statistically significant at a less than .05 level, there was a trend for NCR sexual offenders spending less time on the warrant prior to receiving an absolute discharge and for sexual offenders to be younger at the time of absolute discharge.

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The Genesis of an Idea: Grant Harris's Evolving Conceptualization of Sex Offending

By Vernon L. Quinsey
Queen's University,
Kingston

Chaucer followed Hippocrates in observing: "The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne." Grant Harris managed to learn a lot about sex offending in the time allotted him. I will trace Grant's evolving conceptualization of sexual offending from social or neurophysiological pathology to adaptive or anomalous forms of reproductive behaviour. At the heart of this shift in thinking was the gradual apprehension of the fundamental distinction between proximal and ultimate causation. In tracing this evolution, I will highlight the tensions and synergies between applied and theoretical work and the cognitive limitations imposed by established habits of thought.

The first part of the title comes from an occasion in which Grant was helping me put together some Ikea furniture. We were at his house in Midland instead of mine because the furniture was intended to be a surprise Christmas present. Neither Grant nor I could be described as either handy or Swedish and at one

point we couldn't figure out how to hang a door on a cabinet. We twisted the door this way and that, held our mouths in different ways, and thought very earnestly. Ever so slowly, the correct orientation simultaneously but independently became manifest in our minds. So odd was this slow-motion experience of insight, that "the genesis of an idea" became a catchphrase between us!. In this article, I trace the genesis of our theoretical ideas about sex offending. "Our" in the context of research on sex offenders primarily includes Grant Harris, Marnie Rice, Terry Chaplin, myself, and later Martin Lalumière, Mike Seto, and Joe Camilleri. Grant takes center stage toward the end of this story.

First the backstory. In the mid-sixties, I read Wynne-Edwards book (1962) arguing that species came to regulate their own population densities through a process of group selection—"for the good of the species". I was a bit skeptical of this argument because I couldn't quite understand the evolutionary mechanism. But shortly thereafter my interests shifted to more applied matters and I stopped following the theoretical evolutionary literature. It was a bad time to stop because I just missed the conceptual revolution of gene-centered evolutionary thinking that occurred after Wynne-Edwards' tome was published (partly in reaction to it). Williams (1966), Hamilton (1971a; 1971b), and Trivers (1971) performed the fundamental theoretical work that was subsequently popularized by Dawkins (1976).

By the late seventies, our

laboratory at Oak Ridge had been working on the phallometric measurement of sexual preferences among sex offenders for years. We found large easily replicable individual differences among men in their preferences for age and sex of partner and in their interest in sexual coercion. To obtain these results, particular details of the testing procedure needed to be followed: these were later summarized (Harris et al., 1992). Phallometric sexual preferences were closely related to a history (and lack of history) of child molestation and rape and often at odds with self-reported sexual interests. How were these individual differences to be explained? We initially believed that sexual preferences were learned through some conditioning process and, therefore, based treatments intended to modify inappropriate preferences on standard operant and Pavlovian conditioning paradigms.

By the mid-seventies, I was sort of a hobby Darwinist and following the popular Darwinian literature--Dawkins' "Selfish Gene" book (1976) in particular, made an impression on me. A little later, I was impressed with Wilson's "Sociobiology" (1975) but thought his treatment of human behavior was underdeveloped. At the time, we saw no application of Darwinian thinking to the



problems of sexual preference that our research team was working on. It seemed that there were also good reasons for thinking that Darwinian natural selection could not be applied to many forms of sexual interest—how could a preference for pre-pubertal children be selected for? All of this changed when I accidentally discovered Symons' book, "The Evolution of Human Sexuality" (1979). Symons cogently discussed male homosexuality in a Darwinian framework of male- and female-specific mating strategies. The effect of this book on us was electric. Grant and I spent countless hours discussing sex differences in mating strategies.

By the late seventies, it was apparent that there was no convincing evidence in the literature that sex offender treatment programs reduced recidivism (Quinsey, 1977). Despite promising preliminary findings, it also became clear that our own treatment program was ineffective (Quinsey, Chaplin, & Carrigan, 1980). This lack of efficacy was repeatedly confirmed over the next few decades by ourselves (Rice, Harris, & Quinsey, 1991; Quinsey, Khanna, & Malcolm, 1998) and others (most notably Marques et al., 2005). For reviews see Quinsey, Harris, Rice, and Lalumière (1993) and Rice and Harris (2013).

Symons' book positioned the

theoretical problem of male homosexuality at the center of Darwinian thinking about sexual behavior. Male homosexuality also raised practical concerns: there was pervasive pessimism in the literature about modifying the sexual orientation of male homosexuals. What if pedophilic preferences were similarly intractable? In the early nineties, we were not ready to give up on treatments designed to modify the sexual age preferences of pedophiles (or at least their expression in actual behavior) but we suspected that there was something fundamentally wrong with the social learning/conditioning theoretical models we employed as a rationale for the type of treatment program we had developed. Our suspicions were amplified by a failure to modify preferences in a treatment analogue study of aversive conditioning (Quinsey & Varney, 1976) and somewhat ambiguous results of an attempt to increase sexual interest in individual members of the preferred stimulus category via Pavlovian conditioning (Lalumière & Quinsey, 1998).

By 1995, we were ready to apply Darwinian thinking to the puzzle of pedophilia (Quinsey & Lalumière, 1995), not that we ignored proximal causation (Lalumière, Harris, & Rice, 1998; 1999)—indeed the clues that led us to this approach came from research on the proximal mechanisms involved in the development of sexual gender preferences. Shortly thereafter we applied the same theoretical framework to sexual coercion, conceiving it as an instance of pervasive sexual conflict in mating strategies (e.g., Lalumière et al., 1996; Lalumière & Quinsey, 1996; 1999). This latter line of research would culminate in

our book on rape (Lalumière, Harris, Quinsey, & Rice, 2005). Not that our shift to evolutionary thinking was smooth sailing. Using the words rapist, pedophile, criminal, genetic, and evolution in the same paragraph led some to believe that we were fascists². More problematic was that some psychologists criticized us on various grounds because of their misunderstanding of natural selection. Indeed, in the early days, we on occasion misunderstood our own theory. Natural selection is sometimes like a Necker cube—old habits of thought rapidly alternate with the new. For example, early on Grant sent me a paper for comment in which he argued that sexual coercion was maladaptive! In the end, however, the shift to selectionist thinking in Grant's mind was so pervasive³ that his wife, Emily, eventually forbade him from saying in conversation that "there's a theory that can explain that."

It now appears that reproductively relevant desires result from a long chain of proximal causation beginning in utero (Quinsey, 2012). Developmental processes select elements from preferences for partner attributes that are appropriate for one sex or the other as well as for elements of gender-specific mating strategies. Antagonistic genes appear to be involved in these neurodevelopmental processes at several levels—for example, in maternal-fetal conflict.

Sexual coercion appears to involve sexually antagonistic genes—genes that confer a

fitness benefit to one sex and a cost to the other. To spread, sexually antagonistic genes must provide a net reproductive benefit—their expression is therefore often limited in one of the sexes. One sex cannot win a conflict (if the sex ratio is equal) because the average fitness of the sexes must be equal. The winners and losers in sexual conflict therefore are specific sexually antagonistic alleles involved in resistance and persistence. These alleles are associated with individual differences in life history strategy (Lalumière et al., 2005; Quinsey, 2010).

Grant spearheaded the drive to link individual differences in personality, specifically psychopathy, to Darwinian life-history strategies. Following preliminary work on the taxonomy of psychopathy (Harris, Rice, & Quinsey, 1994), he presented evidence that early coercive sexual behavior was one of the fundamental features of psychopathy (Harris et al., 2007). This has proven to be a most fruitful line of research (Krupp et al., 2012; Krupp et al., 2013; Lalumière, Mishra, & Harris, 2008; Seto et al., 2012; Yao et al., 2014). Grant would have loved to participate in the further development of these ideas.

Endnotes:

1. Now, of course, I am used to this phenomenon because all of my cognitions form at a glacial space—I can hear my declining population of neurons chugging slowly away.
2. For reviews of these controversies see Alcock (2001), Segerstrale (2000), and Wright (1994).
3. Darwinian thinking also became central to Grant's research on family violence (Harris et al., 2007; Harris & Rice, 2012).

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Establishing Partnerships with Police Agencies to Examine Intimate Partner Violence

By Sandy Jung, Liam Ennis, Zoe Hilton, & Kevin Nunes

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant social problem in Canada. In 2009 alone, the economic impact of violence against intimate partners was estimated to cost \$7.4 billion, with \$320.1 million borne by Canada's criminal justice system including police, courts, prosecution, legal aid, and correctional services (Zhang, Hoddenbagh, McDonald, & Scrim, 2012). The incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) revealed 102,500 victims of police-reported IPV in 2010; and in 2012 alone, there were 82 intimate partner homicides in Canada (Boyce & Cotter, 2013). The criminal justice system has the responsibility of protecting the victims of IPV, but inevitably must do so with limited resources. Police, frequently the first responders to incidents of IPV, are typically reliant on intuitive methods for prioritizing cases, and for introducing interventions aimed at preventing repeat occurrences. This reliance on idiosyncratic and intuitive assessment methods is problematic in light of decades of research showing that intuitive methods are flawed and inadequate (e.g., Grove, Zald, Lebow, Snitz, & Nelson, 2000; Hanson & Morton-Bourgon, 2009).

Of note, Canada has been at the forefront for advancing our knowledge of risk assessment in the past four decades. Particularly notable is the development and application of empirically guided practices for offender populations, namely the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) principles of offender rehabilitation, which provide guidance concerning who should receive services, what should be targeted to reduce reoffending, and how services should be delivered to offenders (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). In brief, the first principle, the risk principle, asserts that the intensity of services must match an offender's risk level. Second, the need principle highlights the importance of focusing on criminogenic needs (i.e., factors that cause or likely cause criminal behaviour). Lastly, the responsivity principle asserts that services should be provided in a manner commensurate with an offender's characteristics, such as personality, learning style, and motivation. Therefore, risk assessment is essential in the effective use of resources to determine the level and the type of services that should be provided.

Over the past several decades, clinical researchers have demonstrated that risk for violence, including IPV, can be identified and measured, and with appropriate intervention, can be mitigated. Correspondingly, empirically-derived methods for assessing violence risk have been identified. Traditionally, those methods have been applied by psychologists and psychiatrists, but recently, risk assessment instruments have increasingly been adopted and used by law enforcement personnel. At this time, however, relatively little empirical work has been done to examine the manner and effectiveness with which IPV risk assessment instruments are utilized in the context of threat assessments conducted by the police.

Forging partnerships with law enforcement is critical to examining the utility of IPV risk assessment in the police context. Empirically-based knowledge may assist in the prioritization of cases and police practices in cases of IPV by identifying factors that are predictive of future violence. Recently, we have established a partnership between academic and clinical researchers at MacEwan University, Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care, and Carleton University, and a provincial law enforcement organization, the Integrated Threat and Risk

Assessment Centre (ITRAC) in Alberta, to examine whether commonly used IPV risk assessment instruments can improve police officers' ability to make accurate predictions regarding the likelihood an individual will commit a future act of IPV. This partnership parallels the work by two of the team members: Dr. Hilton's established partnership with Ontario police (see Hilton, Harris, & Rice, 2010), and Dr. Jung's collaboration with Edmonton police (http://www.macewan.ca/wcm/MacEwanNews/STORY_SABBATICAL_VACATION). This research is supported by SSHRC funding. Because an important part of SSHRC-sponsored projects is to support the training of research students and the early career development of graduates, the researchers are hoping to recruit an advanced doctoral student or post-doctoral fellow to oversee the comprehensive project (<http://carleton.ca/fprc/wp-content/uploads/Postdoc-Research-Fellowship-MacEwan-ITRAC-2.pdf>).

This research exemplifies the way in which police agencies increasingly are collaborating with academia to empirically and effectively identify meaningful issues and problems in their practice. Making the empirical findings relevant to police is not a typical goal for researchers, but ensuring that research outcomes are genuinely useful to those who seek to benefit from it is essential to maintaining a collaborative partnership with non-academic organizations. For example, the partnership with ITRAC will also lead to gaining a practical understanding of the manner in which the instruments are utilized, combined, and interpreted, in the context of police-authored threat assessments. Developing a trusting partnership that benefits both parties is essential to any working partnership, and work put into this respectful relationship can only help improve both our understanding of risk assessment and police practices.

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Reflections on the Hoffman Report

By Fiona Dyshniku

A few months ago, the Hoffman Report concluded that key APA officials “colluded” with key Department of Defense officials to issue ethical guidelines that in practice enabled the continued involvement of psychologists in interrogation programs (<http://www.apa.org/independent-review/APA-FINAL-Report-7.2.15.pdf>). According to the Report, APA’s actions were primarily driven by a motive to “curry favour” and ensure that the Department of Defense provided continued assistance to the growth of psychology as a profession.

This “collusion” was achieved in a number of ways, and only some of these are presented here. First, the Hoffman Report found evidence that key APA officials deliberately adopted “loose” (i.e., non-specific) language in their 2005 ethical guidelines, which in turn was insufficient to adequately guide psychologists’ involvement in interrogations. Specifically, although the guidelines prohibited psychologists from being involved in “any way in **torture** or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment”, “**torture**” was defined very narrowly (by the Bush Administration) as referring to “serious physical injury such as organ failure, impairment of bodily function or even death” or “significant psychological harm that lasted for months or even years, such as the development of an actual mental disorder.” By not selecting more widely accepted definitions of torture (for example), APA officials tacitly accepted the narrower definitions crafted by the Bush Administration.

A related issue with adopting the definitions of the Bush Administration was the language used around intent. According to the Bush Administration, actions “could not be considered torture if the interrogator could show that he did not **intend** to cause severe mental pain.” In other words, if an interrogator could show that they did not **intend** to cause pain, the treatment, regardless of how painful it was, could not be categorized as torture. Ergo, psychologists assisting with such interrogations were not in violation of the 2005 ethical guidelines because they were not, according to this language, participating in torture.

Why did APA officials adopt the definitions

provided by the Bush Administration rather than relying on other more widely accepted and internationally recognized definitions of “torture” (and other such terms)? According to the Hoffman Report, a second manner in which the “collusion” was achieved was the decision by key APA officials to reject the use of international agreements/conventions to define key terms, such as “torture.” This move helped to further align the 2005 APA ethical guidelines with the policies and guidelines already adopted by the Department of Defense.

Relatedly, a third way the “collusion” was achieved was through language intentionally and carefully crafted to not to limit or conflict with any existing Department of Defense interrogation practices. For example, a proposed ethical prohibition against involvement in “interrogation techniques that intentionally caused psychological distress” was eventually discarded and replaced by language “handwritten” by key Department of Defense officials.

Although the Hoffman Report did not find any evidence that APA officials conclusively knew of the existence and ongoing use of harsh and abusive interrogation practices by the Department of Defense, the Report did find evidence that APA had strong reasons to suspect that such interrogation techniques were being used and might continue to be used in the future, and yet choose to remain ignorant by not taking any steps to confirm their suspicions. The Report concluded that this wilful ignorance was yet another way in which APA “colluded” with Department of Defense officials.

In the wake of the Hoffman Report, APA passed a crucial resolution in August 2015 to more explicitly prohibit psychologists’ involvement in national security interrogations. The resolution states that psychologists “shall not conduct, supervise, be in the presence of, or otherwise

assist any national security interrogations for any military or intelligence entities, including private contractors working on their behalf, nor advise on conditions of confinement insofar as these might facilitate such an interrogation" (<http://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2015/08/psychologist-interrogations.aspx>). The resolution goes on to condemn "all techniques considered torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" as defined by the United Nations Convention Against Torture, the Geneva Conventions, and other such international agreements (<http://www.apa.org/independent-review/psychologists-interrogation.pdf>). In other words, the APA issued a more direct ethical constraint by explicitly prohibiting psychologists from participating in national security interrogations. It further opted to define key terms, such as torture, based on internationally accepted agreements.

How does this relate to correctional/forensic psychology?

As Dr. Chuck Ruby, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Society for Ethical Psychology & Psychiatry correctly points out (<http://www.springerpub.com/w/psychology/blog-after-the-hoffman-report-where-do-psychologists-go-from-here/>), the newly passed APA resolution specifically mentions that it "does not apply to domestic law enforcement interrogations or domestic detention settings where detainees are afforded all of the protections of the United States Constitution, including the 5th Amendment rights against self-incrimination ("Miranda" rights) and 6th Amendment rights to "effective assistance" of legal counsel" (<http://www.apa.org/independent-review/psychologists-interrogation.pdf>). Thus, psychologists, and in particular forensic/correctional psychologists, can still participate in police investigative activities and interrogation of suspects without violating this APA resolution.

Moreover, since forensic/correctional psychologists work in prison settings where solitary confinement (<http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2015/0>

[7/17/prisoners-class-action-lawsuit-federal-government-solitary-confinement-mental-illness-james-sayce-class-action-suit-launched-over-treatment-of-mentally-ill-inmates-in-federal-prisons.html](http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2015/07/17/prisoners-class-action-lawsuit-federal-government-solitary-confinement-mental-illness-james-sayce-class-action-suit-launched-over-treatment-of-mentally-ill-inmates-in-federal-prisons.html)), racism (<http://www.oci-bec.gc.ca/cnt/rpt/oth-aut/oth-aut20131126-eng.aspx#toc7>), and excessive force allegedly occur (<http://www.oci-bec.gc.ca/cnt/rpt/oth-aut/oth-aut20110321-eng.aspx#Concl>), questions should be raised regarding their ethical obligations under these circumstances.

Could psychologists here in Canada be involved in abusive interrogation programs? And do we need to make any of the changes the APA implemented?

In response to these questions, Dr. Karen Cohen, CPA's Chief Executive Officer, shared the following:

"CPA did issue a statement referencing CPA's Code of Ethics as it would apply to the role of psychologists in interrogation. CPA has held itself accountable to international humanitarian law since 2000 <http://www.cpa.ca/bulletins/#APAHoffman> – the CPA code already prohibits the behaviour the APA August 2015 resolution was passed to prohibit."

To elaborate, the *Canadian Code of Ethics* already prohibits psychologists from contributing or engaging "in research or any other activity that contravenes international humanitarian law, such as the development of methods intended for use in the torture of persons, the development of prohibited weapons, or destruction of the environment" (<http://www.cpa.ca/bulletins>). CPA does not, therefore, need to implement the kinds of changes that APA recently passed.

As Dr. Carole Sinclair and Dr. Alan Okros explain in their 2006 piece, the *Canadian Code of Ethics* offers several guidelines that make it unlikely that psychologist would become involved in inhumane methods of interrogation:

"Principle I (Respect for the Dignity of Persons) is given the highest weight when ethical principles conflict. Principle II (Responsible Caring) instructs psychologists not to harm others. Principle III (Integrity in

Relationships) prohibits lying and deceit. Principle IV (Responsibility to Society) contains a standard that specifically states that psychologists are not to engage in any activity that would contravene international humanitarian law (IV.27), instructs psychologists to speak out when they see clearly unethical behaviour occurring, and requires psychologists to develop and use their skills and knowledge only for ethical purposes" (2006).

It is my hope that the guidelines highlighted by Dr. Sinclair and Dr. Okros can help us reflect on our professional and personal values and ethics, and continue to inspire us to stand up to any unethical and/or harmful acts that may be occurring in forensic settings. If we have learned anything from the Hoffman Report is that deliberate indifference or willful ignorance is not an option.

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Marnie E. Rice (1948-2015)

Obituary by N. Zoe Hilton, Ph.D.



Marnie Rice, Ph.D., Director of Research Emerita at the Mental Health Centre Penetanguishene (now Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care) died on August 17, 2015. She was 67.

Dr. Rice was a Fellow of the Canadian Psychological Association, 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 was an elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the country's most prestigious recognition of scientific scholarship. She also received the American Psychological Association's Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research in Public Policy (1995) and the Canadian Psychological Association's Criminal Justice Career Contributions Award (2003). Dr. Rice's research team received Ontario's Amethyst Award for Outstanding Achievement by Ontario Public Servants (1997).

Dr. Rice completed her Ph.D. in clinical psychology at York University, working with children with autism. She began her forensic career in Penetanguishene as a clinical psychologist in 1975 and five years later moved to the Research Department recently established by Vern Quinsey. She became its Director in 1988, and under her leadership, the Research Department continued to grow in staff, external funding, and programs of scholarship. Major achievements during this time include the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) and the Sex Offender Risk Appraisal Guide (SORAG), a staff violence prevention training which ran for many years, and a reorganization of clinical services based on research identifying clusters of patients, all of which resulted from a close and productive collaboration with Vern Quinsey and Grant Harris.

To many forensic patients and staff, Marnie Rice was a warm and compassionate clinician, who always had a smile and genuine interest in people. In the 25 years that I had the privilege to know and work for her, she was also an intelligent and astute leader, a gifted and uncompromising scientist, and a kind and supportive friend.

Condolences may be shared with the family at:

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/thestar/obituary.aspx?pid=175533948>

Assessing Risk for Inpatient Violence on High-Security Forensic Psychiatric Units

Neil Hogan
University of Saskatchewan

Although forensic psychiatric inpatient violence is a serious problem, research on risk assessment for this outcome is limited. The current research investigated the predictive validity of a number of structured risk/forensic instruments for inpatient violence. Research objectives included: 1) observing the profile of dynamic changes in violence risk detected by existing violence risk assessment instruments; 2) assessing whether existing violence risk assessment instruments could be used to assess risk for inpatient violence; 3) evaluating the contribution of dynamic risk measures to the prediction of inpatient violence; and 4) assessing the relationship between dynamic changes in risk and inpatient violence. Instruments included: the Historical Clinical Risk Management 20 - Version 3 (HCR-20V3), the Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R), the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START), the Revised Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG-R), and the Violence Risk Scale (VRS). Two studies were conducted on a maximum-security forensic psychiatric unit at Alberta Hospital Edmonton. Study 1 was a pseudo-prospective archival investigation (n = 99), whereas Study 2 was a prospective investigation (n = 19); all risk assessment scores were based on information available in institutional files.

Instruments designed to capture dynamic/clinical risk variables (HCR-20V3, START, VRS) detected dynamic changes in risk in this setting over longer follow-ups (i.e., between admission and discharge), but not over shorter follow-ups (i.e., 28 day periods). Predictive validity analyses indicated that specialized measures designed to capture relevant dynamic/clinical variables were significant predictors of inpatient violence; instruments that were not designed for this purpose (PCL-R and VRAG-R) did not demonstrate predictive validity for inpatient violence. Dynamic measures consistently demonstrated incremental predictive validity for inpatient violence, beyond the static measures. Additionally, change scores demonstrated incremental relationships with decreased inpatient violence, beyond pretreatment scores. Put another way, positive risk change was associated with decreased violence over the course of the patients' stays in hospital.

Reliable and valid risk assessments are a necessary component of effective offender programming (Risk-Need-Responsivity Model) and the current results indicated that valid violence risk assessments for forensic psychiatric inpatient violence are possible. Implications for clinical practice and the reduction/mitigation of inpatient violence are discussed.

Recently
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An Analysis of the Employment Needs of Provincial Offenders and the Impact of Employment Intervention

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The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR; Andrews, Bonta, & Hodge, 1990) model highlights education/employment as one of the eight criminogenic needs that must be addressed to reduce criminality. Various offender-focused employment programs have attempted to reduce recidivism rates and promote employment; however, the literature is mixed on the benefits of such programs. The current thesis analyzed education/employment needs and services among offenders in New Brunswick, Canada. In a community-supervised sample of offenders (N = 111), Study 1 found that participants had education/employment needs in New Brunswick that are not being well met by traditional probation services. In a sample of 56 community-supervised offenders, Study 2 found that a pilot offender-focused employment program, Optimizing Employment Readiness (OER), assisted in the reduction of recidivism risk and promotion of employment, but results must be interpreted with caution due to methodological limitations. Collectively, the current thesis presents the contemporary employment situation of offenders in New Brunswick, Canada. It highlights areas that ought to be addressed by the criminal justice system in order to effectively reduce recidivism, increase offenders' opportunities for employment, and improve offenders' overall well being.

A Review of Effective Treatment Approaches for Youthful Offenders in Canada

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The rehabilitation of youthful offenders has evolved greatly over the decades, yet many correctional interventions and punitive sanctions used have yielded minimal reductions in recidivism. This raised the question, what treatment modalities or protocols are effective in reducing youthful reoffending? The current literature review was aimed at chronicling the advancement of psychological investigation in the reduction of youthful recidivism in Canada and identifying best-practices based on empirical inquiry. This review also presents recommendations based on effective treatment modalities for St. Lawrence Youth Association. Numerous online databases were utilized to locate relevant articles including Academic Search Premier, ERIC, PsycARTICLES, PsycBOOKS, and PsycINFO. Hard cover copies of relevant resources were found at St. Lawrence College and Queen's University. Punitive measures including incarceration, boot camps, and "Scared Straight" programs yielded results that discourage their use in youthful rehabilitation. Despite the mixed reviews in the past, recent research has suggested that strictly behavioural treatments are associated with positive treatment results in this population. The Risk-Need-Responsivity model has made the greatest impact on reducing youth recidivism. Furthermore, the Risk-Need-Responsivity model has been identified by numerous researchers as the premier treatment approach for all offender types. The strength-based approach of the Good Lives Model may supplement the effectiveness of Risk-Need-Responsivity in reducing youth recidivism. However, the Good Lives Model has, at this time, only been effective in adult sexual offender treatment. Based on the literature, the Risk-Need-Responsivity model should be the most widely used treatment approach for the reduction of youthful offending. Based on its theoretical background, the Good Lives Model should be considered a viable intervention. The Good Lives Model, however, should be further empirically investigated to properly assess its efficacy in reducing youthful offending specifically. Moreover, the application of the Good Lives Model in conjunction with the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model should be empirically evaluated to ascertain whether a combination of the two models could lower youth recidivism rates. Further attempts at making the Risk-Need-Responsivity model simple and cost-effective for integration in a variety of correctional and forensic agencies are encouraged.

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Changes in J-SOAP-II and SAVRY Scores Over the Course of Residential, Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment for Adolescent Sexual Offending

Viljoen, J. L., Gray, A. L., Shaffer, C., Latzman, N. E., Scalora, M. J., & Ullman, D.

Although the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II) and the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) include an emphasis on dynamic, or modifiable factors, there has been little research on dynamic changes on these tools. To help address this gap, we compared admission and discharge scores of 163 adolescents who attended a residential, cognitive-behavioral treatment program for sexual offending. Based on reliable change indices, one half of youth showed a reliable decrease on the J-SOAP-II Dynamic Risk Total Score and one third of youth showed a reliable decrease on the SAVRY Dynamic Risk Total Score. Contrary to expectations, decreases in risk factors and increases in protective factors did not predict reduced sexual, violent nonsexual, or any reoffending. In addition, no associations were found between scores on the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version and levels of change. Overall, the J-SOAP-II and the SAVRY hold promise in measuring change, but further research is needed.

Full reference: Viljoen, J. L., Gray, A. L., Shaffer, C., Latzman, N. E., Scalora, M. J., & Ullman, D. (2015). Changes in J-SOAP-II and SAVRY scores over the course of residential, cognitive-behavioral treatment for adolescent sexual offending. *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*. Advance online publication. doi:10.1177/1079063215595404

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[no abstract available]

Multidimensional Evaluation of a Mental Health Court: Adherence to the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model

Campbell, M. A., Canales, D. D., Wei, R., Totten, A. E., Macaulay, W. A. C., & Wershler, J. L.

The current study examined the impact of a mental health court (MHC) on mental health recovery, criminogenic needs, and recidivism in a sample of 196 community-based offenders with mental illness. Using a pre-post design, mental health recovery and criminogenic needs were assessed at the time of MHC referral and discharge. File records were reviewed to score the Level of Service/Risk-Need-Responsivity instrument (Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2008) to capture criminogenic needs, and a coding guide was used to extract mental health recovery information at each time point. Only mental health recovery data were available at 12 months post-MHC involvement. Recidivism (i.e., charges) was recorded from police records over an average follow-up period of 40.67 months post-MHC discharge. Case management adherence to the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model of offender case management was also examined. Small but significant improvements were found for criminogenic needs and some indicators of mental health recovery for MHC completers relative to participants who were prematurely discharged or referred but not admitted to the program. MHC completers had a similar rate of general recidivism (28.6%) to cases not admitted to MHC and managed by the traditional criminal justice system (32.6%). However, MHC case plans only moderately adhered to the RNR model. Implications of these results suggest that the RNR model may be an effective case management approach for MHCs to assist with decision-making regarding admission, supervision intensity, and intervention targets, and that interventions in MHC contexts should attend to both criminogenic and mental health needs.

Full reference: Campbell, M. A., Canales, D. D., Wei, R., Totten, A. E., Macaulay, W. A. C., & Wershler, J. L. (2015). Multidimensional Evaluation of a Mental Health Court: Adherence to the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model. *Law and Human Behavior*. Advance online publication.

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Special Issue of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* on Statistical Issues and Innovations in Predicting Recidivism

Guest Edited by L. Maaïke Helmus
(Forensic Assessment Group)
and Kelly Babchishin
(Royal's Institute of Mental Health Research, University
of Ottawa)

Risk assessment is one of the most prolific tasks in the criminal justice system, influencing sentencing, treatment allocation, release decisions, supervision intensity, and suitability for exceptional measures (e.g., civil commitment). Consequently, there is a wealth of correctional research devoted to examining factors and scales that predict recidivism.

This special issue of *Criminal Justice and Behavior* is intended to share commentaries on best practices for analyzing recidivism data, to explore limitations of current statistics, and to highlight new statistical techniques in this area.

Topics that will be considered for this special issue include (but are not limited to):

- Simulation studies (using real-world or artificial data) to explore advantages and disadvantages of statistics under different circumstances, such as comparing different effect size options, or exploring how certain data features influence a particular effect size.
- Discussion papers on statistical techniques used in recidivism prediction
- Primer articles explaining or applying new statistical techniques to recidivism prediction. Topics may include (but are not limited to):
 - Harrell's c index
 - Time-dependent AUCs
 - Hierarchical linear modeling to incorporate both offender-level and environment-level predictors
 - Analyzing the calibration of risk scales (i.e., correspondence between observed and predicted recidivism rates)
 - Analyzing offender change data

The initial submission deadline is **December 1, 2015**. **Manuscripts should be submitted electronically to the guest editors at the email addresses listed below.** Authors should follow all formatting guidelines (APA Publication Manual, 6th edition) for regular manuscript submission to the journal, and should pay particular attention to ensuring statistical explanations are understandable to diverse audiences. Although it may vary by topic, we anticipate that ideal manuscripts will be 35 pages or less, including references, tables, figures, and appendices. Questions about the appropriateness of topics should be directed to Dr. Maaïke Helmus (Lmaaikehelmus@gmail.com) and Dr. Kelly Babchishin (Kelly.babchishin@theroyal.ca).

Bachelor of Applied Arts – Behavioural Psychology St. Lawrence College, Kingston, Ontario

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Students are taught a set of complex and highly effective skills at a degree level now demanded by more and more employers. In this program you will: learn about psychological theory and research; practice clinical skills, under supervision, with clients in a wide variety of field settings; graduate with the knowledge and skills to develop and carry out effective and efficient treatment programs with a variety of populations

What Do Behaviourists Do in Correctional Service Canada?

They use a structured & research-based approach to:

- Teach adult offenders via individual counseling or group programs to:
 - Improve their social skills,
 - Manage their anger & improve their cognitive skills,
 - Manage their drinking or drug problems & develop coping skills, &
 - Reduce their risk of sexual offences;
- Offer crisis intervention for offenders & provide triage assistance to Psychologists;
- Contribute to risk assessments by Psychologists, Program Officers & Parole Officers by administering & scoring assessment measures & writing social histories, & evaluating treatment progress
- Provide post-programming maintenance & after-care to support gains made in programming

Typical Correctional Service Canada Field Placement Settings

- Nationally Accredited Correctional Programs:
 - Living Skills (Reasoning & Rehabilitation, Parenting, Anger Management, Community Integration Program etc.)
 - National Substance Abuse Programs (NSAP): [High, Moderate, & Low Intensity]
- Family Violence, Counter Point & Violence Prevention programs
- Psychology Departments in Institutions
- District Parole Offices & Half-Way Houses
- Sex Offender Assessment & Treatment programs
- RTC/RPC programs
- Research Branch programs
- Affiliated residential programs in the community
- National Headquarters, Regional Headquarters & Institutions within CSC's 5 Regions in Canada

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UPCOMING CONFERENCES

34th Annual Research and Treatment Conference, Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers

October 13-17, 2015 Montreal, Quebec

<https://www.atsa.com/conference>

Adult and Juvenile Female Offenders Conference

October 13-15, 2015, Hartford, Connecticut

<http://www.ajfo.org/>

9th European Congress on Violence in Clinical Psychiatry

October 22-24, 2015, Copenhagen, Denmark

<http://www.oudconsultancy.nl/Copenhagen2015/>

American Society of Criminology 71st Annual Meeting

November 18-21, 2015 Washington, DC

<https://www.asc41.com/>

30th Annual San Diego International Conference on Child and Family Maltreatment

January 25-28, 2016, San Diego, California

<http://www.sandiegoconference.org/>

American Correctional Association Winter Conference

January 22-27, 2016, New Orleans, Louisiana

http://register.aca.org/aca_prod_imis/conference_prod

American Psychology-Law Society Conference

March 10-12, 2016, Atlanta, Georgia

<http://ap-ls.wildapricot.org/AP-LS-Conference-2016>

Annual Symposium In Forensic Psychology

March 10-13, 2016, San Diego, California

<http://www.forensicpsychology.org/>

Canadian Psychological Association 77th Annual Convention

June 9-11, 2016, Victoria, BC

<http://cpa.ca/Convention/>

16th International Association of Forensic Mental Health Service

June 21-23, 2016, New York City

<http://www.iafmhs.org/conferences/2016-new-york-city.html>

American Psychological Association Annual Convention

August 4-7, 2016, Denver, Colorado

<http://www.apa.org/convention/index.aspx>



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