

Crime Scene

Psychology Behind Bars and in Front of the Bench



THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SECTION OF THE CANADIAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Volume 19, Number 2

October 2012

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The views expressed within are those of the submission authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Section collectively.

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EDITOR'S NOTE, Ainslie Heasman, Ph.D.

We have another great issue in store for you, with the involvement of several new contributors to *Crime Scene*, including from new members of the CJS Executive. We also have more diversity in content this issue, with two contributions from outside Canada. A particular congratulations to Janelle Beaudette and Alysha Baker, winners of the 2012 CPA Graduate and Undergraduate Student Poster Prize, respectively. You will find summaries of their research beginning on page 12.

No Editor's Note would be complete without my request for you to consider how you can contribute to *Crime Scene*. The usual submissions are more than welcome, and we would like to start a new feature called "Member Profile". Each issue will profile one Criminal Justice Section member, interviewed and authored by you! Take a moment to highlight and explore clinical and/or research interests of a fellow member and then share it with the rest of us! Email me at Ainslie.Heasman@camh.ca if you are interested!

VIEW FROM THE TOP: CHAIR'S COMMENTS, Howard Barbaree, Ph.D.

It is a great pleasure for me to write my first submission to *Crime Scene* as Chair of the Section Executive. I was very pleased to be asked to serve in this capacity and would like thank members of the Executive for their vote of confidence. I would especially like to extend thanks to Mark Olver, outgoing Chair, for his commitment and hard work on our behalf over the past 3 years. I trust that, going forward, the executive team will continue to have the same positive impact the section has come to expect.

I was intrigued by a recent article in the *Globe and Mail* (Thursday September 27, 2012) by Anne McIlroy describing the results of a survey of 5,000 top international scientists by the Council of Canadian Academies. It reported that Canada stood 4th behind the US, the UK and Germany in worldwide ranking in scientific research. The report described Canadian science as highly competitive, considerably above what would be proportional to the size of its population, with particular strengths in a number of fields, including psychology and cognitive science, and criminology. When you attend international conferences in the area of Criminal Justice Psychology you cannot help but be impressed by the quality and quantity of the scientific leadership provided by Canadians. That is the good news.

The not so good news is that, though Canada is strongly competitive in scientific research, it has not been as successful in translating scientific findings into practical applications for the betterment of society. Quoting from the report, the article says that, "Despite producing 4.1 percent of all scientific papers, Canada holds only 1.7 % of patents." This "know-do" gap has been widely recognized and discussed in Canadian Health Care. In recognition of this deficiency the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) has invested heavily in developing strategies for translating medical knowledge into effective clinical practice (for more information on these investments follow the link to <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/39033.html>).

Though evidence based practices have been developed in Canadian correctional and forensic mental health settings, they have not been routinely or optimally implemented for the benefit of offenders and society. Recent reports from our members in corrections indicate that new initiatives in implementation are lacking and that some of the significant progress we had seen in the promulgation of effective correctional programs just before and after the turn of the century has eroded. Recent federal government legislation has shifted correctional priorities away from rehabilitation toward longer incarceration.

Application of high quality scientific findings to the care and management of Canadian offenders must be a priority for our section. In an attempt to advance this effort, our Executive has supported the work of a section Taskforce on Correctional/Forensic Psychology, which includes three taskforce subcommittees: Policy, Education and Training, and Recruitment and Retention. Our taskforce subcommittee on Policy submitted a very thoughtful and forceful brief to government in response to the Omnibus Crime Bill last year. The section executive continues its strong support of the Taskforce. Though stepping down as Chair of the Executive, Mark Olver will be continuing as Chair of the Taskforce.

At this past year's CPA convention in Halifax, the Criminal Justice Section presented Dr. James Ogloff with the "Donald Andrews Career Contribution Award," for his lifetime of work as a lawyer, psychologist, professor, researcher, editor, university administrator and clinical practice leader in forensic and correctional psychology. I am also pleased to announce that Dr. Jeremy Mills was this year's recipient of the Criminal Justice Section's Significant Contribution Award for his significant contribution to the establishment and early success of the NACCJCP.

COLUMN: Canadian Committee of Police Psychologists (CCOPP) STORIES, by Dorothy Cotton, Ph.D., Director-At-Large, Police Psychology

Police psychology is an odd area. It is odd in that it really does not exist. It is a combination of clinical and counselling and industrial/organization practice areas, with a heavy overlay of basic forensic research thrown in for good measure. There is the psychology of police, and the psychology that police need to know about. Some of my colleagues have argued that there is really no such thing as police psychology and thus there are no police psychologists. There are clinical psychologists who work with police, I/O psychologists who work with police organizations, forensic researchers who investigate police procedures, and basic researchers whose findings are utilized by police...I actually do not disagree with this stance. But on the other hand, I do find it useful to have an umbrella term that allows us and others to identify the many essential bits of knowledge that we, collectively as psychologists, have that may be of use to police and police organizations.

However I like to think that we do all hang together in some ways. We are all, in the end, psychologists. One of the things that binds us all together is our foundation in the scientific method and the research basis of our work. Some of us utilize research and some of us generate it—and some of us do both. Thus, I have always had a secret desire for a research agenda in regard to police psychology. If you were to identify the top five or 10 areas of priority for police-related psychology research, what would they be? I can tell you my thoughts (bear in mind that these are definitely MY thoughts, which emanate from the type of work I do. They are not meant to reflect all areas of practice for psychology).

Here are the top 10 things in police psychology that I think need researching. I'd research if someone handed me a bucket of money—and people with the skills to do the work:

1. There is a lot of interest at the moment in mental health problems in policing—PTSD, suicide, chronic stress, and depression. There is a conventional wisdom that police officers are less likely to seek the services of mental health professionals than are “other people” (I am never sure who these “other people” are.) Is it true that there is more stigma associated with mental health problems in the police world? We all say that we talk about “sucking it up,” we talk about the tough guy persona—but I have never seen any data to support this contention. I wonder...
2. Are there people who can stare at horrific child porn images day after day and not be adversely affected by it? What kind of damage is done by doing this kind of work? Some police services have support services and regular monitoring in place for people doing this kind of work. Do some people remain unaffected? If so, who are they? How do we choose them?
3. Is there actually an ideal personality type for police officers in general—or for police officers in certain jobs—like ERT versus fraud versus youth services? And if so, what are the effects of the usual police process of constantly rotating people from one job assignment to another? Is this really a good idea? Does it really make for better policing if everyone is being moved to an unfamiliar area of work every two years?
4. How does involvement with a joint police/mental health services response team change outcomes for people with severe mental illnesses? Does it improve things by making it easier to access services? If so, is this at a cost in terms of criminalization and stigma? It is pretty well a motherhood statement to say that these teams are a good idea—but how do you measure the results?
5. How do you identify or predict which officers are going to “go bad?” I know police organizations like to think that if a good psychological pre-employment assessment is done, then the guys who might go off the rails are eliminated. But let's face it...the pre-employment assessment has a shelf life. After that....
6. Is there really any way of sorting out who is telling a lie and who is not? Heaven knows one can learn a lot from watching the right TV shows. But is there a tell tale twitch? Is there a technique that really elicits the truth?
7. What combination of formal education and training leads to the best officers? Is there a minimum level of formal education? And what might the hypothetical “or equivalent to....” be?
8. How do you know if a police service is doing a good job? We have all kinds of outcome and output measures. We could count the number of arrests, we ask the public what they think, we count complaints and tickets. We count all sorts of things. Do we count the right things?
9. Education and training: for what, how, using which techniques....
10. ..still not sure...

And you? My bias is obvious...definitely clinical. But there are huge areas of police psychology I know zip about. If you were to create a Canadian agenda for police psychology research, what would you study? I'd be interested to hear from you.

COLUMN: TRAINING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PSYCHOLOGY, by Michael Sheppard, Ph.D., Director-at-Large, Clinical & Training

At CPA this year, Mark Olver asked me to take over for Dave Simourd as Director of Training and I agreed. For those of you who don't know me, I completed my Ph.D. at the University of Saskatchewan in 2010 under Steve Wormith's supervision and promptly got a job at CSC's Regional Reception and Assessment Centre in the Pacific Region, where I am currently employed part-time. I am also a part-time post-doctoral fellow at the DBT Centre of Vancouver.

One of the things that struck me after entering the real world outside the ivory tower was the wide variety of training backgrounds psychologists working in forensics have, and I thought about this when reading Dave's columns discussing base knowledge and skill application. My base knowledge came largely from the forensic psychology lab at the University of Saskatchewan (U of S [go Huskies]). The U of S's clinical program is a generalist program that includes a forensic concentration, as I believe the other forensic clinical programs in Canada are. Generally, clinical and counselling programs support the attitude that psychopathology is a primary cause of problematic behaviour, and that improvements in mental health lead to a reduction in problem behaviour. The application of this logic to correctional psychology would be:

- (1) Psychopathology causes problematic behaviour
- (2) Crime is a problematic behaviour
- (3) Therefore, psychopathology causes crime.

I was discussing this with a masters-level student from a counselling program, and we came up on the (perhaps not so obvious to outsiders) phrase, "psychopathology doesn't cause crime as much as criminality does".

We know that psychopathology is generally an inappropriate treatment target when the goal is to reduce recidivism. This is fundamental to the knowledge base of forensic psychology, supported by decades of research (a lot of it by Canadian forensic psychologists), and very easy to miss if one only relies on generalist clinical and counselling training. The main exceptions are antisocial personality/psychopathy, substance related disorders, paraphilic, and specific psychotic or mood-related symptoms. In other words, anxiety disorders, depressive disorders, (i.e., most psychopathology), most personality disorders, mental retardation, and so forth, are not by themselves causal to crime, although they may involve problematic behaviour. This cracks the generalist's syllogistic logic described above.

Our knowledge base is comprised of decades of well-validated risk measures and treatment outcome studies indicating that Andrews and Bonta's (2003) Central Eight (i.e., antisocial history, antisocial personality, antisocial cognitions, antisocial peers, problems with education/work, problems with marriage/family, problems with leisure, and substance abuse) are the most reliable and valid predictors of crime in general, with specific predictors relevant for violent and sexual offences. The Big Four (the "antisocial" items of the Central Eight) appear to predict crime regardless of age, sex, or culture. The presence of the Big Four does not, however, include symptoms of mental illness (aside from antisocial personality). Our knowledge base tells us what to focus on in our forensic assessments and correctional interventions. How skilled applications are determines how well we put our knowledge to work.

Skill application is essentially paying attention to issues related to responsivity. If mental illness is not typically a criminogenic need, it is a responsivity issue. Jim Ogleff showed, during his keynote address when he accepted the Don Andrews Career Contribution Award this year, how mental illness is over-represented among offenders. Symptoms of mental illness add noise to the process of assessment and treatment, which is why the skillful application of knowledge matters. For example, an offender with a Social Phobia will likely have trouble participating in group contexts, an offender with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder will likely have difficulty sustaining attention in treatment, and an offender with an aggressive Borderline Personality Disorder will likely create conflict with other offenders as well as correctional staff. These types of symptoms would need to be managed in order for correctional treatment to be maximally effective. Skill application in the context of correctional treatment includes addressing or taking into account symptoms of relevant mental illness with the goal of decreasing criminogenic needs. This is not an easy task, especially with the myriad of complications associated with both mental illness and criminality.

In part because of our generalist training, it is easy to misidentify mental illness as a primary treatment target (especially when the symptoms are dramatic). This is not to say that mental health in offenders should not be addressed, but rather that improving the mental health of offenders will not usually reduce recidivism except insofar as it enables offenders to address their criminogenic needs more effectively. For example, if an offender's anxiety has inhibited his criminality, then reducing his anxiety without addressing his criminogenic needs would likely result in an increase of criminal behaviour.

My take-home message as I continue with my career in forensic psychology is that it is important for me to renew my knowledge base and to continue to improve my clinical skills. As Dave discussed in his last column, we will be called to task on the quality of our work, so it is in our best interest to keep the quality as high as possible.

COLUMN: PSYCHOLOGY IN THE COURTS, by Lina Guzzo, Ph.D., Director-at-large, Psychology and the Courts

Congratulations to Dr. Lina Guzzo, newly appointed to the Executive of the CJS. Get to know Lina through a brief bio below.

Dr. Lina Guzzo is a clinical and forensic psychologist and is the manager of the Program Effectiveness, Statistics and Applied Research unit with the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services Division. Lina's research and evaluation interests are in risk assessment, best practices for community supervision, female offender assessment and needs, and advancement in the understanding of assessment and mental health needs of offenders. Lina's professional experience includes working as a clinical forensic psychologist in a community based agency conducting assessments and treatment planning for children and youth; collaborating with the Community Support Team; and conducting court-ordered youth assessments. Additionally, Lina has experience working in a hospital assessing and treating in-patients and out-patients as a member of a multi-disciplinary team. Lina has extensive experience assessing individuals convicted of committing domestic violence and sex offences.

RECENTLY DEFENDED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

**Personality, Competency and Communicative Suspiciousness Profile of Canadian Police
Interrogators of Criminal Suspects
(Master's Thesis)**

Michel Funicelli
Concordia University

A confession in a criminal investigation is a prosecution's most potent weapon and is sometimes the best available evidence. Identifying the profile of an effective interrogator may improve interview performance and personnel selection. Data concerning personality, interviewing competency, and communicative suspicion was collected from 29 police interrogators employed with large police forces across Canada. Interrogators reported on the outcome of their interrogations of suspects over a six-month period. It was expected that interrogators who obtain a positive outcome (full confession, partial admission, cleared innocent) would likely score high on four of the five factors of the NEO-PI, but low on N; would tend to score high on all dimensions of the competency scale (C-T, CNR, DI and Co), except for the Be scale; and would score moderately on the communicative suspiciousness measure. Results indicated a significant but inverse relationship between interrogation outcome and two pairs of variables: Conscientiousness and Careful-Tenacious, and Extraversion and Careful-Tenacious, each accounting for nearly 25% of the variance. A suppression effect is present. The knowledge gained from this experiment will assist police forces in Canada with the identification and selection process of two main groups of police officers, investigators who are called upon to interrogate persons

For more information, contact: mfmfmf@sympatico.ca

**Validation and Expansion of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA):
An Early Warning System
(Master's Thesis)**

Angela E. Moser
University of New Brunswick, Saint John

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a widespread public health problem. Police officers are often the first responders to IPV and have the opportunity to offer proactive interventions to reduce the risk of repeat episodes. The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) is a risk-management decision-making tool developed for police officers from police report data of physical violence by male perpetrators against their female partners. Although this is the most common IPV demographic profile, it only represents one type of IPV offender. The current research examined a diverse sample of police reports of IPV that included female offenders, same sex couples, and perpetrators of non-physical violence. The ODARA was able to discriminate between recidivists and non-recidivists, regardless of perpetrator gender, victim gender, or type of violence committed (physical vs. non-physical). Male and female perpetrators did not significantly differ in their risk profiles, their frequency of IPV offending, or the amount of injury inflicted on their victims. Using a scale derived from descriptions of offenders' behaviour found within sampled police reports, the current study also found evidence for the role of psychopathic personality traits in IPV offending. When a score based on these traits was added to the ODARA total score, significant improvement was noted in the prediction of whether, how often, and how quickly a perpetrator would reoffend. Police decision to arrest was related to situational factors (e.g., victim injury) rather than offender risk-level, however, arrest was not associated with reductions in recidivism. Rather than relying on "gut instincts" about responses, police should formally assess risk and subsequently triage offenders and victims into suitable intervention channels. Implications and recommendations are discussed.

For more information: angela.moser@saintjohn.ca

SPECIAL FEATURE: PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW IN GERMANY, by Robert Lehmann

Psychology and Law has a long history in Germany. Wilhelm Wundt founded the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig in 1879, and experimental psychology soon started to influence forensic practice. The first psychologist to ever testify in court as an expert witness was probably the German Albert von Schrenck-Notzing in 1896. He testified about the suggestive effects of media coverage. In 1903, William Stern was the first psychologist to ever give expert opinion about the credibility assessment of juvenile witnesses.

The significance of Psychology and Law for the German legal system and especially the role of psychologists as expert witnesses in court was highlighted in 1954. The Federal Court of Justice decided that in cases where the conviction of the defendant is dependent on the victim statement, a statement validity analysis by an expert witness (i.e. a psychologist or psychiatrist) is mandatory. Additionally, in 1998 a law was passed demanding an expert witness to assess the risk of re-offence for sexual offenders before the suspension of a sentence on probation. Given that expert opinions influence important legal decisions (e.g., parole) in the German justice system, quality management in forensic psychology is considered very important. In 1999, the Federal Court of Justice passed a law demanding minimum standards for credibility assessment. Additionally, in 2005 and 2006 a panel of well-known experts published minimum standards for expert testimonies regarding criminal responsibility assessment and risk assessment.

Other landmarks for Psychiatry and Law in Germany were the establishment of a section of Psychology and Law within the German Association of Psychology in 1984, and the establishment of certified postgraduate training in Psychology and Law to qualify psychologists as forensic psychological experts in 1995. The development of such training was a consequence of a decade of evaluative research that consistently identified serious shortcomings of psychiatric and psychological expert reports of that era. The training requires three years of work experience in a forensic context. It includes both theoretical (240 hours) and practical (135 hours) components. The theoretical part consists of ten different key aspects, which are among the most important areas of research and application of Psychology and Law in Germany:

1. Legal background (e.g., legislation, judicature)
2. Empirical-psychological background (e.g., research methods)
3. Psychology of testimony (e.g., statement validity analysis)
4. Psychological assessment in criminal proceeding (e.g., credibility assessment, risk assessment, responsibility assessment)
5. Psychological assessment in prisons and in forensic hospitals (e.g., release planning)
6. Psychological assessment in the context of civil law (e.g., tutelage, divorce)
7. Psychological assessment in the context of labor-, social-, traffic-, and administrative law
8. Police and investigative psychology (e.g., prevention, interviewing, negotiation strategies)
9. Social and ethical context
10. Related sciences (e.g., forensic psychiatry, criminology)

Each part must be completed with a written exam. For the practical part, each participant has to present ten cases related to the theoretical blocks 3 to 7. For the examination of the practical part the participants has to write an expert testimony for three cases. At the end of the training there is an oral examination regarding the expert testimonies as well as their legal, forensic, and methodological background.

There are several psychological institutes at German universities conducting research relevant to Psychiatry and Law, although there are few academic positions dedicated to Psychology and Law. Typically, the relevant researchers hold a chair for another psychological field (e.g., social psychology). There are at least nine research institutes at seven different German universities with a Psychology and Law research interest. The following paragraph gives an overview of the relevant institutes and examples of the research interests:

Professor Rainer Banse (Social and Legal Psychology, University of Bonn)

- child molestation (etiology, Dunkelfeld, victims), implicit measures of sexual preferences, implicit and explicit aggression

Professor Klaus-Peter Dahle and Professor Renate Volbert (Free University Berlin)

- risk assessment, credibility assessment

Professor Daniela Hosser (Developmental, Personality and Forensic Psychology, Technical University of Braunschweig)

- prevention, treatment, victimology

Professor Friedrich Lösel (University of Erlangen-Nürnberg; University of Cambridge, UK)

- psychology of crime, social intervention, prevention and control of violence

Professor Sigfried Sporer (Social and Legal Psychology, University of Gießen)

- detection of deception, witness testimony

Professor Thomas Bliesener (Differential and Personality Psychology) and Professor Günter Köhnken (Forensic Psychology, Psychological Diagnostics and Individual Differences) at the University of Kiel

- witness testimony, detection of deception, juvenile delinquency, hooliganism

Wolfgang Bilsky (Differential and Personality Psychology, University of Münster)

- conflict styles and conflict management, crime prevention, crisis negotiation

SPECIAL FEATURE Cont'd

Furthermore, the Universities of Applied Sciences in Düsseldorf (Professor Denis Köhler) and Heidelberg (Professor Nils Habermann) offer Psychology and Law as part of their curriculum. The following Universities also offer courses in Psychology and Law in the context of Bachelor or Master Degrees: Berlin, Bonn, Braunschweig, Bremen, Erlangen, Gießen, Kiel, and Würzburg.

There also exist several important institutes of related sciences all over Germany. In terms of Forensic Psychiatry and Sexual Research:

Professor Henning Saß (University Medicine Aachen)

- abnormal psychology, personality disorders, diagnostic investigation

Professor Klaus Beier (Charité – University Medicine Berlin)

- Dunkelfeld project

Professor Hans Ludwig Kröber (Charité – University Medicine Berlin)

- expert testimony, treatment in forensic hospitals

Professor Norbert Leygraf (University Duisburg-Essen)

- neurobiological and neuropsychological correlates of delinquent behavior

Professor Peer Briken (University Medicine Hamburg-Eppendorf)

- etiology, assessment, and treatment of offenders

Professor Michael Osterheider (University of Regensburg)

- sexual deviance, child molestation, and psychopathy

Professor Norbert Nedopil (University of Munich)

- risk assessment, treatment of mentally ill offenders

Additionally, there are several well-known and influential criminological research institutes independent from universities such as:

The Criminological Research Center in Wiesbaden (Professor Rudolf Egg)

- experimental research with relevance for the criminal justice system

The Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (Professor Christian Pfeiffer)

- applied criminological research

The Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg

- Criminology (Professor Jörg Albrecht); juvenile crime and justice, illegal drug policy, and environmental and organized crime

- Criminal Law (Professor Ulrich Sieber); current changes in crime, criminal law, and criminal policy

In summary, German psychologists have made significant contributions to correctional and legal practice for more than a century, and continue to do so (Friedrich Lösel was the first recipient of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology). Germany has a long and active tradition of using forensic psychologists and psychiatrists as expert witnesses in court. To promote minimum standards for correctional and forensic psychologists, Germany has instituted certified postgraduate training in Psychology and Law to qualify psychologists as forensic psychological experts.

Those interested in learning more are encouraged to contact me, or any of the experts noted above.

Robert Lehmann is a doctoral student at Charité (Medical University Berlin) with an interest in crime scene analysis and risk assessment (R.Lehmann@charite.de).

Congratulations to Drs. Howard Barbaree, Lina Guzzo, and Michael Sheppard - newly appointed Executive members of the Criminal Justice Section.

SECTION BUSINESS

Minutes – Business Meeting, June 14, 2012, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Executive members present: Mark Olver, Joanna Hessen-Kayfitz, Steve Wormith, Dorothy Cotton, Natalie Jones.
 Regrets: Karl Hanson, David Simourd, Garry Fisher, Jean Folsom, Leticia Gutierrez, Joe Camilleri, Ainslie Heasman, Leah Todd.

Mark called the meeting to order and the reports of the executive were presented and accepted as follows:

- The Section is in strong shape financially
- We have 369 members: 244 non-student and 125 student members
- We had 53 convention submissions: 41 posters and 12 symposia. There was discussion among those present (including non-Executive Section members) that several criminal justice symposia were held simultaneously, while there were several presentation slots throughout the rest of the convention without criminal justice content that seemingly could have been held at different times to reduce such conflicts. It was identified that scheduling such a large event is complex and conflicts of this nature are often inevitable; however, we can make our preference known to reduce this.
- Police Psychology interest group remains active with 125 members on their listserv. Currently a set of guidelines for police pre-employment psychological screening are being reviewed by external subject matter experts for possible approval by the Executive.
- Crime Scene newsletter: submissions to the newsletter can be challenging to obtain. Not all Executive members have consistently contributed their designated columns and there may need to be some discussion/decisions regarding expectations for submission. Executive members could really help by drumming up submissions from their students and colleagues (e.g., abstracts, book reviews, kudos, special features, etc.)
- The future of NAACJ remains uncertain as a federally funded organization that has been navigating financial and political pressures associated with the Federal government's economic and crime agendas.

Other Agenda Items:

The Criminal Justice Section's Significant Contribution Award, awarded to Jeremy Mills, was accepted on his behalf by Dorothy Cotton.

Planning for the Third North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference to be held in Ottawa 2015 is underway. Jim Cheston is the Chair of Marketing for NACCJPC-3 – those interested in the marketing piece of the convention can make this known to him.

The Professional Affairs Committee will be participating in a series of activities related to supply and demand issues. A summit bringing together relevant parties will be held in the near future.

New job postings, requested to be sent out on the CJ listserv, should be forwarded to CPA head office instead so that appropriate advertising fees can be paid.

The Task Force subcommittee on Correctional/Forensic Psychology remains active. The group has formed several subcommittees related to practice, policy, and training matters. With the help and support of CPA, a recent series of briefings was submitted in January 2012 to the Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs for their review of Bill-C-10, the Safe Streets and Communities Act (also known as the omnibus crime bill).

The Executive underwent several changes. Mark Olver stepped down from Chair and transitioned into Past Chair, while Jean Folsom transitioned out of Past Chair. David Simourd stepped down from Director-At-Large Clinical/Training and Garry Fisher allowed his position of Director-At-Large Psychology in the Courts to be taken on by another individual if the interest was there. All remaining positions remained unchanged. At the conclusion of the business meeting, the Executive was organized as follows:

Chair: vacant

Past Chair: Mark Olver

Secretary/Treasurer: Karl Hanson

Student Representative: Leticia Gutierrez

Membership Coordinator: Natalie Jones

Director-At-Large Conference Program: Joanna Hessen-Kayfitz

Director-At-Large NAACJ: Steve Wormith

Director-At-Large Clinical/Training: vacant

Director-At-Large Psychology in the Courts: Garry Fisher (possibly to be filled by other CJ Section member)

Director-At-Large Police Psychology: Dorothy Cotton

Director-At-Large Website Coordinator: Joe Camilleri

Managing Editor, Crime Scene: Ainslie Heasman

Review Editor, Crime Scene: Leah Todd

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Babchishin, K.M., Hanson, R.K., & Helmus, L. (in press). Even highly correlated measures can add incrementally to predicting recidivism among sex offenders. *Assessment*.

Criterion-referenced measures, such as those used in the assessment of crime and violence, prioritize predictive accuracy (discrimination) at the expense of construct validity. In this paper, we compared the discrimination and incremental validity of three commonly used criterion-referenced measures for sex offenders (RRASOR, Static-99R, and Static-2002R). In a meta-analysis of 20 samples ($n = 7,491$), Static-99R and Static-2002R provided similar discrimination but outperformed the RRASOR in the prediction of sexual, violent, and any recidivism. Remarkably, despite large correlations between them (r 's ranging from .70 to .92), these risk scales consistently added incremental validity to one another. The direction of the incremental effects, however, was not consistently positive. When controlling for the other measures, high scores on the RRASOR were associated with lower risk for violent and any recidivism. We also examined different methods of combining risk scales and found that the averaging approach produced better discrimination than choosing the highest score, and produced better calibration than either choosing the lowest or highest risk score. The findings reinforce the importance of understanding the psychological content of criterion-referenced measures, even when the sole purpose is to predict a particular outcome, and provide some direction concerning the best methods for combining risk scales.

Hanson, R.K., Letourneau, E.J., Olver, M.E., Wilson, R.J., & Miner, M.H. (in press). Incentives for offender research participation are both ethical and practical. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*. doi: 10.1177/0093854812449217

There is little consistency in policies concerning incentives for offenders to participate in research. With non-offenders, incentives are routine; in contrast, many jurisdictions and granting agencies prohibit offenders from receiving any external benefits. The reasons for this prohibition are unclear. Consequently, we reviewed the ethical and practical concerns with providing incentives to offenders. We conclude that there are no ethical principles that would justify categorically denying incentives for offenders. Research with offenders, however, presents unique practical concerns that need to be considered when determining the magnitude and form of the incentives. In general, the incentives should not be so large as to compel participation of a vulnerable population, or to undermine the goals of punishment and deterrence. We propose that incentives for offenders should be routinely permitted, provided that they are no larger than the rewards typically available for other socially-valued activities (e.g., inmate pay, minimum wage).

Helmus, L., Hanson, R.K., Babchishin, K.M., & Mann, R.E. (in press). Attitudes supportive of sex offending predict recidivism: A meta-analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*.

Attitudes supportive of sexual offending figure prominently in theories of sexual offending, as well as in contemporary assessment and treatment practices with sex offenders. Based on 46 samples ($n = 13,782$), this meta-analysis found that attitudes supportive of sexual offending had a small, yet reasonably consistent, relationship with sexual recidivism (Cohen's $d = .22$). To the extent that differences were observed, attitudes predicted recidivism better for child molesters than for rapists. There was no difference in the predictive accuracy of attitudes assessed at pre-treatment or at post-treatment. The current study indicates that attitudes supportive of sexual offending is a psychologically meaningful risk factor for sex offenders. However, given that many different constructs have been designated as sex offender attitudes, further research and theory is needed to understand how these various constructs contribute to recidivism.

**Lewis, K., Olver, M. E., & Wong, S. C. P. (2012, in press). The Violence Risk Scale: Predictive validity and linking treatment changes with recidivism in a sample of high risk offenders with psychopathic traits. *Assessment*.
doi: 10.1177/1073191112441242**

The Violence Risk Scale (VRS) uses ratings of static and dynamic risk predictors to assess violence risk, identify targets for treatment, and assess changes in risk following treatment. The VRS was rated pre- and posttreatment on a sample of 150 males, mostly high-risk violent offenders many with psychopathic personality traits. These individuals attended a high-intensity institution-based cognitive-behavioral-oriented violence reduction treatment program in Canada and were then followed up for approximately 5 years postrelease to determine court adjudicated community violent recidivism. VRS scores significantly predicted violent recidivism. Measurements of risk reduction using dynamic VRS predictors were significantly correlated with reduction of violent recidivism after controlling for various potential confounds. The results suggest that, in a high-risk group of offenders with significant psychopathic traits, the VRS demonstrated predictive validity and the dynamic predictors can be used to assess treatment progress, which is linked to a specific criterion variable, thus, fulfilling the criteria for causal dynamic predictors set forth by Kraemer et al.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS Con't

Looman, J., Morphett, N.A.C., & Abracen, J. (in press). Does consideration of psychopathy and sexual deviance add to the predictive validity of the Static-99R? *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.
doi: 10.1177/0306624X12444839

The Static-99 is the most commonly used actuarial risk assessment tool for the prediction of sexual recidivism. In addition, the use of psychopathy and sexual deviance has been common in assessing sexual offenders, based on research suggesting that these factors have predictive validity. It has also become common practice to modify risk assessments based on the Static-99/99R because of the presence of psychopathy and indicators of deviant sexual interests, although to date there has been no research validating this procedure. The current research was conducted to fill this gap in the literature. Using a sample of 272 sexual offenders, the extent to which psychopathy, sexual deviance, and their interaction added to the predictive validity of the Static-99R was examined. Analyses were conducted using the whole sample as well as subgroups of rapists and child molesters. It was found that although the Static-99R predicted sexual recidivism, adding psychopathy and sexual deviance in a Cox regression analysis did not improve the prediction. This held true for child molesters when examined on their own. For rapists, although psychopathy and sexual deviance did not contribute to the prediction of sexual recidivism, for serious (i.e., violent including sexual) recidivism, the inclusion of psychopathy added to the prediction. Results are discussed in terms of implications for practice.

Olver, M. E., Neumann, C. S., Wong, S. C. P., & Hare, R. D. (2012, in press). The structural and predictive properties of the PCL-R in Canadian Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders. *Psychological Assessment*. doi: 10.1037/a0029840

We examined the structural and predictive properties of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) in large samples of Canadian male Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders. The PCL-R ratings were part of a risk assessment for criminal recidivism, with a mean follow-up of 26 months postrelease. Using multigroup confirmatory factor analysis, we were able to show that the PCL-R items were invariant across these 2 groups and that a 4-factor model fit the data well. Predictive accuracy analyses (receiver operator characteristic curves and Cohen's d) generated effect sizes that were medium in magnitude overall for the PCL-R total score in the prediction of violent, nonviolent, and general criminal recidivism (area under the curve .63-.70, Cohen's d .28 -.42) for both ancestral groups. When disaggregated into its constituent factors, for both ancestral groups, the Lifestyle and Antisocial factors consistently and significantly predicted all recidivism outcomes, whereas the Interpersonal and Affective factors did not significantly predict any of the recidivism outcomes. Finally, structural equation modeling results with the total sample indicated that the PCL-R factors were able to account for 32% of the variance in a latent recidivism factor. Implications regarding the latent structure of psychopathy and the clinical use of the instrument with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal male offenders are discussed.

Olver, M. E., Stockdale, K. C., & Wong, S. C. P. (2012). Short and long-term prediction of recidivism using the YLS/CMI in a sample of serious young offenders. *Law and Human Behavior*, 36, 331-344.

The present investigation examined the predictive accuracy of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) for youth and adult recidivism in a Canadian sample of 167 youths (93 males, 74 females) charged with serious offenses who received psychological services from a community mental health outpatient clinic. Youths were followed for an average of 7 years in the community, and predictive accuracy was examined for several recidivism outcomes as a function of gender, ethnicity, and developmental age group. YLS/CMI total scores significantly predicted all recidivism categories in the overall sample (area under the curve values ranged from 0.66 to 0.77) although the instrument as a whole, and its criminogenic needs, demonstrated somewhat stronger and more consistent predictive accuracy for youth outcomes. The YLS/CMI also demonstrated significant predictive accuracy within demographic subgroups. The implications of these findings are discussed in terms of the use of risk-need assessment tools in providing clinical assessment, treatment, and case management services to diverse young offender groups.

Zinger, I. (2012). Mental health in federal corrections: Reflections and future directions". 20:2 *Health Law Review*, 22.

Despite significant efforts and some new funding, mental health services offered by the Correctional Service of Canada to federal offenders with mental disorders has not kept up with dramatically increasing numbers; the level of mental health services available continues to be seriously deficient. Canada's federal penitentiaries are also struggling with physical infrastructure and design limitations that compromise the delivery of programs and services needed to address the rising complexity and demands of offenders with mental health concerns. Prisons are not hospitals, and the conditions that prevail there are far from therapeutic or rehabilitative. Incarcerating persons with mental health problems in conditions and environments that are poorly suited to meet their needs promotes neither public safety nor rehabilitative objectives. Simply put, there is not enough capacity, resources or professionals to meet the increased demands being placed on a system that was never intended to cope with such a profoundly ill population. It has become increasingly apparent that addressing the needs of federal offenders with mental health issues can only be accomplished by mobilizing key provincial health care providers, national mental health organizations and political leaders, as well as enhancing the governance for the provision of mental health care in federal Corrections. From the perspective of the Office of the Correctional Investigator, addressing the criminalization and warehousing in penitentiaries of those who suffer from mental illness is not simply a public health issue, it's a human rights issue.

KUDOS and MEMBERS ON THE MOVE

Daniel N. Jones, Ph.D. (UBC, 2011) is now Assistant Professor of Psychology in the Legal Psychology program at U Texas - El Paso. He continues his research on corporate psychopathy.

Ainslie Heasman, Ph.D. is now a staff psychologist at the Sexual Behaviours Clinic at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto.

NAACCJPC-3

NACCJPC-3: The Planning has Begun!

By: Jim Cheston

Anyone who attended the second North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (NACCJPC2) in Toronto last year will be pleased to hear that the planning process has started for NACCJPC3, which will be held in conjunction with the 2015 CPA annual convention in Ottawa. As you'll recall, this terrific event occurs every four years. An important aspect of the planning for NACCJPC3, which requires an early start, is marketing and promotion. As such, we are assembling the marketing committee now and anyone who is interested in assisting is invited to email me at jim.cheston@ontario.ca. A number of people across provinces, states and countries who worked together to make NACCJPC2 successful are welcoming others to expand our efforts so that more professionals can benefit from attending the next conference, which is expected to be even better than the last. Please join us in this fulfilling and meaningful venture. We hope to continue to raise awareness regarding this specialized and dynamic conference, and to enhance professional networking throughout the continent and the world. Please send an email and become part of this effort to further improve the field of Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology.

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STUDENTS' WATER COOLER

Backstabbing Bosses and Callous Co-workers: A Mixed Methods Examination of the Experience of Working with a Psychopath

By: Janelle Beaudette, Adelle Forth, and Jenelle Power

For every psychopath there are unheard victims. Voices of survivors of psychopaths have been largely neglected in current theoretical and empirical research (Williamson, Hare, & Wong, 1987). This significant gap in the literature is surprising given the recent advances in psychopathy assessment tools and overall growth in the field, particularly surrounding the notion of corporate and successful psychopaths. Although more is now known about these individuals, the experience of their victims has yet to be examined. Based on available research and workplace bullying literature, several research questions were constructed to fill this gap. A mixed methods approach to studying the experience and effects of working with a psychopath allowed for a broad and comprehensive understanding of this issue.

Two hundred and twenty-two participants were recruited from online support websites designed for victims of psychopaths (Aftermath: Surviving Psychopathy Foundation; Lovefraud), LinkedIn Canada, Mechanical Turk, and websites of prominent researchers in the field. The study was completed online.

Participants provided a third party rating on the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale III – Short Form (Paulhus, Neumann, & Hare, in press) of their psychopathic colleague. Only participants who received moderate or high scores were retained, leaving a total of 198 participants. Two thirds of the sample were women ($n = 132$) and had worked with the psychopath for an average of 2.5 years ($SD = 1.14$). Survivors also completed the following questionnaires: 1) Kessler Psychological Distress Scale; 2) Negative Acts Questionnaire – Revised (Einarsen, Hoel, & Notelaers, 2009); 3) Job in General Scale (Ironson, Smith, Brannick, Gibson, & Paul, 1989); 4) Brief COPE (Carver, 1997); 5) Perceived Support Scale (Kaniasty, 1988); and 6) Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1996). Following the questionnaires, participants were then asked to complete open-ended questions designed to assess how they dealt with the psychopath, the effects they had experienced as a result of working with the psychopath, and a description of their sources of support. Content analysis was used to code responses to the open-ended questions. Content analysis is a qualitative approach which allows the researcher to organize and categorize responses. Once organized, themes can be formed and developed. Content analysis provides the opportunity to quantify responses by counting the number of times each theme was endorsed by participants and allows for distinctions to be made between more common themes and less frequently endorsed themes.

Thirty percent of victims ($n = 59$) quit their employment due to the stress of working with the psychopath and over one third ($n = 75$) reported that they called in sick to avoid working with their psychopathic colleague. Participants endorsed experiencing emotional harm more frequently than physical and financial harm ($\chi^2 = 155.46$, $df = 1$, $p < .001$) and experienced this to a moderate degree ($\chi^2 = 21.06$, $df = 2$, $p < .001$). The length of time spent working with the psychopath was not associated with level of psychological distress ($r_s = .082$, $p > .05$).

Participants with psychopathic superiors were compared to those with psychopathic co-workers and subordinates on measures of psychological distress, support, posttraumatic growth, and job satisfaction. Participants who reported working with a psychopathic superior had significantly lower scores on the job satisfaction scale ($t = -3.271$, $p < .001$) than those with a psychopathic peer, this remained true even after the Bonferroni correction was applied. No other findings were significant.

Finally, previous research has established an association between corporate psychopathy and workplace bullying (Boddy, 2011). The Negative Acts Questionnaire – Revised was administered to evaluate whether participants would report being bullied by the psychopath. Ninety-two percent of participants ($n = 182$) met the criteria for bullying and the highest frequency option ("I experience this on a weekly/daily basis) was the most frequently chosen.

The qualitative analysis revealed that participants felt the psychopath victimized them by using social means to assert control and take advantage of them. Seventy-two percent of survivors ($n = 116$) provided behavioural examples to explain how the psychopath had victimized them in this way. These ranged from spreading rumours or gossip, to public humiliation, ostracizing the individual, and turning colleagues against one another. Using work-related activities to victimize the survivors was the second most frequently endorsed theme (59.6%; $n = 96$). Again, several different behavioural examples were described, all of which dealt with some aspect of work life.

Almost half of the sample (48%; $n = 84$) described a positive first impression of the psychopath. These findings are consistent with previous research (Babiak, 1995, 1996; Babiak & Hare, 2006; Cleckley, 1988) that describe a psychopath's ability to be superficially charming and to mimic genuine emotions, however, this phase is generally short-lived.

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Friends, family, and colleagues were the main sources of support for participants and emotional support was the most common form of received support (70%; n = 117). Interestingly, victims stated that they used avoidance coping the most often (53.5%; n = 85). They described calling in sick for work, leaving their employment, or physically avoiding the psychopath in the office. Participants explained that during their time away from work they would try to engage in other activities to avoid thinking about work or the psychopath.

To understand the effects of working with a psychopath, participants were asked to describe if they experienced any physical or mental health effect, familial or social consequences, or financial implications. Physical and mental health problems (e.g., hair loss, lack of sleep, weight gain, depression, anxiety, paranoia) were endorsed by more than half of the sample (59.4%; n = 95). These effects ranged from mild to severe and resulted in varying levels of impairment.

Although not all specific hypotheses were supported, this study provided empirical evidence to corroborate the large body of published case studies (Babiak 1995, 1996; Babiak & Hare, 2006; Cleckley, 1988), as well as providing further knowledge regarding community-based psychopaths. Unlike studies examining the effects of being romantically involved with a psychopath, the use of physical force and intimidation were less common. This finding could be attributed to the nature of a work environment and the zero-tolerance policies that are present in most workplaces.

Overall the findings highlighted the heterogeneity present in victims of psychopaths and the importance of coping and support in mitigating the negative effects that often result from the experience.

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Janelle Beaudette was the Graduate Student Poster Prize Winner at the 2012 CPA Conference

STUDENTS' WATER COOLER Con't

Wizards or Wide-eyed?: The Relation between Emotional Intelligence and High-stakes, Emotional Deception Detection

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There is major disagreement about the existence of naturally-gifted deception detection "wizards". While some studies have suggested that a few such individuals may exist, others have attributed these findings to chance [see O'Sullivan & Ekman (2004) vs Bond & Uysal (2007)]. This study aimed to elucidate the role of a specific, and relevant individual difference - emotional intelligence (EI) and its subcomponents - in detecting high-stakes, emotional deception. Emotional intelligence is the ability to perceive, process, manage, and regulate emotion (Salovey & Grewal, 2005). While it is possible that the emotionally intelligent lie detector could perceive failed emotional simulations and leakage of genuine emotion, a more detailed understanding of facial cues to deception likely is necessary to delineate genuine and deceptive pleaders. Moreover, while some research suggests that EI may be related to gullibility (i.e., a truth bias), the conceptualization of a highly accurate and emotionally intelligent deception detection wizard precludes the presence of any systematic biases in decision-making.

Methods

Undergraduate participants ($N = 116$) – 83 female and 32 male (one participant did not indicate gender) – viewed a sample of 20 international videos of individuals emotionally pleading for the safe return of their missing family member. Five male and five female deceptive individuals ($n = 10$; 5 male, 5 female) were eventually convicted based on overwhelming evidence (e.g., DNA). In cases of genuine pleaders ($n = 10$) someone else had been convicted based on similarly overwhelming evidence or the missing person was later located in the absence of foul play; see ten Brinke & Porter (2011) for more information on ground truth determination.

After viewing each video, participants were asked to judge whether the pleader was being genuine or deceptive and to rate their confidence in their decision on a 7-point scale, ranging from 1 (*not at all*) to 7 (*extremely*). Participants also were asked to report the cues they used to come to their decision regarding veracity in an open-ended format, and rated their emotional response (i.e., level of sympathy) to each video on a 7-point scale. After all the videos had been presented and veracity decisions made, participants completed the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire – Short Form (TEIQue-SF; Cooper & Petrides, 2010; Petrides & Furnham, 2006). The TEIQue-SF is a reliable (Cronbach's alpha of .89 and .92 for females and males, respectively) and valid 30-item measure of trait EI (Mikolajczak, Luminet, Leroy, & Roy, 2007; Petrides & Furnham, 2003, 2006). The measure derives from the TEIQue long form and taps into four factors: well-being, self-control, emotionality, and sociability. Of particular interest, emotionality includes emotional perception, expression, and empathy.

Results

Given that overall accuracy rates (% correct) do not account for potential biases in decision making, signal detection analyses were favoured. Signal detection theory (SDT) yields estimates of participants' ability to discriminate between the two target types (e.g., genuine and deceptive), statistic d' , often referred to as 'sensitivity'. Further, SDT indicates the criterion, (c), or threshold, at which the participant decides to label a pleader deceptive using a statistic. Once converted to standardized z scores, the overall hit rate (correct detection of deceptive pleaders) and false alarm rate (genuine pleaders labeled as deceptive) were used to create d' and c scores.¹

Signal Detection: Deception Detection Discrimination and Bias

When d' scores are positive (and high), participants are displaying good discrimination accuracy; they are most often correctly labeling genuine and deceptive pleaders as such. When d' is near zero, the participant is not discriminating between deceptive and truthful stimuli (i.e., guessing) and if d' is negative, the participant is judging deceptive individuals to be truthful and vice versa. c provides a measure of the degree of evidence required for a participant to decide that deceptive communication is being observed. A positive c value indicates that a participant has a liberal response bias (i.e., a lie bias). In contrast, a negative value indicates that a participant has a tendency to conclude that deceptive behaviour is not being observed (i.e., a truth bias). When c is near zero, the participant shows no response bias, with misses and false alarms being approximately equal (Porter, Juodis, ten Brinke, Klein, & Wilson, 2010).

¹Equation used to calculate SDT statistics: $d' = z \text{ hit rate} - z \text{ false alarm}$, and $c = -.5 \times (z \text{ false alarm} + z \text{ hit rate})$ (Correll et al., 2007).

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A series of independent samples *t* tests were conducted to explore potential differences in *d'* across high and low quartiles (top and bottom 25% of sample, respectively) on TEIQue-SF total and emotionality scores. A significant difference in sensitivity to deception between high and low scorers on the emotionality factor was revealed, $t(67) = 2.2$, $p < .05$, 95% CI (.03, 1.1.), $\eta^2 = .06$. Emotionally intelligent individuals, particularly those high in emotionality, were less sensitive in detecting deceptive pleaders ($M = -.32$; $SD = 1.12$) relative to low scorers ($M = .25$; $SD = 1.10$).² To examine potential biases in decision-making, a series of Pearson correlations, examining relationships between the criterion variable (*c*) and EI, was conducted. Analyses revealed that *c* was negatively related to TEIQue-SF total score, $r(113) = -.16$, $p < .05$, indicating that highly emotionally intelligent participants held a lower threshold for labeling a target deceptive.

Confidence, Cues, and Emotional Response

A series of planned Pearson correlations was conducted to examine the relationship between emotional response, cue usage, confidence and emotionality factor scores. Confidence was positively related with emotionality factor scores ($r = .19$, $p < .05$) and negatively related to discrimination ability ($r = -.19$, $p < .05$). No cues were significantly related to discrimination ability or emotionality, $p > .05$. However, the relationship between self-reported 'vague' cues and sensitivity was approaching significance ($r = -.18$, $p = .051$). Emotionality factor scores were positively related to self-reported sympathy to deceptive pleaders ($r = .17$, $p < .05$) but not related to genuine pleaders ($r = .11$, $p > .05$).

Mediation Model

A mediation model was tested to examine whether sympathetic emotional response to deceptive pleaders mediate the relationship between emotionality and sensitivity (Baron & Kenny, 1986). Once sympathetic emotional responses were controlled for in a partial correlation analysis, the previously significant relationship between emotionality and sensitivity was no longer present, $r(111) = -.13$, $p > .05$ (Figure 1).

Discussion

While the present findings challenge the assumption that EI enhances one's ability to detect emotional deceit, they also shed light upon the decision-making process that leads these individuals astray. For example, it seems as though overly compassionate reactions to deceptive individuals' false emotional performances may confound the emotionally intelligent judge's decision-making process. These findings suggest that a reliance on erroneous information about deception, combined with unfounded sympathy for deceptive pleaders leads to a highly confident, but incorrect assessment that crocodile tears are a reflection of genuine distress (consistent with propositions by Porter & ten Brinke, 2009).

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²For all hypotheses, Bonferroni adjustments were applied to control family-wise error rate. While the majority of findings remained unchanged, this difference was no longer statistically significant.

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Alysha Baker was the Undergraduate Student Poster Prize Winner at the 2012 CPA Conference

For more information, please see the following article:

- Baker, A., ten Brinke, L., & Porter, S. (2012, in press). Will get fooled again: Emotionally intelligent people are easily duped by high-stakes deceivers. *Legal and Criminological Psychology*.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

An Open Letter to Students: Consider Texas Tech University for Graduate Study in Correctional/Forensic Psychology

I am writing to inform you of academic and professional training opportunities in the Counseling Psychology doctoral program at Texas Tech University (TTU). Note, our clinical and counseling psychology programs are closely aligned in the Department of Psychology and we share many resources to enhance training across the department. Our APA-accredited Counseling Psychology program prepares students for licensure/registration as a professional psychologist in all 50 states and in Canada. My students have an opportunity to focus on correctional and forensic psychology, both in research and practice. More broadly, students graduating from our program are prepared for positions as psychologists in a variety of applied, academic, and research settings. For more information regarding our doctoral program, please visit our program website at: http://www.depts.ttu.edu/psy/graduate_programs/counseling/overview.php.

Regarding research, my interests are in correctional mental health, forensic assessment, and training and professional development. In my lab, we are currently working on a variety of studies (see <http://www.depts.ttu.edu/psy/robertmorgan/researchlab/> for a complete review) including treatment outcome evaluations for services specially designed for offenders with mental illness, interaction between mental illness and criminal risk, predicting treatment engagement, dropout, and outcomes, and studies examining dynamic risk prediction. My lab has been funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the National Institute of Justice, as well as other non-federal agencies. In addition, I have an endowed TTU account that is earmarked for research and allows me to support students and their research beyond research funding obtained in my lab. For example, I typically fund between three to five students per year from my lab to conduct research or provide clinical services in criminal justice settings.

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

We have several clinical opportunities which I developed to be specifically relevant for students with interests in correctional or forensic psychology. Lubbock-Crosby County Community Supervision and Corrections Department (LCCCD) hires four of our students per year to provide psychological services to probated offenders on an outpatient basis or in a residential facility. Services provided at the LCCCD include individual and group psychotherapy, crisis management, psychological assessments, and court ordered psychological evaluations. A more traditional forensic psychology experience is offered at StarCare Specialty Health System. As the Director of Forensic Services with this agency, I supervise all forensic services to include pretrial evaluations (competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility) and competency restoration services. In addition, students have an opportunity to provide general psychological services (e.g., evaluations, individual and group psychotherapy) to individuals with severe and persistent mental illnesses on an acute inpatient unit. These practicum sites offer student's excellent training in correctional and forensic psychology.

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As cost is always a concern to doctoral students, especially those pursuing international studies, let me discuss our assistantships and tuition. If you visit the TTU Graduate School Website, you will see out-of-state tuition of several hundred dollars per academic credit hour. However, we guarantee our doctoral students graduate assistantships and scholarships to waive out-of-state tuition and reduce course fees. By new formula funding for the 2012-2013 academic year, doctoral students in the Department of Psychology will pay approximately \$900 per semester in tuition and fees for 12 academic credits. Additionally, graduate students in our program receive an assistantship with a stipend of approximately \$11,500 for nine months (U.S. dollars/first year with increasing stipends each subsequent year), with additional summer salary available. Thus, you can see that our stipend and tuition costs will likely be very competitive with what you would find in your home institutions. It is also worth noting that grant funding helps support graduate student travel to correctional and criminal justice related conferences (including CPA when my students elect to attend).

Our application deadline is January 2 and you can find application information on our website listed above. Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and I hope to hear from some of you.

Sincerely,



Robert Morgan, Ph.D.
John G. Skelton, Jr. Regents Endowed Professor in Psychology (TTU), and
Director of Forensic Services (StarCare)

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers 31st Annual Research and Treatment Conference
October 17-20, 2012 Denver, Colorado
www.atsa.com

Society for Police and Criminal Psychology
November 7-10, 2012 Birmingham, Alabama
<http://psychweb.cisat.jmu.edu/sppc/index.html>

The American Society of Criminology, 68th Annual Meeting
November 14-17, 2012 Chicago, Illinois
www.asc41.org

American Correctional Association, Winter Conference
January 25-30, 2013 Houston, Texas
www.aca.org

American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference
March 7-9, 2013 Portland, Oregon
www.ap-ls.org

Association for the Advancement of Philosophy and Psychiatry, 25th Anniversary Annual Meeting
Philosophical Issues in Crime and Mental Illness
May 18-19, 2013 San Francisco, California
www3.utsouthwestern.edu/aapp/AAPP2013%20Call%20For%20Abstracts.pdf

Canadian Psychological Association 74th Annual Convention
June 13–15, 2013 Quebec City, Quebec
www.cpa.ca

American Psychological Association 121st Annual Convention
July 31-Aug 4, 2013 Honolulu, Hawaii
www.apa.org

25th Annual Crimes Against Children Conference
August 12-15, 2013 Dallas, Texas
www.cacconference.org