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Section of CPA**

CRIME SCENE

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

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It is with a heavy heart that I announce this will be my last issue as Managing Editor. I will be stepping down from the Section Executive at the Section's Annual General Meeting in Toronto. I am grateful for the opportunity to serve on the Executive for the past six years. I am excited to see how the new Managing Editor (whoever that might be) will bring their own ideas and creative perspective to this newsletter.

~ Kyrsten Grimes, Ph.D., C. Psych



Final Message as Past-Chair

Sandy Jung, Ph.D., R. Psych

It's an odd mix of emotions as I write this column. On the one hand, it is sad to step down from the section executive after serving as vice-chair, chair, and past-chair for the past 7 years, and getting to know many of our members and section executive members. Yet, on the other hand, it is exhilarating to know that this current iteration of the executive are highly capable and enthusiastic individuals who are innovative in their work serving section members. I feel confident that it is the right moment to leave at a time when there is so much eagerness and capability in the current executive to continue carrying out traditions started by Stephen Wormith, David Simourd, Ed Zamble, Carson Smiley, and then as a student member, Franca Cortoni, and carried on by countless members over the subsequent 3 decades.

In the small span of time that I've served on the executive, we've suffered the loss of a number of forensic psychologists in our field, waded through a global pandemic, and lost opportunities to connect with our colleagues at conferences. But throughout, there were achievements of our student members and professionals that led to growth in our field and a promising succession to continue promoting evidence-based practices and knowledge development, whether it be in the form of award-winning books and texts, lifetime career achievements, phenomenal knowledge mobilization in the form of poster presentations, and defenses of doctoral dissertations. When I speak to my students about the pride I have regarding my field... I rarely refer to general

psychology as my field, but rather I speak of the forensic psychological field to which I was happily exposed back in the 1990s when I went to UBC for my undergraduate degree.

I am ever grateful for the meaningful work our members carry out every day—sometimes with thanks and sometimes thanklessly. The clinical work, consultation, research, knowledge translation, and advocacy that our members and student members engage – is a symbiotic relationship, all needed as respective cogs in the criminal justice machinery to ensure that ethical and evidence-based practices continue and carry the integrity needed to ensure a fair and respectful process.

Rather than get sentimental, I think it is important to highlight where I'd like to see things go in our field as we continue to grow, contribute, and change practices. There are so many things to say, but if I were to choose, I'm realizing that our world—whether we call it forensic psychology, criminal justice psychology, correctional psychology, police psychology, and/or legal psychology—has a lot to offer the non-forensic world. In recent years, I've been transferring knowledge into the civil domain. Some of that work has focused on assessing sexual violence risk on post-secondary campuses and training on investigative interviewing in civil investigations (e.g., health and safety, secondary school settings, etc). We often talk about mobilizing knowledge from empirical/scientific studies to forensic practices, but I hope to raise awareness that our

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knowledge is not limited to this context. I think it is essential that we share, and share openly, if possible. The conversations I've had over the years is a snapshot of the unlimited realms that we can expend our knowledge and expertise. For me, it has to do with keeping evidence-based practices on the agenda. For others, it may be ensuring there is a sustainable succession of professionals in these fields. Note that I'm no philanthropist. But to me, the bottomline is that it is important to pay it forward in some small way.

In that same line of thinking, I encourage members to give some thought to how we can cultivate the next generation. For those of you who know me, this should be no surprise, as I enjoy supervising and mentoring students. In fact, I've found the exuberance and energy from my students over the years reinforcing. Also, it has been fulfilling to work with student members (past and present) of our section executive to explore new ways to engage students and to make research and conference attendance more accessible. What I hope we can do as a section is to both continue to promote student involvement but also to develop models of mentorship and find ways to increase opportunities for students.

Hopefully my message is not read as a mandate of sorts, but rather, a few thoughts on how much potential our field has to offer and how we can facilitate that growth.

N5 is just around the corner. I'm excited to see old friends, new friends, and to meet people I've only corresponded with via email or read their work. I'm also excited to have conversations to spark growth and excitement about our field. Although I will no longer be on the section executive, I look forward to seeing all of you at N5 in Toronto, and seeing you annually at CPA and future N conferences!

Sandy officially stepped down from the Section Executive in December 2022.



Our New Social Media Coordinator

Alexandra Zidenberg, Ph.D.

I am so pleased to have joined the Executive Committee as our new social media coordinator. Some have said that I spend too much time online, so I was elated to make it part of my job and put my love of social media to good use for the CPA CJS. I completed my PhD in Applied Social Psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and a postdoc at McGill University. I also have an MA in Experimental Psychology from Laurentian University and a BA (Hons.) in Forensic Psychology with a minor in Criminology and Justice Studies from the University of Ontario Institute of Technology. Currently, I am an Assistant Professor with King's University College at Western University. I have an interest in all areas of forensic psychology, but my research tends to focus on perceptions of sexual violence, multiple perpetrator sexual offences, risk assessment, children under 12 with concerning sexual behaviour, zoophilia and bestiality, and populations with disabilities. Outside of academia, I'm an avid cross stitcher and enjoy watching horror movies with my cat. I am very excited to run our social media accounts and have some big ideas for the future. I would love to hear about ideas and potential posts from members, so I would encourage you to contact me if you have any ideas!



DR. JODI VILJOEN: IN MEMORIAM

Adolescent Risk and Resilience Lab
Simon Fraser University



With profound sadness, we announce the passing of our beloved mentor, colleague, professor, and friend, Dr. Jodi Viljoen. In addition to being a brilliant and accomplished scholar, Jodi was an extraordinary human being who was always supportive, kind, caring, encouraging, funny, and

driven to help others. While the enormity of this loss is immeasurable, and Jodi will be greatly missed, in her time with us, Jodi has left a lasting impact on the field and enriched the lives of many. We are grateful for the gifts she gave us, her contributions to the world, and the legacy she left behind that will continue on in those she directly and indirectly influenced.

Jodi, a nationally and internationally recognized expert in adolescent risk assessment and management, sadly passed away in June 2022. After receiving her Honours BA in Psychology with First Class Standing from the University of Alberta, she completed her MA and PhD in Clinical Forensic Psychology under the supervision of Dr. Ronald Roesch at Simon Fraser University (SFU). Jodi was a model graduate student. Her dissertation, which furthered the understanding of differences in competency to stand trial between adolescents and adults, received a prestigious American Psychological Association Division 41 (American Psychology-Law Society or AP-LS) dissertation award.

Following the completion of her PhD, she worked as an Assistant Professor at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln between 2004 and 2006. In 2006, she returned to SFU as a faculty member in the Law and Forensic Psychology program. She was also the Associate Director for the Simon Fraser University Institute for the Reduction of Youth Violence. Jodi was promoted to the rank of Full Professor in 2019.

Jodi was passionate about assessing and managing risk for adverse outcomes and improving mental health and treatment services for adolescents in the justice system. During her career, she published over 130 articles, chapters, guides, and reports and contributed over 200 presentations at scientific and professional conferences and 55 invited talks on these topics. Her work has been widely cited and published in the top journals in the field, including *Psychological Assessment*, *Law and Human Behavior*, and *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*.

Most notably, Jodi was the lead author of Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version (START:AV), an adolescent adaptation of the START, that assesses risk factors and strengths associated with multiple adverse outcomes among justice-involved youth. The START:AV has been implemented in at least ten countries, translated into at least four languages, and has been the subject of numerous empirical examinations. She was also the lead author of the Adolescent Risk Reduction and Resilient Outcomes Workplan (ARRoW), an innovative risk management and treatment planning guide currently used with adolescents

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on probation in British Columbia (roughly 2,000 adolescents each year). Jodi developed this guide based on the belief that youth are less likely to recidivate when professionals select and implement evidence-based strategies.

Jodi's research work received many honours, distinctions, and awards. She was awarded approximately \$4,290,183 in competitive research funding from agencies such as the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Canadian Institute for Health Research, and the Michael Smith Foundation for Health Research. In 2010, she was the Recipient of the AP-LS Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Contributions; she held a Michael Smith Foundation for Health Research Career Investigator Award between 2007 and 2014; and, in 2020, she was named to the Royal Society of Canada's College of New Scholars, Artists, and Scientists, a national system that recognizes the highest level of intellectual achievement and excellence. In 2021, SFU awarded her a Dean's Medal for Academic Excellence. In 2022, she was named a distinguished professor in recognition of her exceptional performance and distinguished accomplishments and was also awarded a Simon Fraser University Research Professorship.

In addition to her outstanding research productivity, Jodi was an exceptional mentor and teacher. She served on over 40 thesis/dissertation committees and was the Director of the Adolescent Risk and Resilience Research Lab, where she trained many undergraduate and graduate students. Her undergraduate students have earned awards and pursued graduate studies at top universities, while her graduate students achieved high levels of research productivity and earned tri-council funding, early career awards, and dissertation prizes. In 2018, she received the Dean of Graduate Studies Award for Excellence in Supervision. In her nomination letter for Excellence in Supervision, her students noted that Jodi consistently provided a supportive environment to develop as scholars. Examples included

suggesting and providing different opportunities depending on the student's skills and interests but also providing many opportunities for all of her students to be well-rounded in skill development. Jodi was incredibly skilled at honing her students writing, statistical analyses, and presentation skills. She strove to include gender, culture, and social justice in all lab research.

Jodi helped her students to be the first to address certain aspects of research. Dr. Catherine Shaffer-McCuish remarked that, "Jodi encouraged me to develop an adolescent version of the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide. Despite dating violence being a prevalent problem among adolescents, there are no risk assessment tools for adolescent dating violence." In addition, Dr. Andrew Gray commented, "Jodi encouraged me to incorporate advanced statistical methods that were not previously used in research papers. For instance, one of our papers was the first to apply time-dependent Area Under the Curve values to examine the change in the predictive accuracy of risk assessment tools over time."

Jodi was heavily involved in service work within the Department of Psychology at SFU and the wider academic community. She served on over 35 committees, including Area Coordinator of the Forensic Psychology-Law Program at SFU; Elected Member-at-Large for the International Association of Forensic Mental Health Services; and the AP-LS' Broadening Representation, Inclusion, and Global Equity and Diversity Awards Committees. Jodi volunteered over 2,000 hours for partnership projects with mental health and justice agencies and trained over 800 professionals in the field.



Jodi was a co-founder of the Department of Psychology's Indigenous Reconciliation Committee, which aims to support students and faculty in understanding how colonialism underlies Indigenous overrepresentation in the Canadian justice system. This committee facilitates colloquia from Indigenous Elders and Scholars to assist students and colleagues in learning and understanding the impact of colonialism in forensic psychology.

Jodi began her interest in Indigenous research through Indigenous community consultation. Alongside Dr. Billie Joe Rogers and 20 Indigenous youth justice workers, Jodi examined the use of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) with Indigenous adolescents. Jodi, along with Dr. Nicole Muir (Métis), trained around 200 youth justice workers in the province of British Columbia on how to work more effectively with Indigenous adolescents on probation. Jodi was extremely supportive of Nicole's dissertation, which focused on Indigenous adolescents on probation.

According to Dr. Muir, "I think that one of Jodi's strongest virtues was that she supported each of her graduate students as individuals. For me, she supported Indigenous research (I am Métis and do research on Indigenous youth in the justice system). Even before I started in the lab, Jodi had worked with another Indigenous student (Dr. Rogers) and set up an Indigenous Advisory committee to ensure that the research that we did in the lab was what the Indigenous community wanted and needed".

Jodi was well-known for her empathy and compassion for others and her resilient, positive attitude. Dr. Aisha Christiansen (nee Bhanwer) noted, "Jodi and I studied adolescent strengths and protective factors together. Jodi always found the strengths in others and tried to find positive things in difficult situations. She helped us leverage our strengths and balanced pushing us out of our comfort zones while supporting us. She was a model supervisor and an amazing person".

To conclude, as Jodi's recent and former students, we recognize how she contributed to our success, both within school and outside of it. She was much more than a mentor to us; she cared for us and guided us in our academic growth and as future practitioners and researchers. We will miss her dearly. Jodi is survived by her parents, husband, and two children. Her students and collaborators will continue to manage her current projects and advance her work to support justice-involved youth. A donation may be made in memory of Jodi to Indspire (<https://indspire.ca/>), an organization that invests in the education of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people.





N5

June 23 -25

2023

Toronto, Canada

cpa.ca/naccjpc

5th North American Correctional & Criminal Justice Psychology Conference

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Dr. Vivienne de Vogel *Gender Matters: Towards More Gender-Responsive Approaches in Criminal Justice Settings*

Dr. Paul Gill *Violent Extremism Risk Assessment and Management: The State of Play*

Dr. Shadd Maruna *'Risk and Redemption': The Centrality of Stigma to the Psychology of Crime*

Dr. Gina Vincent *Risk Assessment: Racist Algorithms or a Method for Reducing Disparities?*

Dr. Glenn Walters *Reducing Delinquency by Changing Environments and Building Competencies*



NACCJPC Toronto 2023 (N5): Toward a Justice System that Works

N. Zoe Hilton, Ph.D., C.Psych.,
N5 Steering Committee Chair

The 5th North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Psychology Conference (N5) takes place June 23-25, 2023, alongside CPA's 84th annual national convention in Toronto.

Criminal Justice Psychology Section members and students were a small but mighty presence at CPA in Calgary last year. Join us to be bigger and mightier at NACCJPC Toronto 2023!

We have an impressive line-up of speakers for N5, including Dr. Glenn Walters who will speak on his career research in reducing delinquency. Other speakers you won't want to miss are Dr. Gina Vincent from UMass on risk assessment and racism, Dr. Paul Gill from UCL on violent extremism, Dr. Shadd Maruna from Queen's University Belfast on risk and stigma, and Dr. Vivienne de Vogel from Maastricht University on gender-responsive approaches in criminal justice.

Please welcome new and returning members of the N5 Marketing Committee. This year's committee includes Joe Camilleri (Chair), Allana Osborne, Ashley Batastini, Brandon Sparks, Katie Seidler, Nick Farrelly, Sara Wotschell, and Stephen Wong. Check out our conference updates on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), and the CPA Convention [webpage](#).

Students, N5 is designed with you in mind! Plan to attend a student round table session with any of the keynote speakers, and sign up for the ***all new*** Student Breakfast, open to any of you who are students or in your early careers.

**WE HOPE TO
SEE YOU
THERE!**



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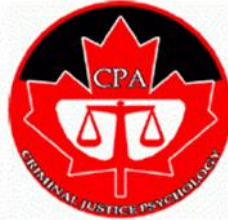
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CRIMINAL JUSTICE SECTION MEMBER SPOTLIGHT



Dr. Mary Ann Campbell

Christopher J. Lively, Ph.D.

In collaboration with *Crime Scene's* Managing Editor, Dr. Kyrsten Grimes, I am happy to introduce a new column that has the goal of shining a spotlight on members of our Criminal Justice Section. Our Section within the Canadian Psychological Association is one of the largest in terms of membership numbers. Among our members are some of the world-leaders in Criminal Justice; broadly, our members practice and have expertise in a variety of forensic settings, including policing, courts, corrections, mental health, and academic research – in fact, the work of many of our members often blend these (and other) areas together. As future issues of *Crime Scene* are published, it is our hope that through this column we will be able to showcase and highlight the “Who’s Who” among us, and give our readership a chance to learn a bit more about who we are as a group.

For our inaugural Member Spotlight, I am pleased to feature Dr. Mary Ann Campbell. Dr. Campbell is a clinical forensic psychologist and full professor at University of New Brunswick, Saint John. She graciously accepted my invitation to be interviewed for the purpose of this column.



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Chris: What is your academic training story? That is, can you outline the type of career path you took to become a forensic psychologist?

Dr. Campbell: I obtained a BA in Psychology from Dalhousie University (they were 3 year degrees then) and then did the honours equivalent to make me eligible for graduate school – my honours thesis was on the topic of menstrual pain management with Dr. Patrick McGrath. I was lucky enough to generate two peer-reviewed publications from this research project, data which was collected from my old high school no less!

Next, I obtained my MA in Clinical Psychology from Lakehead University, where I was able to focus my research interests in forensic psychology by conducting a master's thesis that examined the concordance between Section 34 psychological assessment recommendations and judicial decision-making regarding sentencing for sanctions and intervention; this work was also published. Following this, I obtained my PhD in Clinical Psychology with a forensic focus from Dalhousie University under the supervision of Dr. Stephen Porter. My dissertation examined the role of psychopathic traits on the prediction of recidivism among justice-involved youth and I also attempted to generate a dynamic risk-need assessment tool, which failed miserably! During my PhD, I also conducted forensic risk assessments with CSC for intake and parole board purposes in institutions for Springhill Institution, and completed practicum placements with the Halifax Parole Office and Nova Institute for Women.

As part of my PhD program, I completed a pre-doctoral internship with the Calgary Health Consortium where I had the privilege to be supervised by Dr. Patrick Baille and Dr. Marc Nesca – this training involved rotations in forensic inpatient and outpatient services, as well as family therapy. From my internship, I secured a tenure track position with the University of New Brunswick, Saint John Campus and became a licensed psychologist in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia with declared competencies in clinical and forensic psychology. I completed my

post-degree supervised licensing hours with Addictions and Mental Health in Saint John, New Brunswick, where I worked with general mental health and forensic/correctional populations.

Chris: Not only are you someone who would be considered as a Forensic Psychologist broadly speaking, but you are also a Clinical Psychologist. As someone who 'wears many hats' in this fashion, can you speak to how being a clinician influences your work as a psychologist, in both research and practice?

Dr. Campbell: Research and practice are permanently intertwined in everything I do professionally – I use research to inform my practice, and use my practice to inform my research. Much of my research is applied, with a heavy emphasis on informing practice. So, I do a lot of evaluations of services or practices, and consult with diverse organizations on how to assess the effectiveness of their strategies for reducing crime or enhancing professional practices among those working within the criminal justice and public safety sector. Many of my research questions today come from identifying issues that come to my attention as a practitioner. When working with professional groups, I find doing some of this same work myself adds to my credibility in their eyes as someone that might have useful knowledge and ideas to share, versus an outsider who doesn't do the work or know the organizations they are working with in their research.

Chris: On that note, can you share a bit about some of your recent research endeavours?

Dr. Campbell: I have a diverse research portfolio, but it all sits under a "how can we do this better and does this work" umbrella. As one example, I have become increasingly engaged in first responder work in my clinical practice and in my research, which has created opportunities to study such topics as the psychological health of police officers and other first responders; examining officer attitudes towards body-worn cameras and the effect experience with the technology has on these attitudes; police officer response to intimate partner violence and mental



health crisis calls; police risk assessment instruments to guide responding to high risk cases of intimate partner violence; evaluating interviewing quality from an evidence-based and trauma-informed lens for police interviews with sexual assault complainants; profiles of women who have engaged in intimate partner violence; evaluating a high intensity case management system for persistent offending; and evaluating a crime prevention program for youth at high risk of criminal justice involvement.

Chris: You are also the Director of the Centre for Criminal Justice (CCJS) at the University of New Brunswick (Saint John). Tell us a bit of the backstory about the CCJS.

Dr. Campbell: The CCJS has been operational since 1995. It was established by Dr. Paul Gendreau and Dr. Chris Doran. I took over from Dr. Gendreau upon his retirement in 2006 and have remained Director ever since. The CCJS is multidisciplinary in focus and is concerned with broad criminal justice topics within the expertise of our Advisory Board of academics who study criminal justice-related topics. We conduct research to develop and advance knowledge in criminal justice sectors and systems, as well as provide workshops and conferences to dissemination and translate this knowledge into practice. We recently held a virtual conference on first responder psychological health (February 2022) and have delivered workshop on evidence based practices for interviewing sexual assault complainants for police officers, for example. We have also held an Atlantic Forensic Psychology Research Conference twice in the past 10 years.

Chris: A large section of the readership of Crime Scene consists of students who are pursuing studies in forensic psychology, law, or other fields of criminal justice. What is an important message that you would like to share to our student readers as they develop their skills related to research, practice, and study of psychology?

Dr. Campbell: Learn things! Open yourself up to learning from different disciplinary perspectives and topics as it relates to the study and understanding of human behaviour. Diversity of knowledge helps you see the bigger picture and make knowledge connections that support decision-making, idea generation, and innovation in this field and its broad applications.

Research literacy is key – there is a lot of knowledge out there, but you want to become skilled in how to sift out the poor-quality research-based information and rely on quality research.

If you would like to recommend one of our members to be featured in an upcoming Membership Spotlight, please contact Chris at clively@stfx.ca



RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Cameron, J., Thurlin, M., Hilton, N. Z., Ball, L. C., & Kolla, N. J. (2022). Privacy and safety: Issues of dual compliance in high-secure forensic psychiatric hospitals. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 82, 101780.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2022.101780>

Health care organizations are obligated to provide safe and effective treatment to their patients and also protect the safety of their workers. This paper analyzes the tensions arising from legislative regimes that, respectively, protect privacy and workplace safety, using a large, tertiary high-secure forensic psychiatric hospital in Ontario, Canada, as an example. In Ontario, the Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA) prohibits personal health information (PHI) from being disclosed to individuals who fall outside the "circle of care," including nonclinical employees who have direct involvement with patients and may be at risk of violence. PHIPA permits the disclosure of information where there is a risk of violence, but the statute's scheme for privacy protection was not designed to address, and may not be compatible with, the operations and requirements of high-secure forensic and other psychiatric hospitals. At the same time, the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) creates a regulatory framework that sets health and safety standards, including an employer's duty to disclose the risk of violence. OHSA prosecutions and proceedings demonstrate how these duties have been enforced against psychiatric hospitals. We examine this regulatory backdrop, explaining that PHIPA provides little guidance to psychiatric hospitals, where the risk of violence is elevated. We also discuss issues of dual compliance that arise from a hospital's legal obligations under PHIPA and OHSA. Finally, we turn to the ongoing clinical and operational challenges,

suggesting strategies for increasing staff safety. These include strengthening the therapeutic alliance and providing patients with the option of consenting to disclosure of PHI to those outside the circle of care.

Corabian, G., Hogan, N. R., & Olver, M. E. (2022). University student attitudes toward persons with a history of adult sexual violence and their correlates with policy, treatment, and management. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Advance online publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221109892>

Empirical evidence suggests that postsecondary students are disproportionately impacted by sexual violence. Further evidence suggests that most persons convicted of crimes involving sexual violence return to the community, and that social factors, including public policy and community members' attitudes and perceptions, are key determinants of successful reintegration among these persons. Taken together, these observations suggest that students' perspectives should be considered in discourse related to reintegration. The current study aimed to assess the attitudes of a university undergraduate sample toward men convicted of adult sexual violence as well as their level of support for various community-based policies to manage this population upon release from custody. Participants ($N = 333$) completed a survey battery comprising measures of three dimensions of attitudes toward persons who have sexually offended, perceptions of recidivism and treatment response, and support for various incapacitation/control (IC) and rehabilitative/reintegration (RR)-based policies. Results varied depending on the dimension of attitudes measured, with the affective component appearing to be the most markedly negative. Participants endorsed a mixture of IC



and RR policies, with attitudinal measures predicting policy endorsement controlling for relevant demographic variables. The results provide a framework for future research surveying a more representative sample of the Canadian public, while also providing useful information for policymakers relying on community support to reduce sexual offending.

Hilton, N. Z., Ham, E., & Kim, S. (2022). The influence of changes in clinical factors on high-security forensic custody dispositions. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 40(3), 467-479. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bsl.2569>

The demand for forensic psychiatric beds is increasing, while many individuals are “stuck” in the system. Index offense severity and other legal considerations are associated with longer forensic stays but factors amenable to change such as symptoms of mental illness and aggression may also influence forensic decisions. We examined forensic review board decisions over time among 89 men admitted to a high-security forensic hospital. Almost half received a disposition to remain at their first hearing. Overall, dispositions were not associated with violence risk. The odds of a disposition to remain were higher for men with more in-hospital assaults and higher scores on a measure of clinical factors. Dispositions changed over time and this change was sensitive to clinical factors. We conclude that decisions were consistent with a cascading system of loosening security over time. Further longitudinal research following large samples through the forensic system is recommended.

Hogan, N. R., & Corabian, G. (2022). Associations between race and violence risk appraisals using structured professional judgment. *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1037/tam000185>

Racial disparities in criminal justice processes and outcomes have garnered considerable attention. Whether and how risk assessment instruments might contribute to such discrepan-

cies are critical questions. However, tools based on the widely applied structured professional judgment (SPJ) model have received little attention in this regard. This study investigated relationships between race and violence risk appraisals derived from two commonly used SPJ tools, the Historical-Clinical-Risk Management 20 (HCR-20V3) and the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Guide (SARA-V3), using a database of 337 diverse individuals' information. Results were mixed with respect to racial disparity. Race was not clearly associated with summary ratings on the HCR-20V3. However, being Indigenous predicted high-risk ratings on the SARA-V3 after controlling for risk factors and criminal history, but not after controlling for actuarial risk scores. While the results were promising in many respects, they nonetheless suggest that associations between race and SPJ risk appraisals warrant further empirical study.

Hui, J., & Hilton, N. Z. (2022). The relation of childhood adversity and antisociality to suicide attempts in men admitted to forensic psychiatric hospital. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 67(3), 1132-1139. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1556-4029.14987>

Suicide is the leading cause of death in custody. Although previous studies with prison inmates suggest a strong relation between childhood adversity and suicidal behavior, as well as between childhood adversity and antisociality, this has not been explored in the forensic psychiatric system. We compared 211 men admitted to a forensic hospital having a lifetime history of suicide attempts with 275 men with no suicide history in the same institution. Data was retrospectively coded from information gathered during their assessment and medical records. We examined associations of adverse childhood events and antisociality with suicide attempt history in a series of regression analyses. Childhood adversity was present in majority of individuals and significantly more common for individuals with a history of suicide attempts (76.8%) than those with no suicide attempts (63.3%). The suicide attempt group also experi-



enced a greater number of adverse childhood events. Physical abuse, parental separation, and parental psychiatric history during childhood were associated with suicide attempts. Men with a suicide attempt history had higher antisociality scores than the comparison group and adult antisocial behavior partially mediated the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and suicide attempts. Men in forensic hospital who have suffered multiple experiences of childhood adversity are at increased risk for exhibiting antisocial behavior and engaging in suicidal attempts. Early interventions targeted towards antisociality and trauma-informed care in the forensic hospital are needed to support the mental health of the forensic population.

Jung, S., & Thomas, M. L. (2022). A compendium of risk and needs tools for assessing male youths at-risk to and/or who have engaged in sexually abusive behaviors. *Sexual Offending: Theory, Research, and Prevention*, 17, 1-28. <https://doi.org/10.5964/sotrap.8085>

Using a standardized, validated risk assessment tool is an integral part of risk management and should be employed to evaluate a youth who is at risk to and/or has engaged in sexually abusive behaviors. Risk and needs tools are needed to inform critical decisions about the allocation of services and the areas that should be targeted in treatment and supervision. Although practitioners have a number of published tools to their avail, it is often less practical to discover the type of tool, where to access the tool, information regarding its psychometric properties, and how to access relevant training. This paper offers a brief compendium of youth-applied risk tools specific to male youths who are at risk to and/or who have engaged in sexually abusive behaviors; specifically, a description of the tool and its psychometric properties, along with where practitioners may access these tools and any relevant training in using these tools, are summarized. In light of the challenges that exist when assessing risk among youths, caveats and considerations are also explored.

Olver, M. E., Mundt, J. C., Hogan, N. R., Coupland, R. B. A., Eggert, J. E., Higgs, T., Lewis, K., Cortoni, F., Gordon, A., Morgan, P. J., & Wong, S. C. P. (2022). Assessing dynamic violence risk: Common language risk levels and recidivism rates for the Violence Risk Scale. *Psychological Assessment*, 34(6), 528–545. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0001116>

The present study features the development of new risk categories and recidivism estimates for the Violence Risk Scale (VRS), a violence risk assessment and treatment planning tool. We employed a combined North American multisite sample ($k = 6$, $N = 1,338$) of adult mostly male offenders, many with violent criminal histories, from correctional or forensic mental health settings that had complete VRS scores from archival or field ratings and outcome data from police records ($N = 1,100$). There were two key objectives: (a) to identify the rates of violent recidivism associated with VRS scores and (b) to generate updated evidence-based VRS violence risk categories with external validation. To achieve the first objective, logistic regression was applied using VRS pretreatment and change scores on treated samples with a minimum 5-year follow-up ($k = 5$, $N = 472$) to model 2-, 3-, and 5-year violent and general recidivism estimates, with the resulting logistic regression algorithms retained to generate a VRS recidivism rates calculator. To achieve the second objective, the Council of State Governments' guidelines were applied to generate five risk levels using the common language framework using percentiles, risk ratios (from Cox regression), and absolute violent and general recidivism estimates (from logistic regression). Construct validity of the five risk levels was examined through group comparisons on measures of risk, need, protection, and psychopathy obtained from the constituent samples. VRS applications to enhance risk communication, treatment planning, and violence prevention in light of the updated recidivism estimates and risk categories are discussed.



Peters, J. R., Nunes, K. L., Ennis, L., Hilton, N. Z., Pham, A., & Jung, S. (2022). Latent class analysis of the heterogeneity of intimate partner violent men: Implications for research and practice. *Journal of Threat Assessment and Management*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/tam000192>

We explored heterogeneity among a high-risk sample of men who perpetrated intimate partner violence (IPV). Latent class analysis (LCA) was used on archival data for 244 adult men accused of physical IPV to determine the number of types of IPV perpetrators and to develop a profile of their scores on an IPV recidivism assessment instrument (Spousal Assault Risk Assessment). The LCA identified three distinct profiles. Approximately one-third of the sample was labeled IPV-specific (IPV-S; 28.9%), marked by an item pattern related to IPV behaviors. Another group, labeled generally violent/antisocial (GVA; 19.9%), were marked by a low probability of many IPV-related items and a pattern of general antisocial behaviors. Most of the sample (51.2%) consisted of men characterized by a diverse pattern of antisocial and IPV-S factors, referred to as the IPV and generally violent/antisocial (IPV/GVA group). When these profiles were compared on other variables, the IPV/GVA group had significantly more severe violent history scores (Cormier–Lang) and higher IPV risk scores (Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment; ODARA) than the IPV-S and the GVA groups. However, the GVA group and the IPV/GVA group had similarly high rates of general violent and IPV recidivism, whereas the IPV-S group had the lowest rates of general violent and IPV recidivism. Our findings suggest there is heterogeneity among higher risk IPV perpetrators and that some of that heterogeneity is relevant to the risk of recidivism.

Pham, A. T. & Jung, S. (2022). Risk constructs behind Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment. *Victims & Offenders*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2022.2117750>

Actuarial risk assessment measures are often criticized because items are typically historical and do not capture potential change. Latent variable models are used to link historical risk factors to risk domains that may be the target of intervention. Using exploratory factor analysis, we explored the latent factors of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) and the extent to which factors predict general, any violent, and IPV recidivism by conducting area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC). We found that the ODARA contains three factors, which could be best attributed as antisocial patterns, victim vulnerabilities, and index offense-related. Antisocial Patterns significantly predicted all outcomes, whereas Victim Vulnerabilities only predicted general reoffending, and Index Offense did not reliably predict any of the recidivism outcomes. Moreover, Antisocial Patterns predicted all recidivism outcomes as well as the ODARA total. Additionally, Antisocial Patterns was able to predict any violent and general reoffending significantly better than Victim Vulnerabilities and Index Offense. Given that only Antisocial Patterns could predict IPV recidivism, our current understanding of factors unique to IPV needs further exploration to increase understanding and conceptualization of factors most strongly associated with IPV offenses, thereby improving the assessment of risk.



Thomas, M.L., Himmen, M.K., & Jung, S. (2022). Sexual violence perpetration against intimate partners: Current progress and future directions. *Current Psychiatry Reports*, 24, 661–670. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-022-01373-w>

Purpose of Review: The literature on sexual violence perpetration against an intimate partner is reviewed and synthesized. Intimate partner sexual violence (IPSV) is compared to other forms of interpersonal violence, and the heterogeneity of perpetrators is explored through an examination of proposed taxonomies. This review also addresses the applicability of existing risk assessment tools to IPSV perpetrators and identifies criminogenic needs of particular relevance to IPSV.

Recent Findings: Recent research suggests the perpetration of IPSV is heterogeneous in nature, and individuals who perpetrate IPSV present with criminogenic needs consistent with exclusively sexual and violent offenders. There is support for existing risk tools to predict recidivism, but they may not encompass all relevant risk factors specific to IPSV offending.

Summary: Commonality exists with other forms of interpersonal violence; however, the literature indicates that IPSV is complex and does not wholly resemble other sexual or violent offenses. Although further study is needed to fully understand IPSV perpetration, best practices in risk assessment and rehabilitation should employ tools that capture criminogenic needs.

Zidenberg, A. M., Kerodal, A. G., Jewell, L., & Luther, G. (2022). Cost analysis of the Saskatoon Mental Health Strategy (MHS) court. *Journal of Community Safety and Well-Being*, 7(3), 122–130. <https://doi.org/10.35502/jcswb.241>

Housing inmates, particularly those living with mental health concerns, is a very expensive prospect. Mental health courts (MHCs) are designed to divert justice-involved individuals living with mental health concerns away from the traditional criminal justice system and to mitigate some of the issues commonly seen in these systems. Given this diversion, it would seem that MHCs could

reduce costs associated with crimes committed by this population. While intuitive, these cost savings are an untested assumption as there has been very little research examining the costs of these programs, particularly in Canada. Thus, this study presents the findings from a cost analysis of the Saskatoon Mental Health Strategy Court in Saskatchewan, Canada. Results demonstrated that Court costs increased in the first and second year post-Court entry. Most concerning, a large proportion of these increased costs seem to be attributable to administrative charges applied by the Court. Recommendations for MHC operation and potential impacts of the cost analysis are further explored.

Zidenberg, A.M. & Olver, M.E. (2022). Measurement and correlates of zoophilic interest in an online community sample. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, 51, 4179–4193. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-022-02429-x>

Sexual interest in animals (zoophilia) is a scant investigated topic owing partially to difficulties in assessing the behavior outside of a clinical setting. While there have been previous attempts to categorize individuals with a sexual interest in animals into classification systems, this requires extensive clinical interviews and psychometric testing. Previous classifications also lack clarity on the adjacent concept of furryism (i.e., interest in anthropomorphized animals) and how it may be related to zoophilia. As there are currently no validated psychometric measures of zoophilia, individuals with a sexual interest in animals are a challenging population to research and may be underdetected in clinical settings. The central aim of the present study was to examine the measurement and correlates of sexual attraction to nonhuman animals through the development and refinement of psychometric and visual stimulus measures of animal sexual interest. Participants included 1,228 respondents (72% zoophilic and 35% furies; 67% men and 22.9% women) recruited from the online community. The results indicated that a Sexual Interest in Animals-Self-Report (SIA-SR) scale had four distinct subscales with excellent discrimination for self-reported zoophilia. Moreover, endorsement of sexual interest in horses and dogs from visual stimuli was most



common among the individuals in the sample, while dog and horse sexual and romantic attractiveness ratings also had the largest and most consistent associations with SIA-SR scores and self-reported zoophilia. The results contribute to a greater understanding of the sexual interest patterns for persons with zoophilia and have implications for theory, future research, and clinical practice.

Recently Defended Thesis

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Assessing Risk for Adverse Outcomes and Clinically Meaningful Change: An Examination of the SAVRY, START:AV, and VRS-YV in an Adolescent Residential Treatment Setting

The following dissertation addresses two important areas of consideration in adolescent risk assessment, namely the assessment of multiple adverse outcomes and the rating and formulation of change in risk for violence. Notwithstanding the strong empirical support for assessing risk for violence and general reoffending among adolescents, examinations of other adverse outcomes common among this age group are limited. To address this gap, the first study examined the predictive validity of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START:AV), and the Violence Risk Scale-Youth Version (VRS-YV) among a sample of 87 male and female adolescents referred to a residential treatment program. Using adverse outcomes coded from file, the SAVRY and VRS-YV achieved larger effects for outcomes related to harming others and rule violations (e.g., violence, non-violent offenses) relative to those involving harm to the adolescent (e.g., non-suicidal self-injury, victimization), whereas the START:AV demonstrated greater consistency in predicting outcomes across both domains. Focusing on violence and suicidal/non-suicidal self-injury, accu-

racy of the SAVRY, START:AV, and VRS-YV peaked within the first three months, with recurrent event survival analysis revealing that dynamic risk factors were superior in predicting repeated events involving violence relative to static/historical factors, whereas only dynamic factors associated with the START:AV were predictive of repeated events involving suicidal/non-suicidal self-injury. For the second study, two cases were selected for the purpose of conducting a case study and examination of current methods for re-assessing risk for violence, with the introduction of a newly developed structured professional judgment framework for rating and formulating change in risk. Methods based on pre-post reliable change indices, stages of change, and the newly developed framework were exemplified using the SAVRY, VRS-YV, and START:AV, respectively. Although the findings of the study illustrate the capacity for each method/tool to detect change in dynamic factors, several meaningful differences emerged. The clinical and research implications of the two studies are discussed, with recommendations for future research being provided.

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