

SPCIP 2013

39TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE

**SOCIETY FOR
POLICE & CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY**

*Marriott Hotel, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
September 25-28, 2013*

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS

Countries Represented



SPCP 2013

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POLICE & CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY**

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PROGRAMME & ABSTRACTS

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Forward

WELCOME

As members of the organizing committee for this year's conference, we are delighted to welcome you to the 39th Annual Conference of the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology. This year's conference marks the first time that the Society is meeting north of the US border and we are very pleased to offer you a full and stimulating program of presentations in Canada's capital city of Ottawa, Ontario.

The number of submissions we received this year, and the quality of those submissions, was truly exceptional. Indeed, this year's conference has turned into one of the largest ever to be hosted by the Society. We are confident that you will be pleased with the oral presentations being given this year and we are excited for you to attend the poster session, which will showcase the talents of our presenters, including a large number of outstanding students.

We also hope you find time during the conference to take advantage of what Ottawa has to offer. Canada's capital is a vibrant, multicultural city set in a beautiful environment, so use some of your time here to enjoy a stroll along the Rideau Canal, visit one of the museums or galleries that are within walking distance of the hotel, and catch up with friends in the Byward Market over a nice meal or a late night drink.

There were many people involved in setting up the conference. We'd like to thank the volunteers who have worked hard behind the scenes. We would also like to say a big thank you to the American Board of Police and Public Safety Psychology, Carleton University, General Dynamics Information Technology, IPAT, Marworth Treatment Centre, Multi-Health Systems Inc., Finding Heroes Project, LLC and Pearson for their generous support of the conference this year.

We wish you a wonderful conference and we thank you all for attending.

Craig Bennell
Phil Ritchie
Dorothy Cotton
Organizing Committee, SPCP 2013

Forward

ACCOP 2013

The second Asian Conference of Criminal and Operations Psychology (ACCOP) was held in Singapore from the 20-23 May, 2013. The ACCOP was a collaboration between the Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore and the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology, with the event being a special meeting of the SPCP.

The overarching theme of the conference was 'Mindware for Operational Success', a theme that emphasizes the value of psychology and the behavioural sciences in informing operational work in fields of law enforcement, security and offender rehabilitation. The conference saw the participation of more than 280 participants, both international and local academics and practitioners in respective fields. In total, there were representatives from 13 countries present at ACCOP 2013, making ACCOP a truly cross-cultural event.

ACCOP 2013 also saw an interesting line-up of keynote speakers and presenters where more than 45 conference papers and posters were presented over the 2.5 day conference event. Conference topics ranged from crime and criminal profiling, investigative interviewing, deception detection, offender risk assessment and rehabilitation, terrorism, leadership and organisational development, and mental resilience. A series of pre-conference workshops on trauma intervention, leadership, risk assessment and suicide intervention conducted by prominent trainers in the respective fields were also organised for the conference participants.

Several social events were also organised during ACCOP 2013 to facilitate professional networking and to allow friendship to form and blossom. An informal reception was held at the oldest fire station in Singapore to welcome international participants to the conference and the event saw Executive Director of SPCP, Dr Gary Aumiller teaming up with the Chairman of ACCOP, Dr Majeed Khader to perform several old-time favourite songs. Several tours to various places of interest such as the Gardens by the Bay and the Singapore Zoo were also organised to allow participants the opportunity to explore and take in the sights of Singapore.

Majeed Khader and Organizing Committee for ACCOP 2013

Conference at a Glance

CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

Wednesday Sept. 25, 2013	Mackenzie (27th Floor)	Sussex (27th Floor)
12:00-16:00	BOARD MEETING	
16:00-20:00		REGISTRATION
18:00-20:00		RECEPTION
20:00-24:00	HOSPITALITY SUITE (ROOM 520)	

Thursday Sept. 26, 2013	Victoria North (2nd Floor)	Victoria South (2nd Floor)	Summit (29th Floor)
7:30-10:30	REGISTRATION		
7:30-8:30	BREAKFAST		
8:00-8:20	WELCOME		
8:25-9:10	The Next Stage in the Evolution of Investigative Interviewing <i>B. Snook</i>		
9:15-9:35	Bias Against Police Influences Eyewitness Testimony in Officer Use of Force Encounters <i>B. Greenberg & T. Singer-Boni</i>		
9:40-10:00	Eyewitness Memory for Firearms: Important Things That Don't Happen <i>M. Sharps, K. McRae, J. Power, & A. Newton</i>		
10:00-10:20	BREAK		
10:25-10:45	Comparing the Accuracy of the Simultaneous, Sequential, & Elimination Lineup with Children, Using Receiver Operating Characteristic Analysis <i>C. Bennell, J. Pozzulo, R. Mugford, & J. Pettalia</i>	Is the Decline in Serial Killing Partially Explained by a Reduction in “Free-Range Kids”? <i>M. Aamodt & M. Surrette</i>	
10:50-11:10	Reliability & Validity of the M-PULSE Inventory in French- & English-Speaking Canadian Normative Samples <i>K. Williams</i>	Mass Shootings in the Era of Mass Media: Particulars & Patterns <i>J. Herndon</i>	
11:15-11:35	Psychometric Analysis of the Inconsistency Scale (INC) for the M-PULSE <i>R. Leark & J. Turner</i>	Offending Consistency Among Serial Sex Offenders: A Descriptive Study on the Role of Offender Characteristics & Criminal Background <i>N. Deslauriers-Varin & E. Beauregard</i>	
11:40-12:00	Using the M-PULSE to Predict Police Conduct Problems: Further Investigation of the Liability Scales <i>P. Weiss, J. Vivian, & K. Min</i>	Development of a New Way to Track Client Progress in Therapy <i>M. Kamena</i>	
12:00-13:15	LUNCH		
13:20-13:40	Base Rate Information in the Psychological Assessment of Police Candidates <i>W. Weiss</i>	Do No Harm: A Journey of Folly & Success <i>J. Price-Sharps, M. Tafoya, & K. Hall</i>	
13:45-14:05	The Use of a Covert Integrity Test in the Screening of Security Officers <i>M. Stowers & S. Stubenrauch</i>		
14:10-14:30	Examining the Job Interests & Related Personality Competencies of United States Armed Forces Veterans <i>M. Stowers & S. Stubenrauch</i>	Prevention & Control of Financial Crimes: A Cross Cultural Comparison <i>M. Edelbacher & P. Kratcoski</i>	
14:30-14:50	BREAK	BREAK	

Conference at a Glance

Thursday Sept. 26, 2013	Victoria North (2 nd Floor)	Victoria South (2 nd Floor)	Summit (29 th Floor)
14:55-15:15	RESULTS: Strengthening Psychologists' Hiring & Promotional Recommendations <i>J. Fico, S. Harden, & R. Tanenbaum</i>	Gender Differences in Disciplinary Sanctions Within the Canadian Federal Offender Population <i>A. Harris & J. Thompson</i>	
15:20-15:40	When There are More Opinions Than Psychologists: The Evolution of the Canadian Guidelines for Pre-employment Clinical Assessment of Police Candidates <i>D. Cotton</i>	“What Works” for Serious Violent Adult Offenders? Community Safety Planning Processes & Partnerships <i>K. Stockdale & D. Gossner</i>	
15:45-16:05	Scale Measurement Support for the IPI: Correlation of the Spanish Versions of the Inwald Personality Inventory & the 16PF <i>M. Nava, R. Leark, & J. Turner</i>	The Effects of Prison Life <i>P. Gendreau</i>	
16:10-16:30	Assessing Job Applicants' Risk of Colluding with Professional Thieves & Boosters <i>J. Jones, B. Dreschler, K. Dages, & M. Cunningham</i>		
17:00-19:00			POSTER SESSION
20:00-24:00	HOSPITALITY SUITE (ROOM 520)		

Friday Sept. 27, 2013	Victoria North (2 nd Floor)	Dalhousie (3 rd Floor)	Summit (29 th Floor)
7:30-8:30	BREAKFAST		
8:00-8:20	ANNOUNCEMENTS		
8:25-8:45	The Past, Present, & Future of Behavioural Crime Scene Analysis for Sexual Offences <i>A. Goodwill, A. Brankley, K. Reale, N. Whitney, & M. Belanger</i>	But It's Not Abuse When You Hit a Man: Third Party Evaluations of Arrest, Guilt, & Sentencing in a Case of Aggravated Assault <i>B. Russell & S. Kraus</i>	
8:50-9:10	A Multidisciplinary Approach to Equivocal Death Analysis <i>J. Cromer, J. Brewster, & M. Stoloff</i>	Science Fiction! The Dramatic Lesson of the “Spaccarotella Case”. How Can we Intervene? <i>R. Fenici, D. Brisinda, A. Venuti, & A. Sorbo</i>	
9:15-9:35	Best Practices for Threat Assessment & Management <i>G. Deisinger</i>	Criminal Defendants' Right to Counsel: Canadian & International Perspectives <i>M. Patry, S. Smith, & N. Adams</i>	
9:40-10:00	Facial Signs of Imminent Aggression: A Replication <i>D. Matsumoto & H. Hwang</i>		
10:00-10:20	BREAK	BREAK	
10:25-10:45	The Professional Socialization of Canadian Maritime Police Cadets <i>C. Goggin & J. Sauvageau</i>	Policing Innovations: Bridging the Gap Between Design & Use of Police Records Management Systems <i>C. Sanders</i>	
10:50-11:10	Pistol Training in a Synthetic Environment: The Effects on Skill Retention and Transferability of Skills into a Live-Fire Environment <i>G. Kratzig</i>	A Review of the Policing System in Thailand <i>K. Poothakool</i>	
11:15-11:35	Comparing Training & Research Activities in Policing & Corrections: A Scan of Canadian & International Jurisdictions <i>L. Jewell & S. Wormith</i>	C5 Framework - Competencies for Command Leaders in the Singapore Home Team <i>B. Dhevi, M. Khader, J. Ang, D. Maan, & E. Tan</i>	

Conference at a Glance

Friday Sept. 27, 2013	Victoria North (2nd Floor)	Dalhousie (3rd Floor)	Summit (29th Floor)
11:40-12:00	A Psychology Curriculum for the Basic Police Academy <i>P. DiVasto</i>	Police Officers' Collaboration with Rape Victim Advocates: Barriers & Facilitators <i>K. Rich</i>	
12:00-13:15	LUNCH		
13:20-13:40	Real-Time Imaging of Stress-Induced Cardiac Autonomic Adaptation During a Realistic Force-on-Force Police Scenario <i>D. Brisinda, A. Venuti, A. Sorbo, C. Cataldi, S. Garbarino, E. Intorno, & R. Fenici</i>	Advancing Partnerships Between Law Enforcement & Subject Matter Experts in the Area of Missing Persons & Unidentified Remains: Development of a Strategic Research Agenda <i>R. Sinclair & R. Mugford</i>	
13:45-14:05	Occupational Stress & Depression in Members of a Specialized Police Unit for Riot & Crowd Control Operations <i>S. Garbarino, N. Magnavita, C. Chiorri, G. Cuomo, P. Lanteri, D. Brisinda, & R. Fenici</i>	'Come to Notice' Reports & Missing Adults in the UK <i>K. Shalev Greene & F. Pakes</i>	
14:10-14:30	The Police Personality: Solid as a Rock or Still Crazy After All These Years? <i>M. Aamodt</i>		
14:30-14:50	BREAK	BREAK	
14:55-15:15	Use of Organizational Supports Following Police Recruits' Experience of Job-Related Traumatic Events: Personal, Operational, & Organizational Dynamics <i>G. Brown, J. Barker, & K. McMillan</i>	You Have the Right to Remain Confused: Comprehension of Legal Rights in Police Interrogations <i>J. Eastwood</i>	
15:20-15:40	Post Traumatic Embitterment Disorder & Officer Wellness <i>L. Polizoti</i>	Personality, Competency & Communicative Suspiciousness Profile of Canadian Police Interrogators of Criminal Suspects <i>M. Funicelli & J-R. Laurence</i>	
15:45-16:05	Emergency Personnel's Response to PTSD & the Returning Veteran <i>G. Bush, D. Fritz, & D. Hamed</i>		
16:10-17:40	BUSINESS MEETING		
19:00-22:00			BANQUET
20:00-24:00	HOSPITALITY SUITE (ROOM 520)		

Saturday Sept. 28, 2013	Victoria North (2nd Floor)
7:30-8:30	BREAKFAST
8:00-8:20	ANNOUNCEMENTS
8:25-8:45	The Effects of Interviewee Ethnicity on Observer's Confidence in Judging Lies <i>H. Hwang, D. Matsumoto, L. Zimmerman, & M. Frank</i>
8:50-9:10	Total Belief in the Subject: The Theoretical Engine That Drives SCAN <i>M. Lord, M. Campbell, & D. Canales</i>
9:15-9:35	To Behave Like a Liar: A Singaporean Study of Truth Telling & Deception Amongst Young Adult Males <i>S. Chan, M. Khader, J. Ang, J. Chin, & C. Ting</i>
9:40-10:00	The Science & Practice of Evaluating Truthfulness <i>J. Yuille, B. Cooper, H. Hervé, & P. Evans</i>
10:05-10:25	CLOSING

SPECTP

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Conference Program - Presentations

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2013

12:00 - 16:00 MACKENZIE (27th Floor)

BOARD MEETING

16:00 - 20:00 SUSSEX (27th Floor)

REGISTRATION

18:00 - 20:00 SUSSEX (27th Floor)

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20:00 - 24:00 ROOM 520

HOSPITALITY SUITE

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2013

7:30 - 10:30 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)

REGISTRATION

7:30 - 8:30 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)

BREAKFAST

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8:00 - 8:20 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)

WELCOME

8:25 - 9:10 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Keynote Speaker

THE NEXT STAGE IN THE EVOLUTION OF INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWING

Brent Snook, Memorial University of Newfoundland

9:15 - 9:35 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Eyewitness Testimony

BIAS AGAINST POLICE INFLUENCES EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY IN OFFICER USE OF FORCE ENCOUNTERS

Byron Greenberg, Virginia State University; Taylor Singer-Boni, Virginia State University

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Conference Program - Presentations

9:40 - 10:00 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Eyewitness Testimony**
EYEWITNESS MEMORY FOR FIREARMS: IMPORTANT THINGS THAT DON'T HAPPEN
Matthew J. Sharps, California State University, Fresno; Kaichen E. McRae, Alliant International University, Fresno; Justin Power, California State University, Fresno; Alanna Newton, California State University, Fresno

10:00 - 10:20
BREAK

10:25 - 10:45 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Eyewitness Testimony**
COMPARING THE ACCURACY OF THE SIMULTANEOUS, SEQUENTIAL, AND ELIMINATION LINEUP WITH CHILDREN, USING RECEIVER OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC ANALYSIS
Craig Bennell, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University; Rebecca Mugford, Carleton University; Jennifer Pettalia, Carleton University

10:25 - 10:45 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Serious Violent Crime**
IS THE DECLINE IN SERIAL KILLING PARTIALLY EXPLAINED BY A REDUCTION IN "FREE-RANGE KIDS"?
Michael G. Aamodt, Radford University; Michael A. Surrette, Springfield College

10:50 - 11:10 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Assessment Research**
RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE MATRIX-PREDICTIVE UNIFORM LAW ENFORCEMENT SELECTION EVALUATION (M-PULSE) INVENTORY IN FRENCH- AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADIAN NORMATIVE SAMPLES
Kevin M. Williams, Multi-Health Systems

10:50 - 11:10 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Serious Violent Crime**
MASS SHOOTINGS IN THE ERA OF MASS MEDIA: PARTICULARS AND PATTERNS
James S. Herndon, IGO Metrics

11:15 - 11:35 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Assessment Research**
PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE INCONSISTENCY SCALE (INC) FOR THE M-PULSE
Robert A. Lark, Alliant International University; James T. Turner, Alliant International University

11:15 - 11:35 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Serious Violent Crime**
OFFENDING CONSISTENCY AMONG SERIAL SEX OFFENDERS: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE ROLE OF OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS AND CRIMINAL BACKGROUND
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Université Laval; Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

11:40 - 12:00 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Assessment Research**
USING THE M-PULSE TO PREDICT POLICE CONDUCT PROBLEMS: FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE LIABILITY SCALES
Peter A. Weiss, University of Hartford; James E. Vivian, University of Hartford; Kathryn Min, University of Hartford

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Conference Program -Presentations

11:40 - 12:00 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Treatment**
DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW WAY TO TRACK CLIENT PROGRESS IN THERAPY
Mark Kamena, American Board of Professional Psychology

12:00 - 13:15 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)**
LUNCH
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13:20 - 13:40 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Selection Issues**
**BASE RATE INFORMATION IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF POLICE CANDI-
DATES**
William U. Weiss, Portland State University

13:20 - 14:05 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Treatment**
DO NO HARM: A JOURNEY OF FOLLY AND SUCCESS
Dr. Jana Price-Sharps, Alliant International University; Marcus Tafoya, Alliant International University;
Kevin Hall

13:45 - 14:05 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Selection Issues**
THE USE OF A COVERT INTEGRITY TEST IN THE SCREENING OF SECURITY OFFICERS
Michael R. Stowers, IPAT, Inc.; Scott W. Stubenrauch, IPAT, Inc.

14:10 - 14:30 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Selection Issues**
**EXAMINING THE JOB INTERESTS AND RELATED PERSONALITY COMPETENCIES OF
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES VETERANS**
Michael R. Stowers, IPAT, Inc.; Scott W. Stubenrauch, IPAT, Inc.

14:10 - 14:30 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Offenders**
**PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF FINANCIAL CRIMES: A CROSS CULTURAL COMPARI-
SON**
Maximilian Edelbacher, Austrian Federal Police (Retired); Peter Kratcoski, Kent State University

14:30 - 14:50
BREAK

14:55 - 15:15 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Selection Issues**
**RESULTS: STRENGTHENING PSYCHOLOGISTS' HIRING AND PROMOTIONAL RECOM-
MENDATIONS**
James M. Fico, AlphaCourage; Sherry L. Harden, Harden Psychological Associates, PC;
Robert L. Tanenbaum, Tanenbaum and IFP, Inc.

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Conference Program - Presentations

14:55 - 15:15 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Offenders**

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS WITHIN THE CANADIAN FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Aileen Harris, Correctional Services Canada; Jennie Thompson, Correctional Services Canada

15:20 - 15:40 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Selection Issues**

WHEN THERE ARE MORE OPINIONS THAN PSYCHOLOGISTS: THE EVOLUTION OF THE CANADIAN GUIDELINES FOR PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLINICAL ASSESSMENT OF POLICE CANDIDATES

Dorothy Cotton, PMHL Solutions

15:20 - 15:40 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Offenders**

"WHAT WORKS" FOR SERIOUS VIOLENT ADULT OFFENDERS? COMMUNITY SAFETY PLANNING PROCESSES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Keira C. Stockdale, Saskatoon Police Service; Delphine Gossner, Saskatchewan Ministry of Justice, Corrections, and Policing

15:45 - 16:05 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Selection Issues**

SCALE MEASUREMENT SUPPORT FOR THE IPI: CORRELATION OF THE SPANISH VERSIONS OF THE INWALD PERSONALITY INVENTORY AND THE 16PF

Maria A. Nava, Alliant International University; Robert A. Lark, Alliant International University; James T. Turner, Alliant International University

15:45 - 16:30 **VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor) Offenders**

THE EFFECTS OF PRISON LIFE

Paul Gendreau, University of New Brunswick

16:10 - 16:30 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Selection Issues**

ASSESSING JOB APPLICANTS' RISK OF COLLUDING WITH PROFESSIONAL THIEVES AND BOOSTERS

John Jones, General Dynamics Information Technology; Brian Dreschler, General Dynamics Information Technology; Kelly Dages, General Dynamics Information Technology; Michael Cunningham, General Dynamics Information Technology

17:00 - 19:00 **SUMMIT (29th Floor)**

POSTER SESSION

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20:00 - 24:00 **ROOM 520**

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Conference Program -Presentations

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2013

7:30 - 8:30 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)

BREAKFAST
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8:00 - 8:20 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
ANNOUNCEMENTS

8:25 - 8:45 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Investigations
THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF BEHAVIOURAL CRIME SCENE ANALYSIS FOR SEXUAL OFFENCES

Alasdair M. Goodwill, Ryerson University; Andrew E. Brankley, Ryerson University; Kylie Reale, Ryerson University; Natalie Whitney, Ryerson University; Magdalena Belanger, York University

8:25 - 8:45 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Legal Issues
BUT IT'S NOT ABUSE WHEN YOU HIT A MAN: THIRD PARTY EVALUATIONS OF ARREST, GUILT, AND SENTENCING IN A CASE OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Brenda Russell, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Shane Kraus, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

8:50 - 9:10 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Investigations
A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO EQUIVOCAL DEATH ANALYSIS
Jon D. Cromer, Virginia State Police; JoAnne Brewster, James Madison University; Michael Stoloff, James Madison University

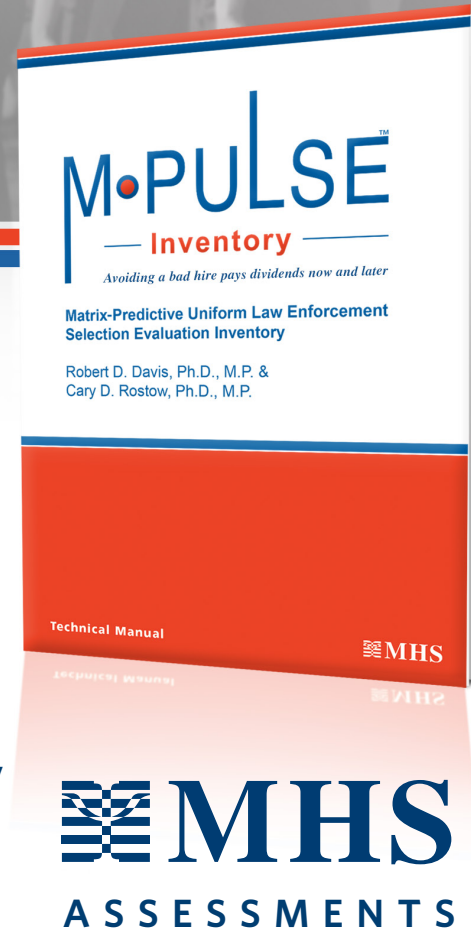
8:50 - 9:10 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Legal Issues
SCIENCE FICTION! THE DRAMATIC LESSON OF THE "SPACCAROTELLA CASE". HOW CAN WE INTERVENE?
R. Fenici, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; D. Brisinda, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; A. Venuti, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; A.R. Sorbo, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart

9:15 - 9:35 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Investigations
BEST PRACTICES FOR THREAT ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT
Gene Deisinger, Threat Management Services Virginia Tech

9:15 - 9:35 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Legal Issues
CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS' RIGHT TO COUNSEL: CANADIAN AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES
Marc W. Patry, Saint Mary's University; Steven M. Smith, Saint Mary's University; Nicole M. Adams, Saint Mary's University

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Conference Program -Presentations

9:40 - 10:00 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Training
FACIAL SIGNS OF IMMINENT AGGRESSION: A REPLICATION

David Matsumoto, San Francisco State University and Humintell; Hyisung C. Hwang, San Francisco State University and Humintell

10:00 - 10:20
BREAK

10:25 - 10:45 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Training
THE PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION OF CANADIAN MARITIME POLICE CADETS

Claire Goggin, St. Thomas University; Jean Sauvageau, St. Thomas University

10:25 - 10:45 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Policing Issues
POLICING INNOVATIONS: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN DESIGN AND USE OF POLICE RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Carrie B. Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

10:50 - 11:10 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Training
PISTOL TRAINING IN A SYNTHETIC ENVIRONMENT: THE EFFECTS ON SKILL RETENTION AND TRANSFERABILITY OF SKILLS INTO A LIVE-FIRE ENVIRONMENT

Gregory Kratzig, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and University of Regina

10:50 - 11:10 DALSHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Policing Issues
A REVIEW OF POLICING SYSTEM IN THAILAND

Krisanaphong Poothakool, Rangsit University

11:15 - 11:35 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Training
COMPARING TRAINING AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN POLICING AND CORRECTIONS: A SCAN OF CANADIAN AND INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTIONS

Lisa M. Jewell, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

11:15 - 11:35 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Policing Issues
C5 FRAMEWORK - COMPETENCIES FOR COMMAND LEADERS IN THE SINGAPORE HOME TEAM

Birentha Dhevi, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Majeed Khader, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Jansen Ang, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Diong Siew Maan, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Eunice Tan, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre

11:40 - 12:00 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Training
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Peter DiVasto, Las Cruces (NM) Police Department

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Conference Program -Presentations

11:40 - 12:00 **DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Policing Issues**

POLICE OFFICERS' COLLABORATION WITH RAPE VICTIM ADVOCATES: BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS

Karen Rich, Marywood University

12:00 - 13:15 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)**

LUNCH

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13:20 - 13:40 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Stress and Well Being**

REAL-TIME IMAGING OF STRESS-INDUCED CARDIAC AUTONOMIC ADAPTATION DURING REALISTIC FORCE-ON-FORCE POLICE SCENARIO

D. Brisinda, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; A. Venuti, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; A.R. Sorbo, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; C., Cataldi, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; S. Garbarino, University of Genoa; E. Intorno, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; R. Fenici, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart

13:20 - 13:40 **DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Missing Persons**

ADVANCING PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS IN THE AREA OF MISSING PERSONS AND UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS: DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA

Roberta Sinclair, National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Rebecca Mugford, National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

13:45 - 14:05 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Stress and Well Being**

OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND DEPRESSION IN MEMBERS OF A SPECIALIZED POLICE UNIT FOR RIOT AND CROWD CONTROL OPERATIONS

S. Garbarino, State Police Health Service Department, Ministry of the Interior, Italy and University of Genoa; N. Magnavita, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; C. Chiorri, University of Genoa; G. Cuomo, State Police Health Service Department, Ministry of the Interior, Italy; P. Lanteri, Santa Corona Hospital; D. Brisinda, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; R. Fenici, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart

13:45 - 14:05 **DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Missing Persons**

'COME TO NOTICE' REPORTS AND MISSING ADULTS IN THE UK

Karen Shalev Greene, University of Portsmouth; Francis Pakes, University of Portsmouth

14:10 - 14:30 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Stress and Well Being**

THE POLICE PERSONALITY: SOLID AS A ROCK OR STILL CRAZY AFTER ALL THESE YEARS?

Michael G. Aamodt, Radford University



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Conference Program -Presentations

14:30 - 14:50
BREAK

14:55 - 15:15 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Stress and Well Being**
USE OF ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORTS FOLLOWING POLICE RECRUITS' EXPERIENCE OF
JOB-RELATED TRAUMATIC EVENTS: PERSONAL, OPERATIONAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL
DYNAMICS

Gregory P. Brown, Nipissing University; Jane Barker, Nipissing University; Kindra McMillan, Nipissing University

14:55 - 15:15 **DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Interviewing**
YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN CONFUSED: COMPREHENSION OF LEGAL RIGHTS IN
POLICE INTERROGATIONS

Joseph Eastwood, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

15:20 - 15:40 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Stress and Well Being**
POST TRAUMATIC EMBITTERMENT DISORDER AND OFFICER WELLNESS

Leo F. Polizoti, Direct Decision Institute, Inc.

15:20 - 15:40 **DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor) Interviewing**
PERSONALITY, COMPETENCY AND COMMUNICATIVE SUSPICIOUSNESS PROFILE OF CA-
NADIAN POLICE INTERROGATORS OF CRIMINAL SUSPECTS

Michel Funicelli, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Concordia University; Jean-Roch Laurence, Concordia University

15:45 - 16:05 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Stress and Well Being**
EMERGENCY PERSONNEL'S RESPONSE TO PTSD AND THE RETURNING VETERAN

Garett Bush, TAC COM Institute; David Fritz; Diana Hamed

16:10 - 17:40 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)**
BUSINESS MEETING

19:00 - 22:00 **SUMMIT (29th Floor)**
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Conference Program -Presentations

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2013

7:30 - 8:30 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)**
BREAKFAST

8:00 - 8:20 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)**
ANNOUNCEMENTS

8:25 - 8:45 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Deception**
THE EFFECTS OF INTERVIEWEE ETHNICITY ON OBSERVER'S CONFIDENCE IN JUDGING LIES
Hyisung C. Hwang, San Francisco State University and Humintell; David Matsumoto, San Francisco State University and Humintell; Laura Zimmerman, Applied Research Associates; Mark G. Frank, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

8:50 - 9:10 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Deception**
TOTAL BELIEF IN THE SUBJECT: THE THEORETICAL ENGINE THAT DRIVES SCAN
Mark G. Lord, Fredericton Police Force; Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Donaldo Canales, University of New Brunswick-Saint John

9:15 - 9:35 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Deception**
TO BEHAVE LIKE A LIAR: A SINGAPOREAN STUDY OF TRUTH TELLING AND DECEPTION AMONGST YOUNG ADULT MALES
Stephanie Chan, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Majeed Khader, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Jansen Ang, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Jeffery Chin, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Chai Xiau Ting, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre

9:40 - 10:00 **VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor) Deception**
THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF EVALUATING TRUTHFULNESS
John Yuille, The Forensic Alliance and the University of British Columbia; Barry Cooper, The Forensic Alliance, The Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission, the University of British Columbia, and Simon Fraser University; Hugues Hervé, The Forensic Alliance; Peter Evans, The Forensic Alliance

10:05 - 10:25
CLOSING

Conference Program -Posters

POSTER SESSION

1. EXCITED DELIRIUM SYNDROME (EXDS): UNDERSTANDING THE IMPLICATIONS TO POLICE USE OF FORCE

Simon Baldwin, Carleton University

2. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTUARIAL TOOLS FOR LINKING RESIDENTIAL SERIAL BURGLARIES

Craig Bennell, Carleton University; Karla Emeno, Carleton University; Brittany Blaskovits, Carleton University

3. THE EFFECT OF LANGUAGE ON LIE DETECTION

Erin Billinger, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Amy-May Leach, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

4. EXAMINING THE COGNITIVE INTERVIEW AS A VIABLE METHOD OF SUSPECT INTERVIEWING AND DECEPTION DETECTION

Angela Book, Brock University; Michael Logue, Brock University and Hamilton Police Service

5. POLICE PERCEPTION OF MALE VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: A LOOK AT RURAL MIDWEST OFFICERS

Dana Christian, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Megan O'Grady, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Blythe Rolow, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute

6. PSYCHOPATHY AND SENTENCING: AN INVESTIGATIVE LOOK INTO WHEN THE PCL-R IS ADMITTED INTO CANADIAN COURTROOMS AND HOW A PCL-R SCORE AFFECTS SENTENCING OUTCOMES

Katie Davey, University of Western Ontario; Alan Leschied, University of Western Ontario

7. NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS AND INTERROGATIVE SUGGESTIBILITY: A META-ANALYSIS

Melanie Dawn Douglass, Glasgow Caledonian University; Stella Bain, Glasgow Caledonian University; Paul McCarthy, Glasgow Caledonian University

8. EMPIRICAL SUPPORT FOR A TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH TO VIOLENT RECIDIVISM

Melanie Dawn Douglass, Glasgow Caledonian University; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto

9. SPACE-TIME CLUSTERING OF CANADIAN CRIME

Karla Emeno, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

Conference Program -Posters

10. THE INFLUENCE OF TARGET RACE ON SPLIT-SECOND SHOOTING DECISIONS: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN IMPLEMENTATION INTENTION TRAINING STRATEGY

Alyssa Ferns, Humber Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

11. POLICE AND THE MENTALLY ILL: AN INCREASING PROBLEM WITH LITTLE INCREASE IN SOLUTIONS

Matthew Fleischmann, Dalhousie University and Saint Mary's University

12. THE ABILITY OF INNOCENT SUSPECTS TO GENERATE ACCURATE ALIBIS IN A MOCK POLICE INTERVIEW

Stuart Freedman, Bishop's University; Joseph Eastwood, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

13. AN ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURE AND CONTENT VARIABLES IN SUICIDE NOTES: COMPARISONS OVER TIME AND ACROSS DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Alyssa Garofalo, Carleton University ; Holly Ellingwood, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

14. LONNIE ATHENS REVISITED: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF VIOLENCE

Aviva Twersky Glasner, Bridgewater State University

15. A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN RAPISTS AND SEXUAL MURDERERS

Alasdair M. Goodwill, Ryerson University; Andrew E. Brankley, Ryerson University; Kylie S. Reale, Ryerson University

16. ABORIGINAL OFFENDER CASE MANAGEMENT: AN EVALUATION OF CORRECTIONAL STAFF PILOT TRAINING

Shannon Gottschall, Carleton University; Kelley Blanchette, Correctional Service Canada and Carleton University

17. REPEAT REPORTS TO THE POLICE OF MISSING PEOPLE: LOCATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Karen Shalev Greene, University of Portsmouth; Carol Hayden, University of Portsmouth

18. POLICE OFFICERS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR ABILITY IN INTERVIEWING SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AND THE CHALLENGES IN RELATION TO INTERVIEWING SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN

Chu Hui-Ying, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute

19. NOT EVERYONE IS LIKE 'RAIN MAN': THE LACK OF DIAGNOSTIC TRAINING FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

Rachel Honor Jensen, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Brenda Russell, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

Conference Program -Posters

20. NARCISSISM, BLAMING, ANGER, AND AGGRESSION: WHY PERSISTENT OFFENDERS CANNOT BE SHAMED INTO BEHAVING

Christina M. Jones, University of Saskatchewan

21. A SURVEY OF CANADIAN POLICE PSYCHOLOGISTS

Natasha Korva, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

22. RECENT TRENDS IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE SCHOOLS AND MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR: A COMPARISON OF AUSTRIA AND THE U.S.A.

Peter Kratcoski, Kent State University; Maxmilian Edelbacher, Austrian Federal Police (Retired); David Graff, Kent State University

23. PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF DECISION MAKING IN FORENSIC/POLICE CONTEXT

Schuyler W. Liao, Alliant International University; Matthew J. Sharps, California State University, Fresno; Kristen Neuffer, California State University, Fresno; Amanda Lodeeson, Alliant International University

24. THE EFFECT OF WEAPONS ON MEMORY FOR A CRIME: THE IMPACT OF ATYPICALITY AND PRIOR FRAME OF REFERENCE

Kaichen McRae, Alliant International University; Matthew J. Sharps, California State University, Fresno; Justin Powers, California State University, Fresno; Alanna Newton, California State University, Fresno

25. INTRODUCING THE CSAP (CRIME SCENE ASSESSMENT FOR PSYCHOPATHY)

Lee Mellor, Concordia University

26. I CAN TELL THAT YOU'RE VULNERABLE: PSYCHOPATHY AND DETECTION OF VERBAL AND NONVERBAL VULNERABILITY CUES

Ashton C. Milroy, Grant MacEwan University; Kristine A. Peace, Grant MacEwan University

27. MENTAL HEALTH COURTS: A CANADIAN INFLUENCE

Craig Moore, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

28. THE EFFECTS OF A RESOURCE BASED ECONOMIC BOOM ON POLICE RESOURCES: A WESTERN CANADIAN EXAMINATION

Craig Moore, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

29. USING CLASSIFICATION TREES TO LINK SERIAL SEXUAL ASSAULTS

Rebecca Mugford, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

30. EFFECTS OF FULL SCALE IQ ON LENGTH OF SERVICE IN POLICE OFFICERS

Jessica Odell, James Madison University; Rebecca Keegan, James Madison University; D.V. Stark, James Madison University; Natasha Martin, James Madison University; JoAnne Brewster, James Madison University; Michael Stoloff, James Madison University

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2013

Conference Program -Posters

31. "REAL MEN DON'T HIT WOMEN," BUT WHAT ABOUT WHEN THE ROLES ARE REVERSED?: SPECIAL ISSUES IN FEMALE-ON-MALE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Megan O'Grady, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Blythe Rolow, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Dana Christian, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute

32. EVALUATION OF THE SASKATOON POLICE SERVICE'S PILOT PROJECT WITH THE SASKATOON HEALTH REGION AND MD AMBULANCE

Laura Orton, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

33. BANANAS, MOUSTACHES, AND MUGGINGS: EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND WEAPON FOCUS

Kristine A. Peace, Grant MacEwan University; Jarod M. Cedor, Grant MacEwan University

34. BULLIES ON TRIAL: MOCK JURORS' PERCEPTIONS OF A BULLY

Jennifer Pettalia, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University; Jennifer Reed, Carleton University

35. REMEMBERING CRITICAL INCIDENTS: DOES STRESS IMPAIR RECALL?

Blythe Rolow, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Dana Christian, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Megan O'Grady, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute

36. POLICE TRAINING TO IDENTIFY THE PRIMARY AGGRESSOR: WHERE THE BADGE MEETS BIAS

Brenda Russell, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; John Hamel, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Rachel Jensen, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Heather Meenan, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Howard Mintzer, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

37. COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE RESPONSE AND WILLINGNESS TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC DISPUTES

Brenda Russell, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Shane Kraus, Bowling Green University; Julie Ta, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Roberto Santiago, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

38. THE CSI EFFECT: THE REALITIES, THE MYTHS, AND HOW IT CAN AFFECT YOU

Kimberley Schanz, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; C. Gabrielle Salfati, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

39. CREDIBILITY OF ALIBI STATEMENTS: DOES GENDER MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Ellen Tansony, Ryerson University; Tara Burke, Ryerson University

Conference Program -Posters

40. PREDICTING INTERVIEW BEHAVIOUR WITH PERSONALITY ASSESSMENTS: DREAM OR REALITY?

James T. Turner, Alliant International University, California School of Forensic Studies; Tammy McCoy Arballo, Alliant International University, California School of Forensic Studies; Olivia Gafford, Alliant International University, California School of Forensic Studies

41. THE SOCIETAL TRIGGERS OF THE SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE MIND

Sajo Vandothra

42. PRETRIAL DECISION-MAKING: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Kaitlyn Wardrop, Carleton University; Ralph C. Serin, Carleton University

43. THE EFFECT OF EXPERT TESTIMONY ON VICTIM AND OFFENDER BLAME IN A SEXUAL ASSAULT SCENARIO

Kristen White, Carleton University; Paul Dupuis, Algoma University

44. MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL PROCESS: A REVIEW OF CANADIAN CRIMINAL COURT CASES AND EXISTING TRENDS IN NCRMD CLAIMS BETWEEN 2005 AND 2011

Susan Yamamoto, Carleton University; Holly Ellingwood, Carleton University; Evelyn Maeder, Carleton University



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Abstracts

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 2013

8:25 - 9:10 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
Keynote Speaker THE NEXT STAGE IN THE EVOLUTION OF
INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWING
Brent Snook, Memorial University of Newfoundland

In 2004, the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC) and Memorial University of Newfoundland (MUN) initiated a partnership to conduct scientific research that would professionalize investigative practices. That collaborative research eventually led to a major applied project aimed at reforming the way that RNC investigators (and eventually other police organizations in Canada) interview victims, witnesses, and suspects. Specifically, the partnership resulted in the development and implementation of an intensive scientific-based interviewing training program based on the PEACE Model of Investigative Interviewing. This collaboration has since been viewed as an exemplar for how police-academic partnerships ought to occur, and has garnered much attention from law enforcement and legal organizations in North America. In this talk, I will provide an overview of (i) the PEACE model of investigative interviewing, (ii) the myths and challenges surrounding the implementation of the model, and (iii) an update about the reformation and future research directions.

9:15 - 9:35 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
BIAS AGAINST POLICE INFLUENCES EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY IN OFFICER USE OF FORCE ENCOUNTERS
Byron Greenberg, Virginia State University; Taylor Singer-Boni, Virginia State University

One hundred and forty seven subjects were recruited from undergraduate psychology classes at an HBCU to participate in a study on eyewitness testimony. Subjects completed a short survey measuring bias against select groups to include police officers. They were then given one of two background stories regarding a video they were to view in order to determine their ability to recall the facts of the video. A one minute video was presented involving an officer in a use of force situation with a citizen. Subjects that were given the negative background story (negative biased group) were 3 times more likely to mis-recall facts and were two times more likely to misreport the officer's behaviour in an officious and violent manner than those who were in the positive bias group. Implications for eyewitness testimony interviewing and departmental public relations are offered.

9:40 - 10:00 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
EYEWITNESS MEMORY FOR FIREARMS: IMPORTANT THINGS THAT DON'T HAPPEN
Matthew J. Sharps, California State University, Fresno; Kaichen E. McRae, Alliant International University, Fresno; Justin Power, California State University, Fresno; Alanna Newton, California State University, Fresno

Modern methods for optimizing eyewitness performance, including the Cognitive Interview, emphasize the importance of detail-specific and feature-intensive questions as a given interview proceeds. However, there has been no research on the prospect that these methods may also create increased intrusion of false responses, as suggested by work on mnemonic reconfiguration. This possibility was examined in the present research, in the relatively neglected area of eyewitness memory for the firearms used in crimes. Adult participants were exposed to a standardized crime scene in which a "perpetrator" threatens a "victim" with a pistol; between subjects, the weapons were varied from typical to atypical for criminal use. Results were consistent with the cautionary hypothesis suggested above: although depth-of-processing questioning was associated with an increase in accurate detail from initial to final performance, it was also associated with an even larger increase in the intrusion of false details. Weapon typicality did not influence correct responding, but it influenced errors strongly, with less typical weapons resulting in more incorrect intrusions. An additional manipulation demonstrated, however, that weapon typicality did not influence accuracy for lineup identification of the perpetrator. Results are discussed in terms of depth-of-processing theory, Cognitive Interview concepts, reconfiguration theory, and weapon focus considerations.

10:25 - 10:45 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
COMPARING THE ACCURACY OF THE SIMULTANEOUS, SEQUENTIAL, AND ELIMINATION LINEUP WITH CHILDREN, USING RECEIVER OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC ANALYSIS
Craig Bennell, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University; Rebecca Mugford, Carleton University; Jennifer Pettalia, Carleton University

Lineup procedures are frequently evaluated using a diagnosticity index that reflects the ratio of hits (correct identifications) to false alarms (incorrect identifications). However, this approach has recently been called into question because it may not provide a valid measure of lineup accuracy. Indeed, research has shown that it is possible for one lineup procedure to be associated with a higher diagnosticity ratio than another, not because it is more accurate, but because the procedure causes eyewitnesses to use more conservative (or liberal) thresholds when deciding whether to identify culprits from lineups. Unlike the diagnosticity ratio, receiver operating characteristic analysis allows one to calculate a pure measure of accuracy (i.e., separated from threshold shifts) making it more suitable for assessing lineups. The use of this procedure is demonstrated through a re-analysis of data collected in previous studies where simultaneous, sequential, and elimination lineups have been tested on child eyewitnesses.

Abstracts

10:25 - 10:45 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)

IS THE DECLINE IN SERIAL KILLING PARTIALLY EXPLAINED BY A REDUCTION IN "FREE-RANGE KIDS"?

Michael G. Aamodt, Radford University; Michael A. Surrette, Springfield College

It is pretty safe to say that anyone over the age of 40 has at least once uttered a phrase similar to, "Unlike today, when I was a kid, we could walk to school or ride our bikes without worrying about anything bad happening." In this presentation, we will test this common "hypothesis" by first comparing the percentage of serial killer victims that were children/teens across each decade from 1960-2000. We will then compare the target types (e.g., walking to school, hitchhiking, playing outside) by decade to test whether the decline in serial murder over the last two decades is partially due to a reduction in opportunity to find victims. That is, it is less common for children to be walking to school or riding their bikes without adult supervision. The presentation will conclude with a discussion of how our findings compare to Skenazy's (2009) recommendations about "free-range kids."

10:50 - 11:10 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE MATRIX-PREDICTIVE UNIFORM LAW ENFORCEMENT SELECTION EVALUATION (M-PULSE) INVENTORY IN FRENCH- AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADIAN NORMATIVE SAMPLES

Kevin M. Williams, Multi-Health Systems

The Matrix-Predictive Uniform Law Enforcement Selection Evaluation (M-PULSE; Davis & Rostow, 2008) Inventory is a self-report measure designed to measure a candidate's attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviours related to law enforcement and its culture. It has demonstrated strong psychometric properties in various studies of law enforcement officer candidates in the United States, but has yet to be examined internationally. This study investigated the reliability and validity of the M-PULSE Inventory in three large samples of Canadian law enforcement officer candidates: one English-speaking, one French-speaking, and one combined. Specific analyses described in this presentation include: (1) the development of the normative samples, (2) differences in M-PULSE scores between the Canadian and American normative samples, (3) differences in M-PULSE scores between the English- and French-speaking Canadian samples, (4) internal consistency estimates, (5) confirmatory factor analysis results, and (6) predictive validity results, including evaluations from law enforcement academy instructors or failure to graduate from the academy. Results suggest these normative samples are appropriate for interpreting M-PULSE assessments of Canadian law enforcement officer candidates.

10:50 - 11:10 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)

MASS SHOOTINGS IN THE ERA OF MASS MEDIA: PARTICULARS AND PATTERNS

James S. Herndon, IGO Metrics

Since 2002, there have been no fewer than 30 incidents that can be called mass shootings in America. Many made the national news; some went relatively unnoticed. A tragedy; an outcry; a period of grief; then, back to life as normal, until it happens again. What can be learned from these events, when viewed collectively? Are there patterns to be discerned? What can be done to potentially prevent such events? This presentation will consider these questions and offer some suggestions.

11:15 - 11:35 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)

PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE INCONSISTENCY SCALE (INC) FOR THE M-PULSE

Robert A. Lark, Alliant International University; James T. Turner, Alliant International University

A prior study by Lark, Turner, and Lipson (2012) presented data on the development of an inconsistent response scale (INC) for the M-PULSE. The data included item development as well as scale development. Discriminant function analysis yielded an overall correct classification rate of 97% when using a 15 point cut score. This paper presents results from additional analysis and refinement of the INC scale. The subjects were 3000 randomly extracted from a pool of 26000 individuals from the M-PULSE normative data. Data analysis includes increased item selection to improve internal reliability. To further understand the relationship of the INC scale to the M-PULSE, correlation analysis was conducted using the empirical and predictive scales.

11:15 - 11:35 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)

OFFENDING CONSISTENCY AMONG SERIAL SEX OFFENDERS: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE ROLE OF OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS AND CRIMINAL BACKGROUND

Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Université Laval; Eric Beauregard, Simon Fraser University

Prior studies on crime linkage have shown that offenders commit crimes in a relatively consistent manner, especially when it comes to the geographic and environmental characteristics of offenses. However, less is known about the influence of offender's characteristics and criminal backgrounds on offending consistency. To date, findings have shown limited evidence supporting the association between crime scene actions and the offender's characteristics across crime types. Nevertheless, prior studies in criminal career research support the idea that offender characteristics and criminal backgrounds have an impact on the level and patterns of specialization found. Moreover, recent studies in the crime linkage field suggest that the offender's series length and number of crimes committed are important factors to control for. Using a sample of 72 serial sex offenders who have committed a total of 361 sexual assaults on stranger victims, the current study aims to investigate the impact of offenders' characteristics and criminal backgrounds on the level of environmental consistency displayed by these offenders. Findings help in the identification of

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offenders most likely to display environmental consistency, and are examined in light of the literature on offending consistency and specialization. Practical implications for police investigations and crime linkage analysis are also discussed.

11:40 - 12:00 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
USING THE M-PULSE TO PREDICT POLICE CONDUCT PROBLEMS: FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE LIABILITY SCALES

Peter A. Weiss, University of Hartford; James E. Vivian, University of Hartford; Kathryn Min, University of Hartford

The present study engaged in further investigation of the ability of the M-PULSE Liability Scales to predict police conduct problems. Participants were a large sample of 7724 law enforcement officers who took the M-PULSE as part of a pre-employment evaluation process. In order to further investigate the predictive validity of the Liability Scales, MANOVA was used to compare the frequency of problem behaviours occurring between officers who had obtained scores of $T > 60$ and those who had scores below $T = 60$ on each scale. The dependent variables were seven performance factors that were derived from factor analysis of a yes/no outcome questionnaire completed by departments for each of the 7724 participants. Results showed that the Liability Scales have considerable predictive power, and that individuals with high scores on these scales were more likely to engage in problem work behaviours than those with scores in the normal range. A series of exploratory regression analyses were also performed, which showed that the scales, and several groups of scales combined together, are significant predictors of poor work performance in law enforcement.

11:40 - 12:00 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)
DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW WAY TO TRACK CLIENT PROGRESS IN THERAPY

Mark Kamena, American Board of Professional Psychology

There are currently no assessment tools that have been normed on first responders to track their progress, or lack thereof, in therapy. Rarely is there an opportunity to see the intersection of assessment, consultation and intervention domains. Five hundred first responders completed an online test that examined their current symptoms and past critical incidents. Results of factor and item analyses will be presented. Also, current validation is underway and will be discussed.

13:20 - 13:40 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
BASE RATE INFORMATION IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF POLICE CANDIDATES

William U. Weiss, Portland State University

A base rate is the probability that a member of a defined population will have a certain characteristic. Base rates are important in the assessment of police candidates because psychologists doing

police selection are interested in the potential for certain disciplinary or liability behaviours, which can become problematic for the police organization that hires them. Knowing the probability of the potential for a particular problem behaviour in a population allows the psychologist to estimate the accuracy of random prediction of a liability in a population of police officer candidates. As Davis and Rostow (2008) state in the technical manual of the M-PULSE, some of the liability outcomes occur infrequently and most officer candidates will not incur future liability. Rare events are more difficult to predict accurately. Accurate knowledge of base rates can assist in reducing the error in prediction that is the presence of false negatives and false positives. In some instances accurate knowledge of base rates are unavailable. Courses of action are discussed for dealing with a situation of this type. The importance of well designed criterion validity studies is emphasized

13:20 - 14:05 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)
DO NO HARM: A JOURNEY OF FOLLY AND SUCCESS
Dr. Jana Price-Sharps, Alliant International University; Marcus Tafoya, Alliant International University; Kevin Hall

One of the reasons that it is so imperative that professionals seek additional training in their areas of expertise is to reduce the chance of doing harm. No one has all of the answers all of the time. However, training can provide professionals a solid background and tools to draw from when working with specific populations. In this presentation, one psychologist, one trainer, and most importantly one patient, discuss a journey that is rife with folly and ultimately success. The focus is not to denigrate but rather to promote the importance of training and discussion on how best to serve those who serve us so well. This presentation will include tips that are helpful in the treatment of PTSD and conversely strategies that may cause additional impairment. Discussion of the role of a physical trainer in the recovery process will be presented. Most importantly, the thoughts, feelings, and process of a retired police officer and former Marine will be shared: what worked, what didn't work, what he would like you to know about the process from the other side.

13:45 - 14:05 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
THE USE OF A COVERT INTEGRITY TEST IN THE SCREENING OF SECURITY OFFICERS
Michael R. Stowers, IPAT, Inc.; Scott W. Stubenrauch, IPAT, Inc.

The use of the Personnel Reaction Blank in screening security officers will be discussed. Differences in security officer candidates and the general population will be highlighted. Additionally, the potential for adverse impact will be discussed. By examining any differences in terms of sex and race, the possibility of inadvertently causing harm can be determined. Findings will be discussed in terms of their impact on using integrity testing in selection.

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14:10 - 14:30 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
EXAMINING THE JOB INTERESTS AND RELATED PERSONALITY COMPETENCIES OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES VETERANS
Michael R. Stowers, IPAT, Inc.; Scott W. Stubenrauch, IPAT, Inc.

The job interests and related personality competencies of United States veterans were examined using Holland's RIASEC mode and the 16PF competency model, to better understand the areas in which veterans may try to seek employment after service. The veterans' job interests will be discussed in light of their unique experiences and training. Furthermore, the personality competencies common to each job interest group will be examined and compared to one another to determine if different personality characteristics align with different job interests. Applications for use in the selection of veterans to law enforcement positions will be discussed.

14:10 - 14:30 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)
PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF FINANCIAL CRIMES: A CROSS CULTURAL COMPARISON
Maximilian Edelbacher, Austrian Federal Police (Retired); Peter Kratcoski, Kent State University

In this paper, the concept of financial crime will be defined and differentiated from other types of crimes. The various types of financial crimes will be identified and described. In addition, the presenters will consider the reasons why initiatives such as new legislation, law enforcement procedures, and international agreements have been relatively ineffective in the criminal prosecution of those who violate the laws pertaining to financial crimes. The presenters contend that the perceptions among government leaders and law enforcement personnel that bankers, stockbrokers, and corporation administrators who engage in financial criminal activity are not "real criminals," or that the organizations they represent are "too big to prosecute" are major reasons for the lack of success in bringing these criminals to justice.

14:55 - 15:15 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
RESULTS: STRENGTHENING PSYCHOLOGISTS' HIRING AND PROMOTIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS
James M. Fico, AlphaCourage; Sherry L. Harden, Harden Psychological Associates, PC;
Robert L. Tanenbaum, Tanenbaum and IFP, Inc.

In medicine, many hospitals and clinics measure their performance with tallies of risk-adjusted mortality, post-operative infections, etc. Some law enforcement agencies closely track crime statistics, officer engagement with the Department, and citizen satisfaction with police interventions. It is uncommon, however, for Departments to assess the utility of psychologists' predictions of officer or supervisor/manager performance. Psychologists are hesitant to "close the loop" on their recommendations because of the paucity of reliable outcome criteria. Our panel will discuss the

costs and benefits of using objective means to examine psychologists' hiring and promotional recommendations. Risks of assessing psychologists' recommendations include: a) the risk that selected performance criteria will not capture, and as a result will fail to demonstrate, our recommendations' utility; b) the same reasons that many Departments are reluctant to measure themselves objectively, viz., concern that results will become ways to assign blame rather than enhance performance, and c) there are no established, standardized processes to judge psychologists' recommendations. We will also review how private industries have used objective criteria to enhance the utility of their selection and promotional processes. Our discussion will include how companies define excellence, and then use multidimensional measures to track progress on those performance criteria.

14:55 - 15:15 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS WITHIN THE CANADIAN FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION
Aileen Harris, Correctional Services Canada; Jennie Thompson, Correctional Services Canada

Although the examination of differences in judicial responses based on perpetrator gender has been explored within facets of the criminal justice system (e.g., policing practices, sentencing procedures), discrepancies in disciplinary practices within correctional facilities have not been as extensively researched within the Canadian correctional context. The purpose of the current study was to assess if differences are present in institutional sanctioning practices based on perpetrator gender. Using archival data, the sample consisted of all federally incarcerated offenders in Canada who received an institutional charge, were found guilty and received a subsequent disciplinary sanction (e.g., warning, restitution, fines, segregation) between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2013 (n = 696 women, n = 12,839 men). The study analyzed these recorded institutional charges (n = 35,369 minor, n = 21,367 serious) and subsequent disciplinary sanctions considered for suspension (n = 12,881) and those not considered for suspension (n = 45,464). The examination of these sanctions and their associated institutional charges includes the assessment of frequency distributions and rates separately by gender and Aboriginal ancestry. The conducted analyses also consider potential moderating factors such as security classification, static and dynamic risk. Results will be discussed in the context of gender-responsive and feminist theory.

15:20 - 15:40 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
WHEN THERE ARE MORE OPINIONS THAN PSYCHOLOGISTS: THE EVOLUTION OF THE CANADIAN GUIDELINES FOR PRE-EMPLOYMENT CLINICAL ASSESSMENT OF POLICE CANDIDATES
Dorothy Cotton, PMHL Solutions

In Canada, there are both many sets of guidelines for the pre-em-

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ployment psychological assessment of police candidates and, at the same time, none. Some psychologists use provincial guidelines; others use the IACP guidelines. Some psychologists have developed their own methods, which vary tremendously. Some police organizations are directive about what they want, and others leave the matter entirely up to the psychologist in question. Given there is no formal training in police psychology in Canada, it has become increasingly apparent that a universal guideline would be helpful. In 2008, the Police Sector Council convened a working group to develop such guidelines. Sturm und Drang ensued, and eventually (2010) the working group submitted two conflicting reports to the Police Sector Council and no resolution was reached. Since that time, a number of iterations of the Guidelines have appeared and been circulated, culminating in a version that has been endorsed by the Canadian Psychological Association (May, 2013). The resulting guidelines include a series of statements of principle, intended to guide psychologists in their work, as well as specific observations about current practice in Canada. This presentation captures both the content of the guidelines and the issues that face psychologists when they enter the muddy waters between different areas of professional practice.

15:20 - 15:40 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)
"WHAT WORKS" FOR SERIOUS VIOLENT ADULT OFFENDERS? COMMUNITY SAFETY PLANNING PROCESSES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Keira C. Stockdale, Saskatoon Police Service; Delphine Gossner, Saskatchewan Ministry of Justice, Corrections, and Policing

Intensive supervision programs involving Police-Probation partnerships have yielded mixed results depending on the elements included. Drawing upon the "What Works" principles from correctional literature, and a history of establishing effective targeted partnerships to reduce crime in the province of Saskatchewan, the current presentation will provide an overview of a new Provincial initiative designed to intervene with serious violent adult offenders entitled the Serious Violent Offender Response (SVOR). The SVOR aims to provide enhanced risk management (control) and risk reduction (rehabilitation) strategies within a Community Safety Planning framework/model with the intent of reducing reoffending in a target group of high risk, violent offenders. We will outline the Community Safety Planning process employed as part of the SVOR within a Prosecutions-Police-Probation partnership. We will also highlight other innovative partnerships comprising this initiative. These include a formal partnership with the Canadian Mental Health Association-Sk. Inc. and an innovative role for psychology via the creation of a new position entitled Clinical Psychologist of Policing that bridges science to practice. Current activities and future directions will be discussed.

15:45 - 16:05 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
SCALE MEASUREMENT SUPPORT FOR THE IPI: CORRELATION OF THE SPANISH VERSIONS OF THE INWALD PERSONALITY INVENTORY AND THE 16PF
Maria A. Nava, Alliant International University; Robert A. Lark, Alliant International University; James T. Turner, Alliant International University

Past research on psychological screening tools for the selection of law enforcement has primarily centered on personality instruments such as the Inwald Personality Inventory (IPI), the 16 Personality Factors (16PF), the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), and several others. Though there is a great need for Spanish translations of these instruments, few studies have examined personality measures in Spanish. Few studies exist that demonstrate the psychometric properties of Spanish versions of psychological tests. Even fewer studies exist which report psychometric properties of Spanish versions of tests used within police applicant selection. This study examined the correlations between the Spanish language versions of the IPI-2 and 16PF with a sample of 35 college student-participants aged 18-25. A Pearson r correlation was used to compare the IPI-2 and the 16PF scores. Fourteen out of seventeen IPI-2 scales (SU, RG, PS, SD, VT, AX, AT, DM, EM, NC, UR, RT, IR, and HC) positively correlate with various 16PF scales, ranging from .34 to .66. Results of this analysis yielded a statistically significant relationship between the IPI-2 and the 16PF scales in the Spanish version. The data provides support for the IPI scale measurements and for scale interpretation.

15:45 - 16:30 VICTORIA SOUTH (2nd Floor)
THE EFFECTS OF PRISON LIFE
Paul Gendreau, University of New Brunswick

Once the criminal justice system processes an offender what happens next upon incarceration is often forgotten about. This presentation addresses this issue by summarizing the three theories of the effects of prison life: deterrence, schools of crime, "psychological deep freeze". The utility of these theories in managing prisons in a safe and humane fashion (e.g., reducing prison misconducts) and protecting the public (e.g., reducing recidivism) is reviewed. It is concluded that policies directed towards deterring offenders by "getting tough" prison policies has powerful negative consequences particularly in the area of recidivism. The other two theories, on the other hand, have some constructive predictive validities depending upon the inmate, the type of treatment programs employed, and the "personality" of the prison. The clinical and managerial policy implications of this research literature are outlined.

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16:10 - 16:30 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)

ASSESSING JOB APPLICANTS' RISK OF COLLUDING WITH PROFESSIONAL THIEVES AND BOOSTERS

John Jones, General Dynamics Information Technology; Brian Dreschler, General Dynamics Information Technology; Kelly Dages, General Dynamics Information Technology; Michael Cunningham, General Dynamics Information Technology

Retailers in every continent are experiencing appreciable losses from Organized Retail Crime (ORC; Centre for Retail Research, 2013). A major risk exposure is that at-risk employees may be recruited to collude with members of an ORC ring. At-risk employees are defined as insiders who have tolerant, non-punitive attitudes toward ORC rings and can easily rationalize why employees might want to support professional thieves and their crimes. The Organized Retail Crime (ORC) scale is a new risk management assessment that helps identify job applicants at risk for colluding with organized crime rings in the theft of an employer's property, merchandise and/or cash. This presentation will describe the development and validation of the ORC scale. Validation studies to date have included criterion-related, construct, and content validation designs. The validation studies demonstrate that the scale correlates with risk to support organized crime in the workplace, business ethics, and job-related integrity. The scale also has high content validity, as rated by subject matter experts. Additionally, how the ORC scale can be used to screen-out at risk job applicants will be presented. Finally, a 2x2 theoretical taxonomy will be presented that hypothesizes four distinct types of employees at risk to collude with ORC rings.

17:00 - 19:00

SUMMIT (29th Floor)

POSTER SESSION

1. EXCITED DELIRIUM SYNDROME (EXDS): UNDERSTANDING THE IMPLICATIONS TO POLICE USE OF FORCE

Simon Baldwin, Carleton University

Background: Excited delirium is a controversial syndrome typically associated with police use of force/restraint and sudden in-custody deaths. Objective: To determine the prevalence, effectiveness and subject/officer injury in use of force (UOF) encounters involving non-fatal probable cases of excited delirium syndrome (ExDs). Methods: Data was collected through the Subject Behaviour/Officer Response database of a Canadian law enforcement agency for the period of 01/11/2011 to 31/10/2012. The sample included 2472 subjects, of which 67 were identified as probable cases as they displayed six or more indicators of ExDs. Results: Probable cases of ExDs accounted for 2.7% of subjects involved in UOF encounters. The average number of applications of force on these subjects was 1.94, significantly more ($p < .001$) than the 1.19 applied to the reference group. Controlling for subject behaviour and perceived presence of drugs and/or alcohol; UOF on probable cases of ExDs was less effective (OR .407 CI .248-.667), resulted in more officer injuries (OR 2.465 CI 1.499-4.053), but

did not increase risk of subject injuries (OR .945 CI .585-1.528). Conclusion: Findings have implications for officer safety, police UOF policy, training, and equipment as well as for ensuring these medically high risk subjects receive immediate medical attention.

2. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTUARIAL TOOLS FOR LINKING RESIDENTIAL SERIAL BURGLARIES

Craig Bennell, Carleton University; Karla Emeno, Carleton University; Brittany Blaskovits, Carleton University

Actuarial tools have been developed that can accurately identify linked crimes within large databases of similar offences. However, no attempt has been made to determine whether these tools are useful for other types of linking tasks commonly encountered by investigators. The current study will examine the effectiveness of three regression-based actuarial tools for predicting whether pairs of potentially linked residential burglaries were in fact committed by the same offender (a task that is common in investigative settings). In each case, the tools will be applied to samples of crime pairs that were not included in the samples used to develop the tools and three different methods for setting decision thresholds (i.e., for determining when two crimes should be considered linked) will be tested. The success of each tool (using each threshold-setting method) will be assessed using three measures of effectiveness: (1) the frequency of correct decisions (hits and correct rejections), (2) the proportion of correct decisions (correct decisions/all decisions), and (3) the area under the curve (AUC), as derived from receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis. The implications of the findings for linking crimes in naturalistic investigative settings will be discussed.

3. THE EFFECT OF LANGUAGE ON LIE DETECTION

Erin Billinger, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Amy-May Leach, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

We examined whether viewing individuals speaking in their second language affected observers' lie detection accuracy. University students ($n = 114$) watched native- and (relatively proficient) second-language speakers provide detailed true or false accounts about suspicious activities. Observers were more accurate when judging native-language speakers ($M = 0.64$, $SD = 0.15$) than second-language speakers ($M = 0.57$, $SD = 0.13$), $F(1,112) = 4.13$, $p = 0.045$. They were equally confident when judging native-language speakers ($M = 76.51$, $SD = 10.60$) and second-language speakers ($M = 76.31$, $SD = 11.54$), $F(1, 112) = 0.01$, $p = 0.940$. This work replicates and extends previous research (e.g., Da Silva & Leach, 2011). Specifically, our findings suggest that even slight differences in speakers' language proficiencies can have a significant impact on deception detection. Second-language speakers appear to display cues to deception when simply communicating and, therefore, may be at a disadvantage during investigative interviews.

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4. EXAMINING THE COGNITIVE INTERVIEW AS A VIABLE METHOD OF SUSPECT INTERVIEWING AND DECEPTION DETECTION

Angela Book, Brock University; Michael Logue, Brock University and Hamilton Police Service

Previous research has demonstrated that popular deception detection techniques are ineffective, often approximating chance levels of success. Recently, Geiselman (2012) has advocated the cognitive interview for suspects to improve deception detection. The only previous study indicated that researchers were able to use personal judgment to correctly classify participant's true and fabricated recollections of historical events after participating in the cognitive interview. The current study examines the cognitive interview for suspects under previously validated controlled experimental conditions (Vrij 2008), while determining truth or deception using actuarial scales. Participants either completed a Connect 4 game with a researcher culminating in \$10 going missing from a wallet, or were requested to take \$10 out of a wallet from the room, and construct an alibi using the template provided. All participants were then interviewed using the same questions adapted from Geiselman's (2012) cognitive interview for suspects. The veracity of the statement was determined using the reality monitoring (RM) criteria advocated by Vrij (2008). In a logistic regression, this protocol correctly classified 83.8% of participants as truthful or deceptive (Chi square (6) = 63.085, $p < .001$, sensitivity = 87.8%, specificity = 80%). More specifically, the Visual ($p = .04$), Auditory ($p < .001$), and Cognitive ($p = .01$) facets of RM significantly predicted condition.

5. POLICE PERCEPTION OF MALE VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: A LOOK AT RURAL MIDWEST OFFICERS

Dana Christian, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Megan O'Grady, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Blythe Rolow, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute

This poster will review the limited research available regarding police response to male victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). Research regarding mandatory arrest laws and how they impact police response to both male and female victims of IPV will also be reviewed. Additionally, police officers from a small rural Midwestern county were surveyed regarding their knowledge of the laws related to IPV, their beliefs and attitudes regarding male victims of IPV, and their experiences with male victims of IPV. Following a 1-hour psycho-educational presentation on special issues related to female-on-male IPV, the participants were again surveyed regarding their knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes regarding male victims of IPV. This poster will summarize findings from both surveys and note how they relate to the current literature.

6. PSYCHOPATHY AND SENTENCING: AN INVESTIGATIVE LOOK INTO WHEN THE PCL-R IS ADMITTED INTO CANADIAN COURTROOMS AND HOW A PCL-R SCORE AFFECTS SENTENCING OUTCOMES

Katie Davey, University of Western Ontario; Alan Leschied, University of Western Ontario

Little is known about how and when the Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R) is being introduced into Canadian courts or how it affects sentencing outcomes. Using the Lexis-Nexis Quicklaw Academic Database all 274 Canadian court cases with PCL-R information from 2007 to 2012 were included for analysis. It was hypothesized correctly that PCL-R information would most often be introduced in Long Term Offender (LTO) and Dangerous Offender (DO) applications as well as sentencing cases for murderers and sex offenders. The 274 cases were then reduced to 37 cases in order to focus on sentencing without DO or LTO applications. It was hypothesized that a higher PCL-R score and detailed expert testimony on psychopathy would lead to a longer sentence. It was found, when the offender's offence was controlled for, a high risk to reoffend or a high PCL-R score significantly affected sentence length, however the quality or quantity of expert testimony about psychopathy did not.

7. NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS AND INTERROGATIVE SUGGESTIBILITY: A META-ANALYSIS

Melanie Dawn Douglass, Glasgow Caledonian University; Stella Bain, Glasgow Caledonian University; Paul McCarthy, Glasgow Caledonian University

Interrogative suggestibility refers to the tendency to endorse leading information presented during an interrogative situation (Gudjonsson, 1987, 1988; Register & Kihlstrom, 1988). Suggestibility scales are often used to examine the individual and situational factors that put an individual at risk of interrogative suggestibility and false confessions. One of the factors that has been found to be associated with interrogative suggestibility is the number and perceived intensity of negative life events that an individual has experienced over a specified time period (Drake, Bull, & Boon, 2008; Drake, 2009, 2010, 2011). However, there is inconsistency in the literature regarding the relationship between negative life events and interrogative suggestibility (McGroarty & Thomson, 2012). A meta-analysis of the research findings to date was conducted in order to determine the strength of the relationship between negative life events and interrogative suggestibility. In addition, potential confounding variables were explored in an attempt to determine why there is inconsistency in the literature. Findings and implications for future research will be discussed.

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8. EMPIRICAL SUPPORT FOR A TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH TO VIOLENT RECIDIVISM

Melanie Dawn Douglass, Glasgow Caledonian University; David Nussbaum, University of Toronto

Based on theory and past research, many measures for the prediction of whether a violent offender will re-offend have been developed and tested empirically. Until recently, the equally relevant issue of the severity of violent recidivism has been largely neglected. Sixty-five mentally disordered offenders were categorized as aggressive, irritable, or defensive/delusional offenders based on Nussbaum, Saint-Cyr, and Bell's (2007) aggression typology. Their most severe offence and their index offence were then coded using the Akman-Normandeau Severity Scale. Results found that offender type explained a highly significant ($p < 0.01$) amount of the variance in offence severity. Implications of these results, including how a typological approach to recidivism could be used to inform judgments of future violent behaviour and the need for further research will be discussed.

9. SPACE-TIME CLUSTERING OF CANADIAN CRIME

Karla Emeno, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

Recent research has shown that near-repeat victimization is common, whereby targets located in close proximity to previously victimized targets are at an increased risk of also being victimized. However, this elevated risk is only temporary and appears to subside over time. Although this space-time clustering has been found across a variety of crime types and jurisdictions, the precise space-time pattern observed has been shown to vary and to date, the near repeat phenomenon has yet to be examined in Canada. To address this, the current study examined the space-time clustering of three crime types (burglary, theft from motor vehicle, common assault) across three Canadian cities (Edmonton, AB, Saint John, NB, Moose Jaw, SK). Significant space-time clustering was found for two of the three crime types (burglary and theft from motor vehicle) across all three cities. However, as expected, the precise space-time pattern was found to vary across the various crime types and locations. In contrast, space-time clustering was not found for common assault across any of the three cities examined, which could suggest that the near repeat phenomenon is more prevalent in property, rather than interpersonal, crime. The implications of the findings for policing will be discussed.

10. THE INFLUENCE OF TARGET RACE ON SPLIT-SECOND SHOOTING DECISIONS: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN IMPLEMENTATION INTENTION TRAINING STRATEGY

Alyssa Ferns, Humber Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

In studies of split-second shooting decisions, Black biases are commonly found when American participants are tested, but it is unclear whether such biases generalize to Canada. In a series

of previous studies, it was found that Canadian participants (students, police recruits and officers) who were presented with simulated shoot/don't shoot scenarios displayed a White bias, rather than a Black bias (Taylor & Bennell, 2011). The goal of the current study was to determine if the use of an implementation intention training strategy would be effective at reducing the presence of such biases. Specifically, an experimental group ($n = 60$) followed a distraction-inhibiting procedure used by Mendoza, Gollwitzer, and Amodio (2010) to have participants "ignore race" when presented with targets, while the control group ($n = 60$) received standard instructions. It was hypothesized that this strategy should reduce the automatic activation of racial stereotypes. Responses were analyzed between groups using signal detection analysis, reaction time, and error rates. Results demonstrated that the White shooting bias found with previous Canadian participants was resistant to this implementation intention training. A discussion of the results focuses on the impact for police training and directions for future research.

11. POLICE AND THE MENTALLY ILL: AN INCREASING PROBLEM WITH LITTLE INCREASE IN SOLUTIONS

Matthew Fleischmann, Dalhousie University and Saint Mary's University

As more and more people with mental illness (PwMI) are in public, the police are frequently contacted to help diffuse situations involving them. All too frequently we hear about situations of the police using excessive force to resolve situations such as the tragic case of Robert Dziekanski in the Vancouver airport in 2007. As the laws consistently change and evolve surrounding mental health laws and police power, and as understanding of mental illness increases, understanding how police fulfill the role of protector and street psychologist demands to be at the forefront of research and knowledge dissemination. The current research was conducted to help assist with this task. The topics examined in the current literature review include police and PwMI interactions, police discretion and PwMI, different strategies implemented by the police, and lastly, a critique of those models.

12. THE ABILITY OF INNOCENT SUSPECTS TO GENERATE ACCURATE ALIBIS IN A MOCK POLICE INTERVIEW

Stuart Freedman, Bishop's University; Joseph Eastwood, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

The ability of innocent people to generate accurate alibis for a past target event was assessed. In study 1, fifty-four university students had a lecture (target event) end at either the normal time (schema group) or 25 minutes early (non-schema group), and were then asked to generate an alibi for the target event after either a short, moderate, or long delay. Participants appeared to rely on schemas to create their alibi, which led to false alibis for the non-schema group, and this reliance was more pronounced as the delay between event and recall increased. In study 2, twenty students had a lecture end 25 minutes early and were then interviewed

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regarding their whereabouts using a reverse-order interview technique designed to disrupt schema usage. All but one participant produced a false alibi, suggesting reverse-order is ineffective in increasing accurate recall in alibi situations. The implications for alibi research and police investigations are discussed.

13. AN ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURE AND CONTENT VARIABLES IN SUICIDE NOTES: COMPARISONS OVER TIME AND ACROSS DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Alyssa Garofalo, Carleton University ; Holly Ellingwood, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

Research has shown the importance of studying suicide notes, not only for clinical purposes, but also to ensure that an accurate psychological autopsy is conducted during equivocal death investigations. With suicide being such a prevalent concern in today's society, it is necessary to understand how suicide notes are written. The current study seeks to determine how structure variables (e.g., sentence length) and content variables (e.g., emotional themes) vary over time and across demographic features (age, gender, and ethnicity of the note writer). The corpus, which consists of 1,278 suicide notes composed by suicide completers from 1950 to 2012, will be analyzed using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) text analysis program. The structure and content features of the notes will be described and the major differences and similarities over time and across demographic features will be highlighted. Implications and limitations of the analysis will also be discussed.

14. LONNIE ATHENS REVISITED: THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF VIOLENCE

Aviva Twersky Glasner, Bridgewater State University

Researchers are continually looking for the definitive answer to the question of what causes violence; is it a product of biology or socialization or a bit of both. Athens is known primarily for his theory about the unique transforming process of individuals to become dangerous, violent offenders (1989, 1997). Athens, himself, said that discourse about the etiologies of violent behaviour cannot be broken down into a dichotomous model; either bio-physiological or socialization, but rather should be conceptualized more holistically. Although Athens's work in this area is intriguing and merited further research along that direction, he had been largely discounted and criticized by mainstream academics. Recently however, his theories have been re-visited by academics and researchers who are finding that they have merit. This paper will examine the major criticisms of Athens's work; chiefly that by studying the inner cognitive processes of violent offenders he ignored biological etiologies, and, that his study was not scientifically sound because of lack of randomness with his sample and other such issues. Further, this paper will attempt to show that, notwithstanding Athens's exclusion of the biological etiologies of violence, there is a great deal of merit in his theory about the social construction of violence.

15. A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN RAPISTS AND SEXUAL MURDERERS

Alasdair M. Goodwill, Ryerson University; Andrew E. Brankley, Ryerson University; Kylie S. Reale, Ryerson University

Researchers have identified important offence, developmental, and environmental (ODE) differences between rapists and sexual murderers but have yet to provide a combined and integrative account of these differences. The current study utilizes a multi-method framework (multi-dimensional scaling - MDS, centroid analysis, logistic regression and receiver operating characteristics - ROC) to concurrently analyze ODE data from 67 rapists and 46 sexual murderers from the United Kingdom. Analysis of the combined rapist and sexual murderer MDS plot revealed variations in the style (distorted/avoidant) and type (active/passive) of interaction an offender has with their environment. MDS centroid analysis was utilized to analyze the individual quantitative levels of style and type for each offender. Regression of offender type on centroid scores revealed that individual levels of style and type correctly classified offenders in 72.6% of cases indicating a 24.3% increase in accuracy from base rate classification. Findings are discussed in terms of how offence, developmental, and environmental (ODE) differences between sexual murders and rapists can be used to optimize the investigative process.

16. ABORIGINAL OFFENDER CASE MANAGEMENT: AN EVALUATION OF CORRECTIONAL STAFF PILOT TRAINING

Shannon Gottschall, Carleton University; Kelley Blanchette, Correctional Service Canada and Carleton University

The current study evaluated a pilot training initiative designed to guide Correctional Service Canada (CSC) staff on how to apply policies requiring consideration of Aboriginal social history in offender case management (e.g., transfers, security classification). One hundred and seven assessments for decisions completed by staff before and after the training (62 pre-training and 45 post-training) were coded for the inclusion and consideration of Aboriginal social history, as well as for staff recommendations and final outcomes from decision-making authorities (e.g., institutional wardens, the Parole Board of Canada). Results indicated increases in the inclusion and consideration of Aboriginal social history following training although not all increases were statistically significant. Results generally failed to demonstrate significant correlations between the inclusion/consideration of Aboriginal social history in assessments and recommendations/decision outcomes. The implications of these results for future training initiatives and recommendations for future research are discussed.

17. REPEAT REPORTS TO THE POLICE OF MISSING PEOPLE: LOCATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Karen Shalev Greene, University of Portsmouth; Carol Hayden, University of Portsmouth

The poster will present findings of a study that focuses on the

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locations from which people are reported missing repeatedly in a one year period. The study highlights issues surrounding the 'duty of care' and 'safeguarding' responsibilities of agencies in relation to people who go missing from organizational addresses (such as mental health establishments and children's care homes); specifically in relation to preventing them from going missing in the first place and in relation to the responsibility of the organizations in relation to helping to locate them. The data in this study was gathered from a police force in the UK. Only cases where the same address was linked to three cases or more in one year were included. Thus, the analysis in this study is based on 1,321 cases from 2011. The authors suggest a number of pragmatic recommendations relevant to cases of missing children and adults.

18. POLICE OFFICERS' PERCEPTION OF THEIR ABILITY IN INTERVIEWING SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AND THE CHALLENGES IN RELATION TO INTERVIEWING SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN

Chu Hui-Ying, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute

When children are sexually abused in Taiwan it has historically been the police officer's duty to investigate the crime, including interviewing child victims of sexual abuse. However, many of the police officers are not trained in interviewing children and the quality of their investigation is often criticized. This poster explores how police officers in Taiwan view their ability to work with sexually abused children and more importantly to collect testimony from them. This poster also explores how police officers view the challenge of working with sexually abused children, the problems in collaborating with other professionals, the possibility of having a professional trained forensic interviewer replace them to interview sexually abused children in Taiwan, and the police officers' perspective on the qualifications, knowledge and skills needed by a competent professional forensic interviewer. The data was collected from surveys of 30 police officers in charge of investigations in relation to crimes against women and children. The surveys were distributed to officers in a variety of locations around Taiwan.

19. NOT EVERYONE IS LIKE 'RAIN MAN': THE LACK OF DIAGNOSTIC TRAINING FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

Rachel Honor Jensen, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks;
Brenda Russell, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

Today, there are many people who are diagnosed with a disorder of the Autism Spectrum. Many of these disorders have no cure and are lifelong. As the statistics of individuals with these disorders rise, law enforcement are not provided with the training on ASDs to effectively diffuse a crisis situation involving one of these individuals. Law enforcement are not given the proper training to determine if an individual has an ASD, the uniqueness of the symptoms that can range from mild to severe, nor given prop-

er communication or de-escalation techniques. This proposal suggests that law enforcement need more training on identifying these disorders and how to communicate with someone who has them and learn de-escalation techniques for an individual with an ASD in a crisis situation. The goal of this proposal is to examine the amount of training for police, government or advocacy group provided, at the present time.

20. NARCISSISM, BLAMING, ANGER, AND AGGRESSION: WHY PERSISTENT OFFENDERS CANNOT BE SHAMED INTO BEHAVING

Christina M. Jones, University of Saskatchewan

Shaming may appear as an intuitively appealing method for deterring offenders from criminal behaviour. Yet the experience of shame in the offender population and its role in reducing reoffending has been empirically under-studied. Utilizing a review of the existing literature it will be argued that patterns of externalizing blame and narcissism observed within the offender population increase the likelihood that shame will be by-passed and replaced with other-directed anger and aggression. Instead of being purposefully fostered, shame needs to be carefully handled in the context of a trusting therapeutic relationship. Thus, recommendations are provided for identifying and managing shame in order to establish pro-social behaviour change.

21. A SURVEY OF CANADIAN POLICE PSYCHOLOGISTS

Natasha Korva, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton University

No systematic attempt has yet been made to explore the nature of police psychology in Canada. Indeed, we currently know very little about the backgrounds of Canadian police psychologists, what individuals typically do in this role, or what challenges they face in carrying out their functions. The current study attempted to fill this void by surveying police psychologists from across Canada. The survey collected information on the agency (or agencies) that the individual works for, their background (e.g., age, gender, education, etc.), their duties (and allocated time to those duties), and the challenges that they face most often. Respondents were also asked to discuss where they see the field of police psychology heading in Canada and to identify challenges that will have to be overcome to advance this field. The results are presented in descriptive fashion, with comparisons being made across agencies of different types (e.g., rural, urban, First Nations). The implications of the findings are also discussed.

22. RECENT TRENDS IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE SCHOOLS AND MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR: A COMPARISON OF AUSTRIA AND THE U.S.A.

Peter Kratcoski, Kent State University; Maxmilian Edelbacher, Austrian Federal Police (Retired); David Graff, Kent State University

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In this poster session, the presenters will use the findings of previous research on school disruption and violence and the security measures taken to prevent violence and other criminal behaviour in the schools completed in the early part of the 21st century as the baseline to trace the changes up to the present time. Specifically, a comparison of Austria and the U.S.A. in terms of: Trends in school related crime from early 21st century up to the present; Trends in types of crimes committed; Trends in type of weapons used; A comparison of the characteristics of the victims of school related crime will be presented. A portion of the presentation will be devoted to a summary of recently enacted legislation and programs adopted or proposed to curtail school related violence and disruption in Austria and the U.S.A.

23. PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF DECISION MAKING IN FORENSIC/POLICE CONTEXT

Schuyler W. Liao, Alliant International University; Matthew J. Sharps, California State University, Fresno; Kristen Neuffer, California State University, Fresno; Amanda Lodeeson, Alliant International University

This study found that a presented scenario involving different assailant types had a significant effect on whether a participant decided that a shoot decision was appropriate to save themselves or other people. However, weapon type had no influence on shoot or no-shoot decision making.

24. THE EFFECT OF WEAPONS ON MEMORY FOR A CRIME: THE IMPACT OF ATYPICALITY AND PRIOR FRAME OF REFERENCE

Kaichen McRae, Alliant International University; Matthew J. Sharps, California State University, Fresno; Justin Powers, California State University, Fresno; Alanna Newton, California State University, Fresno

This study assessed participants' memory for weapons used during the commission of a crime. It was expected that both prior frame of reference (contextual information provided prior to viewing the scene) and the specific features of the stimuli (level of atypicality) would impact the cognitive processes responsible for weapon recall. Participants were told that they were about to witness a crime committed by either a businessman or an antiques dealer. They then viewed an image of a man pointing a gun (either a modern semi-automatic pistol, or an extremely atypical flintlock, muzzle-loading pistol) toward another man. Participants who read the more unusual back-story (the antiques dealer) reported a greater number of correct details and fewer incorrect details about the weapon ($p < .05$) than those who were told to expect a businessman. There was no difference in the number of correct details provided based on the type of weapon seen; however, participants who saw the flintlock reported a greater number of inaccurate details about the weapon than did those seeing the

semi-automatic ($p < .001$). These results are discussed within the context of depth of processing theory, Bartlett's reconfiguration of memory, and the importance of a prior framework for understanding.

25. INTRODUCING THE CSAP (CRIME SCENE ASSESSMENT FOR PSYCHOPATHY)

Lee Mellor, Concordia University

Based upon Dr. Mary Ellen O'Toole's theories of detecting psychopathy from crime scene behaviour, this presentation highlights 9 items from Hare's PCL-R, which can commonly be identified over a series of murders: glib/superficial charm, conning/manipulative, lack of remorse or guilt, lack of empathy, sensation seeking, impulsivity, poor behavioural controls, and criminal versatility. It also reviews research illustrating a positive psychopathic correlation with instrumental/predatory violence, diversity of sexual assault victims, and gratuitous violence. Combining these into a single 12-item Crime Scene Assessment for Psychopathy (CSAP), this checklist is then used to analyze the crime scenes of the yet uncaught serial killer "Bible John" to predict psychopathy. Having demonstrated the potential utility of the CSAP, this presentation proposes further research and testing to strengthen and possibly expand this construct.

26. I CAN TELL THAT YOU'RE VULNERABLE: PSYCHOPATHY AND DETECTION OF VERBAL AND NONVERBAL VULNERABILITY CUES

Ashton C. Milroy, Grant MacEwan University; Kristine A. Peace, Grant MacEwan University

Previous research has demonstrated that individuals with high levels of psychopathic traits are able to use nonverbal information to make vulnerability judgments. The present study examined whether vulnerability judgments were influenced by verbal or nonverbal cues. Participants ($N = 241$) completed a self-report assessment of psychopathic traits, and a "personality assessment scale," which examined traits associated with vulnerability utilized in prior studies. Participants then viewed a video that varied according to verbal and nonverbal vulnerability (vulnerable/non-vulnerable) and gender of the target person (male/female), followed by completion of the "personality assessment scale" in relation to the target person in the video. The results demonstrated that individuals with higher levels of psychopathic traits rated the target person as more vulnerable to a number of crimes (i.e., assault) regardless of the cues displayed. Further, both verbal and nonverbal cues were related to increased assessments of vulnerability. These results suggest that more research is needed to determine which nonverbal and verbal cues are utilized in vulnerability judgments, with implications for crime prevention and self-defence programs, as well as who psychopaths' choose as potential victims.

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27. MENTAL HEALTH COURTS: A CANADIAN INFLUENCE
Craig Moore, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith,
University of Saskatchewan

The deinstitutionalization of mental health facilities began in the 1950's. But it was not until the 1990's that mental health courts were introduced in large part because of the frequency with which individuals with mental illnesses were appearing before the courts. Mental health courts are a version of therapeutic jurisprudence; they use the law to act as a therapeutic agent. Two meta-analyses have been conducted on the effectiveness of these courts (Cross, 2011; Sarteschi et al., 2011). However, they did not include Canadian data and included studies that used questionable pre-post designs. The current meta-analysis examines 15 studies for various moderator variables (e.g., contextual, methodological, offender and treatment type), and includes one Canadian study, and all use a control group design. Overall, individuals who attended mental health courts were 34.1% less likely to recidivate, compared to individuals who attended traditional courts. Studies published after 2006 found mental health courts to be effective, suggesting that these courts are becoming more effective. This meta-analysis also found that those courts that handle any type of crime are effective, despite most handling less serious offences. However, contrary to Sarteschi et al. (2011), mental health courts were found to be effective irrespective of treatment completion.

28. THE EFFECTS OF A RESOURCE BASED ECONOMIC
BOOM ON POLICE RESOURCES: A WESTERN CANADIAN
EXAMINATION

Craig Moore, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith,
University of Saskatchewan

Police services go to considerable effort to ensure that they are responsive to the communities that they serve, including their economic and demographic characteristics. In the few years prior to 2006, Saskatchewan, Canada, was experiencing net losses in its population, largely due to interprovincial migration. However, from 2007 to 2011, Saskatchewan witnessed a 280% immigration increase. In recent years, Saskatchewan has also been above the national average in terms of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to increases in resource-based industries (i.e., mining, oil). This study, requested by the provincial police service (RCMP, F Division), uses a utilization-focused evaluation framework (Patton, 2002). This study examines the existing academic literature, conducts interviews with organizations for new residents and with police officers. The focus of this inquiry is on crime changes due to an increased economy and immigrant and temporary worker populations, police resources required to accommodate these changes, and lessons learned from other similar jurisdictions (i.e., Alberta). Recommendations are made to the provincial police about how to improve areas of concern due to the growth. While most policing-responsivity research focuses on the impact of urban growth (Weisheit et al., 1995), this study takes a prov-

ince-wide perspective and thus includes rural settings.

29. USING CLASSIFICATION TREES TO LINK SERIAL SEXU-
AL ASSAULTS

Rebecca Mugford, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, Carleton
University

Crime analysts often depend on crime scene behaviours to link crimes to a single offender. Over the past decade, many studies have shown that logistic regression (LR) models can be used to link serial crimes in an accurate fashion. However, crime analysts have generally been reluctant to use these tools in practice because they are perceived to be too complex. The current study used a sample of serial sexual assaults to compare the linking performance of traditional LR models to classification trees (CTs), which are arguably easier to implement and understand. The results suggest that the two procedures can be used to link crimes with a similar degree of accuracy, suggesting that CTs may be a useful, and more acceptable, alternative to LR for linking crimes. Interestingly, CTs may also uncover important patterns of serial offending behaviour that can often go unnoticed when using LR. Beyond being useful for linking purposes, these patterns of behaviour may help us develop a better understanding of sexual crimes and the offenders who commit them.

30. EFFECTS OF FULL SCALE IQ ON LENGTH OF SERVICE
IN POLICE OFFICERS

Jessica Odell, James Madison University; Rebecca Keegan, James
Madison University; D.V. Stark, James Madison University; Na-
tashia Martin, James Madison University; JoAnne Brewster, James
Madison University; Michael Stolloff, James Madison University

We sought to determine if there was a relationship between FSIQ as measured by the WAIS-III and length of service of officers at two small city police departments. Our prediction that IQ would negatively correlate with length of service was supported. However, the correlation was only significant in one department, despite the fact that the officers from both departments were similar at the time of hire.

31. "REAL MEN DON'T HIT WOMEN," BUT WHAT ABOUT
WHEN THE ROLES ARE REVERSED?: SPECIAL ISSUES IN
FEMALE-ON-MALE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Megan O'Grady, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest
Institute; Blythe Rolow, The School of Professional Psychology
at Forest Institute; Dana Christian, The School of Professional
Psychology at Forest Institute

This poster will summarize the current research related to Female-on-Male Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in heterosexual relationships. The findings will be presented as Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How:

- Who: Offender and victim characteristics

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- What: Types of behaviour that qualify as IPV, such as physical violence, emotional /psychological abuse, stalking, and sexual/reproductive control
- When: Critical times in the relationship that correlate with increased violence, how the Cycle of Violence and Power and Control Wheel relate to Female-on-Male IPV
- Where: Physical locations of assaults, as well as the use of technology in stalking and harassment
- Why: Sociocultural, Interpersonal, and Intrapersonal theories of Female-on-Male IPV
- How: Ways in which societal views, lack of victim services, and legal hurdles make it difficult for male victims of IPV to receive assistance

This poster will provide the reader with a better understanding of the differences between Male-on-Female IPV and Female-on-Male IPV. This will serve as a prelude to the poster "Police Perception of Male Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: A Look at Rural Midwest Officers," which will expand the reader's understanding of police perception of male victims of IPV.

32. EVALUATION OF THE SASKATOON POLICE SERVICE'S PILOT PROJECT WITH THE SASKATOON HEALTH REGION AND MD AMBULANCE

Laura Orton, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith, University of Saskatchewan

The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the efficacy of the pilot project between the Saskatoon Police Service (SPS), Saskatoon Health Region, and MD Ambulance in reducing the number of deaths and medical emergencies in SPS custody related to alcohol intoxication. The two-year pilot project had emergency medical technicians (EMTs) from MD Ambulance present in the SPS detention cells from 1800h to 0600h, seven days a week. Statistical reports from SPS regarding the number of individuals arrested for intoxication per month before and after the start of the pilot project and reports from MD Ambulance regarding the number of individuals assessed and/or transported to a hospital by an EMT during the pilot project were collected. Interviews were conducted with Sergeants, Special Constables, Commissionaires, and EMTs working in SPS detention. Results indicate that there is considerable positive support for the presence of EMTs in detention by the SPS members and they would like to see the EMTs in detention during the days as well as overnight. Recommendations include suggestions for further internal policies, greater emphasis on identifying mental health problems among intoxicated individuals, and the creation of a detox centre for aggressive intoxicated individuals not allowed in other detox facilities

33. BANANAS, MOUSTACHES, AND MUGGINGS: EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION AND WEAPON FOCUS

Kristine A. Peace, Grant MacEwan University; Jarod M. Cedor, Grant MacEwan University

Past research has demonstrated that the presence of a weapon during a criminal event impairs memory for, and identification of, a perpetrator due to narrowed focus on the weapon. It remains unclear as to whether the weapon focus effect results from the threatening or unusual nature of the weapon in such contexts. In the present study, undergraduate students (N = 186) viewed a first-person video of a robbery that varied according to weapon type (threatening, unusual + threatening, unusual) and perpetrator type (usual v. unusual feature). Memory for the criminal event was tested utilizing three outcome measures: a feature accuracy questionnaire, a composite sketch task, and lineup identification. Results indicated that weapon focus occurred, and that participants displayed better recall of central weapon-related details in the unusual (i.e., banana) condition relative to the other groups. Further, when the perpetrator contained an unusual feature, the composite sketch was more similar to the perpetrator for that feature. Identification accuracy was not affected by weapon or perpetrator manipulations, and was extremely poor across all groups. This study provided support for the unusualness hypothesis, and has implications for improving eyewitness identification when 'strange' criminal events occur.

34. BULLIES ON TRIAL: MOCK JURORS' PERCEPTIONS OF A BULLY

Jennifer Pettalia, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, Carleton University; Jennifer Reed, Carleton University

The purpose of this study was to examine jurors' decisions when faced with a case involving a bully charged with the suicide death of a victim. Mock jurors read a fictional trial transcript detailing the final months of the victim's life, in which the 16-year-old victim was repeatedly bullied by the 18-year-old defendant. Manipulations included: sex of the victim and defendant (i.e., both were female or both were male), nature of the bullying (i.e., directly threatening to kill the victim or indirectly telling the victim to kill himself), and the medium used by the bully (i.e., no bullying occurred online or some bullying occurred with the use of the internet). Most mock jurors were in favor of convicting the defendant, particularly when both parties were male and the defendant was accused of repeatedly telling the victim to kill himself both on- and off-line. Over 80% of the mock jurors stated that they would like to see bullies incur criminal charges. Approximately 50% indicated that they felt a charge as severe as manslaughter was warranted in cases where the victim commits suicide.

35. REMEMBERING CRITICAL INCIDENTS: DOES STRESS IMPAIR RECALL?

Blythe Rolow, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Dana Christian, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Megan O'Grady, The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute

Research has demonstrated that experiencing high levels of stress

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during an event can impair one's memory of that event. The stress, or level of arousal experienced, can affect the individual physically, emotionally, and psychologically. Specifically, memory of incidents can become impaired with even minimal amounts of stress (Boehringer, Schwabe, & Schachinger, 2010). When officers grapple with critical incidents, such as drawing their weapons or engaging in a fire-fight, this could potentially affect their memory encoding and recall for those event. This poster will review the literature pertaining to the effect of stress on memory and how it can impair memory encoding and recall. The implications of these memory errors will be discussed as they relate to law enforcement personnel. Additionally, findings from interviews with officers who have experienced critical incidents will be summarized and reviewed in light of the existing literature.

36. POLICE TRAINING TO IDENTIFY THE PRIMARY AGGRESSOR: WHERE THE BADGE MEETS BIAS

Brenda Russell, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; John Hamel, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Rachel Jensen, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Heather Meenan, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Howard Mintzer, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

In response to the backlash of mandatory and dual arrest policies enacted in the 1980's many states have enacted primary aggressor (dominant aggressor) laws. Currently, primary aggressor laws have been enacted in 23 states. Officers are trained to identify the primary (or dominant) aggressor in intimate partner violence cases. Previous researchers (Davis, 2010; Hamel, 2011) examined selected training manuals and found that statutes were contradictory and vague and training designed to assist officers to identify the primary aggressor is gender biased. This study investigated a content analysis of 16 states' law enforcement training manuals to examine the definition and criteria used to identify the primary aggressor. Results found there was little consistency in the criteria used to identify the primary aggressor and training examples showed were more likely to portray a male aggressor and female victim. While gender neutral terminology was used, more terminology was used to suggest the male was the primary aggressor. None of state training manuals cited empirical research and same-sex relationships were under-represented.

37. COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE RESPONSE AND WILLINGNESS TO INTERVENE IN DOMESTIC DISPUTES

Brenda Russell, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Shane Kraus, Bowling Green University; Julie Ta, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Roberto Santiago, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

The purpose of this study was to examine how gender, sexual orientation, and participant gender would affect respondents' reported willingness to intervene in a case of aggravated domestic assault. Two hundred and sixty three college students were

provided with one of eight scenarios of a case of aggravated assault between intimate partners in which we manipulated the gender of the assailant and victim. Results found almost 20% of respondents thought the police should try to talk to the couple or issue a citation and 80% believed police needed to make an arrest. Participants' gender did not differ in decisions of arrest. The majority of participants believed only the assailant (52%) should be arrested, followed by both assailant and victim. Those choosing to arrest the victim only were primarily when the victim was male. Factorial analysis revealed that men were more willing to intervene than women and respondents were significantly more willing to intervene in a domestic dispute when a male assaulted a female compared to when a male assaulted another male or when a female assaulted another female, but not significantly more likely to intervene when a female assaulted another male.

38. THE CSI EFFECT: THE REALITIES, THE MYTHS, AND HOW IT CAN AFFECT YOU

Kimberley Schanz, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; C. Gabrielle Salfati, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The CSI Effect has been a hot-button topic in law, criminal justice, and psychological journals since the increased popularity of crime television shows and the publication of the National Academy of Science's report on the status of forensic evidence in the US (2009). Multiple studies have established the perceived presence of the CSI Effect by and perceived impact on lawyers and law enforcement officers and their jobs (Durnal, 2010; Maricopa County, 2005; Robbers, 2008; Stinson, Patry, & Smith, 2007). However, the results of empirical studies on the presence of the CSI Effect in mock-jurors have been mixed, with the majority of the studies finding no direct impact of the CSI Effect on verdict decisions (Tyler, 2006). This disparity between what lawyers and law enforcement officials perceive about the presence of the CSI Effect and its empirically tested presence has implications on our justice system that could potentially become problematic. This poster reviews the literature on perceptions of lawyers and law enforcement officers towards the CSI Effect, comparing that to literature on how jurors' decision-making is actually influenced by CSI-type shows and presents potential interventions that could help professionals combat the consequences the CSI Effect has on jurors' decision-making.

39. CREDIBILITY OF ALIBI STATEMENTS: DOES GENDER MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

Ellen Tansony, Ryerson University; Tara Burke, Ryerson University

Recent literature suggests that individuals produce biased credibility ratings based on stereotypes (e.g., Porter et al., 2002). Further, these biased credibility ratings seem to be influenced by how involved individuals are in completing a judgment task accurately (e.g., Forrest & Feldman, 2002). The present study examined the interaction of task involvement with credibility ratings of individ-

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uals providing alibi statements. Using a repeated measures design, sixty-one undergraduate participants were randomly assigned to a high-involvement (HI) or low-involvement (LI) task condition. Participants then rated the credibility of four separate alibi statements provided by male and female targets. It was hypothesized that in order to make their judgments, participants in the LI condition would be significantly more likely to rely on gender stereotypes than those in the HI condition. While results indicated there were no differences between HI and LI conditions in their reliance of gender stereotypes in rendering credibility judgments, HI participants were significantly less accurate at detecting deception [$\chi^2(1, N = 61) = 4.763, p = 0.029$]. The results suggest that perhaps the gender of alibi providers is not commonly used to assess credibility. Instead, participants tended to rely on cues that are commonly believed to indicate deception.

40. PREDICTING INTERVIEW BEHAVIOUR WITH PERSONALITY ASSESSMENTS: DREAM OR REALITY?

James T. Turner, Alliant International University, California School of Forensic Studies; Tammy McCoy Arballo, Alliant International University, California School of Forensic Studies; Olivia Gafford, Alliant International University, California School of Forensic Studies

Can personality measures predict specific interview behaviours? A series of studies on interview strategies raised the question of whether the quick assessment of personality and behaviour is a teachable concept. The five-factor model of personality is used for organizing personality traits and categorizes personality into five key domains (the Big 5): Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Openness to Experience (Costa & McCrae, 2010). The Ten Item Personality Instrument (TIPI) purports to measure the Big 5 with two items per factor. TIPI showed solid convergent correlation with the 44-item Big Five Instrument, from .65 to .87 (Gosling et al., 2003). TIPI demonstrated stronger validity than other measures (Furnham, 2008) with a mean test-retest reliability of .72, (Gosling et al., 2003). European American participants ($n = 106$) took the TIPI then viewed 13 photographs of a European American woman expressing two intensity levels of each of the six basic emotions and a neutral expression. Participants selected the displayed emotion from a list. No statistically significant correlations were discovered between scores on the scales of the TIPI and the accuracy scores on the emotional identification task. This study reveals brief personality measures do not reliably predict certain types of interview behavior by the interviewer.

41. THE SOCIETAL TRIGGERS OF THE SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE MIND

Sajo Vandothra

The effects of society on sexual abuse may vary across sexes and genders, time periods, societal structures and most primarily, the perpetrator's associations with sexuality. This paper primar-

ily investigates the driving force behind rape across cultures and classes of society. It will shed light on rape in academic institution campuses and other social settings. In some countries, the crime of rape has alternative punishments. For example, a convicted rapist will face jail time in the USA for a number of years whereas, if the same crime was committed in Saudi Arabia, UAE and other Middle Eastern countries, it is punishable by death or castration, even today. This gap in prosecution may have a certain effect on the perpetrator's mentality. In order to further understand that difference in the psyche of the rapist across cultures, this paper will include specific information on imprisoned rapists in California, USA and Dubai, United Arab Emirates. As a result, this paper will provide a clearer picture of why individuals conform and give in to their sexual desire and resort to ignore the superego.

42. PRETRIAL DECISION-MAKING: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Kaitlyn Wardrop, Carleton University; Ralph C. Serin, Carleton University

Despite the fact that most research on release decision making has focused on parole decisions, release decisions have to be made at various stages in the criminal justice process, including pre-trial when bail decisions are required. The principles governing all release decisions are quite similar - balancing concerns regarding jail/prison overcrowding, an offender's rights, and community safety - but the availability of acceptable decision rules and procedures are relatively scarce for pre-trial decisions compared to other types of release decisions. This presentation examines what is currently known about pre-trial release decision-making with a specific focus on the procedures that are in place for supporting such decisions and the factors that are used by the decision-maker when making decisions (e.g., criminal history, agency recommendations, offender age, etc.). These will be compared to the procedures and factors that are used for other types of release decisions (e.g., parole). Finally, the procedures and factors relied on for pre-trial release decisions will be reviewed in light of admissibility standards, such as those outlined in Daubert, in an effort to evaluate their utility and defensibility in litigation situations.

43. THE EFFECT OF EXPERT TESTIMONY ON VICTIM AND OFFENDER BLAME IN A SEXUAL ASSAULT SCENARIO

Kristen White, Carleton University; Paul Dupuis, Algoma University

Acquaintance rape is the most common form of sexual assault; however it is rarely prosecuted, partly due to the legal system's reliance on rape myths. Expert testimony in simulated acquaintance rape trials can reduce reliance on rape myths and result in less victim blame. We examined whether the use of an expert testimony (a one page write up dismissing rape myths) would alter mock juror perceptions of stereotypical (e.g., typical of rape myths) versus non-stereotypical victim behavior in acquaintance rape scenarios. Participants who received a stereotypical

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victim scenario followed by expert testimony blamed the victim significantly more than those who received a non-stereotypical scenario followed by expert testimony. Conversely participants who received a stereotypical victim scenario followed by expert testimony blamed the offender significantly less than participants who received a non-stereotypical victim scenario followed by an expert testimony. These results could be due to the testimony format as expert testimony is most effective when the expert is asked hypothetical questions about typical victim behavior. We further speculate that in this study the expert testimony raised awareness of the rape myths in participants but did not prevent their decisions from being impacted by the rape myths.

44. MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL PROCESS: A REVIEW OF CANADIAN CRIMINAL COURT CASES AND EXISTING TRENDS IN NCRMD CLAIMS BETWEEN 2005 AND 2011

Susan Yamamoto, Carleton University; Holly Ellingwood, Carleton University; Evelyn Maeder, Carleton University

Recent changes to the Not Criminally Responsible Due to Mental Disorder (NCRMD) defence have radically altered how the Canadian Judicial System (CJS) processes and sentences individuals using the NCRMD defence. However, little research since Bill C-30 and the 1999 changes on dispositions (Winko v. British Columbia, 1999) has been done to ascertain how these changes have impacted society or what factors may influence NCRMD decisions when it comes to its application and disposition outcomes (Crocker, Braithwaite, Côté, Nicholls, & Seto, 2011). In the current qualitative study, a thorough compilation was undertaken to examine trends in NCRMD claims in criminal court cases across Canada from 2005 to 2011. Specific trends that were found revealed that NCRMD claims only made up a small proportion of cases, the majority of NCRMD claims were successful, defendants were predominantly male, the greater proportion of defendants were diagnosed with schizophrenia, the majority of crimes were violent, and more often the victim(s) was known to the accused. Of concern is that in a number of cases, the violent act was thought to be triggered by non-compliance with medication or mixing medication with alcohol/drugs. Furthermore, the Cooper precedent concerning NCRMD claims was applied inconsistently. Implications are discussed.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 2013

8:25 - 8:45 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF BEHAVIOURAL CRIME SCENE ANALYSIS FOR SEXUAL OFFENCES
Alasdair M. Goodwill, Ryerson University; Andrew E. Brankley, Ryerson University; Kylie Reale, Ryerson University; Natalie Whitney, Ryerson University; Magdalena Belanger, York University

The behavioural crime scene analysis (BCSA) of sexual offences has shown to be an important determinant in understanding

criminal and deviant behaviour, inferring offender characteristics, linking crimes, and recently, in predicting sexual recidivism. However, to date, no comprehensive, standardized or widely accepted method of conducting BCSA has been proffered, leading to criticisms of its use. Further, little to no agreement in the literature or in practice has been reached on which crime scene aspects or behaviours should be included or excluded in BCSA. The current paper provides an extensive review of all known peer-reviewed literature on sexual offences in which quantitative BCSA has been used with the aim of standardizing the variables used for BCSA in sexual offending. A systematic search of the literature revealed ninety-one articles consisting of, in total, 8713 crime scenes, over 100 themes, and more than 2000 different BCSA variables. Across studies the number of BCSA variables used ranged from 3 to 357 with low consistency found for shared usage. A comprehensive, yet succinct, set of variables based on common usage and reported reliability is offered to standardize the fundamental basis of BCSA with the explicit goal of improving and standardizing BCSA methods overall.

8:25 - 8:45 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
BUT IT'S NOT ABUSE WHEN YOU HIT A MAN: THIRD PARTY EVALUATIONS OF ARREST, GUILT, AND SENTENCING IN A CASE OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
Brenda Russell, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks; Shane Kraus, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

Research on third-party reporting of domestic violence shows respondents are more likely to report abuse when women are the victims, despite the fact that heterosexual men and those in same-sex relationships are abused at similar rates. This study explored the role of perpetrator gender, victim gender, and masculinity/femininity (of perpetrator) in third-party perceptions of arrest, guilt, and sentencing in a case of aggravated assault. A sample of 263 heterosexual college students was provided with a case scenario that manipulated assailant and victim gender and assailant masculinity/femininity in a case of aggravated assault. Respondents were most likely to choose arrest when a heterosexual male assaulted a female. When the assailant was a female and the victim was a male, participants were more likely to choose victim only or dual arrest. Respondents were most likely to choose victim only arrest when a feminine female assaulted a male. Heterosexual male assailants who assaulted female victims and female assailants who assaulted male victims received significantly higher sentences than gay assailants. Male respondents were more likely to rate masculine heterosexual females who assaulted a male higher in guilt than a feminine heterosexual female and rated feminine females who assaulted females more harshly.

8:50 - 9:10 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO EQUIVOCAL DEATH ANALYSIS
Jon D. Cromer, Virginia State Police; JoAnne Brewster, James Madison University; Michael Stoloff, James Madison University

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Equivocal death analysis refers to a methodology for investigating cases in which the manner of death is in question; is it suicide, homicide, accident, or a natural death? This process complements and informs the manner of death ruling by whatever legal entity has that responsibility; in Virginia it is the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Equivocal death analysis is more than crime scene reconstruction; we suggest that it almost always can benefit from input from both law enforcement and mental health professionals. In this presentation, we will describe the methodology of equivocal death analysis and the ways in which mental health professionals can contribute to this process.

8:50 - 9:10 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
SCIENCE FICTION! THE DRAMATIC LESSON OF THE
"SPACCAROTELLA
CASE". HOW CAN WE INTERVENE?

R. Fenici, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; D. Brisinda, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; A. Venuti, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; A.R. Sorbo, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart

The police shooting incident occurred in November 2007, close to Arezzo, known as the "Spaccarotella trial" ended, in 2009, with a first sentence of 6 years jail term for manslaughter with the aggravating legal factor that the officer had not appropriately considered the potential although unwilling risk to offend somebody with his voluntary action. As expert witness for the defense, in the first trial we had suggested high probability that the second shot was an accidental discharge due to the dynamics of the purse and to psychophysiological reactions of the agent and that the eyewitness's credibility and memory was questionable since widely reconfigured and affected by personal belief and interpretation. After strong social reaction against a "too weak" sentence, on December 2010, the Court of Appeal sentenced "murder" with penalty of 9 years and 4 months of prison, perpetual disqualification from public office. On August 2012 the Supreme Court confirmed the sentence. The Ministry of the Interior had paid 3.1 million euro to the family of the person killed in the incident, to avoid potential subversive and violent actions on the part of the "Lazio soccer team" fans. Thereafter the Court of Auditors has "considered fair" to sentence Spaccarotella to pay only 50% of that (€ 1,55million!). Since present scientific knowledge about inaccuracy of eyewitness memory, psychophysiological reactions of police officers under operational stress, stress-induced alterations of motor coordination were considered "science fiction" by the courts; we believe that initiatives should be undertaken to introduce such knowledge as mandatory for the core curriculum of judges and lawyers, completing the formation of such professionals with personal experience of realistic police training scenarios in the "use of force", having the role of police officers.

9:15 - 9:35 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
BEST PRACTICES FOR THREAT ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT
Gene Deisinger, Threat Management Services Virginia Tech

Law enforcement agencies, in both campus and community settings, are increasingly asked to assist in the assessment and management of situations that involve disruptive, troubling, volatile, or threatening behaviors. Over the past 20 years, research and operational practice have contributed to the development of a systematic approach to assessing threatening situations and implementing approaches to mitigate risk. This session outlines an integrated, operational, approach for threat assessment and management that has been utilized in a variety of settings (campus, community, governmental and executive protection) to support the safety and security of protected parties.

9:15 - 9:35 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS' RIGHT TO COUNSEL: CANADIAN AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES
Marc W. Patry, Saint Mary's University; Steven M. Smith, Saint Mary's University; Nicole M. Adams, Saint Mary's University

The Supreme Court of Canada recently issued a trilogy of decisions pertaining to suspects' right to legal representation (R. v. Sinclair, 2010, R. v. McCrimmon, 2010, R. v. Willier, 2010). These rulings further a major difference between U.S. and Canadian law: Canadian criminal suspects have far less access to legal counsel than suspects in the U.S. This presentation will summarize these decisions and draw comparisons between Canadian and United States criminal procedure with respect to a suspect's rights to legal representation. The recent Supreme Court of Canada rulings limit criminal suspects' right to legal counsel and create a uniquely oppressive environment for Canadian criminal suspects. Even though the Charter allows that suspects can remain silent in the face of police interrogation, the very limited access to counsel allowed in the wake of these rulings creates enhanced vulnerability to oppressive police interrogation techniques. We believe this creates a higher likelihood of false confessions than exists in the U.S. and other countries where suspects are allowed repeated access to legal counsel, and/or allowed to have counsel present during police interrogation. We recommend empirical investigation of the hypothesis that Canadian suspects are more likely to make false confessions.

9:40 - 10:00 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
FACIAL SIGNS OF IMMINENT AGGRESSION: A REPLICATION
David Matsumoto, San Francisco State University and Humintell; Hyisung C. Hwang, San Francisco State University and Humintell

In real-world law enforcement encounters, seemingly docile situations can turn violent in a matter of seconds. Being able to identify the signs of imminent aggression may be important in keeping safe those in harm's way. We examined the possibility that certain facial expressions are reliably associated with acts of immediate, subsequent violent behaviour. An array of 12 potential facial expressions was created based on consultation with individuals who had experienced incidences of physical assault. The array included

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target expressions for two types of assault - premeditated assault and a loss of impulse control assault - along with some distractors. In previous studies, law enforcement officers in two very different cultures and university students who had experience with physical assault selected the same expression associated with premeditated assault, and another associated with loss of control assault. In the current study we presented an array of faces expressed by a different individual to law enforcement officers who had experienced physical assault; they also selected the same expressions as those selected in our previous studies. These findings suggest that reliable facial signs of imminent violence may exist, and that people in harm's way can be trained to identify those signs before aggression occurs.

10:25 - 10:45 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
THE PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION OF CANADIAN MARITIME POLICE CADETS
Claire Goggin, St. Thomas University; Jean Sauvageau, St. Thomas University

Police socialization is the most recent formulation of what has also been referred to as police culture or subculture. In the 1960s and 1970s, research studies identified a single rather monolithic police subculture, one usually dominated by sentiments of cynicism on the part of predominantly white male officers. Recent research has identified more complex processes. The first two phases of the present study aim to monitor changes which may occur during basic training with regards to police cadets' views and opinions of various police work-related issues (i.e., police profession and management, the public's role, criminality, the law, ethics, etc.). Pre-training and post-training data have been collected using questionnaire and semi-structured interview protocols. This study provides a better understanding of the dynamics of change in the professional socialization of police officers, specifically in the Canadian Maritime Provinces, a region often ignored in scholarly research. The ultimate goal is to offer a theory of police professional socialization, which more accurately reflects the phenomenon at hand. A theoretical refinement of this process is conditionally tied to a more refined methodological procedure. It is primarily with this latter issue that the present research is concerned.

10:25 - 10:45 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
POLICING INNOVATIONS: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN DESIGN AND USE OF POLICE RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
Carrie B. Sanders, Wilfrid Laurier University

There are few organizations with a higher demand or need for information management and "the harmonizing of intelligence processes" than policing (Sheptycki, 2004, p. 308; see also Borglund, 2005; Chavez, et al., 2005; Ericson, 1994). Drawing on intensive interviews with police IT directors, coordinators, and trainers, as well as with patrol officers using the technology on the ground,

this paper provides a novel and much needed empirical bridge between upstream and downstream innovation processes to uncover the social and technological impediments and hindrances to information sharing and intelligence-led policing. Specifically, this study explores: (1) how IT personnel remain accountable to the various needs/beliefs/interests of different police departments and agencies during the design process; (2) how Federal and Provincial mandates impact the design and adoption of policing innovations; and, (3) how the organizational culture of policing impacts technological design and integration.

10:50 - 11:10 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
PISTOL TRAINING IN A SYNTHETIC ENVIRONMENT: THE EFFECTS ON SKILL RETENTION AND TRANSFERABILITY OF SKILLS INTO A LIVE-FIRE ENVIRONMENT
Gregory Kratzig, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and University of Regina

Training in synthetic environments has long been established as an essential and reliable training tool for commercial pilots, the military, and in medicine. However, the law enforcement profession has been slow to adopt simulation technology as means in which to train. The following study begins to address the paucity of literature in the domain of pistol training in a synthetic training environment. Five troops of cadets (N = 160) at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police training academy were used for this two part study. Two troops (N = 64) of cadets had their live-fire pistol training replaced with dry-fire non-recoil pistol simulation training. The purpose of the study was to investigate whether live-fire training can be replaced with dry-fire non-recoil weapons, whether the skills acquired are transferable to a live-fire environment and what effects this type of training has on skill retention after one year. Our results indicate that removing live-fire recoil training has no significant ($p < .05$) effect on acquiring pistol shooting skills. We also found that learning in a synthetic environment has positive effects on the retention of pistol shooting skills. This paper will systematically discuss methods, measures, and results along with the future research directions.

10:50 - 11:10 DALSHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
A REVIEW OF POLICING SYSTEM IN THAILAND
Krisanaphong Poothakool, Rangsit University

This study is documentary research. It aims to review all documentation regarding policing system reform in Thailand over the past five years: 2008-2012. These include research, thesis, articles, and papers. In fact, the study primarily focuses on six main categories; police administration, police responsibilities; public participation; salary, welfare and equipment; interrogation and conciliation; police and public relation. After all documents were reviewed and analysed, seminars were held on two occasions. For these occasions, the officers at operational and administrative level had been invited respectively to express their views towards the research outcomes. These include police officers, public prose-

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cutors, judges, Police Community Support Volunteers, academics, and researchers. The research results can be concluded as follows: 1) Thai policing system has not been developed yet in comparison with western society. This results in an ineffectiveness of crime prevention and community safety. 2) Police accountability and police role are too broad. Senior officers, actually, favour to maintain their own power. According to the Police Act 2004, the Police Chief has been appointed or removed by PM. Public interest, inevitably, seems less important than politicians' requirement. 3) Police salary and welfare are poor when compared to other careers in criminal justice procedure. In addition, police equipment has not been fully supported due to budget deficit. 4) Public participation concept has not been successfully implemented as the police still play a major role for dealing with criminal activities. 5) Police duty in respect of interrogation and conciliation still a significant problem because the police tend to avoid these duties. 6) Public view towards the police is rather poor because of political intervention.

11:15 - 11:35 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
COMPARING TRAINING AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN
POLICING AND CORRECTIONS: A SCAN OF CANADIAN
AND INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTIONS
Lisa M. Jewell, University of Saskatchewan; J. Stephen Wormith,
University of Saskatchewan

In Canada, policing and corrections often fall under the same justice-related ministry, yet minimal research has been conducted to examine the similarities and differences in the training and research models employed by these fields and the interrelationship between research and training activities across them. This scan, which is based upon a thorough Internet search and literature review, provides an overview of the training models employed to train police officers, correctional officers, youth workers, and probation and parole officers in Canadian and international (i.e., United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, and Australia) jurisdictions. We reviewed: the governance structures of given training models; the timing, approach, and providers of basic/recruit training; and the nature of in-service/advanced training for mid-career professionals. In addition, the governance structures of existing research models and specific areas of research focus were examined. The scan revealed several similarities in the models used to train police and corrections professionals; however, there was little overlap in the provision of training. Research related to the improvement or development of training for staff was more commonplace in policing than corrections, but tended to be carried out by the same parties in both fields. Considerations for selecting a training model will conclude the presentation.

11:15 - 11:35 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
C5 FRAMEWORK - COMPETENCIES FOR COMMAND
LEADERS IN THE SINGAPORE HOME TEAM
Birentha Dhevi, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Majeed
Khader, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Jansen Ang,

Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Diong Siew Maan,
Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Eunice Tan, Home
Team Behavioural Sciences Centre

The C5 Framework articulates leadership competencies that officers in the Singapore Home Affairs Ministry require to possess and exhibit in order to perform successfully as commanders. There are two key objectives of this framework. The first objective is to provide a shared understanding of what it takes to be an effective commander across the various Home Team agencies (police, fire services, border security, corrections, internal security and narcotics bureau). The second objective is to guide systematic selection, assessment and development of commanders in the Home Team. This presentation will: i) briefly discuss the concept of command leadership, ii) outline the research undertaken in developing the C5 framework, iii) share on the five competency domains (i.e., command thinking, command teams, command partners, command expertise and command character) that emerged relevant for command leadership performance, and also iv) share on key differences and similarities across the various agencies on which command competencies featured as most important.

11:40 - 12:00 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
A PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULUM FOR THE BASIC POLICE
ACADEMY
Peter DiVasto, Las Cruces (NM) Police Department

The presenter will review his twenty years of experience teaching psychology in the basic police academy. The presentation will include how to assess training needs and the importance of various psychological topics to the early career work of police officers. There will be made available sample lesson plans, learning objectives, and test questions. Notable failures in this effort will be discussed.

11:40 - 12:00 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
POLICE OFFICERS' COLLABORATION WITH RAPE VICTIM
ADVOCATES: BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS
Karen Rich, Marywood University

Best practice protocols for responding to rape involve multi-disciplinary teamwork including collaboration with victim advocates. Advocates can assist victims in accessing compensation, obtaining forensic exams, following through on prosecution requirements and understanding criminal justice protocols. When advocates are present rape reporters experience higher levels of satisfaction with the process and are more likely to cooperate with the prosecution. Despite this, officers vary widely in their collaboration with victim advocates - some working with them extensively and early, others postponing referral until after their work has been completed, and a minority not using them at all. This quantitative survey research evaluated the effects of gender, specialized training, victim interviewing skill, attitudes about rape, number of rape cases and personal acquaintance with survivors on the use of victim advocates

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on rape cases. In addition, officers were asked to identify potential reasons for non collaboration. Implications for rape reporters, recommendations for police departments, and areas for future research are discussed.

13:20 - 13:40 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
REAL-TIME IMAGING OF STRESS-INDUCED CARDIAC
AUTONOMIC ADAPTATION DURING REALISTIC FORCE-
ON-FORCE POLICE SCENARIO

D. Brisinda, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; A. Venuti, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; A.R. Sorbo, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; C., Cataldi, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; S. Garbarino, University of Genoa; E. Intorno, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; R. Fenici, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart

Operational stress is a complex matter, which requires a better understanding to improve police officer's training, survival, and prevention of post-traumatic stress disorders. Since objective methods to quantify tactical stress (TSt) are still lacking, this study aimed to evaluate the reliability of heart rate variability analysis (HRVa) to assess autonomic adaptation induced by TSt and to differentiate the contribution of overlapping physical stress (PhS), during realistic scenarios. Real-time imaging of tactical stress was attempted with Time-Variant (TV) spectral HRVa. Moreover, HRV parameters were evaluated with linear [time domain (TD) and frequency-domain (FD)] and nonlinear methods, from short-term (5-minutes), very-short-term (60-seconds) and ultra-short-term (30-seconds) intervals, during daily routine, physical stress (PhS), and TSt. Overall, 40 healthy volunteers (mean age 35.8 ± 9 years) were studied. The study was approved by local Institutional Review Board. TVspectral HRVa provided dynamic imaging of transient cardiac autonomic adaptation induced by TSt and/or PhS. Quantitative estimation of the majority of TD and FD HRV parameters was not significantly affected by shortening the length of the explored time-segments from 300 to 30 seconds, as demonstrated by the correlation coefficient ($R^2 > 0.9$). HRVa might allow dynamic imaging and quantification of transient stress-induced autonomic adaptation, but differentiation between respective contribution of TSt and PhS is still difficult.

13:20 - 13:40 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
ADVANCING PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN LAW ENFORCE-
MENT AND SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS IN THE AREA OF
MISSING PERSONS AND UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS: DE-
VELOPMENT OF A STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA
Roberta Sinclair, National Centre for Missing Persons and Un-
identified Remains, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Rebecca
Mugford, National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified
Remains, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

In recent years, advancing the policies and practices surrounding missing persons (MPs) investigations has become a central priority for law enforcement agencies both nationally and internation-

ally. In 2010, the Government of Canada began a 5-year initiative to enhance the criminal justice system's response to MPs cases. As part of this initiative, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) established the National Centre for Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains (NCMPUR), a national program housed within the Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children/Behavioural Sciences Branch (CPCMEC/BSB). The mandate of the Research and Development section within CP-CMEC/BSB is to conduct operationally relevant research in the areas of MPs and unidentified remains, Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation, and behavioural sciences. This presentation focuses on the first area of specialization. Key findings of a literature review on MPs research will be discussed and research gaps will be identified. An overview of some future research directions of the NCMPUR stemming from this review will be provided, with an emphasis on the development of empirically-informed promising practices for MPs investigations. An underlying theme of this presentation will be the development of multi-disciplinary partnerships and collaborations across law enforcement, academia, victim advocates, government/non-government agencies, and other key agencies.

13:45 - 14:05 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND DEPRESSION IN MEMBERS
OF A SPECIALIZED POLICE UNIT FOR RIOT AND CROWD
CONTROL OPERATIONS

S. Garbarino, State Police Health Service Department, Ministry of the Interior, Italy and University of Genoa; N. Magnavita, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; C. Chiorri, University of Genoa; G. Cuomo, State Police Health Service Department, Ministry of the Interior, Italy; P. Lanteri, Santa Corona Hospital; D. Brisinda, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; R. Fenici, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart

Law enforcement may expose police officers (POs) to significant psychosocial risk factors, so that some subjects may find themselves in conditions of distress. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between job-related stress and the presence of symptoms of depression in a specialized police unit, the 'VI Reparto Mobile', exclusively deployed to control public order in high-risk situations, such as political or sports events, where public safety might be jeopardized. A homogeneous group of POs, all members of Italian 'VI Reparto Mobile', engaged exclusively in riot and crowd control operations, responded to our invitation to complete a questionnaire for the assessment of work-related stress and depression. Officers who had experienced a discrepancy between work effort and rewards showed a marked increase in the risk of self-reported depression (OR 7.00 95% CI 4.76 to 10.30) when compared with their counterparts who didn't undergo job-related "distress". The prevalence of depressive symptoms in the investigated subjects was low, but not negligible. Therefore, major attention should be paid to take necessary steps to prevent distress and improve the mental well-being of POs, especially those deployed in high-impact operations, in which their opera-

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tional efficiency may seriously affect not only the officers', but also the general population's safety and survival.

13:45 - 14:05 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
'COME TO NOTICE' REPORTS AND MISSING ADULTS IN THE UK
Karen Shalev Greene, University of Portsmouth; Francis Pakes, University of Portsmouth

There is a group of people who frequently 'come to notice' of the police or health services. These individuals, often characterized by a high level of need, may be threatening to kill themselves or check into hospital with real or imagined health problems. They frequently use aliases. On other occasions these individuals may be found in a disheveled and confused state in a public place. However, a frequent pattern is that these individuals tend to abscond or leave before any intervention can be put in place. Because of that, and despite their obvious problems and frequent calls for help, effective engagement with this group is difficult. This presentation considers the behaviour and circumstances through case notes of 15 individuals contained in the so-called 'Come to Notice' database, held by the UK Missing Persons Bureau, in order to better understand their seemingly contradictory behaviour. Our thematic analysis revealed six key themes, which are crisis, loss, trauma, illness, anonymity, and mobility. We offer the suggestion that the behaviour of these individuals is typified by a struggle between crisis and autonomy with the former driving persons to come to notice and the need for the latter pushing these persons towards escaping these attentions. Our findings are put into context in reference to the literature on hospital absconders and on discourses and identities of homeless persons.

14:10 - 14:30 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
THE POLICE PERSONALITY: SOLID AS A ROCK OR STILL CRAZY AFTER ALL THESE YEARS?
Michael G. Aamodt, Radford University

The Internet, as well as many written sources, suggest that police officers engage in an unusually high number of maladaptive behaviors. That is, they are thought to have high divorce, suicide, alcoholism, and domestic violence rates. This presentation will review the research that debunks these misconceptions, discuss the proper way to interpret the often misinterpreted meta-analyses (Aamodt & Stalnaker, 2001; Loo, 2001) on police suicide rates, and propose some reasons why the law enforcement community and many police psychologists still cling to these misconceptions.

14:55 - 15:15 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
USE OF ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORTS FOLLOWING POLICE RECRUITS' EXPERIENCE OF JOB-RELATED TRAUMATIC EVENTS: PERSONAL, OPERATIONAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL DYNAMICS
Gregory P. Brown, Nipissing University; Jane Barker, Nipissing University; Kindra McMillan, Nipissing University

This paper reports on the findings from a four-wave longitudinal panel study (N = 142) of police recruits in a large provincial police service in Canada. In the third wave of the study following completion of their one-year probationary period, recruits were surveyed about their experience in attending job-related traumatic events, and their subsequent use of in-house organizational services and programs. Of those officers who had experienced a job-related traumatic event (51%), a majority reported positively on the services and programs provided by the police service, though there are significant differences by gender, posting location, marital status, and psychometric measures of operational and organizational in recruits' ratings of organizational services and programs to address job-related trauma. The study findings have implications for understanding how best to provide services and programs to police officers following experiencing a job-related traumatic event.

14:55 - 15:15 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)
YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN CONFUSED: COMPREHENSION OF LEGAL RIGHTS IN POLICE INTERROGATIONS
Joseph Eastwood, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

In most English-speaking Western countries, individuals facing a police interview are made aware of various legal rights through the delivery of a passage of text known as a police caution (or warning). It is imperative that interviewees understand the legal rights contained in those cautions for the dual purpose of protecting their rights and ensuring the admissibility of their statements. The current presentation will outline findings from a series of recent studies that demonstrated: (a) people struggle to understand the legal rights afforded to them in police interviews, and (b) this lack of comprehension may relate to the complex wording and structure of the documents used to deliver these rights. The implications of these findings for the administration of justice, as well as suggestions for improving the current state of affairs, will be discussed.

15:20 - 15:40 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
POST TRAUMATIC EMBITTERMENT DISORDER AND OFFICER WELLNESS
Leo F. Polizoti, Direct Decision Institute, Inc.

Post-traumatic embitterment disorder (PTED) is a new concept that has broad implications for the overall functioning of law enforcement personnel. It is not often recognized or understood and occurs in many law enforcement departments. This presentation will describe post-traumatic embitterment disorder and how it is different from post-traumatic stress disorder. It will show its relationship to the officer's purpose-in-life related to the job; overall officer wellness; burn-out and the resulting deterioration in job performance. It will recommend procedures for officials to prevent this disorder from occurring and treatment suggestions for police psychologists.

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15:20 - 15:40 DALHOUSIE (3rd Floor)

PERSONALITY, COMPETENCY AND COMMUNICATIVE SUSPICIOUSNESS PROFILE OF CANADIAN POLICE INTERROGATORS OF CRIMINAL SUSPECTS

Michel Funicelli, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Concordia University; Jean-Roch Laurence, 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 Extroversion 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 suspected of having committed serious criminal activities and polygraph operators.

15:45 - 16:05 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
EMERGENCY PERSONNEL'S RESPONSE TO PTSD AND THE RETURNING VETERAN

Garett Bush, TAC COM Institute; David Fritz; Diana Hamed

Law enforcement officers from across North America have had an increase of violent encounters with returning veterans, suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Attendees will learn about the indications, cautions, and dispositions of incidents involving Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 2013

8:25 - 8:45 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
THE EFFECTS OF INTERVIEWEE ETHNICITY ON OBSERVER'S CONFIDENCE IN JUDGING LIES

Hyisung C. Hwang, San Francisco State University and Humintell; David Matsumoto, San Francisco State University and Humintell; Laura Zimmerman, Applied Research Associates; Mark G. Frank, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

We examined whether observers' confidence in judging lies from truths was influenced by interviewees' ethnicity. Interviewees participated in a 2 (interviewee ethnicity: Chinese vs. U.S. European-American) x 2 (veracity: lie vs. truth) x 3 (interview type) factorial model experiment involving a mock crime. In an observation study, observers (N = 152 Caucasians, 70 African Americans) viewed a randomly selected sample of 20 videos of one of the interviews. They judged whether the interviewee was telling the truth or lying and rated their confidence in their judgments. Observer's confidence levels were positively correlated with their accuracy scores when judging truths but not when judging lies, and the correlations differed depending on interview type and interviewee ethnicity. We concluded that interviewee ethnicity may influence the relationship between lie detection accuracies and confidence levels.

8:50 - 9:10 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
TOTAL BELIEF IN THE SUBJECT: THE THEORETICAL ENGINE THAT DRIVES SCAN

Mark G. Lord, Fredericton Police Force; Mary Ann Campbell, University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Donaldo Canales, University of New Brunswick-Saint John

The purpose of the current study was to test the validity of a theoretical construct known as "Total Belief in the Subject". This construct constitutes the basic premise of an approach to statement credibility assessment known as Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN). Avinoam Sapir, the developer of SCAN, opines that the decisive majority of individuals will not commit an overt lie when requested to provide an open-narrative account. Instead, Sapir has argued, most individuals will choose to simply omit sensitive or incriminating information. There remains however, an absence of research testing this theoretical premise. As such, a sample of 62 university undergraduate students (M age = 19.58 years; 80.6% females; 19.4% males) were presented six socially sensitive scenarios and asked to describe how he/she would respond to each one respectively. Written responses were then coded for the degree of honesty in responding (i.e., fully truthful, omission of contextually sensitive details and/or direct deception); motives for the provided responses were also considered. < 10% of overall responses reflected direct deception and as such, support Sapir's most basic premise. These findings have implications for the practice of credibility assessment, which will be discussed.

9:15 - 9:35 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
TO BEHAVE LIKE A LIAR: A SINGAPOREAN STUDY OF TRUTH TELLING AND DECEPTION AMONGST YOUNG ADULT MALES

Stephanie Chan, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Majeed Khader, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Jansen Ang, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Jeffery Chin, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre; Chai Xiau Ting, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2013

Abstracts

The detection of deception is an essential yet challenging component of investigative interviewing. As investigators strive towards obtaining information that is accurate and reliable, the skill of making accurate judgments of interviewee guilt and/or innocence becomes highly demanded. In this study, 68 participants completed either a mock criminal task or a non-criminal task, before attempting to convince an interviewer of their innocence. The body movements and self-reported interview experiences by participants were analyzed. Results showed that liars significantly displayed more head movements and less hand/finger movements than truth-tellers. Liars also significantly felt guiltier, although the underlying mechanisms of attempted control and cognitive load were held the same under both group conditions. The findings contribute to the evolving literature on deception detection and criminal investigative interviewing.

9:40 - 10:00 VICTORIA NORTH (2nd Floor)
THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF EVALUATING TRUTHFULNESS

John Yuille, The Forensic Alliance and the University of British Columbia; Barry Cooper, The Forensic Alliance, The Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission, the University of British Columbia, and Simon Fraser University; Hugues Hervé, The Forensic Alliance; Peter Evans, The Forensic Alliance

Despite the prevalence of deception and the consequences of not accurately detecting lies in the criminal justice context, most professionals are not adept at evaluating truthfulness. Methodological problems with the research literature notwithstanding, errors in evaluating truthfulness are often made due to faulty assumptions held by the targets of lies, many of which are supported by common myths or through non-evidence-based training. The proposed presentation introduces a research-based model of evaluating truthfulness that stresses the importance of a semi-structured memory-based approach to interviewing, tailored to the unique attributes (e.g., culture, personality, mental health) of the interviewee (e.g., witness, victim, suspect). According to this model, the interviewee's baseline behaviour is assessed and the interviewer actively listens and observes for changes from the interviewee's baseline within and across a variety of observable behavioural channels (i.e., face, body, voice, verbal style, and verbal content) through which clues to lies or truths may leak. Changes from baseline (e.g., cognitive / emotional leakage) are considered hot spots - clues to importance, not clues to lies or truths. Participants will learn that interviewers must delay judgment about truth or deception until enough information has been collected and alternative hypotheses have been ruled out through effective interviewing.

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