

SPPCTP 2015

41ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
**SOCIETY FOR
POLICE & CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY**

The Georgian Terrace Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia USA
September 30 - October 3, 2015

PROGRAM & *ABSTRACTS*

Countries Presenting



SPCP 2015

41TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE

**SOCIETY FOR
POLICE & CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY**

The Georgian Terrace Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, USA
September 30, October 1, 2 and 3, 2015



PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

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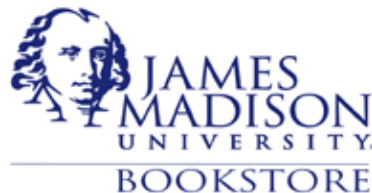
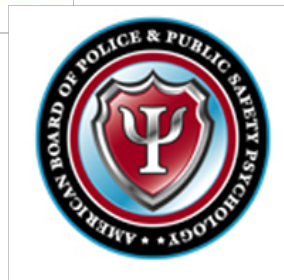
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Forward

WELCOME TO HOTLANTA!

The SPCP Board and I welcome Y'ALL to the 41st Annual Conference of the Society for Police & Criminal Psychology (SPCP) in Atlanta, Ga. The Georgian Terrace, our home for the conference, is centrally located and close to everything exciting, including the Fox Theater just across the street. Get out and walk around the city and don't be surprised if everyone greets you with a pleasant “sir or ma'am;” it's part of the culture.

The program will have 56 presentations and 19 posters, and favored speakers are scattered throughout so you may enjoy a little of everything and a diverse array of contemporary topics. Topics will include, threat assessment, crisis negotiations, EMDR, behavioral analysis, wellness concepts, selection and screening, officer suicide, best practices in treating PTSD, effective SWAT teams, child sex abuse investigations, distracted driving, interviewing for integrity, psychological autopsy, high risk response styles, positive psychology, body worn cameras, and polygraph, among others. The poster session will once again dazzle with a taste of young talent and future stars in our field. The meals will be a true taste of Southern cooking and specialties. Please make time for our social events including the Wednesday evening reception, the cocktails during the poster presentations, the banquet on Friday evening and all sorts of treats for breakfast and in-between breaks during the presentations. Oh, don't forget the hospitality suite will be open in the evenings. We will wrap up the conference at mid-day Saturday to enable you to enjoy Atlanta before you return home. Have a great conference, and don't hesitate to contact me if you need recommendations for local events or activities.

From Stone Mountain to the Chattahoochee River, Atlanta has a lot to offer her visitors. Since the 1996 Olympics Atlanta has ranked in the top five cities with Fortune 500 companies in the U.S., with at least 16 headquartered in the metro Atlanta area. This includes Coca-Cola, Home Depot, United Parcel Service, Delta Airlines, Aflac, and soon the National headquarters for Mercedes Benz. Oh, don't forget about Chick-Fil-A: a truly Southern gem in the fast food industry.

Some of our more notable residents or sons and daughters of Atlanta include Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Margaret Mitchell; Tyler Perry; Usher; Ted Turner; Elton John; Jimmy Carter; and Lester Maddox, to name a few. While you are here take a stroll to Centennial Park; visit the World of Coke, the Georgia aquarium, and the new College football hall of fame; and ride on our new “SkyView” Ferris wheel.

Sports are everywhere and the fall is filled with exciting sporting events. Atlanta has the oldest on-campus NCAA Division I football stadium, hosting the Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets. We are home to numerous professional teams, including the Atlanta Braves, the Atlanta Hawks, the Atlanta Falcons, Atlanta Dream, and Atlanta United FC. Prefer college sports? How about Georgia Tech, Georgia State, Kennesaw State; and many consider the Georgia Bulldogs as our “other college team.”

My year as the SPCP President has flown by and I will miss the planning and preparing for our brief time together. Finally, we could not have accomplished any of this if were not for our generous sponsors and the volunteers who helped us keep it together. So, join me in expressing our gratitude to JoAnne Brewster and Michael Stoloff, who have been there for the Society for years and have offered their guidance generously. Thanks to David White, who now runs our Society's business office, for his timely feedback, and to Amber, for processing membership applications and conference registrations. And, finally, thanks to my long-time friend and colleague, Gary Aumiller, who does many jobs, from setting up the contracts, to ordering the food, formatting this program, ordering supplies, and setting up the AV equipment.

Thanks to all for your support during my brief tour as your President. You have helped make it an overwhelming success. Have a great time in Atlanta!

Andy

Asian Conference of Criminal and Operations Psychology

12th to 15th July 2016, Singapore



Dear fellow SPCP members,

ACCOP 2016: A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SPCP IN SINGAPORE

Next year, we will be organising the 3rd run of Asian Conference of Criminal & Operations Psychology (ACCOP) in Singapore. As a special meeting of the SPCP, ACCOP 2016 is jointly organised by the Home Team Psychological Services at the Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore. The 4-day conference to be held from 12th to 15th July 2016 is staged as a platform for leading local and international experts to come together to participate and engage in robust discussions on a myriad of current industry topics in law enforcement.

For the last two ACCOPs, we have garnered very good support from members of the SPCP, and we hope to receive the same support from you again! Specifically, SPCP executive director, Dr Gary Aumiller and the executive committee members, Professor Michael Stoloff and Dr JoAnne Brewster had supported previous ACCOPs as key presenters and advisors of ACCOP. The inaugural ACCOP 2010 had received a total of 200 participants from 11 countries, and had facilitated the cross-sharing of best practices in the field of crime, safety and security amongst international, regional and local experts. ACCOP 2013, on the other hand, saw an increase in participation rates and had received a total of 288 participants from 11 countries. Apart from being well-received by conference delegates, ACCOP 2013 had also generated some local media coverage.

EMERGING TRENDS IN CRIME, SAFETY AND SECURITY: THE ROLE OF BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

While ACCOP 2016 is featured as a continuation of ACCOP 2013, it will incorporate more practitioner tracks (e.g., crime investigation, operations). In addition to the traditional topics covered in previous ACCOPs, ACCOP 2016 will also focus on emerging trends in crime, safety and security. The overarching theme of the 2016 conference is '**Emerging Trends in Crime, Safety and Security: the Role of Behavioural Sciences**'. This theme complements the themes in previous ACCOPs, which highlighted the applications of behavioural sciences in various aspects of HT operations. Proposed conference tracks for ACCOP 2016 include (not exhaustive):

- **Leadership Psychology** (e.g. Talent management, Leadership derailment, Coaching and mentoring)
- **Organisational and Personnel Selection** (e.g. Personality and job performance, Assessment and selection techniques)
- **Disaster and Critical Incident Psychology** (e.g. Crisis reactions and human behaviours, Crowd and evacuation psychology)
- **Resilience** (e.g. Well-being and social resilience, Psycho-social factors of community and national resilience)
- **Terrorism Psychology** (e.g. Online radicalisation and extremism, Lone-wolf terrorism)

- **Crime and Investigative Psychology** (e.g. Cybercrime and security, Detection of deception, Investigative interviewing, Behavioural profiling)
- **Rehabilitation and Correctional Psychology** (e.g. Programme evaluation, Risk assessment of offenders)
- **Clinical and Counselling Psychology in Law Enforcement, Corrections and Emergency Settings** (e.g. Counselling techniques, peer support)

The conference tracks for ACCOP 2016 are (not exhaustive):

- **Leadership Psychology** (e.g., talent management; coaching & mentoring)
- **Organisational and Personnel Selection** (e.g., personality and job performance; organisational health climate)
- **Disaster and Critical Incident Psychology**
- **Rehabilitation and Correctional Psychology** (e.g., risk assessment of offenders; psychological testing)
- **Clinical and Counselling Psychology in Law Enforcement, Corrections and Emergency Settings** (e.g., peer support; suicide assessment and stress management)
- **Multidisciplinary Perspectives** (e.g., crime and law; forensic science)

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

Professionals & Practitioners in Law, Academics & Behavioural Scientists

- To network and share research and operational expertise
- To dialogue and offer ground perspectives on issues and practical consideration in law enforcement
- To engage in enriching dialogues on current developments, best practices in the field of law enforcement
- To establish closer regional and international networking and collaboration

JOIN US FOR ACCOP 2016!

We would like to invite you and your team to join us for ACCOP next year. We welcome proposals related to the above conference tracks. Please let us know if you are interested in sharing at ACCOP 2016, and we would be very happy to receive proposal(s) from you.

CONTACT DETAILS

For submission of presentation papers or other enquiries on ACCOP 2016, please email to **MHA ACCOP@mha.gov.sg**. We look forward to your presence and participation at ACCOP 2016! In the meantime, do stay tuned here for more updates!

Regards,



Majeed Khader, Ph.D.
 Asian Director, SPCP
 Deputy Director, Police Psychological Services Division, Singapore Police Force
 Concurrently Director, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre
 Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore

SPPCP

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Scientific Sessions October 1 -- IPAT



Lunch October 1 --

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Poster Session October 1

-- Multi-Health Systems



Breakfast October, 2

-- General Dynamics Information Technologies

Scientific Sessions October 2

--



Lunch October 2

-- MARWORTH

Scientific Session October 3 --

American Board of Police & Public Safety Psychology



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*“Ground Breaking Techniques,
Research, Case Studies”*



Conference at a Glance

Conference at a Glance

Wednesday, September 30, 2015

Time		
12:00-4:00 pm	BOARD MEETING	
4:00 pm -8:00 pm	REGISTRATION	Piedmont Ballroom
6:00 pm-8:00 pm	WELCOME RECEPTION	Piedmont Ballroom
8:00 pm-MIDNIGHT	HOSPITALITY SUITE	

Thursday, October 1, 2015

Time	GRAND BALLROOM	MEETING ROOM II
7:30 am-10:30 am	REGISTRATION	
7:30 am -8:20 am	BREAKFAST	
8:00 am -8:15 am	SPCP WELCOME	
8:15 am-9:15 am	The Parls and Sydney Incidents: Learning Lessons for Threat Assessment and Crisis Negotiation - <i>Majeed Khader & Jeffery Chin</i>	
9:20 am-10:20 am	Letting it All Hang Out- The Dangers and Pitfalls of the Internet and Social Media for the Police Psychologist - <i>Wayman C. Mullins,</i> <i>William Sandel & Elizabeth Villa</i>	
10:25 am - 10:55 am	Adventures in Communicating with the Devil in His Own Language <i>Gary S. Aumiller</i>	
10:55 am -11:10 am	BREAK	
11:10 am - 12:00 pm	Eye Movement and Desensitization: An Evidenced Based Treatment for Trauma- <i>Roger M. Solomon</i>	Introduction to Behavioral Crime Linkage Analysis - <i>Jon D. Cromer,</i> <i>JoAnne Brewster & Michael Stoloff</i>
12:00 pm - 1:15 pm	Lunch	Piedmont Room

SPCP



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Conference at a Glance

Time	GRAND BALLROOM	MEETING ROOM II
1:15 pm - 1:35 pm	Wellness Concepts- Exposure to a Captive Audience - <i>Douglas Gentz</i>	The Effect of Confirmation Bias on Criminal Investigative Decision Making - <i>Wayne A. Wallace, PhD</i>
1:40 pm - 2:00 pm	An Evaluation of Pre-Employment Background Information and Scale Scores on the MMPI-2 and 16PF of Officers Hired then Subsequently Fired and/or Disciplined - <i>Tammy McCoy-Arballo & Nancy Bohl-Penrod</i>	Female Victims in Justifiable Homicide Events - <i>Peggy S. Plass & JoAnne Brewster</i>
2:05 pm - 2:25 pm	Gender as a BFQQ for Corrections Officer Assignments: Which Side of the Bars Prevails? - <i>Michael A. Surrence, Graduate Student- Kelly LeGrand</i>	A Pre-Trial Diversion Program in Alabama (1976-2015)- <i>Meg Milligan & Patricia Guest</i>
2:30 pm - 2:50 pm	Law Enforcement Suicide: Updated Profiles and the Quest for Accurate Suicide Rates- <i>Michael G. Aamodt, Nicole A. Stalnaker & Mekal Smith</i>	Perceptions of Defendants with Mental Illness: Results from a State-Wide Survey of Mississippi Courtroom Participants- <i>R. Alan Thompson</i>
2:50 pm - 3:05 pm	BREAK	
3:05 pm - 3:25 pm	Exploring Police Officer Experiences and Help-Seeking Behaviors- <i>Kristin M. Haas, Robert Geffne, James Madero & James Turner</i>	Best Practices in Managing PTSD in Civilian Law Enforcement Contractors Returning From Iraq and Afghanistan - <i>Kristen R. Beyer</i>
3:30 pm - 3:50 pm	New Directions in Law Enforcement Leadership for 2015 and Beyond - <i>James T. Turner & E.C. Murphy</i>	PTSD: An Insider's Perspective- <i>Amy K. White</i>

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Conference at a Glance

Time	GRAND BALLROOM	MEETING ROOM II
3:55 pm - 4:15 pm	A Comparison of Findings from Evaluations of Four Problem-Solving Court Programs - <i>Jeanie Thies, Michael Stein & Joseph Zlatic</i>	Personality Differences Between Fire Fighters/ Emergency Medical Services (FF/EMS) and Law Enforcement (LE) Candidates on Pre-Employment Psychological Evaluations (PEPE) and Recommendation for Hire and Hiring Status- <i>K.R. Juzwin, Mary Lyttles, Jamie Lilie, Melissa Horne, Molly Hendrickson, Jennifer Hull, Laurie Harris, Rebecca Hoover & Amilie Dubois</i>
4:20 pm - 4:40 pm	A Multidisciplinary Approach to Compare and Contrast the Mafia "Systems" in Italy - <i>Pasquale Striano</i>	The Effect of Male Incarceration on Rape Myth Acceptance - <i>Dr. Agata Debowska & Daniel Boduszek</i>
4:45 pm - 5:05 pm	Crime Prevention and Job Commitment: The Importance of Job Demand, Work Value, and Job Insecurity on Law Enforcement Agents Job Involvement - <i>Gabriel Agboola Adetula</i>	Development and Challenges of a Bayesian Decision-Support Tool for Child Sexual Abuse Investigations - <i>Alessandro Tadei</i>
5:30 pm - 7:30 pm	POSTER SESSION	
8:00 pm - MIDNIGHT	HOSPITALITY SUITE	

Friday, October 2, 2015

Time	GRAND BALLROOM	MEETING ROOM II
7:30 am-10:30 am	REGISTRATION	
7:30 am -8:20 am	BREAKFAST	
7:30 am - 8:00 am	ANNOUNCEMENTS	
8:00 am - 9:00 am	What to do with the SWAT Team? A Model for Operational Effectiveness in the Tactical Police World - <i>Henry (Hank) Paine</i>	8:00 am - 8:30 am Gender and Violence in the Cognitive Framing of Juror Beliefs- <i>M. Herrera, M.J. Sharps, J. Hensley & R. Renderos</i>
		8:35 am - 9:00 am Culture Clash: Policing with Diverse Populations- <i>Aviva Twerskv Glasner</i>

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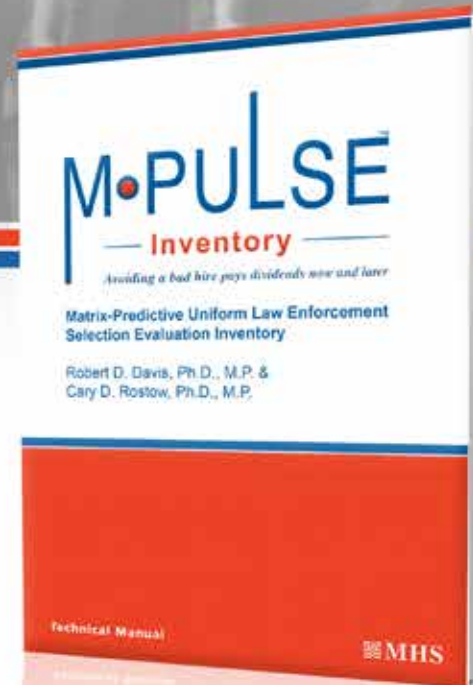
For inquiries about these or other assessments from General Dynamics IT, or to request our Industry Report, *"Retail's Worst Nightmare: Employee Collusion With Organized Crime"*, please contact Mike Tancredi at mike.tancredi@gdit.com or 312-242-4231.

Conference at a Glance

Time	GRAND BALLROOM	MEETING ROOM II
9:05 am - 9:25 am	High Pressure Law Enforcement "Distracted" Driving and Stress - The Italian Approach- <i>Donatella Brisinda, Francesco Fioravanti, Anna Rita Sorbo, Angela Venuti & Riccardo Fenici</i>	9:05 am - 10:45 am Interviewing for Integrity - <i>Neil S. Hibler</i>
9:30 am - 9:50 am	Miniaturized Real-Time Telemetric Monitoring of Stress-Induced Cardiac Autonomic Modulation During Realistic Force-on-Force Police Training - <i>Donatella Brisinda, Francesco Fioravanti, Anna Rita Sorbo, Angela Venuti & Riccardo Fenici</i>	
9:55 am - 10:15 am	Realistic Law Enforcement Training May Induce Paroxysmal Cardiac Arrhythmias in Normal and Highly Fit Police Officers - <i>Riccardo Fenici, Donatella Brisinda, Francesco Fioravanti & Anna Rita Sorbo</i>	
10:20 am - 10:45 am	Holistic Considerations in the Treatment of PTSD of Law Enforcement Officers - <i>Jana Price-Sharps & Dr. Schuyler Liao</i>	
10:45 am - 11:05 am		
BREAK		
11:05 am - 11:25 am	Styles of Practicing Criminal Investigative Analysis: Is Homogeneity Important? - <i>Amber Scherer & John P. Jarvis</i>	Preliminary Results of a National Survey Examining Crisis/Hostage Negotiator Best Practices - <i>Wayman C. Mullins, William Sandel & Elizabeth Villa</i>
11:30 am - 11:55 am	The Analysis of Serial Rapist Dubbed the Birthday Rapist: A South African Case Study - <i>Major Hayden Lee Knibbs & Azwifaneli Rachel Managa</i>	A 50-State Examination of Psychological Requirements for Entry-Level Law Enforcement Officer Candidates- <i>Wayman C. Mullins, William Sandel & Elizabeth Villa</i>

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Conference at a Glance

Time	GRAND BALLROOM	MEETING ROOM II
12:00 pm - 12:20 pm	An Introduction to the Investigative Psychology Section and Case Study Exploration into Criminal Mutilation in the South African Context - <i>Hayden Knibbs, A. Managa & R.M. Dhlomo-Sibiya</i>	The Historical Foundations of Hostage Negotiations - <i>Thomas Mijares, Michael J. McMains & Wayman C. Mullins</i>
12:20 pm - 1:15 pm	Lunch	Piedmont Room
1:15 pm - 1:35 pm	Validation of the Firearm Operator Selection Inventory (FOSI) with Security Professionals - <i>Brian Dreschler, Gary Behrens & John Jones</i>	Psychological Autopsy on Murder-Suicide in South Africa: South African Police Services (SAPS) Case Study- <i>Rosemond Mbaliyezwe Dhlomo-Sibiya</i>
1:40 pm - 2:00 pm	Dangers of Law Enforcement Stress- <i>Gary Taylor</i>	He Says He Has a Bomb: The Interface of LE, Regional Police Response Teams and Mental Health Responder During High Risk Mentally Ill Suspect Apprehension - <i>Jessica Crowley, Scott Tillema, Kent Williams, K.R. Juzwin</i>
2:05 pm - 2:25 pm	Reframing Public Safety Experiences Through Positive Psychology - <i>V. Lynn Tankersley, & Brandy Adams,</i>	The Relationship Between Proactive and Reactive Policing in Allegations of Misconduct - <i>Michelle Borilla, Jana Price-Sharps, David Tanner, & Lisa Giuliani</i>
2:30 pm - 2:50 pm	The Role Play Game: An Interactive Teaching and Practice Tool for Peer Teams, Students, and Clinicians - <i>Daniel A. Goldfarb</i>	Threat Assessment: A Case Sharing From the Singapore Perspective - <i>Whistine Chai Xiau Ting & Jeffery Chin</i>
2:55 pm - 3:15 pm	The Role of Law Enforcement in Community Based Drug Treatment and the Impact on Crime Prevention - <i>Krisanaphong Poothakool, PhD</i>	Differences Between Law Enforcement Candidates With and Without Prior Military Service as Seen in the Results of Pre-Employment Psychological Evaluation on the MMPI-2 and PAI - <i>Molly Meier Hendrickson, K.R. Juzwin & Jamie Lilie</i>
3:15 pm - 3:35 pm	BREAK	



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Conference at a Glance

Time	GRAND BALLROOM	MEETING ROOM II
3:35 pm - 3:55 pm	Sexually Violent Predator Commitment Orders in Texas - <i>Jim Mann, & Raymond Shearer</i>	Police Psychology at Walden University - <i>James S. Herndon</i>
4:00 pm - 4:20 pm	Some Words of Caution Regarding Body Worn Cameras - <i>Craig Bennell</i>	Emotional Intelligence, Stress, and Cardiovascular Disease in Law Enforcement Officers - Jeffrey Dean & James Herndon
4:25 pm - 4:45 pm	Creating the 16PF Public Safety Norm Sample - <i>Michael R. Stowers, & Scott Stubenrauch</i>	Countering Countermeasures: An Examination of Intentional Psychophysiological Changes on the Polygraph. Implications for Pre-Employment Screening, Counterterrorism, and an Analysis of Emerging Trends in the Detection of Deception- <i>Adam Park & James Herndon</i>
4:50 pm - 6:30 pm	BUSINESS MEETING	
7:00 pm - 9:00 pm	BANQUET	
9:00 pm - MIDNIGHT	HOSPITALITY SUITE	
		Grand Ballroom
		Livingston Restaurant

Saturday, October 3, 2015

Time	LOCATION TBA
7:30 am -8:20 am	BREAKFAST
8:00 am - 8:20 am	ANNOUNCEMENTS
8:20 am - 9:30 am	Stalking the Stalker- A United Kingdom Perspective - <i>Hamish Brown</i>
9:30 am - 9:45 am	BREAK
9:45 am - 10:05 am	Emotional, Social, and Cognitive Intelligence as Predictors of Job Performance Among Law Enforcement Agency Personnel - <i>Gabriel Agboola Adetula</i>
10:10 am - 11:45 am	Why Cops Kill: The Psychology of Police Deadly Force Encounters - <i>Laurence Miller</i>
11:45 am - 12:00 pm	ADJOURN TO AUSTIN



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Conference Posters

POSTER SESSION

Thursday, October 1, 2015

“The NEO PI-R Validity Scales in a Military Law Enforcement Sample”

Amy Bauman, Paul Deal

“Never Bring a Knife to a Gun Fight:” Examining the Effect of Police Use of Force Myths on Jury Decision Making”

Brittany Blaskovits, Holly Ellingwood, Rebecca Mugford, and Craig Bennell, Department of Psychology, Carleton University

“Psychological Counseling Services for Police Officers in Lithuania: Emerging Challenges and Future Directions “

Ilona Čėsniienė, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Forensic Psychology, Department of General Psychology, Vilnius University, Lithuania

“Using the Revised NEO Personality Inventory in Psychological Assessment of Lithuanian Law Enforcement”

Ilona Čėsniienė, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Forensic Psychology, Department of General Psychology, Vilnius University, Lithuania

“The Influence of Social Support and Coping Style on Job Stress among Senior-Ranked Police Officers in Ontario”

Karla Emeno, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Jennifer Bennett, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

“Understanding Barriers to Mental Health Care in Law Enforcement Officers”

Samantha Fields Johnson, East Tennessee State University

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Oral Examination

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Conference Posters

POSTER SESSION Thursday, October 1, 2015

“State-of-Art Driving Simulator to Correlate Human Stress with Vehicle Transient Dynamics for Law Enforcement Training and Skill Evaluation”

Francesco Fioravanti, Donatella Brisinda, Anna Rita Sorbo, Angela Venuti, and Riccardo Fenici, Clinical Physiology - Biomagnetism Research Center, Catholic University of Sacred Heart Rome - Italy

“Possible Officer Trauma in Light Recent Increase in Community Protests Targeting Law Enforcement”

Kevin J. Goldberg, Karen Koch, Lauren Nichols, Adler University

“Effects of State Anxiety and Self-Confidence on Police Recruits’ Firearm Training Performance”

Constance T. Heidt, B. A. (Hons), Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, Canada; Chet C. Hembroff, B. A. (Hons); Tansi Summerfield, B. A. (Hons.), & Gregory P. Kräitzig, M. A., Department of Psychology, Campion College, University of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

“Framing Effects in Officer Use-of-Force Decision-Making”

Chet C. Hembroff, Katherine D. Arbuthnott, Gregory P. Kräitzig

“Best Practices for Reduction of Physical and Psychological Health Consequences of Undercover Work in Law Enforcement Officers: A Review of Literature”

Devin Kowalczyk, California School of Forensic Studies, Alliant International University, Fresno; Matthew J Sharps; Department of Psychology, California State University, Fresno

“Selective Skills: Identifying Personality Pattern Differences Among Police Special Service Units”

Sara Lapacka, M.A., M.Ed., Psy.D. Candidate

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Best Wishes

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Conference Posters

POSTER SESSION Thursday, October 1, 2015

"Modern Methods: Social Media and its Effect on Profitability "

Yocheved (Ayden) Pahmer, Student--Yeshiva University, Stern College for Women Intern for Dr. Gary Aumiller

"Exploring the Experiences of Individuals Incarcerated for the Crime of Arson"

Joshua Polk, The University of Southern Mississippi

"Is Seeing Believing? Public Perception on the Use of Body Worn Video by Police"

E. A. Schultheis, H. Ellingwood, & C. Bennell (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

"Cognitive and Affective Aspects of Substance Abuse Behavior"

Matthew J. Sharps, Megan R. Herrera, Kristen Neufer, Jeremy Lomelli, Miranda Hill, Amanda Sunday, and Jason Volkoff, California State University, Fresno

"Individual Differences in On-Duty Versus Off-Duty Locations for Law Enforcement Suicides"

Mekal Smith, Tuskegee University; Michael G. Aamodt, Radford University

"Fatigue and Its Impact on Law Enforcement Training Performance"

Tansi Summerfield, B.A. (Hons), University of Regina; Chet C. Hembroff, B.A. (Hons), University of Regina; Gregory P. Krätzig, M.A. Psychology, University of Regina

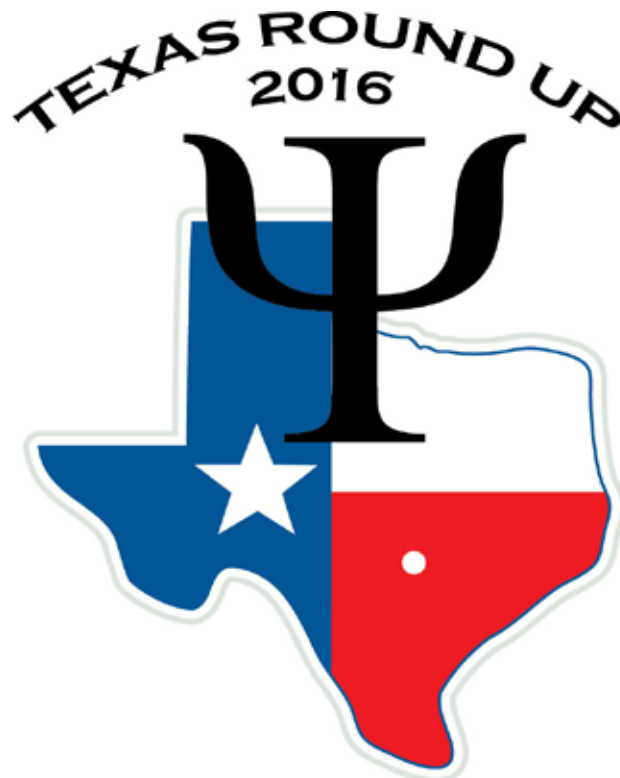
"Forensic Advocacy: A New Direction"

James T. Turner, Ph.D., Alliant International University, California School for Forensic Studies; Pamela Howard, B.S., International Crisis and Trauma Organization

"An Examination of Hostage/Crisis Negotiation Training in Law Enforcement and Corrections"

Elizabeth Villa- Texas State University; Dr. Wayman Mullins- Texas State University

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Abstracts - Presentations (alphabetical by first author)

Abstracts- Presentations (alphabetical by first author)

“Law Enforcement Suicide: Updated Profiles and the Quest for Accurate Suicide Rates”

Michael G. Aamodt, Radford University; Nicole A. Stalnaker, Lone Star College - University Park; Mekal Smith, Tuskegee University

This presentation will have two sections. The first section will provide new information on over 350 suicides by active, sworn law enforcement personnel. Profile information will include sex, race, age, tenure, rank, marital status, location, day of the week, time of day, method, and possible cause. Included in this section will be a discussion of the high frequency (about 10%) of law enforcement suicides that also involve the homicide of a family member or other person. The second section of the presentation will discuss our quest for accurate and updated information on the frequency of law enforcement suicide. This discussion will include a call for more cooperation from the police psychology community.

“Crime Prevention and Job Commitment: The Importance of Job Demand, Work Value, and Job Insecurity on Law Enforcement Agents Job Involvement”

Dr. Gabriel Agboola Adetula, Lecturer Dept. of Pure & Applied Psychology, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko

The spate of criminal activity and the need to arrest the situation by security agencies have been a source of major concern. However, the inadequacy of information is hinged on the factors that predicate crime prevention and demonstrate importance for job participation which creates a vacuum in literature. The goal of the present study is to instigate management interest on factors that proffer better work climate for law enforcement agents. Thus a two-way-study-approach was adopted for this study. A total number of 790 people were selected for the survey. The first group consists of 320 Police Force and Civil Defense officers and 470 Military officers who were selected from South Western Nigeria. The instruments for data gathering were self-report questionnaires. Seven hypotheses were formulated and tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation, Multiple Regressions and T-test statistical analyses. The results revealed differences between job insecurity and job demand across gender, and the relationship existing between job insecurity and crime prevention. Based on the findings, the study recommends re-designing work environment to strengthen willingness and motivation needed for improved performance.

“Emotional, Social and Cognitive Intelligence as Predictors of Job Performance Among Law Enforcement Agency Personnel”

Dr. Gabriel Agboola Adetula, Lecturer Dept. of Pure & Applied Psychology, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko

This study examined emotional, social and cognitive intelligence as predictive variables to job performance of law enforcement agents. 300 Police, Prison and Court employees in Akure metropolis were randomly surveyed as sample respondents. Questionnaires and interview methods were used for data-gathering. Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Regressions Statistical analyses were utilized which produce the following results: There was no significant relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Job Performance. There was a significant negative relationship between Social Intelligence and Job Performance. There was a significant negative relationship between Cognitive Intelligence and Job Performance. Emotional and Social Intelligence together had positive joint significant relationship with Job Performance ($r = 0.30$; $p < .001$). Emotional and Cognitive Intelligence had positive joint significant relationship with Job Performance ($r = 0.26$; $p < .001$). Social and Cognitive Intelligence had positive joint significant relationship with Job Performance ($r = 0.61$; $p < .001$). Results also confirmed that Emotional, Social, and Cognitive Intelligence jointly significantly predict job performance ($F(153) = 4.036$; $R = 0.27$, $R^2 = 0.75$; $P < .01$). These findings indeed confirmed the importance and relatedness of these variables to work. It is therefore paramount that police and other Law enforcement authorities recognize and must select candidates who scored or possessed high qualities on emotional, social and cognitive intelligence for organization effectiveness.

“Adventures in Communicating with the Devil in His Own Language”

Gary S. Aumiller, Ph.D. ABPP, Independent Consultant

If truly our goal is to expand our science, to gather support from police agencies, to gain some respect when it is given so infrequently, we have to open dialogues and network better as the psychologist. We need a presence in all arenas. SEO, SEM, SEA, PPC, SMO ROI, CPM, CPC, CPA are all the initials of this decade and affect your life daily, but I don't know if I could find more than a handful of people at this conference who know what these things stand for much less mean. Let's build a VISION of a plan for the future to make police and criminal psychology act on the forces of the marketplace instead of being controlled by the forces of the marketplace.

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"Some Words of Caution Regarding Body Worn Cameras"

Craig Bennell, Department of Psychology, Carleton University

In this presentation, I will argue that the body worn camera is a valuable tool for evaluating public-police interactions, but it is a tool that must be considered with caution. Using use-of-force incidents as an example, I will draw on existing research to highlight areas where caution may be warranted. Topics I will touch on include: (1) failures to acknowledge differences between video footage and human processing under conditions of uncertainty and stress, (2) unexpected behavioral consequences associated with camera use, (3) encoding and articulation issues (on the part of officers) that may result from having access to "stored" or "saved" information, and (4) memory distortions that may result from viewing video footage, post-event.

"Best Practices in Managing PTSD in Civilian Law Enforcement Contractors Returning From Iraq and Afghanistan"

Kristen R. Beyer, Ph.D., Walden University

Over the past ten years, civilian law enforcement officers have been utilized by defense contractor companies to provide law enforcement training to Iraqi and Afghani nationals. While in theater, many of these civilian law enforcement officers are embedded with the military. During their time within these hostile environments, contractors are often exposed to or are involved in traumatic incidents. Unlike the military that provides structured support for their soldiers, contractors experiencing PTSD symptomology are often undiagnosed and untreated due to lack of support. One defense contract company established PTSD screening for officers returning from their overseas mission. Those officers struggling with PTSD symptomology were provided with psychoeducational information regarding PTSD and engaged in supportive therapy. They were then referred for treatment with local psychologists. Lessons learned from working with this population included the need to provide education about the symptomology of PTSD and appropriate treatment strategies. These officers were also concerned about the negative stigmatization that would impact their ability to return to law enforcement work. This presentation will focus on lessons learned in providing support services to this population.

"The Relationship Between Proactive and Reactive Policing in Allegations of Misconduct"

Michelle Borilla, Ph.D., Jana Price-Sharps, Ed.D., David Tanner, Ph.D., and Lisa Giuliani, Psy.D.

Officers respond to a number of unpredictable and confrontational situations involving civilians daily. Being in such situations increases risk for numerous complaints and in turn, numerous allegations and investigations into

their performance. Some research notes that proactive units are more prone to allegations of misconduct, which lead to investigative complaints, than that of reactive units. Investigative complaints are costly to the state, departments, and individual officers. Research regarding allegations of officer misconduct is limited and requires further investigation. This study utilized archival data to explore four research questions to develop further understanding of allegations of officer misconduct and the outcomes of those allegations. Statistically significant differences in frequency of proactive and reactive officer allegations of misconduct were examined. Additionally, this study analyzed the proportion of those allegations, which were exonerated and sustained. Furthermore, a more specific analysis was completed, determining the aforementioned analyses, but in specific relation to Use of Force allegations and outcomes. In all, there were 296 units represented. For purposes of the analysis the units were coded as either reactive (N = 176) or proactive (N = 120). Primary interest was in statistically significant differences between the proactive and reactive units in respect to the number of allegations, those allegations that were use of force, as well as whether allegations were sustained or exonerated. Descriptive statistics, t-test, z-test, and chi-square were employed to analyze the data, utilizing a .05 level as the criterion for statistical significance. Analyses of these results found no difference between the proactive and reactive units in the number of allegations. There was no difference between the two types of units in the percentage of exonerations. However, within the units there were a greater percentage of exonerations than allegations that were sustained for the proactive group. The opposite occurred for the reactive units, as there were a greater percentage of sustained allegations. There was no overall statistical difference between the units for use of force allegations. Similarly, there was no statistical difference found between units when examining exonerated and sustained findings of use of force.

"High-Pressure Law Enforcement "Distracted" Driving and Stress- The Italian Approach"

Donatella Brisinda, Francesco Fioravanti, Anna Rita Sorbo, Angela Venuti, and Riccardo Fenici

Psychophysiological stress may affect safety of police officers in emergency situations. Although vehicle-related incidents are the most frequent cause of line-of-duty casualties, methods to quantify individual stress under critical law enforcement driving are still undefined. We developed a multimodal approach to monitor multiple psychophysiological parameters (Nuubo, Spain) of police officers under realistic training in high-pressure law enforcement driving tasks, by combining human and vehicle telemetry. The driving tasks included physical, mental and combined stress. Baseline psychological evaluation was normal, with no individual tendency to respond with abnormally high levels of state-anxiety to the test challenges. Complex distraction factors (such as the use of siren, radio and/or PC-dispatching, verbal

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interaction with the partner), or additional difficulties (i.e. the presence of bystanders or suspects, etc.) were added to introduce tactical driving into realistic operational scenarios. The majority of physiological parameters, and heart rate variability analyzed in the time-domain, frequency-domain and with non-linear methods, were significantly different ($p < .0001$) between baseline and driving. Linear Discriminant Analysis of significant non-linear parameters provided differentiation between driving stressors with 90% accuracy. Preliminary results demonstrate the reliability of the method to distinguish complex psychophysiological stress reactions induced by high-pressure law enforcement driving under realistic operational training.

“Miniaturized Real-Time Telemetric Monitoring of Stress-induced Cardiac Autonomic Modulation During Realistic Force-On-Force Police Training”

Donatella Brisinda, Francesco Fioravanti, Anna Rita Sorbo, Angela Venuti and Riccardo Fenici, Clinical Physiology - Biomagnetism Research Center, Catholic University of Sacred Heart Rome - Italy

Heart rate variability (HRV) analysis from Holter electrocardiogram (ECG) estimates stress-induced cardiac autonomic modulation (CAM) during realistic police training (RPT). However clinical devices are not heavy-duty compatible. We evaluated the feasibility of on-duty monitoring with a wearable miniaturized wireless telemetric device (mWTD). 3-lead ECG, respiration and activity were monitored with a seamless garments sensor-electrode and a mWTD (Nuubo, Spain) in 40 POs during RPT providing alternation of low (LS) and high (HS) stress. Baseline and action State-Trait Anxiety/Anger were assessed with the STAI Y1-Y2 and STAXI2 questionnaires. Rating Scale Mental Effort and NASA Raw Task Load Index measured workload. Performance was scored by instructors. Discriminant Analysis (DA) of HRV parameters was used to separate between HS and LS. All POs had no evidence of abnormal levels of state anxiety/anger response to the RPT challenges. HR increment ($p < 0.001$) didn't differentiate LS from HS. Instead HRV was significantly different ($p < 0.01$) between LS and HS. At DA LS and HS were separated with 80.4% accuracy by combining most significant ($p < 0.005$) HRV parameters in $F1 = 1,156 \times \text{HRV}_{\text{Tri}} - 0,018 \times \text{VLF}_{\text{power}} - 0,061 \times \text{SD2} - 1,156 \times \text{DF}\alpha_2 - 1,243$ (LS if $F1 > 0$). The mWTD provided on-duty compatible recordings under RPT. Assessment of individual stress-induced CAM response during RPT is required to personalize copying training.

“Stalking the Stalker - A United Kingdom Perspective”

Hamish Brown MBE, Hamish Brown Consultancy Limited, United Kingdom

A comprehensive view of stalking from a United Kingdom perspective that will be informative and entertaining that will be of great interest to the conference. • Introduction of a case study of an investigation by Hamish of an 18 year

old female victim who was the subject of a protracted and sadistic stalking campaign by anonymous letters that were left on her car or sent through the post over a protracted period of time. The letters were of a frightening and intimidatory nature and were often signed ‘The bad guy’ or ‘Mr. Stalker.’ • The suspect was finally caught through surveillance operations and identified, as someone the victim vaguely knew working through a fast food outlet. Hamish successfully based the prosecution on ‘injury to the victim’s mind’ and was commended by the trial judge and the head of Scotland Yard for determination, leadership and detective ability. • Understanding and recognizing stalking with practical investigative tips. • The introduction of many anecdotal examples of perverse stalking activity and the importance to identify the behavior as a crime and take action at an early stage. • The questioning of victims and how to enhance the quality of care along with obtaining evidence with examples of asking the right questions. • The demonstration of the importance of obtaining psychological evidence of the affect on victims. • Detailing of safety and preventative measures. • Outlining the impact of cyber involvement in stalking activity and how to combat it. • The association with stalking and a variety of crimes including domestic violence, honor based violence, bullying and workplace violence will be emphasized and demonstrated through case studies and anecdotal examples.

“Threat assessment: A Case Sharing From the Singapore Perspective”

Whistine Chai Xiau Ting, MSc in Clinical Forensic Psychology, Senior Psychologist, Crime, Investigation and Forensic Psychology Branch, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre and Jeffery Chin, MSc in Investigative and Forensic Psychology, Senior Psychologist, Assistant Director, Crime, Investigation and Forensic Psychology Branch

Firearms related offenses rarely occur in Singapore, owing in part to its strict gun control laws. This presentation seeks to share on the development of threat assessment in Singapore, and a case of threat assessment conducted on an individual who had a history of fire-arm related offense and violence. In particular, this presentation will provide insights into the approach adopted by the assessment team and share on how the findings were applied in a law enforcement setting.

“Introduction to Behavioral Crime Linkage Analysis”

Jon D. Cromer, Senior Special Agent, Virginia State Police; JoAnne Brewster, Ph.D., ABPP, James Madison University; Michael Stoloff, Ph.D., James Madison University

This presentation will provide an introduction to behavioral crime linkage analysis, to the VICAP system developed by the FBI, and to the role that the police operational psychologist can play in assisting law enforcement in linkage analysis. Behavioral crime linkage analysis examines the behavioral patterns of an unknown

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offender to describe and summarize the choices made by that offender in the commission of a crime, in order to compare the behavior of that offender to the patterns observed in other crimes, potentially linking the offender to those additional crimes. The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) serves as a national repository for information, behavioral and otherwise, about violent crimes, and provides law enforcement with the opportunity to liaison with other investigators of similar violent crimes. The police operational psychologist can assist law enforcement in drawing the correct inferences from the behavioral manifestations of the offender.

“He Says He Has a Bomb: The Interface of LE, Regional Police Response Teams and Mental Health Responder During High Risk Mentally Ill Suspect Apprehension”

Jessica Crowley, Sgt., Bartlett (IL) Police Department; Scott Tillema, Sgt., Schaumburg (IL) Police Department; Kent Williams, Chief, Bartlett (IL) Police Department; K. R. Juzwin, PsyD, Psychologist Consultant, Bartlett (IL) Police Department

In October 2014, an employee at an industrial food company claimed to have a bomb and was going to detonate it, in effect releasing large amounts of ammonia gas into a mixed population suburban community. The release would have been devastating for a large segment of the region. The response began with the local department, and then to larger regional responder groups. Mental health consultation was sought to augment the work of the officers in their efforts. Discussion will include LE approach to the situation and how the MH component was incorporated and considered in the various elements of the response and apprehension of the individual. The inclusion of MH considerations by LE in their efforts reflected a collaborative effort. For MH, it involved flexibility in intervention specific to the needs of LE in the immediate situation.

“Emotional Intelligence, Stress, and Cardiovascular Disease in Law Enforcement Officers”

Jeffrey Dean, Ph.D., James Herndon, Ph.D. Ed.D., Walden University

Law enforcement has been identified as one of the most stressful occupations; moreover, law enforcement officers have been found to be more likely to die prematurely when compared to other occupations. Associations have been identified between emotional intelligence and the reduction of stress, which may reduce one of its controllable associated health risks, cardiovascular disease. This atheoretical study investigated the relationship between stress and cardiovascular disease, and whether emotional intelligence mediated that relationship. A convenience sample of 82 law enforcement officers from North Central United States completed the Emotional Intelligence Appraisal, the Operational Police Stress Questionnaire, and a combined

demographic and health questionnaire via Survey Monkey. The results were inconclusive and showed that emotional intelligence did not mediate the relationship between stress and cardiovascular disease. Despite these inconclusive results, they nevertheless promote positive social change by eliminating the focus of emotional intelligence as a mediating variable between stress and cardiovascular disease, at least among this population. A replication of this study may benefit from the use of a metropolitan law enforcement sample who experience higher stress levels. Evidence supports the importance of reducing stress to control the development of cardiovascular disease found among law enforcement officers.

“The Effect of Male Incarceration on Rape Myth Acceptance”

Dr Agata Debowska, University of Chester; Dr. Daniel Boduszek, University of Huddersfield

Rape myths are stereotypical or false beliefs about the culpability of victims, the innocence of rapists, and the illegitimacy of rape as a serious crime. Although rape myth acceptance (RMA) is considered to be the most prominent and best researched individual component in the aetiology of sexual offending, little is known about its environmental determinants. Aims – The aim of the present study was to assess the effect of imprisonment on RMA. Methods – A quasi-experimental design was used for the study. The research used a sample of male prisoners incarcerated for non-sexual crimes (n = 98) and a sample of males drawn from the general population (n = 160). Results – Simple linear regression did not indicate a significant effect of incarceration on RMA. After controlling for background covariates using propensity score matching, analysis revealed a positive significant effect of incarceration on RMA. Implications – Findings of the current study provide a substantial contribution to the understanding of the aetiology of rape-supportive attitudes and add to the growing body of literature documenting the importance of environmental variables in explaining RMA. It is suggested that educational programmes in prisons should address the issue of gender inequality and interpersonal violence against women.

“Validation of the Firearm Operator Selection Inventory (FOSI) with Security Professionals”

Brian Dreschler, General Dynamics Information Technology; Gary Behrens, General Dynamics Information Technology; John Jones, General Dynamics Information Technology

Security professionals play a critical role in protecting public institutions and systems as well as organizational property and sensitive information. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects the employment of security guards to grow 12% through 2022, along with an increasing requirement that private security guards be armed. The increasing role of private security in protecting critical

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assets necessitates thorough screening of candidates for job competence, and especially in the case of armed security personnel, mental fitness. The Firearm Operator Selection Inventory (FOSI) is a multi-dimensional post-conditional job offer assessment developed to assist companies in hiring candidates for positions in which carrying a firearm is a requirement. The FOSI assesses core integrity factors of Honesty, Non-violence, Drug Avoidance, and Safety. The FOSI also contains an Emotional Stability scale, appropriate for use in post-conditional screening, designed to assess emotional maladjustment and poor coping skills. This presentation will describe the development and validation of the FOSI, detailing the validity and reliability of the assessment scales in predicting critical job-related attitudes and behaviors using a sample of 1,734 job candidates. The ability to use the FOSI as a legally-compliant assessment tool to screen-out at-risk applicants will also be presented.

“Realistic Law Enforcement Training May Induce Paroxysmal Cardiac Arrhythmias in Normal and Highly Fit Police Officers”

Riccardo Fenici, Donatella Brisinda, Francesco Fioravanti, Anna Rita Sorbo; Clinical Physiology - Biomagnetism Research Center, Catholic University of Sacred Heart Rome – Italy

Fitness evaluation for law enforcement duty and/or competitive sports activity are mandatory in Italy and imply different requirements depending on the type and/or intensity of employment/competition. Consequently, Italian police officers (POs) are evaluated for cardiovascular fitness at least once, but often multiple times along their career. Here we report the first unexpected finding of a paroxysmal tachyarrhythmia (PTA) in a healthy PO (certified agonistic rugby player) during a realistic training session (RTS), a building search. 4 POs entering an apartment find an apparently unarmed drug dealer preparing cocaine doses. POs are monitored in real-time with garments-sensor-electrode connected to miniaturized wireless-telemetric ECG device (mWTD) (Nuubo, Spain). PO#1 approaches the suspect who is shouting against him, while others controlling the surroundings. PO#1 has difficulty to re-holster his handgun and, despite physical superiority, has to wrest with the suspect to handcuff him (PO's HR reaches 174bpm). HR drops to 148bpm while PO#1 is trying to rise up the suspect who, although handcuffed, shoots at him. mWTD records a wide QRS PTA (258bpm), lasting 20". An electrophysiological study excluded ventricular tachycardia. Stress-induced PTA can occur during TRS in healthy POs. ECG monitoring is recommended to improve safety and guide better individual fitness evaluation.

“Wellness Concepts — Exposure to a Captive Audience”

Douglas Gentz, Ph.D., ABPP, Chief Psychologist, Psychological Services for the Tulsa Police and Fire Departments

Law Enforcement personnel can multi-task by taking care of personal business while reviewing wellness concepts simultaneously in an environment, which requires them to pause for a few moments — the restroom. Transparent plastic fixtures designed to display a one-page article were placed above urinals and on the door of stalls in all restrooms. Twelve one page articles were prepared and include concepts regarding sleep, resilience, performance enhancement, physical health, critical incidents, and habits. Summaries of the twelve articles will be presented and will also be made available to conference attendees in digital form should they wish to modify them for their own use in their efforts to educate public safety personnel in wellness concepts.

“The Role Play Game: An Interactive Teaching and Practice Tool for Peer Teams, Students, and Clinicians”

Daniel A. Goldfarb, Ph.D., Suffolk County Police Benevolent Association

This game was created for peer teams and used as a tool the facilities training, keeps peer members “sharp” and assesses the skills taught. Over 50 scenarios to practice with all having been taken from actual cases working with Law Enforcement officers are presented on the “Scenario Cards”. Each scenario is coded for difficulty level (how serious the situation is) as well as the theme of the scenario (Relationship, Emotional – anxiety, anger, depression, guilt– Job issues, substance-abuse issues, suicide potential). To make the role-plays more interactive there is a second deck of cards; “Resistance Cards”. Each resistant card has a theme that is often seen in those who are hesitant to seek professional help. One or more cards can be given during a role-play to intensify the skill set needed to satisfy the situation presented. A scoring system, designed as a rubric, is included. This not only adds an element of competition by having the role play scored, but the scoring rubric itself intensifies the learning experience by reminding players of the things that make for an optimum helping experience.

“Exploring Police Officer Experiences and Help-Seeking Behaviors”

Kristin M. Haas, Psy.D., Forensic Mental Health Clinician at Exodus Recovery; Robert Geffner, Ph.D., President at Institute of Violence, Abuse and Trauma; James Madero, Ph.D., Professor at Alliant International University-CSPP; James Turner, Ph.D., Professor at Alliant International University-CSFS

The purpose of this research was to gain a better understanding of the factors that make coping easier for police officers while gaining a clearer picture regarding how to maximize the factors that increase police participation in mental health treatment. This study used a qualitative approach to explore 10 police officers' experiences and help-seeking behaviors. The researcher interviewed 7 male and 3 female police officers currently employed by San Diego Police Department. The questions

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explored how they seek services for occupational stress and what factors influence their decision to seek mental health treatment. There were 4 categories and 12 themes. The categories were alternatives to perceived need to seek services, barriers to seeking services, motivating factors to seek services, and systemic changes needed to encourage help-seeking. Overall, participants reported they do not seek services to manage occupational stress but rely on social support and connection. Participants discussed how symptoms following exposure to aversive events resulted in functional impairment and influenced help-seeking behaviors. The specific factors identified included police culture, personality characteristics, suggested professional services, familial/social impact, benefits/resources of therapy, and functional impairment. Participants identified systemic changes needed to improve connections between police officers and mental health professionals.

"Police Psychology at Walden University"

James S. Herndon, Ph.D., Ed.D., Contributing Faculty,
Forensic Psychology, College of Social and Behavioral
Sciences, Walden University

There are a number of graduate programs in forensic psychology, but few, if any, in police psychology. Within some forensic psychology programs, there are police psychology courses. A few will be mentioned. One in particular will be presented in detail. The aim of the presentation is to inform SPCP conference attendees of the Walden University course and showcase its contributions to education in police psychology. Course strengths will be highlighted. Comments about course improvement will be solicited.

"Gender and Violence in the Cognitive Framing of Juror Beliefs"

M. Herrera, M.J. Sharps, J. Hensley, & R. Renderos

Jurors are often faced with the need to judge the actions of male and female perpetrators in violent crimes. This research addressed the cognitive frameworks within which potential jurors make these judgments. Potential jurors were exposed to conditions in which male and female perpetrators committed crimes, the descriptions of which were written on a standardized basis; the texts describing these crimes were written with reference to ascending levels of violence, ranging from assault and battery in the presence of a robbery, to assault, battery and homicide in the presence of the same robbery. It was shown that in the presence of a female perpetrator, potential jurors were significantly more likely to believe that female perpetrators were more violent than male perpetrators of crimes; this effect did not extend to sentencing guidelines. More violent crimes were more likely to result in recommendations for more severe sentences for both sexes of perpetrators, although the gender of the potential juror also made a difference; a complex pattern arose from male and female potential

jurors with regard to gender of victim and level of violence. Results are discussed in terms of current analogue theory and of the genders of potential jurors, victims, and perpetrators.

"Interviewing for Integrity"

Neil S. Hibler, Ph.D., ABPP, Special Psychological Services
Group

Pre-employment psychological screening requires information regarding the relevant history of the applicant, yet little research has been conducted to assist in understanding what history to seek and how to obtain it. This presentation is based on the presenter's experience in researching and validating history taking approaches that comply with all standards of care and law, to include GINA, ADA and EEO requirements. The tape recorded interview is conducted with psychological testing results but no other information, so that the examinee is the sole source of the data considered and the recommendation rendered, which is a competitive rating. Questioning follows the content areas of the recruiter's background investigation; the very same questions are read aloud to all candidates. This highly standardized procedure relies on the employer's security, recruiter or human resources personnel to compare what the psychologist was told to the background investigation. The result is validated terms for disqualification that eliminate in excess of five times the number of candidates found unsuitable due to mental health issues.

"Personality Differences between Fire Fighters/Emergency Medical Services (FF/EMS) and Law Enforcement (LE) Candidates on Pre-Employment Psychological Evaluations (PEPE) and Recommendation for Hire and Hiring Status"

K. R. Juzwin, Psy.D, Licensed Clinical Psychologist
Associate Professor, ISPP, AU/Schaumburg Chief
Psychologist, COPS & FIRE Personnel Testing; Mary
Lyttles, M.A, ISPP: Schaumburg, IL; Jamie Lilie, Ph.D,
Professor, ISPP: Schaumburg IL; Melissa Horne, ISPP:
Schaumburg, IL; Molly Hendrickson, ISPP: Schaumburg IL;
Jennifer Hull, ISPP: Schaumburg, IL; Laurie Harris, ISPP:
Schaumburg IL; Rebecca Hoover, ISPP: Schaumburg IL;
Amilie Dubois, Psy.D, ISPP: Schaumburg IL

This study examines the relationship between the MMPI-II and PAI validity and selected personality scales of LE and FF/EMS candidates building off of previous research (Aamodt and Kimbrough, 1983). The selected personality scales were also compared to the candidates' employment recommendation outcome and subsequent retention. Discussion includes pattern of predictor variables in objective measures used in selection process.

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“The Paris and Sydney Incidents: Learning Lessons for Threat Assessment and Crisis Negotiation”

Dr. Majeed Khader, Senior Consultant Psychologist, Director, Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre (HTBSC), Concurrent Deputy Director of the Police Psychological Services Division (PPSD), and Chief Psychologist of the Singapore Police Force (SPF); Jeffery Chin, MSc in Investigative and Forensic Psychology, Senior Psychologist, Assistant Director, Crime, Investigation and Forensic Psychology Branch

The recent high profile Sydney Siege and Charlie Hebdo Paris shootings have surfaced the need to identify and assess potential violent risk for involvement in violent extremism. Identifying early warning signs of individuals engaging in online violent extremism is crucial as this would allow authorities to intervene and manage the threat early. This presentation discusses learning lessons from these incidents.

“An Introduction to the Investigative Psychology Section and Case Study Exploration into Criminal Mutilation in the South African Context.”

Hayden Knibbs; A. Managa, R.M. Dhlomo-Sibiya

The Investigative Psychology Section of the South African Police Service focuses on the investigation, evaluation and understanding of psychologically motivated crimes. Criminal mutilation is one element seen in crimes of this nature and can be defined as the act of depriving an individual of a limb, a member or any other important part of the body, or the deprivation of an organ or severe disfigurement. Distinct typologies of criminal mutilation are used to highlight the difference in the motivation and the behaviors involved in the process of criminal mutilation. The aim of this paper is to describe the role and function of the Investigative Psychology Section, in the South African Police Service and to explore a South African case involving criminal mutilation. Learning outcomes include, an understanding of the types of psychologically motivated crimes that the Investigative Psychology Section focuses on, and a picture of criminal mutilation in the South African context.

“The Analysis of Serial Rapist Dubbed the Birthday Rapist: A South African Case Study”

Major Hayden Lee Knibbs and Azwifaneli Rachel Managa

This case study examines the modus operandi of a serial rapist who operated in the Gauteng Province in South Africa during 2010. By the time of his arrest the offender had raped 20 victims who pressed charges formally and testified against the offender in court. The offender's victims were young women who were students at tertiary institutions. They aged between 18 – 22 years old and were approached around Johannesburg and Pretoria. Results: The offender was ultimately linked through DNA evidence to 16 cases and it was also found that the offender had other cases of theft where the offender stole

cell phones, but did not commit rape with those victims. The offender used a con story to approach the victims telling them it was his birthday and asking them to join him for a celebration. The rape victims were brutally raped overnight. Conclusion: After devising a media strategy aimed at identifying the offender he fled to the KwaMashu area of KwaZulu-Natal Province. He was arrested in November 2010 by a task team of FCS and Investigative Psychology Unit members. After 3 years of being on trial, the offender was finally found guilty in November 2013 on 112 counts which include rape, kidnapping, assaults and theft, and sentenced to 39 terms of life imprisonment and an additional 212 years.

“Sexually Violent Predator Commitment Orders in Texas”

Jim Mann, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Lamar University; Raymond Shearer, J.D., Assistant Professor, Lamar University

Prior to an inmate's release, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) is required to identify all sex offenders who have more than one sexually violent offense. These inmates are labeled Sexually Violent Predators (SVP) and are subject to an indefinite civil commitment order for treatment. Unlike other states with similar civil commitment orders for SVP's, Texas is the only state to provide outpatient treatment in lieu of a secure residential in-patient placement. This paper will examine the Texas SVP process, psychological assessment and expert testimony in the commitment hearing, and the approved treatment protocol. Case examples will be presented to provide an illustration of those committed. This paper will also look at the statutes involved in the process and give an overview of the steps in the process.

“Psychological Autopsy On Murder-Suicide in South Africa: South African Police Services (SAPS) Case Study”

Dr. Rosemond Mbaliyezwe Dhlomo- Sibiya, University of South Africa (Psychology Department), University of North West (Psychology Department)

Intimate Partner Murder-Suicide is one of the emphases of the Investigative Psychology Section of the SAPS, which investigates Psychologically Motivated Crimes. It is considered one of the most extreme forms and consequence of intimate partner violence. South Africa is regarded as the epicenter of intimate partner murder-suicide. The main aim of this paper is to explore the prevalence of this phenomenon within SAPS. A psychological autopsy method was used to investigate the circumstances of Murder-Suicide in 10 cases between 2014 July and 2015 March. Survivors (relatives, friends, colleagues) were interviewed to try to find out what could have led to each Intimate-Partner-Murder-Suicide. Responses were grouped into related themes. This study will contribute to improving knowledge of risk factors of

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this phenomenon and help in developing prevention strategies within SAPS.

"An Evaluation of Pre-Employment Background Information and Scale Scores on the MMPI-2 and 16PF of Officers Hired then Subsequently Fired and/or Disciplined"

Tammy McCoy-Arballo, Psy. D. & Nancy Bohl-Penod, Ph.D.

A sample of police officers who had been disciplined and or terminated were reviewed to assist in retrospective analysis of hiring. Each officer had been cleared by background and by psychological evaluation procedures. To help determine differences that may exist, a cluster analysis was performed on the two psychological measurements, MMPI-2 and 16PF. Two clusters emerged and the two clusters were then used to provide comparison between officers. Mean score differences between the clusters were found for MMPI-2 (Scales L,K,1,4,8 & 0) and for the 16PF (Scale H). Cluster 2 officers had higher mean score scales on the MMPI-2 L, K, 1,4,8 & 0 scales than Cluster 1. Independent T-Test revealed statistically significant differences of the mean scale scores referenced above. Chi-Square analysis yielded statistically significant frequency differences for pre-hire admissions of use of cocaine, PCP, or methamphetamine, and cheating on exams while in school as well as pre-hire and post-hire citizen complaints and accolades.

"Differences Between Law Enforcement Candidates With and Without Prior Military Service as Seen in the Results of Pre-Employment Psychological Evaluation on the MMPI-2 and PAI"

Molly Meier Hendrickson, MA, Clinical Psychology Doctoral Candidate; K. R. Juzwin, PsyD, CEDS; Jamie Lilie, PhD, Illinois School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University-Schaumburg

A growing number of military service members in the United States are choosing to transition into law enforcement (LE) work following their military time served. It has been assumed LE candidates with military experience are potentially better suited for police work than candidates without military experience. As a result, many military veteran candidates are given preference points and education credits for their military service while completing the LE selection process, and several transition programs have emerged throughout the U.S. to help military service members transition to LE work. This current study statistically analyzed candidates with and without prior military service as seen on the results of the Pre-Employment Psychological Evaluation (PEPE) assessments, MMPI-2 and PAI. This presentation includes a thorough review of research regarding police culture, military culture, and the overlap between cultures, as well as what may contribute to the transition to police work for many military service members. In addition, this research study's findings regarding differences between LE candidates with and without prior military service as seen

on the results of the MMPI-2 and PAI are presented with implications for all professionals involved in the selection process especially evaluating psychologists.

"The Historical Foundations of Hostage Negotiations"

Tomas Mijares, School of Criminal Justice Texas State University; Michael J. McMains, Bexar County Sheriff's Office San Antonio, Texas; Wayman C. Mullins, School of Criminal Justice Texas State University

The use of the principles of hostage/crisis negotiations far pre-date the law enforcement use of negotiations. The principles, techniques and guidelines law enforcement negotiators use have been employed informally throughout recorded history to resolve high-risk crisis situations involving hostage-taking, barricade subjects, and high risk suicides. This paper presents how the principles and techniques of hostage negotiations have been employed historically to resolve high-risk incidents. One of the earliest recorded instances of the use of negotiation techniques was presented in the Book of Genesis with the abduction and rescue of Lot (Abraham's nephew - 14:12-16). Another early example from the Bible is Moses with the Pharaoh of Egypt, who negotiated for the release of the Israelites. Moses relied upon the techniques and strategies taught today; the use of time, getting "something for something," threat of force, active listening, and many others. Other Biblical instances of negotiations and the crisis response will be cited, including the Joshua's siege at Jericho. In addition, important historical events that relied upon the strategies and techniques of negotiations will be discussed, including the abduction of Julius Cesar in 51BC, Harper's Ferry and the prisoners held by the Japanese at Santo Tomas University, Manila, Philippines during WWII.

"Why Cops Kill: The Psychology of Police Deadly Force Encounters"

Laurence Miller, PhD, Independent Practice, Boca Raton Florida, Adjunct Professor, Florida Atlantic University

In the wake of several well-publicized cases of deadly force encounters, it almost seems as if there is an undeclared war between law enforcement agencies and the communities they're supposed to serve and protect. This presentation outlines the nature of excessive force and deadly force and delineates the factors that contribute to use-of-force encounters, such as officer characteristics, citizen behavior, law enforcement culture, and the deadly force spiral. Insight is provided into what actually goes on inside the minds of officers during a deadly force encounter, as well as what occurs in the aftermath of such an event. Recommendations are provided for reducing the incidence of use-of-force and deadly force encounters through improved training and supervision of officers and improved police-community relationship building.

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“A Pre-Trial Diversion Program in Alabama (1976-2015)”

Meg Milligan, Ph.D., Troy University; Patricia Guest, Ph.D., Montgomery County, Alabama, District Attorney's Office (retired)

Alabama's prisons are on the verge of federal receivership, unless they can reach federally mandated minimum compliance standards. This necessitates building more prisons or enacting alternatives to incarceration such as pre-trial diversion. This session provides an overview of the pre-trial diversion approach, and describes an example that Alabama has used since 1976, namely, The Montgomery County District Attorney's Pre-Trial Diversion Program, Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, Montgomery, Alabama. This program diverts first-time property related offenders from traditional prosecution in the court system, while holding them accountable for their crimes. Pressure to use evidence-based practices combined with state and federal budgetary constraints provides the impetus for programmatic self-evaluation and justification. This program's evaluation included tracking program completion and recidivism rates, months in counseling, restitution paid, community service hours, as well as collecting pretest-posttest data from a test battery that included The Tennessee Self-Concept Scale: Second Edition (TSCS), Wide Range Achievement Test 3 (WRAT 3), and Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), among others. Data from each year, 2002-2013, showed statistically significant pretest-posttest reductions in depression, and improvement in overall self-concept as well as on most of the self-concept sub-scales. Data from 2002-2007 showed a 4% recidivism rate, well below state and national averages.

“A 50-State Examination of Psychological Requirements for Entry-Level Law Enforcement Officer Candidates”

Wayman C. Mullins, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University; William Sandel, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University; Elizabeth Villa, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University

Members of The Society of Police and Criminal Psychology are at the forefront of providing relevant and critical psychological services to law enforcement and correctional agencies. These services range from pre-employment evaluations, to fitness-for-duty evaluations, counseling services, organizational research/development and more “front-line” type of services (i.e., serving on Special Operations Units, serving as commissioned patrol officers and investigators). One of the most critical functions of the psychologist is to provide pre-employment assessment of applicants. This function is becoming even more critical today in light of public reactions to law enforcement use of force issues. And that arena also contains one of the most critical shortcomings in selection; the lack of standardization across states regarding psychological assessment. This paper presents the results of a national survey of state requirements for the

psychological assessment of law enforcement officer applicants, including basic requirements (or lack of), any required assessment tools, and other mandatory assessment requirements. In addition, psychologists who conduct pre-employment assessments were surveyed national to determine what tests, interviews, and other procedures were used to assess applicants for psychological fitness. Recommendations are given to help strengthen state requirements and make pre-employment assessment more standardized across the country.

“Letting It All Hang Out – The Dangers and Pitfalls of the Internet and Social Media for the Police Psychologist”

Wayman C. Mullins, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University; William Sandel, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University; Elizabeth Villa School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University

Like all other segments of society, members of SPCP rely on the Internet and Social Media to conduct business, stay in contact with friends and family, conduct research, maintain a business presence, expand their practice, and present the public (i.e., world) the “bona fides” to help expand their business and professional reputation. All well and good, and necessary, but for the police psychologist in particular, there are some extreme dangers and hidden hazards that may put their career, reputation and even life at risk. This workshop guides participants through some of the hazards and dangers of the Internet and Social Media, exploring how they can be unknowingly exploited, compromised, and put at risk by having a public presence. Demonstrations and discussions will be held to illustrate how attendees can be exploited through Open Source, deep web, and even closed source sites, and by even the most inexperienced “hackers” and computer users. Attendees are encouraged to have laptops and/or PDAs. Handouts will be provided that offer suggestions for safeguarding an on-line presence. Recording devices, including phones, cameras and pocket recorders WILL BE PROHIBITED!

“Preliminary Results of a National Survey Examining Crisis/Hostage Negotiator Best Practices”

Wayman C. Mullins, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University; William Sandel, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University; Elizabeth Villa, School of Criminal Justice, Texas State University

The field of law enforcement crisis negotiations has been in existence as a specialty for over 3 decades. To date, very little research has been done to define crisis negotiations as a field within law enforcement and corrections. This study is an expansion of work presented at SPCP last year in Las Vegas, Nevada. In Las Vegas, results were presented from a national survey of negotiator teams. The survey results to be presented this year examine individual negotiators and the practices they engage in. Crisis negotiators (CN) who attended state and/or national

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negotiator conferences were surveyed regarding various aspects of negotiations, including type and size of agency, size of teams, how they are organizationally located, selection practices, training regimens, type of incidents they respond to, role on the team, and other aspects of the negotiator function. Results are discussed in conjunction with other national negotiator reporting data bases such as HOBAS. Recommendations and suggestions are provided regarding organizational utilization of CN personnel, team structuring issues, selection, training, and utilization issues.

"What to do with the SWAT Team? A Model for Operational Effectiveness in the Tactical Police World"

Henry (Hank) Paine, PhD, PGDip, Owner- REBAR (RESOURCES for the EVALUATION of BEHAVIOR and ASSESSMENT of RISKS), The Tuebor Group, LLC- Vice President, Strategic Research , Police Psychologist

Psychological services to high-risk police units, such as crisis negotiation teams and tactical response teams (commonly referred to as SWAT teams), is an appropriate and reasonable expectation of the police psychologist. The Joint Committee on Police Psychology Competencies has defined no less than 11 specific competencies/proficiencies that may have relevance and application to tactical policing. While there is an abundant literature base regarding Crisis Negotiation Units (CNUs), there is a notable lack of research relative to Tactical Response Units (TRUs). Sharps (2010) notes that TRU teams and psychologists have much to gain from forging a stronger working relationship, primarily by acknowledging the shared investment in "field-specific" concerns (e.g., ecologically valid training methodologies and more effective decision-making skills). Appropriate inclusion of psychologists in the "tactical world" should result in greater team effectiveness, as well as provide additional research opportunities. This presentation will present a behavioral science-based model shown to be useful with regard to tactical team member assessment and selection, identification of unique training concerns, as well as evaluation of operational effectiveness. Anecdotal evidence suggests this model is helpful in addressing issues unique to the TRU mission as well as having utility as an ongoing model for team evaluation.

"Countering Countermeasures: An Examination of Intentional Psychophysiological Changes on the Polygraph. Implications for Pre-Employment Screening, Counterterrorism, and an Analysis of Emerging Trends in the Detection of Deception"

Dr. Adam Park, Intelligence and Counterterrorism Division, Texas Department of Public Safety, Houston, Texas; Dr. James Herndon, Private Practice, Orlando, Florida

Police and government agencies continually rely on the technology found in the polygraph as a mechanism to detect deception. However, as evidenced by numerous

studies, countermeasures create significant problems to the efficacy of any polygraph program. Novel attempts at developing accurate methods to detect countermeasures have been conducted, with modest success. This paper examines the domain of countermeasure detection and evaluates psychophysiological phenomena found in the pneumonic, electrodermal and cardiograph channels of a polygraph. Numerous outcomes of detecting countermeasures are addressed, to include forensic, pre-employment, clinical sex offense monitoring and national security. Empirical studies illustrating the limitations of the polygraph in detecting countermeasures are considered. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) and brain fingerprinting are proffered as robust alternative methods to detect countermeasures. The author posits that research within police and national security contexts demonstrates that fMRI technology and the P300 waveform, as found in brain fingerprinting, validate and enhance the notion of using brain electrical activity as a measure to make inferences about neural correlates of cognition and affective processes such as those found in the polygraph. The paper culminates with an examination of public policy agencies should consider when adopting alternative methods to detect deception.

"Female Victims in Justifiable Homicide Events"

Peggy S. Plass, Justice Studies Department & JoAnne Brewster, Ph.D., ABPP, Department of Graduate Psychology

Events in the last 2 years have brought renewed attention to the ways in which police officers use force, especially deadly force. Most suspects killed in justifiable homicide incidents involving the police are men, and consequently very little research has focused on the characteristics and patterns of female victims in justifiable homicide events. Using data from the FBI's Supplemental Homicide Report, augmented with a collection of newspaper accounts about the events, this paper provides an overview of characteristics of both police and citizen justifiable homicide events in which women were victims between 2005 and 2011.

"The Role of Law Enforcement in Community Based Drug Treatment and the Impact on Crime Prevention"

Police Lieutenant Colonel Krisanaphong Poothakool, Ph.D.in Criminology; and Ph.D. in Sociology (UK) - Lecturer, Royal Police Cadet Academy -President, Postgraduate Program in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration, Rangsit University -Consultant, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) -Country Focal Point, Law Enforcement And HIV Network (LEAHN)

In Thailand, the police are considered the key players for public order and safety. Close collaboration between local organizations and the police is crucial. A multidisciplinary team needs to be established for the success of crime prevention and community-based drug treatment. This team should be comprised of community members, government agencies, civil society organizations, NGOs, police and other key stakeholders who can create and

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choose appropriate methods by acknowledging the complex needs of each individual case. This research used qualitative in-depth interviews to derive study data from nine sources with their professional experience. Interviews were conducted in Chiang Mai and Bangkok with police officers, senior officials from different government agencies, civil society organization, NGOs and a head of a group of villages. Furthermore, six local village chiefs were invited to a meeting to share ideas and information regarding community-based treatment approaches in their local areas. The police can work collaboratively with multidisciplinary team to identify drug users by helping the patients' family and local members to address drug and other related issues. Yet, in practice in Thailand, local communities still lack cooperation between government agencies, civil society organizations and NGOs and results in serious consequences for attaining effective public health care and policing. In order to solve this problem, community policing is a good strategy to respond to community issues by focusing on local collaboration, resource sharing and joint ownership of the range of problems.

“Holistic Considerations in the Treatment of PTSD of Law Enforcement Officers”

Dr. Jana Price-Sharps, Alliant International University; Dr. Schuyler Liao California State University

Police officers who suffer from PTSD often experience a number of other problems that compound their condition and negatively impact treatment. A more holistic focus emphasizing a collaborative team treatment approach may result in a more efficacious treatment approach. This presentation will focus on a more dynamic holistic approach and how that influences treatment of PTSD in Law Enforcement.

“Styles of Practicing Criminal Investigative Analysis: Is Homogeneity Important?”

Amber Scherer, George Mason University; John P. Jarvis, Federal Bureau of Investigation

The practice of criminal investigative analysis (or “profiling”) is seen as an elite skillset within law enforcement investigations. While the existing academic literature is replete with criticisms of this specialized investigative tool, much of this research lacks the insights of the practitioners that engage in such work. Recent research by Scherer and Jarvis (2014) attempted to fill this void by interviewing actual experienced practitioners in order to shed light on the legitimacy of the specific academic disparities. The current research will expand upon this work in order to explore the broader issue of whether or not all practitioners have similar or differing views regarding the experiential background and training required, the efficacy of this investigative method, and its practice. It is hypothesized that tangible differences do exist among the practitioners. However, the question remains as to whether such disparities in viewpoints make

a difference? Therefore, the goal is to determine the presence of distinct styles by identifying the homogeneity or heterogeneity among practitioners of criminal investigative analysis. Specific attention is focused on training and skills required to practice this type of analysis. The academic and practical importance of these findings will be discussed, as well as considerations for future research.

“Eye Movement and Desensitization: An Evidenced Based Treatment for Trauma”

Roger M. Solomon, PhD

Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) therapy is an evidenced based treatment for trauma and has also been successfully applied to a wide variety of psychological disorders. The model underlying EMDR therapy posits that present problems are the result of distressing events that become maladaptively stored in the brain (e.g. “frozen”), unable to process and integrate into the wider memory network. EMDR therapy, which has been shown to change the way the memory is neurologically stored, facilitates the processing of the memory resulting in (a) integration of the memory into existing semantic memory networks, (b) elimination of the associated negative affect, and (c) development of understanding and insight.

This workshop will provide an overview of EMDR therapy, empirical evidence and hypothesized mechanisms of action, and a video tape of an EMDR therapy session with a police officer involved in a traumatic incident.

“Creating the 16PF Public Safety Norm Sample”

Michael R. Stowers, PsyD - Senior Consulting Psychologist at IPAT; Scott Stubenrauch, PsyD - Chief Psychologist, Safety & Security at IPAT

This presentation will describe the research and development process of the 16PF Public Safety Norm Sample with an emphasis on describing the characteristics of the sample, the use of the norm sample, and the timeline for release. The presentation will be delivered through the use of descriptive and demonstrative examples. Case examples will be included to help highlight the differences when using the new norm sample.

“A Multidisciplinary Approach to Compare and Contrast the Mafia “Systems” in Italy”

Pasquale Striano

The purpose of this presentation is to highlight above all the difference between the criminal mafia with those common, highlighting the social, cultural, anthropological and criminals who are behind them, and, to illustrate an approach multidisciplinary to defeat them.

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"Gender as a BFOQ for Corrections Officer Assignments: Which Side of the Bars Prevails?"

Michael A. Surrette, Ph.D.; Graduate Students - Kelly LeGrand and Karolynn Sheppard

The current study reviewed court decisions regarding the use of gender as a Bona Fide Occupational Qualification (BFOQ) for the position of Correctional Officers. BFOQs generally only apply to instances in which the BFOQ is considered reasonably necessary to the normal operation of a particular business. The use of gender as a BFOQ for the position of Correctional Officer has, in some instances, been supported by the courts and has also been denied or overturned on appeal. We looked at the employer's justification for using gender as a BFOQ as well as the courts' opinions.

"Development and Challenges of a Bayesian Decision-Support Tool for Child Sexual Abuse Investigations"

Alessandro Tadei, Åbo Akademi University, Department of Psychology, Turku, Finland.

In Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) investigations the first challenge is to understand whether the abuse happened or not. Human judgment under uncertainty usually is not based on statistical probabilities but rather on heuristic rules, which may lead to systematic errors. Uncertainty should be represented in terms of probabilities, subsequently adjusted based on new information. Statistical predictions based on Bayes's Theorem are particularly well suited for this. Our Bayesian model will be able to assess the probability of CSA having taken place, and to give information about the most likely offender, as more observations about the case are made by investigators and inserted in the model. The model takes scientific data from the world biggest dataset about connection between children's life events and CSA (30.000 children; 2000 variables). Multiple indicators (e.g. child age, child gender, information about the family) can be considered simultaneously using Bayesian Network Analyses. Furthermore, the number and the order of inserted observations do not matter. This tool will be useful also during trials, giving judges a view on the events which is not influenced by human cognitive errors. The main obstacles in this ambitious project will be explained in order to inspire and help future successful studies.

"Reframing Public Safety Experiences Through Positive Psychology"

V. Lynn Tankersley, Ph.D. - Mercer University; Brandy Adams, MSW

Many of today's public safety counseling clients approach their lives and daily activities in a negative manner as a response to the often challenging and delinquent world they face day in and day out. As can be expected, this negative environment fosters negative emotional responses, which can take a toll on the employee and lead to issues with supervision, excessive force, and public

complaints. Enter positive psychology as a method of intervention and counseling with public servants, which can help clients to reframe their perspective and outlook on their positions, the public, and their leaders. This presentation will provide a brief overview of a variety of counseling applications of positive psychology, introduce 10 positive emotions, and offer techniques to cultivate those emotions in order to utilize them as strengths that ultimately build resilience in self and clients.

"Dangers of Law Enforcement Stress"

Gary Taylor, retired police officer 19 yrs., Graduate student in Criminology, California State University, Fresno

In recent decades researchers have examined the physiological and psychological effects of stress, and how it impacts the military and law enforcement. These researchers have found a strong relationship between the job and health problems. The researchers have been able to establish a causal relationship between the effects of long-term stress to behavioral changes and medical problems. These researchers have also shown how the short or long-term effects of the fight-or-flight syndrome react on the body both physiologically and psychologically (Sharps, 2013). Unfortunately, these stressors have been linked to Depression, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), other long-term mental illnesses, and even suicide. The focus of this project is to identify how police work influences or affects officers mental health over time, based on current scientific research. In addition, this program will include a curriculum that law enforcement departments can use to train department personnel on mental health issues. This curriculum will be based on the scientific literature and will address the impact the job has on the officer with the ultimate goal of reducing the stigma of addressing mental health issues.

"A Comparison of Findings from Evaluations of Four Problem-Solving Court Programs"

Jeanie Thies, Criminal Justice, Lindenwood University - St. Charles; Michael Stein, Sociology, Lindenwood University - St. Charles (Professor Emeritus, retired); Joseph Zlatic, Criminal Justice, Lindenwood University - Belleville

This paper will summarize findings from four independent evaluations of specialized court programs: a juvenile drug court and an adult drug court, each in an exurban community; an adult drug court in a rural community; and a mental health court in an urban community. These programs were designed to operate in accordance with principles of therapeutic jurisprudence, and serve clients arrested for persistent addiction or mental health issues that have brought them in contact with the criminal justice system. This paper will focus on qualitative data that emerged from interviews with key stakeholders and program clients, as well as from direct observations of program operations and client file review. The first of these evaluations was completed in 2006, and the most recent is in progress, with a targeted completion date of

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September 2015. We will examine common themes around implementation, understanding of evidence-based practices, collaboration, adherence to therapeutic jurisprudence principles, client selection, and indications of program success. We will compare and contrast findings over the nine-year span, and across the different client types (juveniles and adults), and court setting (rural v. exurban). The paper will conclude with recommendations for strengthening implementation of specialized court programs and increasing chances of success.

“Perceptions of Defendants with Mental Illness: Results from a State-Wide Survey of Mississippi Courtroom Participants”

R. Alan Thompson, Ph.D., The University of Southern Mississippi

This presentation provides results from a state-wide survey of judges, prosecutors and public defenders in Mississippi regarding perceptions of defendants suffering from mental illness. Information regarding scale reliability and potential for replication in other settings will also be presented, along with potential policy implications.

“New Directions in Law Enforcement Leadership for 2015 and Beyond”

James T. Turner, Ph.D., Alliant International University, California School of Professional Psychology; E.C. Murphy, Ph.D., Murphy Leadership Institute

In light of the multiple challenges to the police and to their mission, Drs. Turner and Murphy along with Dr. Mark Foreman (retired San Diego Police) and David Bond (Police Captain) have developed a direction to prepare leaders for the difficult and turbulent waters ahead. These challenges will demand us using the best of the techniques in leadership environment for police, military, intelligence and counterintelligence and counter terrorism environments. A deep understanding to the underlying values and how to implement them is required.

“Culture Clash: Policing with Diverse Populations”

Aviva Twersky Glasner, Ph.D., Department Chair of the Criminal Justice Department at Seton Hall University

The media has been focusing on alleged police misconduct intensively in the past year. Whether it is Ferguson, MO, Staten Island, NY or even more recently in Baltimore, MD, the police officers are being portrayed as racist and the departments are being branded as being unresponsive to the needs of the communities they serve. The intent of this paper is to examine this issue in a cultural context instead of a racial context. There has been literature focusing on certain communities being distrustful of the police, even when they are victimized by members of their own communities. A suggestion proffered is that police recruits receive more training on population diversity as well as embracing the model of community policing. The

presentation is presented from a Cultural Criminology perspective.

“The Effect of Confirmation Bias on Criminal Investigative Decision Making”

Wayne A. Wallace, Ph.D., Walden University

Confirmation bias occurs when a person believes in or searches for evidence to support his or her favored theory while ignoring or excusing disconfirmatory evidence and is disinclined to change his or her belief once he or she arrives at a conclusion. The purpose of this quantitative study was to examine whether emotionally charged evidence and evidence presentation order could influence an investigator's belief in a suspect's guilt. 166 police officers (recruits, patrol officers, criminal investigators) completed online surveys to criminal vignettes across different scenarios, recording their measure of guilt belief. Statistical analysis of the relationship between 3 independent variables: duty assignment, scenario condition, and evidence presentation order. The dependent variable was confirmation bias (Likert-scaled 0–10 guilt judgment). Study results indicated confirmation bias was least evident in criminal investigators with more experience and training, and both emotion and evidence presentation order can influence guilt judgment. Findings attest to the importance of including and excluding suspects, and withholding judgment until all available evidence is analyzed. Investigators benefit from this study and through their improved decision making, society benefits as well. Study contributes to the importance for professional dialogue concerning objective fact finding, and avoiding incidents of wrongful conviction.

“PTSD: An Insider's Perspective”

Amy K. White, Comprehensive Fitness and Consultation

This workshop will provide a personal account of one officer's journey in struggling with PTSD in a smaller agency. The presenter will provide an inside perspective on the course of development and recovery including barriers, support, and resources.

Poster Session Abstracts (alphabetical by first author)

“The NEO PI-R Validity Scales in a Military Law Enforcement Sample”

Amy Bauman, Paul Deal

In response to criticism, three validity scales were developed to measure positive presentation management (PPM), negative presentation management (NPM), and inconsistency among respondents' answers (INC) in the NEO-Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO PI-R) (Schinka, Kinder, & Kremer, 1997). The purpose of this study was to demonstrate a relationship between the NEO PI-R PPM

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scale and other established positive presentation measurement scales like the MMPI-2 L, MMPI-2-RF L-r, and EQ-1 PIM in a law enforcement sample. Agents-in-Training (AIT), Middle Management (MM), and Senior Leadership (SL) from the United States Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI) were administered these instruments. Correlations between the PPM and all other positive presentation scales were significant. Additionally, a Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) demonstrated significant differences in responses based on rank in the MMPI-2 L, MMPI-2-RF L-r, and NEO PI-R PPM scales. In a supplemental analysis, supervisor ratings for a subset of the AITs (one year post-graduation) were examined in relation to the PPM and a general screen of intellectual ability (SILS). For these analyses, controlling for PPM increased the correlation between supervisor ratings and a broad measure of intellectual ability. These data provide further support for the utility of the NEO PI-R research validity scales.

“Never Bring a Knife to a Gun Fight:” Examining the Effect of Police Use of Force Myths on Jury Decision Making

Brittany Blaskovits, Holly Ellingwood, Rebecca Mugford, and Craig Bennell, Department of Psychology, Carleton University

Research indicates that the public holds misconceptions regarding police use of force incidents, many perpetuated by Hollywood. The current research involved examining the public’s endorsement of the myth that an officer is using excessive force when he/she discharges their firearm in encounters with knife-wielding assailants. A sample of mock jury members were presented with evidence that outlined how a police officer (the defendant) had justifiably shot a suspect with a knife. A series of hierarchical logistic regression analyses were conducted to examine whether or not the distance between the officer and suspect, the movement of the suspect, and the inclusion of expert testimony, altered how jurors reacted to evidence. The results suggested that, regardless of a subject’s movement and their distance from an officer, the majority of jurors will find the officer “guilty.” However, when an expert is brought in—a credible expert in particular—jurors are less likely to default to a “guilty” verdict. The findings suggest that it may be possible to correct use of force misconceptions by including credible expert testimony in cases gone to trial. The current study has important implications for understanding use of force myths and the impact that misconceptions can have in the courtroom.

“Psychological Counseling Services for Police Officers in Lithuania: Emerging Challenges and Future Directions”

Ilona Čėsniienė, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Forensic Psychology, Department of General Psychology, Vilnius University, Lithuania

Police officers frequently encounter potentially traumatic events, for instance, violent death, injury or the treat of serious harm. Many studies have indicated that police officers may deny or hide their feelings in order to fit in with the prevailing “macho” police culture (Kenville et al., 2009) or not to lose their job because of psychological problems. This tendency serves as a barrier to seeking outside help after traumatic events and may lead to suicidal thinking and behavior. According to the Ministry of the Interior (2015), Lithuania has the highest police suicide rate in Europe. It was decided to build an effective preventative program and to improve the psychological services for law enforcement by establishing more jobs for mental health specialists in police force. The progress and possible future directions of this program will be provided.

“Using the Revised NEO Personality Inventory in Psychological Assessment of Lithuanian Law Enforcement”

Ilona Čėsniienė, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Forensic Psychology, Department of General Psychology, Vilnius University, Lithuania

The issue of whether the methods of selection of police officers are the best available has been controversial for many years in Lithuania. The Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R) has demonstrated utility in the personnel selection context (Detrick & Chibnall, 2013). The standardization study of the Lithuanian NEO PI-R was conducted in 2012. The participants of the present study were 415 Lithuanian police officers. A sample consisted of 141 (34%) females and 274 (66%) males. The average age of participants was 33.1 years (SD = 7.1). Data were collected by using the NEO PI-R. Internal consistency estimates (Cronbach’s alpha) for the NEO PI-R scales were as follows: Neuroticism (N), .91; Extroversion (E), .86; Openness (O), .81; Agreeableness (A), .90; Conscientiousness (C), .95. The findings showed that the mean scale scores obtained for the police officers in the majority of the personality traits were significantly different from the general population, i.e. the study revealed a greater level of E and C scales and a lower level of N scale. Other results will be presented and discussed in terms of their utility in the police personnel selection process.

“The Influence of Social Support and Coping Style on Job Stress among Senior-Ranked Police Officers in Ontario”

Karla Emeno, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Jennifer Bennett, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Policing is considered to be a particularly stressful occupation. Job requirements for senior-ranked police officers usually differ substantially from those for junior-ranked police officers. However, job stress specific to senior-ranked police officers has been largely overlooked in previous research. In order to help fill this gap in the

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literature, the current study examined the influence of various coping styles and perceived social support on self-reported operational and organizational job stress among 31 senior-ranked police officers in Ontario, Canada. The data was collected through the use of an online survey that was posted to the Ontario Senior Officers' Police Association website. The overall means for the two job stress scales were found to be comparable with paper work and excessive administrative duties being the highest rated operational and organizational stressors, respectively. As expected, increased supervisor and co-worker social support were associated with decreased job stress. The use of deconstructive coping techniques was also associated with increased job stress. Contrary to what was expected, however, the use of constructive coping techniques was associated with increased, rather than decreased, organizational job stress. The practical implications of these results, as well as some limitations and directions for future research, are also discussed.

“Understanding Barriers to Mental Health Care in Law Enforcement Officers”

Samantha Fields Johnson, East Tennessee State University

Law enforcement work is inherently stressful and includes a range of both chronic, organizational stressors, as well as unique traumatic stressors. Currently the research regarding mental health, well-being, and treatment seeking within law enforcement is scarce, yet the psychological and physical disparities within the population continue to increase. Therefore, the current study has three research aims: Aim 1. To investigate the prevalence of diagnosable symptoms of the most commonly diagnosed psychological disorders found in law enforcement populations (i.e., depression, anxiety, PTSD, alcohol abuse). Aim 2. To understand if the presence of depression, anxiety, PTSD, and alcohol abuse may influence willingness to seek treatment, particularly for individuals who experience clinically significant mental health problems. Aim 3. To create and validate a model of barriers to care and treatment seeking at the individual level. Data collection is currently underway. Measures include assessments of PTSD, anxiety, depression, and alcohol abuse symptoms, as well as willingness to seek care, perceptions of departmental support and cohesion, police culture, social desirability, barriers to care and perceived stigma. Data analysis will first assess for prevalence rates and comorbidity of psychological disorders. Next, multiple regression will be employed to assess for predictors of willingness to seek treatment. Psychological disorders, departmental variables, and their interactions will be entered into a regression model in blocks in order to determine statistical significance of the addition of each block. Finally, structural equation modeling (SEM) will be used to propose and validate a model of barrier to care and treatment seeking at the individual level. Study findings will take the first steps in creating and reporting more accurate rates of mental health disorders within the law enforcement population. Additionally, findings can inform policy and create

programs at the departmental and training levels to reduce stigma, increase departmental cohesion and support, and increase mental health seeking. These programs can increase willingness to seek treatment, decrease mental health disparities, and by extension reduce absenteeism, burnout, and physical health disparities resulting in an overall healthier officers, departments, and relationships between law enforcement and the community.

“State-of-Art Driving Simulator to Correlate Human Stress with Vehicle Transient Dynamics for Law Enforcement Training and Skill Evaluation”

Francesco Fioravanti, Donatella Brisinda, Anna Rita Sorbo, Angela Venuti, and Riccardo Fenici, Clinical Physiology - Biomagnetism Research Center, Catholic University of Sacred Heart Rome - Italy

Dynamic Driving Simulators (DDS) are novel platforms to assess/validate vehicle dynamics under critical driving conditions using virtual models. However, although DDS have been used for automotive research and development and for assessing driver's awareness and mental fatigue under a wide range of situations, so far they have not been used for law enforcement training and skill evaluation. Aim of the present study was the development of multimodal integration of driver's and vehicle's telemetry in a state-of-art DDS specifically programmed for safe law enforcement training under critical conditions. ECG, skin potential response (SPR), time varying analysis of heart rate variability (TV HRVa), respiration and physical effort were continuously recorded to quantify dynamic stress-induced changes of the sympathovagal modulation under critical events and/or alteration of the vehicle functions (brakes, engine performance). TV HRVa and SPR provided real-time imaging of driver's autonomic response to stressful stimuli of different intensity, such as brake's and/or steering's dysfunctions, distracting factors (radio, horns) and/or tactical requirements which induced driver's loss of performance and increasing the number of errors. DDS has great potential to evaluate individual psychophysiological reaction under critical tactical driving and to improve driving teaching/training with absolute safety and significant drop of law enforcement training costs.

“Possible Officer Trauma in Light Recent Increase in Community Protests Targeting Law Enforcement”

Kevin J. Goldberg, Karen Koch, Lauren Nichols, Adler University

This poster examines various theories of law enforcement trauma and how recent community protests could have impacted officers. Trauma will be looked at through the Police Spiral Complex Trauma (Papzoglou, 2013), Emergency Responder's Exhaustion Syndrome (Kirschman, Kamena, & Fay, 2014), and The Hypervigilance Biological Rollercoaster (Gilmartin, 2002). Authors will overview the aforementioned theories and

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translate the theories to officer's experiences of recent media covered protests of law enforcement. A study will be highlighted that is positioned to evaluate the effects on the officers in light of the recent nationwide events.

“Effects of State Anxiety and Self-Confidence on Police Recruits’ Firearm Training Performance”

Constance T. Heidt, B. A. (Hons), Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, Canada; Chet C. Hembroff, B. A. (Hons); Tansi Summerfield, B. A. (Hons.), & Gregory P. Krätzig, M. A., Department of Psychology, Campion College, University of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Firearm accuracy is an essential skill for police officers (Nieuwenhuys & Oudejans, 2010); however, police statistics from two major American cities between 2005 and 2006 found that on average police hit rates ranged from 17% to 40% (Baker, 2007). These statistics demonstrate that shooting under pressure can be a very difficult task (Oudejans, 2008; Rawlings, 2013). Two factors that have been identified as affecting performance during these highly stressful situations are arousal and self-confidence. The present study investigates the effects between self-confidence as well as somatic and cognitive state anxiety and police recruits’ firearms test performance. Recruits completed the revised Competitive State Anxiety Inventory (CSAI-2R; Cox, Martens, Russell, 2003) prior to participating in three separate tests of firearms training (i.e., Benchmark1, N=82; Benchmark2, N=53; Final Qualification, N=64). The effect of state anxiety and self-confidence on firearms performance is discussed, as well as whether focusing on these specific components of anxiety is warranted for firearm training.

“Framing Effects in Officer Use-of-Force Decision-Making”

Chet C. Hembroff, Katherine D. Arbuthnott, Gregory P. Krätzig

Framing research demonstrates that making simple changes to the description of a task or task strategy can affect behavior in a number of contexts (Almashat, Ayotte, Edelstein, & Margrett, 2008). However, framing effects have never been examined in a law enforcement setting. The present research examines officer decision-making processes during an emergency situation by investigating the influence of framing effects on the use of force. An interactive video-based use-of-force simulation scenario represented the emergency situation and participants were presented with one of three preceding framing manipulations. The experimental conditions emphasized either upholding public safety (i.e., avoiding unnecessary/excessive force) or officer safety (i.e., avoiding personal injury) and a third condition (i.e., control) included only a scenario description. Subsequently, participants were queried about their perceptions of risk regarding the scenario and their self-reported officer and civilian relationships. These results

indicate that framing effects influence decisions relating to Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray (i.e., pepper spray) usage and the participants’ perceptions of suspect risk. Positive officer relationships were also found to predict early firearm and OC spray deployment. This research has important implications for the language used when briefing officers on emergency calls and for managing officer and civilian relationships within law enforcement.

“Best Practices for Reduction of Physical and Psychological Health Consequences of Undercover Work in Law Enforcement Officers: A Review of Literature”

Devin Kowalczyk, California School of Forensic Studies, Alliant International University, Fresno; Matthew J Sharps; Department of Psychology, California State University, Fresno

Undercover assignments are among the most stressful faced by law enforcement officers. Undercover work features isolation from colleagues and family, the necessity to adopt behaviors and false personal characteristics frequently opposite to the given officer's beliefs and personality, and negative attention from members of the public and even from fellow officers while in the undercover role. Because of all of these factors, undercover work is frequently associated with problems in mental and physical health, and with difficulties in post-assignment social adjustment with family, community, and department. This review indicated that an important starting point for interpreting and developing treatment for these factors lies in the fact that there is significant overlap between the symptomatology typical of undercover work and of generally stressful police work, typically an area of greater research accessibility. In addition, this review identifies current best psychological practices in dealing with the undercover officer client; these include reliable, supportive, frequent contact with officer clients; psychoeducation in the areas of coping mechanisms and reframing of undercover work in terms of the overall corpus of the given officer's career; and mechanisms of reintegration of the undercover officer into the realm of more typical and frequently more mundane regular police duties.

“Selective Skills: Identifying Personality Pattern Differences Among Police Special Service Units”

Sara Lapacka, M.A., M.Ed., Psy.D. Candidate

Despite the large amount of empirical evidence in support of police pre-employment psychological testing, minimal research has been conducted to assess the personality patterns of police special service units. This study attempted to fill the gap in the literature by examining personality variances among police special service units (i.e., bomb and arson, canine, command post, hostage negotiator, other sniper and special weapons and tactics [SWAT]), as measured by any of the three response style indices, 16 personality dimensions, five global factor

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patterns, four protective service dimensions, 12 pathology-oriented scales or four pathology-oriented indices on the Protective Service Report Plus (PSR Plus).

“Modern Methods: Social Media and its Effect on Profitability”

Yocheved (Ayden) Pahmer, Student--Yeshiva University, Stern College for Women Intern for Dr. Gary Aumiller

In today's society, the Internet serves as an open frontier for networking and marketing. Indeed, in order to keep pace with the corporate world, it is necessary to take advantage of the social media platforms available today. This research examines different social media programs, such as LinkedIn, Twitter, Pinterest, YouTube, and analytics from an independent website in an exploration of effective strategies for increasing social capital and autonomous income. Through an analysis of the platform data and field analytics, two areas of focus emerge as necessary for success. First, taking advantage of the trend toward optimization and efficiency that permeates society today, accomplished through the use of SEO, headlines, targeted content, and a restructuring of published articles. Second, demonstrating the value of hard work and effort, using consistent posting, multiple platforms, and communication with the target audiences. Understanding the nature of these core values and using different techniques to profit from them can provide a previously unexplored, and oftentimes ignored, stream of income, while being a forum for presenting your teachings to an interested audience.

“Exploring the Experiences of Individuals Incarcerated for the Crime of Arson”

Joshua Polk, The University of Southern Mississippi

This poster presents the theoretical background data collection methodology and preliminary results from a qualitative study focusing on the experiences of individuals convicted of arson and related offenses. Specifically, this project explores the motivations for such acts as related by the individuals in their own words through focused interviews and written correspondence. The goal of the study is to contribute to the limited body of empirical knowledge on the topic by identifying offense-specific risk factors, developing treatment programs and implementing effective prevention policies.

“Is Seeing Believing? Public Perception on the Use of Body Worn Video by Police”

E. A. Schultheis, H. Ellingwood, & C. Bennell (Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada)

Since the tragic events in Ferguson, Missouri in 2014, a call for the use of body worn video cameras (BWV) by police has risen exponentially. A number of police forces in the United States already use BWV and it is being pilot tested in a number of cities across Canada. Initial surveys in this

area focused on police officer views of BWV use. Although a small number of public surveys have been conducted to date, none have provided a comprehensive overview of what the public thinks about BWV and how the technology will be used in various criminal justice contexts (e.g., in law enforcement and judicial settings). Drawing on a community sample of jury-eligible respondents, the current project will assist in our understanding of public knowledge regarding BWV (e.g., what BWV can and cannot capture) and public opinion (e.g., when the police should and should not use BWV). The results from the survey will provide insight, both for future research, and for police practice and policy.

“Cognitive and Affective Aspects of Substance Abuse Behavior”

Matthew J. Sharps, Megan R. Herrera, Kristen Neuffer, Jeremy Lomelli, Miranda Hill, Amanda Sunday, and Jason Volkoff, California State University, Fresno

Most crime in the United States is involved in some way with substance abuse (SA), yet relatively little attention has been paid to the interactive cognitive and affective characteristics of those likely to engage in SA behaviors. Previous research in this laboratory has suggested specific patterns of characteristics relevant to SA behaviors, especially characteristics relevant to adult subclinical Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder, and specific aspects of subclinical antisocial behavior. The present research explored the relevant characteristics systematically, using standardized instruments (the Brown ADD Scales, the Conners Adult ADHD Rating Scales, the Carlson Psychological Survey, and the Simple Screening Instrument for Alcohol and Other Drugs [SSI-AOD]) to focus on specific psychological factors important for SA behavior. Sixty-seven young adults from a multicultural California population participated in this research. Results, based on regression analyses, demonstrated the importance of the hyperactive/impulsive dimension of subclinical ADHD, and of antisocial tendencies for two standardized indices of SA behavior; additional important factors which emerged in separate analyses included attentional focus, consistent with theory and earlier research; self-depreciation; and thought disturbance. These results were consistent with hypotheses driving this research, and demonstrate the importance of interactive, multiple-instrument approaches to cognitive and affective processes in SA behavior.

“Individual Differences in On-Duty Versus Off-Duty Locations for Law Enforcement Suicides”

Mekal Smith, Tuskegee University; Michael G. Aamodt, Radford University

In this poster, we will examine individual differences in law enforcement personnel who commit suicide in on-duty locations (e.g., police headquarters, patrol car) versus those who commit suicide in off-duty locations (e.g., home, personal car). Of the over 370 law enforcement suicides in

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our most recent database, about 13% were committed while the person was on-duty. Individual difference variables will include sex, race, age, rank, tenure, marital status, suicide method, and possible cause of the suicide. Information about the suicides was obtained from media reports, obituaries, and other publically available sources.

"Fatigue and Its Impact on Law Enforcement Training Performance"

Tansi Summerfield, B.A. (Hons), University of Regina; Chet C. Hembroff, B.A. (Hons), University of Regina; Gregory P. Krätzig, M.A. Psychology, University of Regina

Due to the nature of their work, law enforcement officers often find themselves physically and mentally fatigued. This fatigue often affects sleep, which plays an important role in physical and cognitive functioning, memory consolidation, and vigilance (Durmer & Dinges, 2005; Killgore, 2010). Because policing involves shift work, it is important to understand how diminished sleep quality affects officers' ability to perform their duties. Before being sworn in as a police officer, they must complete intensive and often lengthy induction training, and certain activities (e.g., sleep quality), are often sacrificed. Poor sleep quality can lead to fatigue, often exacerbated by vigorous workouts and long periods of mental concentration; artefacts of the end goal of becoming a police officer. This research examines police recruits and measures fatigue using the Multi-Dimensional Fatigue Inventory (MFI; Buysse, Reynolds, Monk, Berman, & Kupfer, 1989) and compare these data to academic and practical skills performance. We hypothesized that fatigue would affect performance in academic and practical areas of training. MFI scores were correlated with benchmark examination scores, which recruits are required to pass. The present study examines effects indicated by such comparisons and whether fatigue is a concern in performance during training or in the field post-training.

"Forensic Advocacy: A New Direction"

James T. Turner, Ph.D., Alliant International University, California School for Forensic Studies; Pamela Howard, B.S., International Crisis and Trauma Organization

This poster will address the new role of forensic advocate in the victim's rights spectrum. We shall outline the skills needed, educational resources and case examples of the role the advocate can plan apart from the tradition victim of crimes. This includes civil, competency, domestic, criminal cases. Both the technical issues in support of the legal process and the emotional support of victims are addressed.

"An Examination of Hostage/Crisis Negotiation Training in Law Enforcement and Corrections"

Elizabeth Villa- Texas State University; Dr. Wayman Mullins- Texas State University

Crisis Negotiations had its genesis in 1974 with the formation of teams in New York and San Francisco Police Departments. Since, thousands of law enforcement and correctional agencies have formed Crisis Negotiations Teams (CNT). Unfortunately, there is no national level accreditation, standards, or certification for negotiators. Attempts by the National Council of Negotiator Associations and state-level negotiator associations have met resistance for certification and/or training standards. As a result, there is tremendous variance in the training negotiators receive. In some agencies, basic training courses are 80-hours. In others, basic training may be as low as 16 hours. For the first time, this paper examines negotiator basic training curricula and presents a training needs analysis of curricula topics, content areas, and training techniques (i.e., classroom, scenario, role-play, etc.). Results suggest there is, nationally, general agreement on topic areas, but wide variance in content, training techniques, and length of course. Suggestions for standardizing and improving basic training curricula are presented and ideas discussed for approaching state and national negotiator associations for adopting curricula standards.



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