

SPCP

Society for Police and Criminal Psychology

44th Annual Conference

September 30 – October 3, 2018



Lido Beach Resort

700 Benjamin Franklin Dr.

Sarasota, FL 34236

Welcome

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the 44th annual conference of the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology (SPCP), an eclectic gathering of practicing and applied psychologists, criminologists, sociologists, criminal justice professionals and professors, as well as law enforcement officers and attorneys. Add to the mix students of forensic psychology and related programs, and we have a great assemblage of energy and talent.

The conference will showcase many presentations and posters on a great variety of topics of relevance to attendees. Choose your sessions wisely. But, don't worry if you miss some that you'd really like to attend due to schedule conflict. We have asked all presenters to make material available to you, upon request. Some sessions may even be posted on the Society web page.

While you're here, take the time to enjoy beautiful Lido Beach and the surrounding areas of Sarasota. The west coast of Florida has been compared to Hawaii, so, we'll end the conference with a Luau on the beach. I hope you will take part in this special event; bring your family.

Conference Host



Dr. James Herndon

James S. Herndon, Ph.D., Ed.D. is the 2018 President of the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology (SPCP), and the host for the 44th Annual Conference.

Dr. Herndon joined SPCP in 1993, while serving as the Staff Psychologist for the Orange County Sheriff's Office, Orlando, FL. Previously, he served as the Executive Director of Police Psychological Services of Hampton Roads, Inc. in Norfolk, VA, and was a consultant to the Chesapeake (VA) Police Hostage Negotiation Team.

He received the Diplomate in Police Psychology from SPCP in 1995 at the conference in Honolulu, HI. He subsequently became the SPCP President in 2002, and hosted the annual conference in Lake Buena Vista, FL at the Grosvenor Resort.

It is his honor and a privilege to host this year's conference.

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Mayors' Welcome Letter

Chief's Welcome Letter

Conference Environs

The Gulf of Mexico

The Gulf of Mexico (Spanish: Golfo de México) is an ocean basin and a marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean, largely surrounded by the North American continent. It is bounded on the northeast, north and northwest by the Gulf Coast of the United States, on the southwest and south by Mexico, and on the southeast by Cuba. The U.S. states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas border the Gulf on the north, which are often referred to as the "Third Coast" in comparison with the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific coasts, or sometimes the "south coast", in juxtaposition to the Great Lakes region being the "north coast." One of the gulf's seven main areas is the Gulf of Mexico basin.

The Gulf of Mexico formed approximately 300 million years ago as a result of plate tectonics. The Gulf's basin is roughly oval and is approximately 810 nautical miles (1,500 km; 930 mi) wide and floored by sedimentary rocks and recent sediments. It is connected to part of the Atlantic Ocean through the Florida Straits between the U.S. and Cuba, and with the Caribbean (with which it forms the American Mediterranean Sea) via the Yucatán Channel between Mexico and Cuba. With the narrow connection to the Atlantic, the Gulf experiences very small tidal ranges. The size of the Gulf basin is approximately 1.6 million km² (615,000 sq mi). Almost half of the basin is shallow continental shelf waters. The basin contains a volume of roughly 2,500 quadrillion liters (550 quadrillion Imperial gallons, 660 quadrillion US gallons, 2.5 million km³ or 600,000 cu mi).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_Mexico

The State of Florida

Florida /'flɒrɪdə/ (Spanish for "land of flowers") is a state in the southeastern region of the United States. It is bordered to the west by the Gulf of Mexico, to the north by Alabama and Georgia, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and to the south by the Straits of Florida and Cuba. Florida is the 22nd-most extensive, the 3rd-most populous, and the 8th-most densely populated of the U.S. states. Jacksonville is the most populous municipality in the state and is the largest city by area in the contiguous United States. The Miami metropolitan area is Florida's most populous urban area. The city of Tallahassee is the state capital.

A peninsula between the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Straits of Florida, it has the longest coastline in the contiguous United States, approximately 1,350 miles (2,170 km), and is the only state that borders both the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Much of the state is at or near sea level and is characterized by sedimentary soil. The climate varies from subtropical in the north to tropical in the south. The American alligator, American crocodile, Florida panther, and manatee can be found in Everglades National Park in the southern part of the state.

Since the first European contact was made in 1513 by Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León – who named it La Florida ([la flo'riðə] "land of flowers") upon landing there in the Easter season, Pascua Florida – Florida was a challenge for the European colonial powers before it gained statehood in the United States in 1845. It was a principal location of the Seminole Wars against the Native Americans, and racial segregation after the American Civil War.

Today, Florida is distinctive for its large Cuban expatriate community and high population growth, as well as for its increasing environmental issues. The state's economy relies mainly on tourism, agriculture, and transportation, which developed in the late 19th century. Florida is also renowned for amusement parks, orange crops, the Kennedy Space Center, and as a popular destination for retirees.

Florida culture is a reflection of influences and multiple inheritance; Native American, European American, Hispanic and Latino, and African American heritages can be found in the architecture and cuisine. Florida has attracted many writers such as Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Ernest Hemingway and Tennessee Williams, and continues to attract celebrities and athletes. It is internationally known for golf, tennis, auto racing and water sports.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida>

The City of Sarasota

Sarasota (/ˌsærə'soʊtə/) is a city in Sarasota County on the southwestern coast of the U.S. state of Florida. The area is renowned for its cultural and environmental amenities, beaches, resorts, and the Sarasota School of Architecture. The city is at the southern end of the Tampa Bay Area, north of Fort Myers and Punta Gorda. Its official limits include Sarasota Bay and several barrier islands between the bay and the Gulf of Mexico. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2013 Sarasota had a population of 53,326. In 1986 it became designated as a certified local government. Sarasota is a principal city of the Sarasota metropolitan area, and is the seat of Sarasota County.

The islands separating Sarasota Bay from the gulf near the city, known as keys, include Lido Key and Siesta Key, which are famous worldwide for the quality of their sandy beaches. The keys that are included in the boundary of Sarasota are Lido Key, St. Armands Key, Otter Key, Coon Key, Bird Key, and portions of Siesta Key. Previously, Siesta Key was named Sarasota Key. At one time, it and all of Longboat Key were considered part of Sarasota and confusing contemporaneous references may be found discussing them.

Longboat Key is the largest key separating the bay from the gulf, but it is now evenly divided by the new county line of 1921. The portion of the key that parallels the Sarasota city boundary that extends to that new county line along the bay front of the mainland was removed from the city boundaries at the request of John Ringling in the mid-1920s, who sought to avoid city taxation of his planned developments at the southern tip of the key. Although they never were completed in the quickly faltering economy, those development concessions granted by the city never were reversed and the county has retained regulation of those lands.

The city limits had expanded significantly with the real estate rush of the early twentieth century, reaching almost 70 square miles (180 km²). The wild speculation boom began to crash in 1926 and following that, the city limits began to contract, shrinking to less than a quarter of that area.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarasota,_Florida



Conference Sponsors

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Awards

Named in honor of distinguished members of the Society, the following awards are presented each year at the conclusion of the conference. Each award is determined by a committee of reviewers assigned in advance.

Davis Award for Best Psychometric Research

Gupton Award for Best Professional Poster

Hatcher Award for Best Visionary Presentation

Kimbrough Award for Best Scholarly Work in Psychology and
Criminal Justice

Mullins Award for Best Journal Article

Serafino Award for Best Student Poster

Shaffer Award for Best Research Presentation

Turner Award for Noteworthy Mentorship

Award honorees receive an engraved plaque, and results are posted on the SPCP web page.



Schedule Overview

Main Room

Numbers Correspond to Abstracts

Time	Monday Oct 1	Tuesday Oct 2	Wednesday Oct 3
9:00	Welcome	Announcements	37
9:20	'	18	38
9:40	Announcements	19	39
10:00	1	20	40
10:20	2	21	41
10:40	3	22	42
11:00	4	23	Business Mtg.
11:20	5	24	"
11:40	6	25	"
12:00 pm	Lunch	Lunch	Adjourn
12:20	"	"	----
12:40	"	"	----
1:00	7	26	----
1:20	8	27	----
1:40	9	28	----
2:00	10	29	----
2:20	11	30	----
2:40	Break	Break	----
3:00	12	31	----
3:20	13	32	----
3:40	14	33	----
4:00	15	34	----
4:20	16	35	----
4:40	17	36	----
5:00	----	----	----

Schedule Overview

Breakout Room

Time	Monday Oct 1	Tuesday Oct 2	Wednesday Oct 3
9:00	----	----	----
9:20	----	60	79
9:40	----	61	80
10:00	43	62	----
10:20	44	63	----
10:40	45	64	----
11:00	46	65	----
11:20	47	66	NA
11:40	48	67	NA
12:00 pm	Lunch	Lunch	Adjourn
12:20	"	"	----
12:40	"	"	----
1:00	49	68	----
1:20	50	69	----
1:40	51	70	----
2:00	52	71	----
2:20	53	72	----
2:40	Break	Break	----
3:00	54	73	----
3:20	55	74	----
3:40	56	75	----
4:00	57	76	----
4:20	58	77	----
4:40	59	78	----
5:00	----	----	----

Daily Schedule

Sunday, September 30

Time	Activity
2:00 PM	Executive Board
2:20	"
2:40	"
3:00	
3:20	
3:40	
4:00	Registration
4:20	"
4:40	"
5:00	"
5:20	"
5:40	
6:00	Reception
6:20	"
6:40	"
7:00	"
7:20	"
7:40	"
8:00	"
8:20	
8:40	
9:00	

Monday, October 1

Time	Event
8:00 am	Registration & Breakfast
8:20	“
8:40	“

9:00	Welcome & Opening Remarks
9:20	“
9:40	Announcements

Time	Main Room	Breakout Room
10:00	1 Validation of the Online Background Survey for Security Clearance Risk	43 Sexual Assault Review Team
10:20	2 Psychological Issues/Problems Created for Police Officers during Academy Training and in Field Training by the Discrepancy between Personal Expectations of Police Candidates and the Reality of the Job	44 Resolving the Dilemma of Untested Sexual Assault Kits: A Qualitative Study of Multiple Stakeholders' Experiences in a SAKI Site
10:40	3 Pre-employment Psychological Evaluations: Hiring Tool – Training Tool	45 I Hurt You from My Place of Pain: The Dilemma of Child Perpetrators of Sexual Violence, and Current Best Practices in Interviewing and Case Management
11:00	4 Using Algorithms to Enhance LEO Officer and Leader Job Performance Prediction	46 Psychological Underpinnings of PTSD Encountered by Emergency First Responders
11:20	5 Antecedents and Outcomes of Job Crafting in the Singapore Police Force: A Structural Equation Modelling Approach	47 Early Intervention Post Critical Incident
11:40	6 Serving Diverse Populations: Defining and Assessing Intercultural Competence	48 Battle to Badge: Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom Combat Veterans with Post-Traumatic Stress Transitioned to Police Patrol Officer Career

Lunch 12:00 – 1:00 PM

1:00	7 The “Glorified” Security Guard: Best Practices for the Pre-Employment Evaluation of Correction Officer Candidates	49 Traumatic Brain Injury: A Guide for Probation Officers
1:20	8 An Invisible Shade of Blue: Cultural Considerations for the Evaluation of Correction Officers in Urban Jurisdictions	50 Arousal Management During Critical Incidents: Tools for Law Enforcement Officers from an Unlikely Ally

1:40	9 Law Enforcement Mental Health Growth 1993-2018	51 The Examination of the Techniques Utilized during Crisis Incidents based on CIT Officer Incident Reports and the Implications for Training
2:00	10 Police-Mental Health Co-Responder Programs: An Emerging Innovation	52 Using NLP to Treat PTSD in LEO's with Combat Exposure
2:20	11 Physical Fitness and Psychological Hardiness as Predictors of Autonomic Self-regulation during Stress: A Norwegian Police Simulator Training Study	53 Comparisons of Law Enforcement Fatalities and Accidents in the U.S. and the Implications for Police Training: 1995 – 2017

Break 2:40 – 3:00 PM

3:00	12 Policing Stress on the Homefront © 2017	Panel 54-55
3:20	13 Untangling the Web of Barriers to Building Resiliency	What Happened In Vegas: The Massacre at the Route 91 Harvest Festival
3:40	14 Law Enforcement Officers and Experiences within Flow	56 Mass Shootings: Borrowing from Quantum Mechanics to Try to Enhance Prediction of Illusive Phenomena
4:00	15 Sleep Hygiene: How Limited and Poor Sleep Create Acute and Chronic Health and Performance Problems	57 School Shootings and School Violence: An Evaluation of Proposed Solutions
4:20	16 Helping the Helpers' Health and Wellness in Online Child Sexual Exploitation Units	58 School Mass Violence: A Practical Program for Prevention, Response, and Recovery
4:40	17 Wellness Programs for Law Enforcement: One Size does not Fit	59 The Implications of High Profile Shooting Events for Police Officer Suicide Risk according to the Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Serious Suicidal Behavior
5:00	----	----

Poster Session

6:00 – 8:00 PM

(Light Hors d'oeuvres will be served)

Tuesday, October 2

Breakfast 8:00-9:00 AM

Time	Main Room	Breakout Room
9:00	Announcements	-----
9:20	18 Not the Same Tired Stress Management Class: Psychological Survival in a Dynamic and Ever- Changing First Responder Career	60 Workplace Incident Investigation: The Human Factor
9:40	19 The Effects of Occupational Stress on Decision- Making Style in Law Enforcement Officers	61 Psychological Autopsy: Case Study Design to Access Pre-incident Red Flags of Impending Domestic Violence Homicide
10:00	20 Polygraph and the History of Deception Detection	62 What Do Crime Scene Characteristics Tell Us About a Serial Killer's I.Q?
10:20	21 Factors Related to the Decision of Online Sex Offenders to Confess or Not during Police Interrogation	63 Female offenders: What Makes Them Successful upon Reentry, and Why the "Male as Norm" Approach Doesn't Work
10:40	22 Interrogative Techniques and False Confessions: A Comparison of the Experiences of State and Federal Polygraph Examiners	64 Are You Smarter than a Serial Killer? Norms, Methods, and Interpretation Cautions
11:00	23 Lessons Learned from DNA Exonerations: Wrongful Convictions Following False Confessions	65 An Analysis of Mothers and Fathers Who Kill Their Children: Examining Offense Characteristics and Adjudication Outcomes
11:20	24 The Retrospective Detective: Investigative Decision-Making and Cognitive Bias in Cold Case Homicides	Panel 66-67 Sex Worker Serial Homicides Part I: Profiling The Crime Scene
11:40	25 The Clinician and the Cop: Examining the Similarities in Information-Gathering Techniques in Psychology and Law Enforcement	Part II: Linking Series & Profiling Offenders

Lunch 12:00 – 1:00 PM

1:00	26 Strategic Interviewing and Interrogation Techniques for Law Enforcement (field) and Corrections Officers	68 When Clients Kill: How Clinicians Can Protect Themselves Using Threat Assessment and Clinical Tools
1:20	27 Rich False Memories and Their Application to Judicial Outcomes	69 Suicide in St. Clair County, Illinois - 2006-16: Recommendations and Strategies towards Improved Awareness, Prevention, and Intervention Measures

1:40	28 Impact of Social Media on Law Enforcement Families	70 California versus US: An Immigration Law Enforcement Showdown
2:00	29 Media Coverage of Domestic Extremists and the Influence on Police Emotions	71 Proposed Roles for Operational Psychologists for Winning the Clash of Civilizations Caused by the Global War on Terrorism
2:20	30 The Impact of Social Media on the Crisis Negotiation Communication Process	72 Intelligence Analysis at the Southern Border: Closing the Analytical Gaps

Break 2:40 – 3:00 PM

3:00	31 Crisis Negotiator Stress	73 Comparative Police Models in Brazil and the USA
3:20	Panel 32-33	74 Does Co-Witness Familiarity Matter? The Effects of Pre-Existing Relationships on Co-Witness Influence
3:40	Developing Training for Crisis Response Teams	75 The Psychology behind Unintentional Discharges of Firearms in Law Enforcement
4:00	34 Online Sexual Offenders: What Do We Know About Men Who Sexually Solicit Children Over the Internet?	76 Cognitive and Affective Factors in Relation to Antisocial Symptomatology
4:20	35 The Anatomy of Love Scams: Insights from Cases in Singapore	77 Culturally Responsive Practice and Community Psychiatry: Breaking the Cycle of Intergenerational Incarceration
4:40	36 Hiding in Plain Sight : Lessons Learned for Law Enforcement Agencies Investigation of the Anonymous #OpQuebec Operation	78 Statistical Analysis of Treatment in a Residential Treatment Program Using the Symptom Assessment for Emergency Responders (SAFER)
5:00	----	----

Society Banquet

Luau on the Beach*

6:00 – 9:00 PM

*This is an optional event, open to all members and guests.

Tickets are required and may be purchased at the registration table.

Wednesday, October 3

Breakfast 8:00 – 9:00 AM

Time	Main Room	Breakout Room
9:00	Workshop 37-42	----
9:20	Analyzing Cyber Adversaries (Hackers): Introduction to Cyber Intelligence	Panel 79-80
9:40	“	Psychology of the Undercover Operative: Insights into, and Lessons Learned Regarding the Deep-undercover Experience
10:00	“	----
10:20	“	----
10:40	“	----

11:00	Business Meeting
11:20	“
11:40	“
12:00 pm	Adjourn

Abstracts

Presentation Abstracts

(Numbered in order of presentation)

1

Validation of the Online Background Survey for Security Clearance Risk

Brian W. Dreschler, M.A.

Michael R. Cunningham, Ph.D.

John W. Jones, Ph.D.

[General Dynamics Information Technology](#)

Access to Federal classified information requires a security clearance that documents, among other things, the individual's commitment to the U.S. and the absence of conflicts of interest. Processing of security clearance packages can be a time-consuming, labor-intensive, and expensive process for organizations. The Background Survey for Security Clearance is a pre-employment risk assessment designed to assess the likelihood of successfully obtaining a security clearance. The multi-dimensional assessment screens for contemporary risk exposures including cyber-threats and crime, employee criminal collusion, information theft, subversion of security procedures, falsifying identification or credentials, and workplace harassment and violence. It also includes a measure of Security Clearance Potential which provides an initial estimate of an employment applicant's likelihood of obtaining a security clearance. This presentation describes the results of a study conducted to further validate the Background Survey for Security Clearance, detailing the validity of the assessment scales in predicting job-related attitudes and behaviors that indicate security risk.

2

Psychological Issues/Problems Created for Police Officers during Academy Training and in Field Training by the Discrepancy between Personal Expectations of Police Candidates and the Reality of the Job

Leo F. Polizotti, Ph.D.

[Direct Decision Institute, Inc.](#)

Worcester, MA

The relationship between expectations for police work held by police candidates and the reality of the job has a profound negative impact on their psychological resilience and on the eventual development of job-related psychological problems. These include post-traumatic embitterment disorder (PTED); a low level of purpose-in-life (Frankl) and related issues that negatively impact functioning. /This presentation will show the causes for these issues and suggested solutions.

3

Pre-employment Psychological Evaluations: Hiring Tool – Training Tool

Thomas Campion, Ph.D.
[Campion, Barrow and Associates](#)
Champaign, IL

The hiring process for law enforcement personnel is more detailed and thorough than in years past. The candidates are more vetted and equipped for the position. Significant psychological concerns are less likely to be observed. This has increased the sensitivity of the evaluation process. To continue making successful recommendations, research and data driven processes have become critical. However, a collaborative approach is emerging utilizing the pre-employment psychological evaluations beyond just hiring. This presentation will introduce how the pre-employment psychological evaluation can be used as a training tool and consultation resource for assisting the field training and probationary process.

4

Using Algorithms to Enhance LEO Officer and Leader Job Performance Prediction

James M. Fico, Ph.D.
[AlphaCourage](#)
Waupaca, WI

Psychologists use objective data to predict LEO officer and leader job performance. Objective testing contributes to those predictions. However, test results are multi-factorial and require the psychologist to sort those results according to critical job-related candidate characteristics. Algorithms have demonstrated predictive validity in a variety of employment settings. This presentation will outline: 1. Why test data should be converted into an algorithm to focus on critical job characteristics for LEO officers and leaders. 2. How psychologists can create and validate their own predictive algorithms. The presentation will also review how an algorithm was used to compare 15 year old test data with LEO career outcomes for selected officers. In addition, we will

describe how current validation samples were used to determine if an algorithm could help predict supervisor performance ratings of officers and leaders. The algorithm used in both archived and current samples focused on objective evidence of Courage/Initiative, Integrity/Credibility, Persistence/Resilience, Vision/Persuasiveness, Team Commitment/Engagement and Technical Competence/Reasoning Skills.

5

Antecedents and Outcomes of Job Crafting in the Singapore Police Force: A Structural Equation Modelling Approach

Tham Yining, Ph.D.
[Singapore Police Force](#)

David J. Hughes, Ph.D.
[University of Manchester, UK](#)

Job crafting has been conceptualised as employees' self-initiated changes in either their task, relational and cognitive boundaries, or in their job demands and resources. Job crafting has potential to boost employee engagement and commitment in police forces. The present study looked at supervisory support as an antecedent of job crafting, and examine job boredom, work engagement, person-environment fit and turnover intention as outcomes of job crafting. 945 officers of the Singapore Police Force took part in the research. SEM showed that some job crafting factors were beneficial for employees and organisation, while others were detrimental. Supervisory support simultaneously encouraged positive job crafting, while discouraging negative job crafting. The factor of "reducing mental and emotional load" that was consistently found in research of non-police samples to be detrimental was found beneficial in the sample of SPF officers. We propose that within the stressful policing context, this indicates effective coping rather than disengagement. This highlights that research on non-police samples may not be generalizable to police populations due to unique job characteristics.

6

Serving Diverse Populations: Defining and Assessing Intercultural Competence

Shaun Wehle, Psy.D.
Scott Stubenrauch, Psy.D.
[PSI Services, LLC](#)
Chicago, IL

Difference is all around us. Public safety professionals need to effectively work with people who have different beliefs, opinions, attitudes and orientations. Their ability to effectively work and engage with diverse populations is a critical job requirement. As part of a strategy to effectively serve diverse populations, departments and agencies are working towards building workforces that value and exhibit intercultural competence. The Intercultural Competence Assessment (ICCA) is one tool that can help select individuals who demonstrate intercultural competence.

7

The “Glorified” Security Guard: Best Practices for the Pre-Employment Evaluation of Correction Officer Candidates

Christopher A. Sbaratta, Ph.D.
[New York City Correction Department](#)

This presentation centers on the public safety role of the Correction Officer (CO). Dr. Sbaratta will introduce this oft marginalized subsection of law enforcement applicants and discuss how psychologists in the New York City Department of Correction (NYCD) serve to mitigate public safety risk through specialized pre-employment evaluation. The extant research on correction (or correctional) officers is scant and has largely focused on career motivation, stress and burnout, relationships to domestic violence, and job performance. An extensive literature review yielded no empirical studies on best practices and/or individualized considerations when conducting pre-employment evaluations on applicants for this unique position. This presentation will (a) review the evolution of best practice standards for CO evaluation, (b) introduce results from relevant “in-house” data analysis and research, and (c) discuss specialized considerations made for the assessment of psychological suitability, as compared to other public safety positions.

8

An Invisible Shade of Blue: Cultural Considerations for the Evaluation of Correction Officers in Urban Jurisdictions

Christopher A. Sbaratta, Ph.D.
[New York City Correction Department](#)

This presentation centers on the public safety role of the Correction Officer (CO) as it intersects with issues of cultural identity and affiliation. Dr. Sbaratta will introduce this oft overlooked law-enforcement position by proposing contextual variables believed to place and maintain COs in an “invisible” status vis-à-vis public perception. In spite of some professional research on these officers, there remains little contemporary literature in this area. Experts in police psychology have begun to call for greater

assessment for cultural bias and intolerance among law enforcement applicants . This presentation will (a) introduce factors which are believed to perpetuate psychological “invisibility” among COs, (b) attend to the contemporary climate of scandal and cultural tension surrounding the New York City Department of Correction (NYCD) and broader law-enforcement (c) discuss relevant background and psychological evaluation data utilized, and (d) address evaluation processes tailored to preserve multicultural competence and ethical practice while conducting psychological evaluations of culturally-diverse CO applicants and incumbents.

9

Law Enforcement Mental Health Growth 1993-2018

Gary Taylor, M.S.
Police Officer (Ret.)
Clovis Police Department
Fresno Area, CA

In the 1990s, psychologists such as Kevin M. Gilmartin, have lectured or written books to help police officers deal with mental health issues. Dr. Gilmartin’s work was one of the first major steps toward awareness and education for law enforcement since he first spoke about the issue of psychological trauma that police officers suffer in 1993 at the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) national conference.

The next major step to educate on the issue of mental health and police suicide was done by the IACP in their 2013 national symposium on, “Law Enforcement Officer Suicide and Mental Health: Breaking the Silence” (International Association of Chiefs of Police, 2013). This symposium was the first to recognize the issue of mental health for police officers on a national scale. In 2015, members of the President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing further acknowledged this issue.

Law enforcement agencies may have more success if state mandated training standards provided awareness on this topic in police academies and not wait for individual agencies to provide the training or after tragic events.

10

Police-Mental Health Co-Responder Programs: An Emerging Innovation

Charlie Davis, M.A.
Co-Responder Consulting
Boulder, CO

Cops are mental health workers! When there is a mental health emergency, who gets the call? Like it or not, mental health intervention is a huge part of working as a sworn officer. And, they do not have the resources, the training, or the bandwidth to do their job and a crisis workers job, too. I've worked closely with several departments and I've been to briefings with hundreds of officers. As of this writing, not one officer has ever disagreed with the following statement: Between 70% and 90% of law enforcement responses involve behavioral health, one way or another. That's not fair. And it doesn't work very well. The world starts to de-escalate and to calm down once police are no longer solely responsible for solving problems that are about mental health intervention rather than law enforcement. Co-Responder programs save money. It costs a lot to incarcerate a person, and once you book a psychotic person into a jail, it can be very difficult to get them out again. But when we create a well-designed co-responder program we are accomplishing even more: we are improving our communities, our own quality of life--and we are standing up for our police.

11

Physical Fitness and Psychological Hardiness as Predictors of Autonomic Self-regulation during Stress. A Norwegian Police Simulator Training Study

Asle M. Sanvik, Ph.D.

[The Norwegian Police University College](#),
Stavern, Norway;

[Centre for Research and Education in Forensic Psychiatry, Haukeland University Hospital](#), Bergen, Norway

Espen Gjevestad, Ph.D.

[The Norwegian Police University College](#),
Stavern, Norway;

[Vestfold Hospital Trust, TÅ, snberg](#), Norway

Einar Abrekk

Police Superintendent

[The Norwegian Police University College](#),
Stavern, Norway

Peter Ohman

Police Superintendent

[The Norwegian Police University College](#),
Stavern, Norway

Per-Ludvik Kjendlie, Ph.D.

Faculty of Psychology, Dept. of Psychosocial Psychology,
[University of Bergen](#),

Norway;
Royal Norwegian Navy, Medical Branch,
Bergen, Norway

The goal of the present study was to explore the potential link between physical fitness, hardiness, and the individual autonomic stress arousal experienced during a stressful police training situation(active shooter).

84 police students participated in the study and were randomly assigned to either a high-stress or a low-stress testing condition. Hardiness was measured with the Dispositional Resilience Scale. Physical fitness was assessed with VO2MAX. Autonomic activation during stress was measured using heart rate variability(HRV) and the rMSSD component(linked to parasympathetic activation).

Multiple regression analyses showed that hardiness predicted change in parasympathetic activation from the testing phase to recovery phase($\hat{\beta}=.366, p=.015; \hat{\beta}=.453, p=.004$) This is suggested as an indication of a better ability to recuperate. Physical fitness predicted this ability, but only for the high-stress group($\hat{\beta}=.381, p=.012$). This might suggest that psychical fitness first comes to play as a resilience factor when the stress is high, and the individuals' resources are more depleted. This result will be discussed in relation to the existing literature.

12

Policing Stress on the Homefront © 2017

Jessica Burke, M.S.
Forensic Educational Consultant
Policingstress.com

Policing Stress on the Homefront © 2017 teaches spouses how to become active participants in their officers' mental health management, while also coping with vicarious trauma, reducing anxiety, and preventing stress in themselves. In this three hour seminar, law enforcement families learn about important existing research and literature in mental health in law enforcement involving critical incident issues, prevalence of mental illness, alcoholism, and police suicide. They also learn valuable communication skills, coping strategies for both the officer and the spouse, and tips to prevent anxiety. This presentation is designed to illustrate a way that law enforcement spouses can bridge the gap that is left with the commonality in officers' reluctance to seek mental health service, by giving them psychological tools to implement in their homes, also encouraging spouses to break the common habit of avoidant coping strategies.

13

Untangling the Web of Barriers to Building Resiliency

Libby Timmons, M.Ed.
[Employee Assistance Professionals](#)
Tucson, AZ

This presentation will discuss the cultural norms of first responders that encourage barriers to asking for and accepting tools to build their own resiliency. The information will be offered to define resiliency as well as ways to build resiliency. Law Enforcement personnel often build internal and external walls that lead to compassion fatigue and Post Traumatic Symptoms. Participants will leave the presentation with some hands-on activities to assist Law Enforcement staff in building resiliency skills. This presentation will be lively and interactive

14

Law Enforcement Officers and Experiences within Flow

Melissa Matuszak, Ph.D.
[Riverside City College](#)

Flow theory is a popular topic within performance psychology, as it focuses upon an individual experiencing optimal performance and complete absorption in a challenging task. Research suggests there is a physical component to this experience as well. The experience of reaching this state, known as flow, had not been previously explored within a qualitative setting with law enforcement officers. This presentation discusses the initial findings of new research on law enforcement officers experiences with flow and how these experiences contribute to officer wellness, as well as exploring possible options for agencies looking to add flow into their officer wellness culture.

15

Sleep Hygiene: How Limited and Poor Sleep Create Acute and Chronic Health and Performance Problems

Byron Greenberg, Ph.D.
Lauren George, M.S.
[Virginia State University](#)

Ninety five corrections officers were surveyed using The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), the STOP-BANG a 8-item questionnaire used to screen for sleep apnea, the

Health Checklist made up of health related symptoms spanning cardiovascular, musculoskeletal, gastrointestinal and fatigue related items along with respective severity of symptoms, the Computer Optimized Multimedia Intelligence Test (C.O.M.I.T.), a 14-scale measure of performance, and the Profile of Mood States (P.O.M.S.).

Results demonstrated that Sleep Hygiene controlled for significant variance in mood, and performance as measured by the C.O.M.I.T., including: Visual Closure, Visual Analogies, Categorization, Stress Tolerance, Visual Memory with Auditory Distractors (VMAD), Auditory Memory with Visual Distractors (AMVD), Auditory Memory with Auditory Distractors (AMAD), Social Apperception, and Processing Speed, but did not control for significant variance in for other subscales.

Results are discussed in terms of risk to first respondents and corrections. Future research is suggested.

16

Helping the Helpers' Health and Wellness in Online Child Sexual Exploitation Units

Kristin Duval, M.Sc.
Roberta Sinclair, Ph.D.
[Royal Canadian Mounted Police](#)

Policing can be a rewarding line of work, particularly areas that contribute to the safety and security of children. However, employees working in online child sexual exploitation (CSE) units are also faced with increasing obstacles and challenges, including the regular exposure to CSE material. What can we do to help keep employees healthy while doing this important but challenging police work? This presentation will offer an opportunity to learn about the causes and symptoms of the negative effects that may occur as a result of working in an online CSE unit. Equally important, the positives of working in these units will be explored, as well as suggestions on how to cope and mitigate the impacts.

17

Wellness Programs for Law Enforcement: One Size does not Fit All

David Englert, Ph.D.
[Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department](#)
[Charlotte, NC](#)

Jon Moss, Ph.D.

National Park Service

Creating "wellness" in employees, as a concept, and practice, has been a trend in a myriad of businesses and other organizations over the last decade. While law enforcement organizations have been long aware of the benefits of physical wellness, there has been recent interest in broadening these programs to include other aspects of this concept of wellness. The authors will discuss the importance of tailoring a successful wellness program to meet the needs of the specific organization, and will give two examples of programs based on external and internal research and needs of the department.

18

Not the Same Tired Stress Management Class: Psychological Survival in a Dynamic and Ever-Changing First Responder Career

Troy Rodgers, Psy.D.
Public Safety Psychology Group
Albuquerque, NM

First responders are regularly placed in life and death situations. To be as effective as possible we need to have prepared before the time to act has come. This class lays out a framework for preparation and provides a glimpse at peak performance/psychological survival in a crisis filled environment. Dr. Rodgers brings a unique combination of police psychology, college athletic experience, and coaching skills to the tired topic of "stress management," and his goal is to help make every day positive in some way and to allow our heroes to fade into the sunset happy instead of cynical and discontent. Note that the presentation will focus on how to spice up the stress management class and not necessarily teach the audience about how to manage stress.

19

The Effects of Occupational Stress on Decision-making Style in Law Enforcement Officers

Christine Crippen, Ph.D.
Ames Police Department
Ames, IA

Police officers deal with a variety of stresses from different sources. Organizational stresses have the most effect on police officers, often more than stressful critical incidents. Previous research has indicated that over time, the mundane organizational

and operational stresses can result in a variety of effects from psychological to physiological, and this stress can impact police performance and public safety. There remains an important gap in the current literature regarding the impact of stress on the decision-making style of police officers. Police officers often make split-second decisions that can affect their life, the public, and other police officers. This study utilized the General Decision-Making Styles, Operational and Organizational Police Stress Questionnaire to measure the amount of stress police officers are experiencing and if organizational stress influenced their decision-making style. Data were collected from 150 police officers employed in Iowa. Findings indicate there is a relationship between stress and decision-making style.

20

Polygraph and the History of Deception Detection

Bradford J. Beyer, Ph.D.
[Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\)](#)

Throughout history, human beings have attempted to identify when they are being lied to. Reported attempts at identifying deception began with King Solomon and continue to this day. Deception detection efforts have been observed across the world and among various cultures. This presentation will outline and discuss numerous examples of both historical and modern attempts at identifying deception. In addition, this presentation will provide a basic introduction of the modern polygraph instrument, its components and operation, and the use of the Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) technique in modern police work.

21

Factors Related to the Decision of Online Sex Offenders to Confess or Not during Police Interrogation

Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Ph.D.
[Universite de Laval](#)

Andreanne Bergeron, M.A.
Francis Fortin, Ph.D.
Sarah Paquette, Ph.D. C.
[Universite de Montreal](#)

Effective interviewing of suspects can dramatically influence the criminal investigation process, including the outcome of a case, as it allows investigators to gather a great volume of information related to the crime and increases the credibility of the evidence

being collected. Police interrogations must therefore be carefully prepared and conducted, and require an interviewer with a good understanding of the case under investigation. Still, few empirical studies conducted in real world settings are available to provide police interviewers with evidence-based advice about best practice for suspect interviews. In cases of online sexual offenses, information is scarcer. The current study aims to fill this gap by presenting the preliminary results of an ongoing research project on police interrogation and the confession process of online sexual offenders. More specifically, based on the analysis of recorded police interviews conducted by Quebec's provincial police force, the current study analyzes factors contributing to a (non)confession in cases of child luring and child pornography. Findings are discussed in light of the current scientific literature on crime confession.

22

Interrogative Techniques and False Confessions: A Comparison of the Experiences of State and Federal Polygraph Examiners

Bradford J. Beyer, Ph.D.
[Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\)](#)

Popular culture, existing academic research, and the efforts of groups like the Innocence Project have coalesced to put forth a narrative that criminal subjects routinely falsely confess to crimes they did not commit, and they do so in direct response to the overwhelmingly coercive interrogative techniques employed by law enforcement officers. Such beliefs frequently result from a reliance on laboratory experimentation with university students and the analysis of proven cases of false confession. Very rarely are law enforcement officers consulted in regards to their experiences with false confessions and their interrogative methodologies. This research presentation will compare and contrast the interrogative and false confession experiences of state and federal law enforcement polygraph examiners as collected through qualitative interviews. These results will similarly be compared to the claims put forth by academia and advocacy groups exploring the false confession phenomenon.

23

Lessons Learned from DNA Exonerations: Wrongful Convictions Following False Confessions

Gregory DeClue, Ph.D.
[Independent Practice](#)
Sarasota, FL

A second wave of false confessions is cresting. In the first 21 years of post-conviction DNA testing, 250 innocent people were exonerated, forty of whom had falsely confessed. Those exonerations not only showed that false confessions can happen, but did more by shedding light on the problem of confession contamination, in which details of the crime are disclosed to suspects during the interrogation process. As a result, false confessions can appear deceptively rich, detailed, and accurate.

In recent years, there has been a new surge in false confessions, a set of 26 more false confessions among DNA exonerations. Half of these new false confessions come from non-impaired adults. All but two of these most recent confession stories included crime scene details corroborated by crime scene information. In these cases, it appears that these details were introduced by police contamination during the interrogation, rather than coming from the suspects.

These 66 exonerees all waived their Miranda rights. Judges then affirmed the voluntariness of these confessions. So what can be done to prevent future wrongful convictions?

We introduce the Inside Information Checklist.

24

The Retrospective Detective: Investigative Decision-making and Cognitive Bias in Cold Case Homicides

Jason Roach, Ph.D.
[University of Huddersfield](#)
West Yorkshire, England

Research on police decision-making in criminal investigations has tended to focus on the detrimental effects of cognitive bias in current homicide investigations and not on how it can influence investigative decision-making in cold case homicide investigation. This paper suggests that the use of the term 'cold case' itself is likely to have negative psychological framing and priming effects on investigator decision-making in cold case homicide investigations. As such, the idea that cold case homicides necessitate a different 'investigative mindset' to that for live/current cases is suggested here, and demonstrated by a brief exploration of how officer confidence might be undermined by a 'priming effect' associated with being told to investigate a cold case and how as a consequence it is likely to be associated with confirmation bias when 'reviewing' cold cases. The paper ends with a suggested dedicated research agenda for decision-making in cold case homicide investigations.

The Clinician and the Cop: Examining the Similarities in Information-gathering Techniques in Psychology and Law Enforcement

Bradford Beyer, Ph.D.
Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Walden University

Kristen Beyer, Ph.D.
Walden University

Law enforcement interviewing and clinical interviewing are in theory and in practice different approaches to gaining information. But how different are these approaches? In examining the nature of law enforcement and clinical work, the similarities between these two types of information gathering techniques becomes increasingly clear. Both approaches highlight the need to reduce anxiety in the subject/patient, develop rapport, and create a nonthreatening/nonjudgmental atmosphere where the subject/patient is willing to talk. The interview process is gathering information that will be helpful to the law enforcement officer within an interrogation process and for the clinician within a diagnostic process. The presentation will highlight ways in which both professionals can learn from one another for the betterment of our professions.

Strategic Interviewing and Interrogation Techniques for Law Enforcement (field) and Corrections Officers

Troy Rodgers, Psy.D.
Public Safety Psychology Group
Albuquerque, NM

In the world of law enforcement and corrections there have been many approaches utilized to interview people. Over time, many of these have developed a following with minimal scientific scrutiny or validation to support their use. As a result, the criminal justice system has been routinely exposed to false confessions, believed lies or fabrications without further investigation, etc. Essentially, we have created false positives and false negatives which increase skepticism in court and in regards to the criminal justice system. As a result, in New Mexico we have been approached on numerous occasions over the last ten years to develop a protocol or system which relies on science and can be viewed as reliable and valid. This presentation is designed to discuss our efforts and our resulting guidelines. We will also discuss the evolution of our training approach to increase skill retention and utilization through scenario practice.

Rich False Memories and Their Application to Judicial Outcomes

Adam Park, Ph.D.
Texas Department of Public Safety
Austin, TX

Memory has long been a foundation of the legal system whereby the recall of witnesses and defendants play an integral role in the judicial process. While the fields of neuropsychology and forensic interviewing have shown advancement, there remains a gap relative to distinguishing whether a particular memory is true or false. In recent years research into the area of rich false memories has garnered attention from judges, psychologists, legal scholars and practitioners of investigative interviewing. This interest is grounded in findings which note that confessions and eyewitness memory can be distorted and are oftentimes the result of faulty investigative methodologies. Research has shown that it is plausible to generate false memories of criminal events in laboratory settings by use of suggestive retrieval techniques. Within this context, it has been suggested that locating false memories might be fundamental to episodic remembering. This presentation details the phenomena of rich false memories and their application to judicial outcomes. Psychophysiological explanations of memory distortion are provided, as well as a discussion of best practices for investigative interviewing.

Impact of Social Media on Law Enforcement Families

Barbara Palomino de Velasco, Psy.D.
Walden University

Social media has changed our lives! Everything we do can be photographed, copied, recorded, and shared at a moment's notice. Although there are many positives pertaining to social media, it's an unfortunate reality that, in our present-day climate, social media has facilitated harm to the reputations of individual LEOs and entire departments. The messages presented regarding law enforcement have at times been inaccurate, and at other times been misrepresented. Research has shown that social media is changing the way law enforcement responds to events. This presentation will address potential social media impact on law enforcement events, and begin exploring best practices on helping law enforcement families stay safe in the world of social media.

Media Coverage of Domestic Extremists and the Influence on Police Emotions

Jamie Porter, Ph.D.
Walden University

James S. Herndon, Ph.D., Ed.D.
Law Enforcement Behavioral Science Consultants
Orlando, FL

We conducted a narrative qualitative study to understand the perceptions of police officers about how media coverage on domestic extremists have influenced police emotions. To be included in this narrative qualitative study, participants had to be a sworn-in police officer, who worked as a patrol officer. By examining the narratives of 15 police officers, 5 themes and 14 subthemes developed, and valuable insights were gained on how patrol officers handled different situations like the media extremists, and police emotions. Involving the opinions of police officers in developing more efficient response training is critical for social change implications. These results will promote positive social change by providing a better understanding of police perceptions and the potential to educate the public about the actual work of police officers, to create understanding between the police and the public; and by identifying strategies to update future training programs for the police.

The Impact of Social Media on the Crisis Negotiation Communication Process

Wayman Mullins, Ph.D.
Texas State University
San Marcos, TX

One significant change in the crisis negotiation process in recent years has been the increased use of social media by the general population. Once primarily restricted to younger age groups, every age group now uses social media platforms as a primary means of communication. Further, social media platforms vary widely in terms of communication patterns and practices. This has necessitated a change in the training of negotiators, the understanding of communication issues when using social media platforms, and actual negotiations in the field. This presentation will discuss different approaches to the negotiation process as a result of social media usage. To be discussed are training and curricula issues, scenario-based training considerations, changes and adaptations in communication patterns in using social media, loss of communications when using social media and how this can impact the negotiation process, and intelligence gathering issues.

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Crisis Negotiator Stress

Sherry L. Harden, Psy.D., ABPP
[Harden Psychological Associates, PC](#)
Beaverton, OR

This presentation focuses on crisis negotiator stress on negotiation teams, ranging from types of stressors (on-scene and within teams) to post-incident stress and sustainable self-care plans. Special emphasis will be placed on crisis negotiator support, with an example of an incident in which a negotiator felt increased stress, contributors to critical-incident stress, failures in the support system that encumbered post-incident recovery, and development of a proactive, sustainable plan to prevent such occurrences in the future.

32-33

Panel

Developing Training for Crisis Response Teams

Douglass Gentz, Ph.D., ABPP
[First Responder Support Services](#)
Tulsa, OK

Wayman Mullins, Ph.D.
[Texas State University](#)
San Marcos, TX

Training for Crisis Response Teams can vary from very specific drills that consist of repetitive practice sessions (movement exercises for operators, MARCH practice for medics, cold bore shots for PROs, or active listening drills for negotiators) to multi-hour complex scenarios designed to simulate a team activation. Planning and executing training sessions that fall anywhere on that continuum can be improved with advance consideration of factors like time and resource constraints, training location, training objectives, and planning for feedback and debriefing.

34

Online Sexual Offenders: What Do We Know About Men Who Sexually Solicit Children Over the Internet?

37

Sarah Paquette, Ph.D.
Francis Fortin, Ph.D.
Franca Cortoni, Ph.D., C.Psych.
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Ph.D.
[University of Motreal](#)

While much is known about internet offenders who use child sexual exploitation material, only a few researchers had focused on offenders who sexually solicits children online. Studies on this topic analyzed either the grooming process or the characteristics of the offenders' victims. Few studies had investigated the psychological characteristics of these offenders. It is known, however, that online solicitation offenders can be distinguished on the basis of their desire to meet children for contact sexual activities as opposed to their desire to solely communicate with children over the internet to fulfill fantasies . Using a sample of 100 police cases of men sentenced for online sexual offenses against minors, the current study thus aims to provide additional knowledge about offenders' characteristics. More specifically, this study provides preliminary results about offenders' atypical sexuality, antisocial orientation, emotional and relational problems as well as their use of anonymity strategies online. Implications for the research and police practices will be discussed.

35

The Anatomy of Love Scams: Insights from Cases in Singapore

Jeffery Chin, M.Sc.
[Ministry of Home Affairs](#)
Singapore

Despite its low crime rates, rates of internet-perpetuated scams have been steadily on the rise in Singapore in recent years. In particular, a record of \$37 million was lost to love scams alone in 2017, a significant spike from 2013 where \$5.8 million was reported lost. What is the mechanism underlying love scams and why do people fall prey to it, despite significant crime advisory efforts by law enforcement agencies?

This presentation aims to provide insights to its underlying mechanisms from a psychological perspective. It draws from the extant research literature on scams and cases in Singapore to provide a unique insight to factors that facilitate love scams in Singapore.

36

Hiding in Plain Sight : Lessons Learned for Law Enforcement Agencies Investigation of the Anonymous #OpQuebec Operation

38

Francis Fortin, Ph.D.
University of Montreal

Anonymous collective is a group of Internet users who engage in cyber attacks using anonymization tools. These individuals, who are organized to varying degrees, use their attacks to further political and activist goals. The group's main interests are in the free flow of information, freedom of information, and advocating information decentralization. This informal network of individuals attacks the infrastructure of individuals or companies who do not agree with their values. In this study, we first analyzed the social context of the #OPQuebec during the event of spring 2012. We also examined the profile of the individuals arrested by the police and the members' attitudes toward Anonymous' values. Secondly, we looked at different steps of the investigation and important aspects to consider when investigating hacktivism. Issues and possibilities for further research will be discussed.

37-42

Workshop*

Analyzing Cyber Adversaries (Hackers): Introduction to Cyber Intelligence

Edna F. Reid, DLS
Cyligence
&
James Madison University

Analyzing and profiling cyber adversaries (hackers) are skills that cyber analysts and/or cyber intelligence professionals develop. Cyber intelligence is an emerging specialization focusing on the analysis of cyber threats and cyber adversaries to support decision making. This workshop introduces frameworks and tools that professionals use to conduct cyber intelligence as well as exercises for analyzing cyber adversaries to identify their motivations, crime patterns, geopolitical situations, and other activities that can be used to help in anticipating their actions. For example, frameworks such as the Diamond Model for Intrusion Analysis, Hacker Life Cycle, and Cyber Kill Chain (CKC) are described. These frameworks are also used in the analysis of other criminals such as robbers and terrorists. Participants will be involved in several team-based activities as they apply frameworks to a case study of a cyber crime. They will leave this workshop with a basic understanding of what cyber intelligence professionals do and ways to apply their psychological competencies to cyber crime.

*Before attending, participants should read Social Psychology of Cybersecurity.

<http://eprints.bournemouth.ac.uk/24899/3/Psychologist%20article%20final.pdf>

Bio:

<https://www.jmu.edu/isat/people/faculty/reid-edna.shtml>

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Sexual Assault Review Team

Elizabeth Schultheis, M.A.
Alison Houle, M.A.
[Royal Canadian Mounted Police](#)

In February 2017, the Globe and Mail's Robyn Doolittle published an article titled: "Unfounded: Why Police Dismiss 1 in 5 Sexual Assault Cases as Baseless." In response to this article, the RCMP formed the Sexual Assault Review Team (SART): a team dedicated to reviewing unfounded sexual assault files, implementing trauma-informed training/practices, and ensuring investigations are conducted in accordance with these practices. Collaboration, discussion, and sharing have been key to the success of the SART. By sharing the experiences and lessons learned, the SART will have the opportunity to continue a conversation about policing and sexual violence, which is a complex and nuanced topic.

Drawing on lessons learned from operational experience, academic research, and primary data from the RCMP's file review, this presentation will focus on what the SART has accomplished, the challenges that have been identified, and the ways in which the team has sought to mitigate the limitations that have been highlighted. As such, the information shared can hopefully be beneficial for other service providers, and promote further discussion.

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Resolving the Dilemma of Untested Sexual Assault Kits: A Qualitative Study of Multiple Stakeholders' Experiences in a SAKI Site

Tres Stefurak, Ph.D.
Jessica Duncan, M.A.
Jennifer Langhinrichsen-Rolling, Ph.D.
Emma Lathan, B.S.
[University of South Alabama](#)

A federally-funded effort has been in place in recent years to address the backlog of untested sexual assault kits in many U.S. cities. One challenge of this effort is the coordination of multiple stakeholders involved in identifying kits, prioritizing kits for

submission, reinvestigating these cases, testing the kits and, finally, pursuing prosecution efforts when positive results occur. The presentation focuses on the experiences of stakeholders in Mobile, Alabama's efforts to test untested kits and form a Special Victims Unit.,

Qualitative interviews were conducted in the early phases of Promise Initiative, including special victims unit detectives, rape crisis workers, sexual assault nurse examiners, and assistant district attorneys. As part of the Promise Initiative, these stakeholders were partnering to both address untested kits as well as form a Family Justice Center, which would house the Special Victims Unit, Rape Crisis, and a sex crimes focused ADA. Interviews inquired about their experiences with both efforts. Consensual qualitative coding methods were used to identify a set of themes both common across multiple interviewees, and some unique individuals in specific roles.

45

I Hurt You from My Place of Pain: The Dilemma of Child Perpetrators of Sexual Violence, and Current Best Practices in Interviewing and Case Management

Michelle Heater, M.A.
[Waymakers](#)
Santa Ana, CA

Jason Forgash, M.A.
[La Habra Police Department](#)
La Habra, CA

When children are sexually abused, the criminal justice system deems serious repercussions appropriate. When a child is the perpetrator, the question is raised of whether the sexual abuse was curiosity or learned behavior. Should the distinction impact charging and sentencing? What role should the mental health of the child perpetrator play in the process? How do we conduct a proper forensic interview to probe the child regarding his own potential victimization while still giving him rights under the law to not self-incriminate? How do we ensure the child perpetrator is held accountable for his actions, and gain justice for the victim while acknowledging the perpetrator's trauma? Does a sentence or possible plea deal that focuses on therapeutic intervention to address prior sexual abuse negate the justice sought for the victim? Facilitated by an experienced detective and advocate team, both trained in nationally accredited child forensic interviewing, this workshop will discuss the scientific literature surrounding these controversial issues, share contemporary best practice and explore with participants the future evolution of working with child perpetrators of sexual violence.

46

Psychological Underpinnings of PTSD Encountered by Emergency First Responders

Michael Wilds, J.D.
Northeastern State University
Broken Arrow, OK

This presentation will focus the prevalence of aggressive and violent behavior encountered by emergency first responders that results in Post Traumatic Stress Disorder as evidenced by a survey of 100 emergency first responders. The second part of the presentation will address detection and prevention of PTSD in first responders.

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Early Intervention Post Critical Incident

Anastasia R. Pytal, Psy.D.
Northern NJ Counseling Center
Little Falls, NJ

A critical incident is a shocking event that lasts a short duration and can often overwhelm a person's coping skills. Police officers respond to critical incidents on a routine basis and by doing so place their emotional health on the line because these events can often have a tremendous but unacknowledged impact on their psychological health. Early intervention post critical incident is imperative to keeping our officers psychologically healthy by helping them to integrate and move past the events. These courageous people deserve the best possible treatment in the immediate aftermath of these events.

The goal of this presentation is to discuss my experience with using Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing Recent Traumatic Event Protocol (RTEP) with first responders who received treatment within three months post-trauma. RTEP was developed as a psychological intervention to reduce or eliminate symptoms resulting from traumatic stress by consolidation and desensitization of memories. The challenges faced, lessons learned and outcome of treatment will be discussed.

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Battle to Badge: Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom Combat Veterans with Post-Traumatic Stress Transitioned to Police Patrol Officer Career

Juli A. Wegner, Ph.D.

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Workforce and Adult Education Tulsa, OK

Combat mental trauma from injury, killing, and risk of death leads to Post-Traumatic Stress. Veterans with PTS subsequently entering policing embody complex dynamics. Historical aspects (e.g. terrorism-response wars) render present-day troops a unique demographic. A qualitative study mined facets of twelve officers' experiences; methods included interviews, verbatim transcription, and thematic data analysis.

Results suggested: military and police cultures, highly masculine, discourage help-seeking; and deployed warriors bond with co-combatants and indigenous Iraqis and Afghans, protecting innocent nationals.

Veterans apply training and cultural competence strengths to law enforcement: beyond firearm expertise and calmness under fire, differentiating threatening targets safeguards innocent civilians. Threat recognition draws action to eliminate threat; vulnerable innocents of the same background as threats are protected rather than targeted. Current conversation of police use of force and shooting of suspects could acknowledge veterans as a resource; re-forged combat skills, utilizing sharp judgement expertise, is a public asset.

49

Traumatic Brain Injury: A Guide for Probation Officers

Brooke L. Luckhardt, M.S., CBIS
[Associates in Physical Medicine, SJMH](#)
Ann Arbor, MI

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is an increasing health epidemic affecting all ages and social demographics. TBIs are disruptions in normal brain functions. Ranging from mild to severe in nature, TBIs can result in physical, cognitive, emotional, social, personality, adaptive, and behavioral changes in an individual. These symptoms can render individuals with TBIs more likely to become involved in the criminal justice system. Once arrested, these symptoms can make it difficult to successfully make important legal decisions, stand trial, and meet the conditions of probation. These ongoing problems often result in elevated risk for rearrests relative to those individuals without a TBI. Probation officers have the potential to help improve outcomes for clients with TBI. Moreover, these professionals can help ensure that clients with TBI receive proper assessment and diagnosis, individualized supervision that accounts for their strengths and weaknesses, and appropriate treatment and medical assistance where warranted. As such, this presentation is intended to raise awareness of the challenges of TBI in a probation setting and offer strategies, ideas, and solutions for probation officers

Arousal Management During Critical Incidents: Tools for Law Enforcement Officers from an Unlikely Ally

Major Mark Sawa, B.A.
Travis County Sheriff's Office
Austin, TX

Trainers in law enforcement constantly seek training to better assist officers in mitigating the mentally and physically adversarial aspects of the arousal response during critical situations. Although trainers can induce stress through reality-based training, they can rarely, if ever, accurately assess their techniques when officers know (or should certainly know) that they will not be killed or seriously injured during a training exercise. This is not the case with those that train and preform in several extreme sports. Because the threat of death or serious injury is always present to the extreme athlete, the exact same factors that affect arousal that are present in a critical incident in law enforcement are present to the extreme athlete in every performance. This presentation will show a technique, that is called the Immediate Mental Response Method, that is used with great success by extreme athletes who preform in conditions very similar to police officers during critical incidents. I believe that this technique can be of great benefit to law enforcement officers as it is to the extreme athlete.

The Examination of the Techniques Utilized during Crisis Incidents based on CIT Officer Incident Reports and the Implications for Training

Mkay Bonner, Ph.D.
Mark S. Johnson
University of Louisiana at Monroe

The foremost goal of Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training is to teach law enforcement officers techniques to help deescalate a crisis situation that involves an individual with a mental illness. Safety of all is paramount. The Northeast (Louisiana) Delta CIT program is regional and encompasses 12 parishes (counties). Since 2006, over 600 officers and 300 dispatchers have been trained. Training includes the completion of Officer Incident Reports which stipulate the techniques the officers used during the CIT incident. Options include verbal deescalation, handcuffs, the Ripp Hobble, the Taser, Chemical Agents (primarily OC Spray), and Other. Preliminary examination of the officer reports indicates a substantial use of verbal deescalation over all other techniques. Handcuffs were the second most often cited technique. In this presentation, we will explore the benefits and difficulties inherent in the different techniques including analyses regarding all techniques reported. We will discuss the effects of technique use on the safety of the

individual and the officer. We will address the implications of the results as they relate to CIT training and broader Police Academy training.

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Using NLP to Treat PTSD in LEO's with Combat Exposure

Jana L. Price-Sharps, Ed.D.
[Walden University](#)

Mary Oganessian, M.A.
[Alliant International University](#)

Kyle Villarama, M.A.
[Walden University](#)

Romaine Desclos, Psy.D.
[Alliant International University](#)

Kara Jones, M.A.
[Walden University](#)

Constance Colevins-Tumlin, Ph.D.
[Alliant International University](#)

Roya Bayat-Makoui, M.B.A.
[Alliant International University](#)

Neurolinguistic Programming (NLP) was initially developed in the 1970's. It has since then been incorporated into some EMDR techniques, self-development, and even business. One of the most profound uses of NLP is to assist the brain in distancing from traumatic memories in a healthy rather than dissociative manner. In this program we use NLP techniques to provide stress reduction, memory consolidation, and reframing of traumatic events. Our group includes law enforcement with combat exposure. This presentation will focus on NLP techniques that have proven useful in reducing PTSD responses including flashbacks, day intrusions, and nightmares

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Comparisons of Law Enforcement Fatalities and Accidents in the U.S. and the Implications for Police Training: 1995 – 2017

Mark Johnson, M.A.
Assistant Chief of Police

University of Louisiana at Monroe
Police Department

Mkay Bonner, Ph.D.
University of Louisiana at Monroe

Law Enforcement in the U.S. continues to be a dangerous profession. This presentation will compare different law enforcement incidents from the UCR from 1995 through 2017. For example, comparisons will identify the overwhelming majority of felonious assaults are associated with non-federal officers (558 compared to 12 during one timeframe). Additional comparisons will be made by U.S. Region. Preliminary examination identifies a substantially larger number of LEO deaths in the Southern Region than in other U.S. regions. The majority of the accidental line of duty deaths were related to traffic accidents (503/608 during the same timeframe). All results will be examined in light of national events and relevant variables within the LE environment. These comparisons will be used to help identify problematic behaviors, guide training programs, and improve law enforcement protocols.

54-55

Panel

What Happened In Vegas: The Massacre at the Route 91 Harvest Festival

Tammy McCoy Arballo, Psy.D
[The Counseling Team International](#)
Los Angeles, CA

Douglas Craig, Ph.D.
[Atlantic OccuPsych](#)
Baltimore, MD

Kammie Juzwin, Psy.D.
[Associates for Innovative Change](#)
St. Charles, IL

The leader a team of Mental Health Professionals from The Counseling Team International describes the response to Las Vegas in the hours after the deadliest mass shooting in U.S. history. During the concert, numerous California law enforcement officers and their families became survivors and reverted back to their role as first responders. Several of the concert attendees survived the terrorist attack in San Bernardino two year earlier.

Panelists will explore the use of an array of clinical skills and lessons learned about how to help first responders cope in the wake of a complex critical incident.

Mass Shootings: Borrowing from Quantum Mechanics to Try to Enhance Prediction of Illusive Phenomena

James M. Fico, Ph.D.
[AlphaCourage](#)
 Waupaca, WI

Multiple killings of unarmed individuals unknown to the assailant(s) are profoundly tragic aspects of our lives. These events have been extremely difficult to predict, and therefore just as difficult to prevent. Law enforcement officials and behavioral experts have been left with trying to understand motives for the events after they occurred. Other sciences, notably quantum mechanics (the science of things and energies too small to detect with our senses), have been used to help predict other events that were too illusive to detect. As was the case with Newtonian Physics, our current psychological understanding of more common and more easily detectable violent events (crime frequencies and locations, etc.) have provided us with few tools that would allow us to intervene prior to the mass killings. Psychologists can borrow from quantum mechanics to shift from searching for post-event understanding of motives to pre-event measurement of risk to allow law enforcement to intervene and possibly save lives. This presentation will review how sometimes counterintuitive and other factors central to quantum mechanics could be combined to help alert law enforcement to imminent danger.

School Shootings and School Violence: An Evaluation of Proposed Solutions

Wayman Mullins, Ph.D.
[Texas State University](#)
 San Marcos, TX

As school shootings and other forms of school violence have increased, the issue of firearms and firearm control are now in the media and public spotlight. The emphasis on restricting firearms and some types of ammunition has placed an increase focus on ways to prevent violence in our schools. Most solutions are political, "off-the-cuff," and unrealistic.

This presentation examines the various and legitimate solutions that have been proposed (regardless of source) and evaluates those solutions in terms of efficacy, legitimacy, practicality and empirical-based evidence. At times, research literature from other fields is discussed and applied to the school violence problem. Solutions to be examined in this presentation run the gamut from arming teachers and/or students, to shelter spaces, to improved pre-incident interventions for students. Suggestions for programs that may offer real solutions based upon empirical data are

presented that combine solutions into a workable paradigm; and in having an increased emphasis on pre-incident intelligence gathering and analysis.

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School Mass Violence: A Practical Program for Prevention, Response, and Recovery

Laurence Miller, Ph.D.
[Miller Psychological Associates](#)
Boca Raton, FL

As recent events so tragically demonstrate, school violence is becoming a growing source of mortality and trauma among young Americans. This program describes the basic facts, features, and dynamics of school mass homicide, and presents a protocol for prevention, response, and recovery adapted from the related fields of workplace and terroristic violence, combined with the author's own experiences in this field, including a recent mass school shooting in the South Florida area. The model presented here may be utilized and adapted by educators, law enforcement responders, risk management professionals, and mental health clinicians in their collaborative efforts to make our academic institutions safer and healthier places to learn.

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The Implications of High Profile Shooting Events for Police Officer Suicide Risk according to the Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Serious Suicidal Behavior

Daniel Hollar, Ph.D.
[Bethune-Cookman University;](#)
[Daninger Solutions](#)

Inger Daniels, Ph.D.,
[Daninger Solutions](#)

Marva Dawkins, Ph.D.
[Center for Applied Psychology and Forensic Studies](#)

In the first two decades of the 21st century, there has been a shift in the image of the police officer in America, fueled by the negative reactions to incidences of individuals killed by police officers. The purpose of this study is not to focus on whether actions taken were "right or wrong" but to examine reactions may be having on the risk for police suicides.

□ but to examine

This study examines suicide rates for police officers; with particular attention paid to suicide rates around shooting incidents that made the national news or led to local protests. A direct causal link should exist between identification with a local police department and psychological well-being (i.e., personal self-esteem, alienation, depression, and loneliness) but not identification with a distant department because it is less likely to result in important or strong social connections to the local communities where the incidents occurred. Causal factors will be examined in the context of Joiner's (2005) theory of suicidal behavior. Suicide assessment and intervention models will be introduced which provide effective and efficient services to the police community.

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Workplace Incident Investigation: The Human Factor

Elizabeth Schultheis, M.A.
Joanne Schultheis, R.N.
[Royal Canadian Mounted Police](#)

Incidents in the workplace happen and are often traumatic. While this trauma is widely acknowledged, less consideration is given to the investigation. The necessity of investigating incidents is acknowledged but effect on the individual deserve consideration. Re-living traumatic events compounds existing trauma; therefore, the need to ascertain details of an incident ought to be balanced against re-traumatizing of the individual. For the subjects of such investigations, the process is an extremely stressful experience. This combination can result in extreme effects on mental health. Those investigating work place incidents need to be more aware of the detrimental effects this process can have on the subject employee (innocent or otherwise). There needs to be more cognizance about how individual actions and decisions on the part of investigators can adversely affect the subject employee. Final, some priority should be given to ensuring that the subject employee is not destroyed during the process. This presentation is a case study of the experience of a workplace occurrence and the subsequent investigation with a focus on the combinations impact on the individual.

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Psychological Autopsy: Case Study Design to Access Pre-Incident Red Flags of Impending Domestic Violence Homicide

Michael Sefton, Ph.D.
[Whittier Rehabilitation Hospital](#)
Westborough, MA

There is no single roadmap to understanding the complexity of human behavior in general and homicide in particular. The Psychological Autopsy aims to provide antemortem facts that may have been predictive of DVH. Unfortunately behavioral analysis as a science has not evolved into a reliable predictor of murder and therefore cannot envisage the precise time terminal rage might be unleashed. This case study presents details from a psychological autopsy conducted in 2011 in northern, Maine. It highlights common features reported in the literature about domestic violence homicide as well as the need for multiagency cooperation in reducing the frequency of this tragic event. The application of this information can identify commonalities among cases of domestic violence so that "first responders" such as law enforcement personnel, the courts, and social service agencies might have justification for stopping DV and when necessary containment of high risk abusers. These studies are rarely completed due to cost and because cases are commonly closed after the death of the perpetrator.

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What Do Crime Scene Characteristics Tell Us About a Serial Killer's I.Q.?

Terrence Leary, Ph.D.
[Florida Gulf Coast University](#)

Michael Aamodt, Ph.D.
[Radford University](#)

Larry Southard, M.S.
[Florida Gulf Coast University](#)

In this presentation, we will discuss the relationship between certain crime scene characteristics and a serial killer's IQ. The information stems from an analysis of over 5,000 serial killers in the Radford/FGCU Serial Killer Database; 301 from whom we have IQ information. We plan on showing the relationship between IQ and serial killer motive, number of homicides, killing method, killer behavior (e.g. use of torture, overkill, body mutilation) and victim type.

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Female offenders: What Makes Them Successful upon Reentry, and Why the "Male as Norm" Approach Doesn't Work

Angela Martilik, Ph.D.
[Family Tree Counseling, PLLC](#)
Plano, TX

Female offenders are distinctly different from male offenders, and present with their own gender-specific needs and issues both in and out of the correctional setting. Most approaches to treatment and programming for female offenders are currently based on research involving men, and approaches designed for men, but generalized to women. This is ineffective for a female population. Based on the results of my dissertation study, I will explain the needs of female offenders when reentering the community, and address ways that professionals can better serve this community.

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Are You Smarter than a Serial Killer? Norms, Methods, and Interpretation Cautions

Michael G. Aamodt, Ph.D.
[Radford University](#)

Terence G. Leary, Ph.D.
Larry Southard, Ph.D.
[Florida Gulf Coast University](#)

This presentation will discuss issues in the interpretation of IQ norms for serial killers. The presentation will begin by discussing what IQ data on 301 serial killers in the Radford/FGCU Serial Killer Database tells us about the mean, median, and standard deviation of serial killer IQ. The presentation will then move to a more in-depth discussion of why those norms are potentially misleading

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An Analysis of Mothers and Fathers Who Kill Their Children: Examining Offense Characteristics and Adjudication Outcomes

Kristin Beyer, Ph.D.
Eric Hickey, Ph.D.
Deanna Deaton, M.S.
[Walden University](#)

Filicide is defined as the killing of one's biological child. It is a crime that conflicts with nature in that it undermines our genetic fitness and defies attachment theory. Yet, it seems that the media bombards us weekly with cases involving parents who have killed their own child. This research presentation includes an analysis of open source cases

of 100 mothers and 100 fathers who have killed their children. Analyses will examine differences between mothers and fathers in terms of offender and victim demographics as well as mental health and criminal histories. Offense characteristics (e.g., cause of death, weapon use, and body disposal) and an analysis of adjudication outcomes such as convictions and sentencing for these cases will also be discussed.

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Sex Worker Serial Homicides: Profiling The Crime Scene

Marina Sorochinski
[Mercy College, NY](#)

C. Gabrielle Salfati, Ph.D.
Rosanne Libretti, B.A.
Sneha Gupta, LL.B.
[John Jay College of Criminal Justice](#)
[City University of New York](#)

Marissa M. Abrams, M.A.
[Xavier University, OH](#)

Contrary to popular misconceptions, offenders who kill sex workers exhibit substantial variability in their victim selection and behavioural patterns, thus creating additional issues for the investigation of these crimes. This paper outlines differences in crime scene actions present in series with exclusively sex worker victims, and series with sex worker and non-sex worker victims, with the aim of understanding the crime scene aetiology of these two different types of series. Data were collected through a large-scale review of media sources to identify solved serial homicide cases that have included at least one sex worker. Of these, nearly half of the series included both sex worker and non-sex worker victims. Crime scene patterns as well as offender and victim demographics were analysed and behavioral patterns in the two types of series (exclusively sex worker victim series and mixed) were compared. The findings highlight the challenges that these types of crime present for investigation and the implications they have on current crime scene analysis research and practice.

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Sex Worker Serial Homicides: Linking Series & Profiling Offenders

C. Gabrielle Salfati, Ph.D.
[John Jay College of Criminal Justice](#)
[City University of New York](#)

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Marina Sorochinski, Ph.D.
Mercy College, NY

Sneha Gupta, LL.B.
Rosanne Libretti, B.A.
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
City University of New York

Marissa M. Abrams, M.A.
Xavier University, OH

Sex workers as a group, are one of the more common targets in serial homicide. And yet the most likely to go unsolved. Part of the reason for this is the difficulty in linking individual crime scenes to a series - especially in those series where offenders not only sex workers victims, but also target non-sex worker victims. This paper explores different patterns of victim targeting over the course of the series, and the different types of offenders responsible for each type of series, with the aim of understanding different trajectories of series, and the different offenders responsible for these different types of series. Data were collected through a large-scale review of media sources to identify solved serial homicide cases internationally. Analysis aimed to identify salient features of offending in series that are consistent vs. inconsistent in the type of victims they include. Results will be presented in the context of the theoretical and practical challenges and implications to behavioral linkage and offender profiling.

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When Clients Kill: How Clinicians Can Protect Themselves Using Threat Assessment and Clinical Tools

Tammy McCoy-Arballo, Psy.D.
The Counseling Team International
Los Angeles, CA

Ed Sherman, Psy.D.
Sherman Consulting
Temecula, CA

The recent murders of three mental health professionals by a client in Northern California can serve as a reminder of how vulnerable we are as mental health professionals. This discussion will serve to review threat assessment and clinical tools used to help mental health professionals improve their safety as well as exploring the dynamics of these types of situation.

Suicide in St. Clair County, Illinois - 2006-16: Recommendations and Strategies towards Improved Awareness, Prevention, and Intervention Measures

Olivia Johnson, D.M
[Institute for Intergovernmental Research](#)
Belleville, IL

Suicide is a significant public health concern affecting virtually every demographic. Case files from the St. Clair County, Illinois, Coroner's Office classified as suicide between 2006-16 were examined. The data will assist in developing future prevention measures specific for at-risk populations within St. Clair County and statewide. Community involvement is essential on numerous levels to confront the multifaceted nature of suicide. Data will be discussed in terms of how it can be useful to first responders on scene and prior to a death by suicide.

California versus US: An Immigration Law Enforcement Showdown

Jeffrey Kleeger, Ph.D.
Adolph Brink
[Florida Gulf Coast University](#)

The California Values Act creates a "sanctuary state" prohibiting local law enforcement from assisting federal agents pursuing targets whose crimes range from undocumented status to violent offenses. Sanctuary jurisdictions value equality, diversity and fairness yet create conflict and confusion for law enforcement. This study examines emerging issues in sanctuary jurisdictions as they relate to crime. Law enforcement is more effective when criminal purpose is understood, and knowledge is enhanced by studying the psychological attributes of the criminal mind. This research examines whether immigrants are more likely to commit crime than citizens, the impact undocumented status has on crime, the psychological deficiencies, if any, that illegal immigrants who commit crime possess and what effect sanctuary status has crime rates. The study will use a quasi-experimental design to compare crime in sanctuary cities with corresponding rates in non-sanctuary jurisdictions to better understand the relationship between illegal immigration and crime and to explore whether psychological screening of aliens could improve the naturalization process.

Proposed Roles for Operational Psychologists for Winning the Clash of Civilizations Caused by the Global War on Terrorism

Michael A. Borders, Psy.D., ABPP
Internal Behavioral Health Consultant
[Aloha Health Care Provider](#)
Tucson, AZ

The presentation briefly describes the psychosocial and theological psychology of the major global terrorist threat ideology of 'modern radical Islamism' and its major globalist agenda vis a vis the West and its other such designated ideological enemies. The presentation further outlines some of the issues posed by the criminalist/law enforcement based approach currently adopted by the West and how a suggested change towards approaching the problem from a strategic military/global warfare and whole of government mobilization might offer. The Author uses this information as a backdrop for proposing roles that specially trained and experienced operational psychologists and other expert social scientists might add as a force multiplier in the current state of the Global War on Terror.

Intelligence Analysis at the Southern Border: Closing the Analytical Gaps

Amanda Faggard, M.S.C.J.
Wayman Mullins, Ph.D.
[Texas State University](#)
San Marcos, TX

Whether it is the trafficking and smuggling of drugs, children, or terrorists, border security has become a focal point for governments, law enforcement, and citizens. Intelligence analysts have become the lynchpin for all three when it comes to dealing with border security issues. At their foundations, trafficking and smuggling systems operate as living organisms: they change, adapt, respond to events, seek goals, mend injuries and attend to their own survival. Analysts are hard-pressed to respond to these changes, as there is a lack of comprehensive research approaches for analysts involved in border security issues. Regarding border security, there are two approaches available: research driven approaches and politically driven approaches. A lack of cohesiveness between the two approaches (or even, for that matter, a systematic approach by either) and absence of data has left analysts at somewhat of a loss regarding where to focus their efforts to protect the border and prevent trafficking and smuggling operations. This paper discusses the relationship between research-based approaches and politically driven approach.

Comparative Police Models in Brazil and the USA

Erik Sun, Ph.D.
[Embassy of Brail](#)
 Washington, D.C.

Olavo Mendonca
[Brazilian Military Police](#)

The presentation's main purpose will be a comparative study of the American and Brazilian police structures, focusing on the military nature. We will compare aesthetics and ethical characteristics, and analyze the historical evolution of the two forces, comparing the Anglo-Saxon model, from which the American police derived from, and the French model, from which the Brazilian police descended from. We will describe the structure, hierarchy, as well as the requirements to join the force, using both inductive and deductive methods.

Does Co-Witness Familiarity Matter? The Effects of Pre-Existing Relationships on Co-Witness Influence

Dara Mojtahedi, Ph.D.
 Maria Ioannou, Ph.D.
[University of Huddersfield, UK](#)

Laura Hammond, Ph.D.
[Birmingham City University, UK](#)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of pre-existing relationships between co-witnesses on statement similarity, after a post-event discussion. Although research studies have attempted to observe the effect of a pre-existing relationship on eyewitness pairs, few have investigated these effects on larger groups of co-witnesses. Four hundred and twenty participants took part in an eyewitness simulation experiment. Participants were placed into groups of five, and viewed video footage of a bar fight. After witnessing the event, participants discussed the event with group members before giving individual statements privately. The study employed a one-way between subjects design with three conditions: (1) participants discussed the event with familiar co-witnesses, (2) participants discussed the event with unfamiliar co-witnesses and (3) participants were not permitted to discuss the event with their co-witnesses (control). It was found that post-event discussion between co-witnesses increased the level of

similarity in blame attribution within the eyewitness groups; however, this difference was only significant in groups where eyewitnesses shared a pre-existing relation.

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The Psychology behind Unintentional Discharges of Firearms in Law Enforcement

Chris Findley, Ph.D.
[Perdue Global University](#)
West Lafayette, IN

The unintentional discharge of firearms in law enforcement is a regularly occurring event that administrators and trainers alike often treat solely as a failure of the individual, when in fact a large percentage of them may be the direct result of insufficient and/or improper training.

We will examine policies, procedures, case law and individual incidents involving unintentional firearm discharges by law enforcement. We will discuss the underlying physiological and psychological issues that contribute to unintentional discharges and how to design training that addresses these issues effectively.

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Cognitive and Affective Factors in Relation to Antisocial Symptomatology

Matthew J. Sharps, Ph.D.
[California State University](#)
Fresno, CA

Megan R. Herrera, Ph.D.
[California Department of Corrections](#)

Jana L. Price-Sharps, Ed.D.
[Walden University](#)

Previous research in this laboratory has addressed the interactive effects of cognition and affect as they apply to forensically-relevant behavior, including antisocial processes. With 143 non-diagnosed, subclinical adult subjects, we explored cognitive and affective factors related to reported antisocial behaviors and psychological tendencies, using a selected array of standardized instruments, to reveal the following

findings. Those with antisocial tendencies tended toward schizotypy (measured on the Short Oxford-Liverpool Inventory), but only in one of four standard indices, specifically impulsive nonconformity. Those with antisocial tendencies also tended against religious beliefs in an afterlife, toward an appreciation of violent videogames, and against trust in others at statistically significant levels. Interestingly, they also tended to be better at extracting the "main idea" from a body of text than did the general population, although other intellectual assessments did not reveal evidence of intellectual superiority. This result is highly consistent with the adaptive significance argument for antisocial processes current in evolutionary and cognitive psychology.

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Culturally Responsive Practice and Community Psychiatry: Breaking the Cycle of Intergenerational Incarceration

Anna Morgan-Mullane, D.S.W.
[Children of Promise, NYC](#)
Brooklyn, NY

Despite the large number of children and families effected by incarceration, there has been very limited research conducted to explore the effects of parental incarceration as well as what policy interventions exist to mediate the toll exacted upon children and families impacted by mass incarceration. No existing research aims to develop best-practices including educational and training requirements for individuals treating children and families affected by incarceration.

This presentation will provide participants with best practices and strategies within the realm of social work, education, and policy from a micro, mezzo, and macro practice level. We will focus on theories and clinical interventions explicitly as they apply to children of incarcerated parents. Our literature and research provided throughout the presentation will serve as an opportunity to educate and help social workers, educators, practitioners, legal teams, and students to process their own complacency or place within a system of oppression. We will use case examples to discuss the efficacy of Narrative Therapy, Trauma Systems Therapy, and Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral

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Statistical Analysis of Treatment in a Residential Treatment Program Using the Symptom Assessment for Emergency Responders (SAFER)

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Mark Kamena, Ph.D., ABPP
First Responders Support Network
Novato, CA

First responders frequently suffer from posttraumatic stress injury as a result of exposure to critical incidents. The symptom assessment for emergency responders (SAFER) was developed to assess their symptoms on a weekly basis. It was normed on over 500 first responders from the U.S. A sample of residents from the West Coast Posttrauma Retreat was compared with those on the waitlist as a control group. Both groups were administered the SAFER at the start of the retreat and again at the end. Analyses of clinical scales revealed statistically significant results. Implications for clinical practice will be discussed.

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Panel

**Psychology of the Undercover Operative: Insights into, and Lessons Learned
Regarding the Deep-undercover Experience**

Thomas E. Coghlan, Psy.D.
New York Police Department (NYPD)

Jay A. Dobyns, B.A.
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)

Research with deep-undercover operatives, and thus insight into the work, its psychological foundations and its psychopathological sequela, is scant. Inherent to deep-UC work are the internal experiences of role interference, role conflict, and moral distress; all of which can be associated with negative physical and psychological outcomes if not properly attenuated. The experience of the prosocial operative immersing themselves into antisocial enterprises for the sake of fulfilling the mission of law enforcement is a complicated one. Research into this experience is also complicated, as this is a difficult-to-access population with high degrees of sensitivity and confidentiality concerns, both on the part of the operative and the agency. This panel presentation consists of insight from both a psychologist's perspective and a deep-UC agent's perspective; combined to shed light on the inner experience of the deep-undercover operative. Psychologically, relevant constructs and insight from research will be presented. Operationally, issues regarding proper agency handling as well as training of the deep-UC will be explored. Significant contribution to both fields can be realized.

Professional Poster Abstracts

Time is of the Essence: The Need to Prepare Burnout Intervention for Police Psychologists

Rui Babilonia, Ph.D.
[Walden University](#)

Burnout research is fast becoming a global topic researched for all sectors of industry and government. However, burnout research focusing on the two organizationally paralleling entities of the military and law enforcement is still in its early stages. Specifically, burnout research for the mental health caretakers (i.e., police and military psychologists) of the general population for both organizations are glaringly insufficient. For instance, using the parent search criteria of, burnout and police psychologists and its derivatives, no articles focused on burnout in the police psychologists' population were found. But, because of the numerous similarities found between the military and law enforcement organizations, using research of burnout experiences suffered by military psychologists can help forecast the need for preventative preparations and/or interventions for police psychologists. My presentation will be based on the results gained from my dissertation concerning US military psychologists and their burnout experiences as food for thought for how to preemptively take care of the mental health caretakers of the law enforcement population.

A Qualitative Analysis of NYPD's FADO Behavior Based on the Cognitive Framework of Emotional Intelligence-Based Performance

Iberkis Faltas, Ph.D.
[Department of Homeland Security \(DHS\)](#)
Miami Beach, FL

Between 2001 and 2017, the NYC-CCRB received approximately 275, 000 allegations against the NYPD polices misconduct related to the officers' inappropriate or excessive use of force, abuse of authority, discourtesy, and offensive language (FADO) against the citizens of NY. Many of these allegations included the police officer's racial, social stereotyping, and derogatory remarks against the citizens which involved race, ethnicity, and sexual orientation. Between 2012 and 2014, the NYPD received 15,000 lawsuits, in addition to an officer that was sued 28 times before the officer was removed from street-duties and assigned to "desk" responsibilities. Further, the NYPD administration showed patterns and practices of a low rate of disciplinary actions toward the officers with substantiated complaints of FADO police misconduct.

Risk and Protective Factors of Juvenile Violence: Perceptions from Professionals on the Front Lines of Prevention and Intervention

Jessica Hart, Ph.D.
Ashley Garcia, M.S.
[Walden University](#)

The current study explored potential risk and protective factors of violent juvenile offending through the eyes of teachers, law enforcement officers, and mental health professionals. These are the professionals most engaged with juveniles, and most likely to be involved in preventing and treating the underlying symptoms and factors related to juvenile violence. Approximately 200 self-report surveys examined the perspectives of teachers, law enforcement officers, and mental health professionals and whether they significantly differed on their views of juvenile violence. More specifically, differences between the three groups were examined on the self-reported levels of knowledge, fear, and self-efficacy related to juvenile violence. Further analyses also explored the professionals' views on juvenile violence and the availability of guns, mental health symptoms, and gender differences. The most important risk and protective factors identified by each group were examined. This study provided a unique perspective of what the professionals most involved with violent juvenile offenders perceived as the most important factors related to the continuance of juvenile violence.

Suicidal Behaviors among First Responders: The Role of Burnout and PTSD Symptoms and Possible Moderators

Tres Stefurak, Ph.D.
Phillip Smith, Ph.D.
[University of South Alabama](#)
Mobile, AL

Ronal Morgan, Ph.D.
[Western Illinois University](#)
Macomb, IL

First responders of all types are exposed to unique stresses in their work. Research shows that roughly a quarter of paramedics and EMT's report levels of burnout above clinical cutoffs, and that burnout is a predictor of leaving the profession. At the extreme end of concern is the prospect of first responders suffering more clinical problems such as PTSD or even suicide, with first responders being found to have elevated risk for suicide..

The present study is an analysis of 848 Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics responding to an anonymous online survey. Statistical analyses link burnout symptoms with PTSD and suicidal behaviors, further suggesting that burnout's

relationship with suicidal behaviors is fully mediated by PTSD symptoms. The moderating role of public service motivation beliefs, religiosity were also examined, with evidence the former buffers the impact of burnout on PTSD and on PTSD with suicidal behaviors.

Results highlight the benefit of early identification and intervention with burnout symptoms in order to prevent more severe consequences for first responders.

The Art of the Deal: Is Personality Related to Crisis Negotiator Performance?

Michael A. Surette, Ph.D.
Springfield College
Springfield, MA

The current research project investigated the relationship between personality styles and hostage negotiation performance among teams of negotiators during a hostage negotiation role play scenario. Twenty negotiation teams competed during the annual hostage negotiation training seminar and competition. Teams were assessed on several performance criteria during the competition. Members of each team completed a measure of personality and a variety of demographic questions. The analyses looked into the influence an individual's personality may have on their negotiation performance.

Student Poster Abstracts

Tipping the Scales Towards Restorability: Integrating Cognitive Remediation Therapy within a Competency Restoration Group Curriculum

Amanda Giordano
Nova Southeastern University
Fort Lauderdale, FL

Competency restoration can be a difficult, and seemingly unachievable, legal mandate for many with severe and persistent mental illness. Standard competency restoration methods aim to teach information related to an individual's specific case and the overarching legal and criminal justice systems. The capacity to learn and comprehend such information relies on frequently used cognitive processes related to attention, memory, reasoning, processing speed, and executive functioning. However, studies on the neuropsychological deficits associated with major psychiatric illnesses indicate global dysfunction of these vital mental abilities. Therefore, treatments used with the severely mentally ill should cease their reliance on intact cognition and, instead, seek to

mitigate its deficits. Thus, this proposed poster will outline the underlying theory and overall design of a group-based treatment manual that adapts competency restoration strategies and incorporates cognitive remediation therapy (CRT) as an adjunctive form of treatment to promote better outcomes for defendants who have been court ordered to receive competency restoration treatment at an inpatient psychiatric facility.

Media Exposure, Social Response, and Demographic Variables as Predictors of Attitudes Towards Police

Tara Annette Garrison
Walden University
Minneapolis, MN

Police-involved deaths of African Americans have increased over the past two decades, with continued high-profile media coverage. The problem is that police-initiated deaths of African Americans continues while media coverage highlights these incidents, public unrest has increased, and we do not fully know how specific variables related to a person's demographic, or even their location of origin influence attitudes towards police. Existing research provides a partial understanding of the phenomenon relating to media coverage, the social response of citizens, and attitudes towards police possibly resulting from the violence against African American people. There is a gap in the research specific to examining predictor variables related to this circumstance. Therefore, the purpose of this quantitative multiple regression study is to assess the predictive relationship between citizens' social response and their attitudes towards police after media reports of incidents of police-initiated violent actions upon African Americans in the United States. The two theories supporting this concentration and shaping this hypothetical system is Media Dependency and the Structural Strain Theory.

Profile of Intimate Partner Violence Victims in Jamaica

Marsha Amory Fraser
University of Central Florida
Orlando, FL

Intimate partner violence is a global problem, but there is no universal solution for police to administer. The solutions that are feasible in the United States and other developed countries may not be available or welcomed in other nations. Based on the police reports of felony-level cases of intimate partner violence in Jamaica from 2013 to 2016, comparisons with the profiles of intimate partner violence in the United States. Implications for differing policing are highlighted.

**"When Helping Hurts the Helper:"
A Service Learning Project on Compassion Fatigue**

Julee Poole
[Purdue Global University](#)
Chicago, IL

Compassion fatigue, also known as vicarious traumatization or secondary traumatization is a critical concern for law enforcement officers. Compassion fatigue is the resulting emotional stress and strain in working with those suffering from the consequences of traumatic events. This poster presentation will report on a service learning project carried out by Purdue University Global undergraduate Criminal Justice with a concentration in Forensic Psychology student, Julee Poole. An overview of the "When Helping Hurts the Helper" project will be presented. Working with the Baldwin County (Alabama) Child Advocacy Center, with thirteen municipalities, the "When Helping Hurts the Helper" training was provided to the law enforcement officers, court advocates, and child advocacy professionals. The training focus was on recognizing the signs of compassion fatigue and ways to combat it. Activities also revolved around self-care and healthy coping mechanisms. The presenter received training in compassion fatigue and received International Association of Trauma Professionals (IATP) Compassion Fatigue Professional certification in preparation for carrying out the service-learning project.

Evaluation of the Forensic Mobile Mental Health Service

Zsuzsanna Horvath
[Swinburne University of Technology](#)
Victoria, Australia

The prevalence of mental illness is considerably higher in prisons than in the community. Despite the high number of adult male prisoners experiencing mental problems, there is a lack of available psychology services in prisons. As implementation of "gold standard treatments" for mental illness may not work and may be impractical in prison settings, short term treatment approaches need to be developed and delivered.

The Mobile Forensic Mental Health Service (MFMHS) is a novel service providing psychological and pharmacological treatment to offenders experiencing high prevalence mental non-psychotic mental disorders in the Metropolitan Remand Centre (MRC) in Victoria, Australia in three different formats (individual only, group only and mixed treatment). Treatment related symptom change was assessed both on group and individual level. Data collected were used in combination with data on criminal and clinical characteristics in the year prior to incarceration and post release.

.Current Trends in Law Enforcement Selection Research

Victor Bullock, M.A.
Alex Latham, M.S.
Michael Aamodt, Ph.D.
[Radford University](#)
Radford, VA

Aamodt's (2004) meta-analysis on the validity of law enforcement selection practices ended with a call for continued research on several selection techniques. It is the purpose of our study to determine whether this call was heeded or whether researchers considered the meta-analysis results as a "final word" and have moved on to other areas of research. To answer this question, research databases were searched using terms related to law enforcement selection and programs from past SPCP conferences were reviewed to identify relevant research projects. Data will be presented demonstrating the amount of research that has been conducted on various hiring procedures since Aamodt's meta-analysis in 2004, divided into categories for select predictor variables. Recommendations for best practice in future research and ways to contribute to a future meta-analysis will be discussed. Based on our review, it appears that the amount of literature being published on law enforcement selection practices has slowed over the past 14 years.

The Application of the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) Paradigm to Sequential versus Simultaneous Lineups

Tatiana Swisher
Jessika Pignone
Joseph Giordano
Kethera Fogler, Ph.D.
JoAnne Brewster, Ph.D.
[James Madison University](#)
Harrisonburg, VA

Eyewitness identifications play a significant role in the conviction of individuals for crimes. Reliance on eyewitness testimony has led to false imprisonment for many individuals, which has sparked an ongoing debate about whether simultaneous lineups or sequential lineups are better in reducing the rates of false identification. The purpose of this study is to determine if significant differences exist between the number of false identifications in simultaneous versus sequential lineup conditions in a mock lineup consisting of words from a DRM list. Accuracy of correct target selection will be measured. This study will also help determine if giving participants an "I don't know" option will increase accuracy while also reducing false identifications. We expect simultaneous and sequential conditions to produce about the same accuracy result, but for false identifications to be higher in simultaneous conditions.

Unique Considerations for Working with the Deaf in Forensic Settings

Laura Sowers, M.A.
Laila Moussi, M.A.
Cheryl Meyer, J.D., Ph.D.
Bree Armer, B.S.
Heather Felerski, J.D.
Jason Dedek-Keeler, M.B.A.
[Wright State University](#)
Fairborn, OH

In the general Deaf population, approximately 60% read at grade level 5.3 or below and only 5% achieve a tenth-grade reading level. Among Deaf defendants who are charged with murder, the mean IQ is in the average range, but fewer than half are fluent in American Sign Language (ASL) and more than half are illiterate. Professionals often make the false assumption that using ASL interpreters or written communications are effective methods of interacting with Deaf people who are involved in the criminal justice system. Many Deaf do not develop language fluency due to a lack of education and/or appropriate language modeling. Even if a Deaf defendant has sufficient ASL skills for day-to-day encounters, the technical terms and abstract nature of legal language may be unfamiliar to the Deaf defendant.

The purpose of this poster is to make professionals aware of the range of linguistic abilities and communication preferences of Deaf individuals and how to adapt standard procedures such as obtaining consent, administering warnings and performing legal evaluations. An additional goal is to promote awareness of systemic issues that prevent fair treatment of this population.

The impact of compassion fatigue in police use of force decision making

Amanda K. Devan
[Walden University](#)
Minneapolis, MN

Recent studies show how police officers are at increased risk of developing workplace stress, compassion fatigue, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. More so, these studies identify high-risk development of compassion fatigue for police officers who are exposed to repetitive trauma and stress which substantially affected their levels of job satisfaction, burnout, and empathy. Identifying the more serious and often traumatic incidents where a police officer is most in need of mental health intervention may identify how compassion fatigue fits in the use of force decision-making process. This quantitative research fills the gap focusing specifically on use of force incidents and officer compassion fatigue leading to policy and training changes in how mental health is approached and treated in law enforcement. This correlational study quantifies the results through a regression model to provide as to whether there is a relationship

between compassion fatigue and whether a police officer is inclined to use of force based on satisfaction or fatigue.

Illegal Immigration as a Gateway Crime: Comparing Crime Rates in Sanctuary and Non-Sanctuary Cities

Adolph Brink
Jeff Kleeger, Ph.D.
[Florida Gulf Coast University](#)
Fort Myers, FL

No one disputes the significant role of the federal government in the field of immigration law. The California Values Act (Cal. Gov. Code) recently made California a “sanctuary state” prohibiting local law enforcement from assisting federal agents in carrying out enforcement activity. This study examines emerging issues in sanctuary jurisdictions and their impact on law enforcement and explores the question whether illegal immigration serves as a gateway crime to further criminal activity. Evidence about crime rates in sanctuary and non-sanctuary cities are compared. This study will produce data useful to develop conclusions about the effect sanctuary city status may have on crime rates and whether psychological screening of immigrant aliens could benefit the naturalization process. Data will be gathered from cities, the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Report to draw conclusions about crimes committed by illegal aliens. The goal of the study is to develop a better understanding of the effects of illegal immigration on crime in the US.

A Discussion in Preventing Proportionality Issues in Law Enforcement

Deanna Lingum
Sharin Milliard, M.S.
[Institute for Simulation and Training](#)
[University of Central Florida](#)
Orlando, FL

Whenever a catastrophic incident occurs, a proportionate number of officers must respond to the incident. A disproportionate response diverts resources and reduces readiness of response. The present poster considers preparation strategies in police culture which may be leveraged to improve proportionality responses, but also offers a critical examination of police culture factors which may contribute to disproportionate responses. We argue that group identification may contribute to certain cases of disproportionate responses where an emotional impulse drives independent action (for example, officers choosing to respond to a call when hearing that a fellow officer has been shot). The authors juxtapose proportionality across different contexts, traditional police culture (TPC), and group identification. This early phase research suggests that

group identification may be a main cause of proportionality issues in law enforcement in incidents involving a fellow officer being put in serious harm. This research presents these preliminary results, provides a discussion including refinement of factors attributing to proportionality issues, and offers considerations for future research.

Modus Operandi of Sex Offenders in Canada

Justine Collin-Santere, B.Sc.
Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Ph.D.
[Universite Laval](#)
Quebec City, Canada

Knowing where and how sex offenses occur is highly beneficial for criminal investigations. However, modus operandi (MO) of sex offenders, and the sites associated with the commission of such crime, remain unclear to this date. Considering the challenges this type of crime poses to law enforcement, the study aims to identify MOs of sex offenders and crime sites where these crimes tend to occur. The study also investigate the variability of the identified MOs based on the victim's characteristics (e.g., sex, age, relation with the offenders). In order to do so, the current study analyzes Canadian police-reported crime statistics gathered as part of the annual Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR). More specifically, using latent class analyses, the current study investigates the MOs and crimes sites for 18 158 sex crime events reported to the police in Canada between 2007 and 2011. Additional analyses are also performed to investigate the victim's characteristics MOs association. The practical implications for situational crime prevention strategies and police suspect prioritization in sex offenses cases will be discussed.

Victim Cooperation: An Important and Delicate Component of Moving Sexual Assault Cases through Prosecution

Emma Lathan, M.A.
Jessica Duncan, M.A.
Jennifer Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Ph.D.
Tres Stefurak, Ph.D.
[University of South Alabama](#)
Mobile, AL

Mobile, AL recently faced a backlog of untested sexual assault kits, with 1,412 kits certified . Currently, the Mobile Police Department is conducting victim notifications (VNs) using evidence-based, trauma-informed protocols and determining victim willingness to participate in the criminal justice process. According to NIJ, victim cooperation is particularly important in sexual assault cases for the success of the

investigation and/or prosecution. Thus far, 32 VNs have been conducted; all cases were associated with a kit that came back with a CODIS hit once submitted. Of 32 VNs, five victims (24%) are willing to move forward, or “cooperating” with further investigation and/or prosecution. Given that some other SAKI sites report higher rates of victim cooperation, we suspect a variety of factors might be associated with victim cooperation, such as cooperation in original investigation, years from assault to VN, emotional reaction during VN, suspicious circumstances charges, and victim vulnerabilities. Because a greater number of VNs will be completed by the conference date, results and implications will be discussed.

“Focus on The Process and not The Score:” Preliminary Results on the Dynamic Use of Strategies During Police Interrogation

Andreanne Bergeron, M.A.
[Unviersite de Montreal](#)
Montreal, Canada

Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Ph.D.
[Universite Laval](#)
Quebec City, Canada

Fracis Fortin, Ph.D.
Sarah Paquette, Ph.D.
[Universite de Montreal](#)
Montreal, Canada

Studies on confession have mostly presented confession as a static event rather than a dynamic one. While useful to understand when a confession happens by looking at suspects’ sociodemographic, background information and motivations to confess, only a few of these studies acknowledge its dynamic and interactive process. Using a sample of 200 individuals who committed at least one online sexual offence against children, this study examines the factors associated with confession and denial that interact throughout the process of interrogations conducted by the Quebec Provincial police officers in Canada. The current study provides preliminary results about the choice and influence of different strategies used by police interrogators in order to obtain a confession as well as the (counter) strategies used by suspects to avoid giving information. The comprehension of the interaction between the offenders and the interrogators strategies, mutually influencing one another, is essential to predict the outcome of the interrogation process. Case studies will be presented to illustrate different patterns of interaction. An outlook on future research in the field will be presented.

Personality Correlates of Women Offenders' Crime Stories

Kayley Ciesla, M.Sc.

Maria Ioannou, Ph.D.

John Synnott, Ph.D.

International Research Centre of Investigative Psychology

[University of Huddersfield](#)

West Yorkshire, England

The main aim of this research was to examine individual and phenomenological experiences of crime amongst women offenders. Focusing on the experience of crime from the offender's perspective has grown in popularity over recent years. Utilising tested and valid instruments to explore experiences can provide a wealth of information and insight into offending behaviours. 127 women, with an average age of 36.40 years (SD = 11.12), reporting a criminal offence were questioned. Participants answered a questionnaire exploring emotions and narrative roles during commission of a crime, the FIRO-B personality questionnaire, and questions relating to demographics. Criminal Narrative Experience (CNE) was determined and explored to determine relationships with personality and demographic factors. Two main themes of CNE were determined via Smallest Space Analysis (SSA): Avenging Angel and Choiceless Victim. Results highlighted Choiceless Victim experience was less dependent on personality elements of and demographic factors, however Avenging Angel experiences were significantly correlated with Expressed Control and Received Control elements of the FIRO-B and certain demographic factors.

Effects of Shift Work on Neuropsychological Functioning in Law Enforcement Officers

Dalia Manjarres Cohen, B.S.

Laurie Harris, M.A.

Jamie K. Lilie, Ph.D.

K.R. Juzwin, Psy.D.

[Illinois School of Professional Psychology](#)

Chicago, IL

Insufficient sleep is prominent among law enforcement officers. Sleep deprivation is correlated with negative health, emotional, social, and cognitive outcomes. This research provides a description of ten officers' sleep patterns and health habits in relation to their work schedule, chronotype, and neuropsychological functioning. The participants provided sleep, caffeine intake, and exercise data for a 14-day period; and participated in a neuropsychological assessment session. Results revealed that 70% of the officers experienced one or more parasomnias or dyssomnias, 80% engaged in activities to cope with sleep deprivation, 70% experienced drowsiness while at work,

80% experienced drowsiness while driving to or from work, 40% reported using medications to assist with sleep, and 90% reported that they had a poor quality of sleep. Furthermore, officers who worked overnight reported higher levels of fatigue than those officers who worked their shifts during the same day. Moreover, those officers who work during day/afternoon times had marginally better scores on measures of attention, cognitive flexibility, and executive function than the officers who worked overnight.

Examining Police Officer’s View of Sexual Assault Victim Credibility

Jessica Duncan, M. A.
Emma Lathan Powell, B.A.
Jennifer Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Ph.D.
James “Tres” Stefurak, Ph.D.
[University of South Alabama](#)
Mobile, AL

Multiple local agencies formed in Mobile, AL to end the backlog of unsubmitted sexual assault kits (SAKs). The Mobile PD identified 1,412 SAKs in their evidence room; 329 SAKs were attached to an criminal case classified as Suspicious Circumstances (SC), indicating that one or more officers investigating the complaint did not believe the victim’s report. To date, 27 kits originally classified as SC that have been submitted for testing have returned matches to a suspect(s). Researchers are examining factors that may influence law enforcement (LE) view of victim’s credibility and result in the classification of a reported criminal event as SC. Researchers used a standardized instrument (Campbell, 2015) to review SC files and identify credibility concerns explicitly stated in the report by LE. These concerns include victim’s behavior at time of offense; inconsistent story; emotional response appearing incongruent; and belief of ulterior motives for reporting. Results will contribute to the understanding of factors that influence LE opinions of victim credibility and these findings may have implications for the creation of future LE training and policy to reduce unsubmitted SAKs.

The “Ferguson Effect” and Its Effect on US Law Enforcement

R. Ryan Leahy, M.D.
[Jackson Memorial Hospital](#)
Miami, FL

A trend in US law enforcement characterized by police officer withdrawal from proactive policing has been suggested as the fall-out of high profile police-citizen encounters. One high profile incident was the officer involved shooting of Michael Brown in 2014 in Ferguson, MO. This has been dubbed the “Viral Video Effect,” □ “Ferguson Effect” and

“De-policing.” □ There have been media cases including incidents in Chicago and Birmingham where officers didn’t use the appropriate Use of Force out of fear of adverse media attention and the result was serious injury and risk of being killed. This poster will highlight the current literature on the existence and impact of a “Ferguson Effect.” □ It will include a discussion of implicit vs counter bias theories in officer Use of Force decision making and police officer perception of dangerous behaviors. It will discuss the media role and psychological stressors on law enforcement officers in this climate. The poster concludes with recommendations addressing training, community engagement and police officer morale. It will argue for more better data on officer involved shootings, altercations with citizens and assaults on police officers.

Sending the Wrong Message? The Role Police Recruitment Messages Play in Attracting Desirable vs. Undesirable Applicants

Renee Bencic
Rangina Wardak
Cristina Ferrara
Johanna Young
Isaac Nolan
Karla Emeno, Ph.D.

University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Ontario, Canada

Police forces aim to recruit the right candidates; however, their messages may inadvertently be attracting the wrong ones. Undesirable candidates may be revealed only after a long and costly recruitment process; therefore, it is vital they be screened out as early as possible. Research suggests that certain traits make for an ideal police officer (e.g., conscientiousness), while others (e.g., psychopathy) do not. However, there is little research that assesses the role recruitment messages may play in attracting desirable vs. undesirable candidates. The current study addresses this issue by analyzing the persuasiveness of recruitment messages (antisocial vs. prosocial) using the Big Five personality traits, as well as the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI-R), as predictor variables in a series of regression analyses. Results reveal that persuasiveness of antisocial recruitment messages are predicted by higher scores on the PPI-R, while only certain traits are predictive of attraction to prosocial messages. These preliminary findings suggest that recruitment messages can, and should, be tailored to attract the right candidates, and certain messages should be avoided.

Lying or Telling the Truth? Predicting Public Perception of Police Officer Honesty When Providing Testimony Regarding BWC Evidence of a Use of Force Encounter

Cristina Ferrara
Karla Emeno, Ph.D.
[University of Ontario Institute of Technology](#)
Ontario, Canada

Holly Ellingwood
Elizabeth Schulters
Craig Bennell, Ph.D.
[Carleton University](#)
Ottawa, Canada

The demand for police accountability, due to high-profile cases of police use of force encounters (UOFEs), has led to increased use of body worn cameras (BWCs). Although research has found that BWCs enhance public trust in the police, little research has assessed citizens' perceptions of BWC video evidence in court and police officers' UOFE testimony. The current study helps address this gap by examining public perceptions of a police officer's honesty regarding BWC evidence. After conducting an exploratory factor analysis and reliability analysis, a new scale was created from 8 variables that concern people's perceptions of the benefits of BWCs. This new scaled variable was then used in logistic regression, as well as the Police Legitimacy Scale and a variable that asked participants if they have seen video of police UOFEs in the media. These three variables were found to significantly predict perceptions of an officer's honesty during testimony regarding BWC video evidence of a UOFE. This suggests that the public may be influenced by their attitudes towards police and BWCs when assessing the veracity of police officer testimony concerning BWC evidence.

An Examination of Police Crisis Intervention Models for Dealing with Mentally Ill Subjects

Ty Cervantes
Wayman Mullins, Ph.D.
[Texas Stae University](#)
San Marcos, TX

Law enforcement agencies use one of three models for dealing with mentally ill subjects. One model, developed in Memphis, Tennessee, is the Crisis Intervention Team model (CIT). This model utilizes a separate, specially trained unit of officers who

go through in-depth mental health training and deal only with mental health calls. A second model consists of a group of mental health professionals who work within police agencies and who respond to mental health calls. A third model consists of mental health professionals who do not work for law enforcement, but who are on call to either respond to mental health calls or have mental health subjects brought to them by law enforcement. There is some research which supports each model, but each model also has its limitations and drawbacks. This poster examines each model, evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of each. Recommendations regarding which model may be best for any given community are explored, based upon community size, agency size, demographic characteristics and other SES variables. Regardless of the model used by an agency, the role of the police psychologists within that model is presented.

Eyewitness Principles and Scientific Observation: Integrating the Eyewitness and General Cognitive Realms

Matthew J. Sharps, Ph.D.

Brandon Hoshiko, B.A.

Seth Hurd, B.A.

Erik Wilson, B.A.

[California State University, Fresno](#)

The fallibility of eyewitness memory has been suggested to be situation-specific, uncharacteristic of more general principles of human cognition. We addressed this idea through the application of eyewitness principles to scientific observation. Early astronomers reported many canals, or channels, on the planet Mars. These channels do not exist. But based on these "observation" reports, we presented a simple white disk, optically similar to the apparent diameter and brightness of Mars as seen through early telescopes, and provided respondents with no prompting, or with prompting that suggested structures or geographic features on the "planetary" surface. Many subjects reported seeing geographic features, geometric shapes, colors, or even canals on the surface of this featureless disk! Also, those provided with prompting were much more likely to do so. These results demonstrated the extraordinary malleability of perception and "eyewitness" memory, and demonstrated that principles of eyewitness cognition do in fact generalize to the realm of scientific observation, typically regarded as entirely representative of the operation of the principles of general cognitive science.

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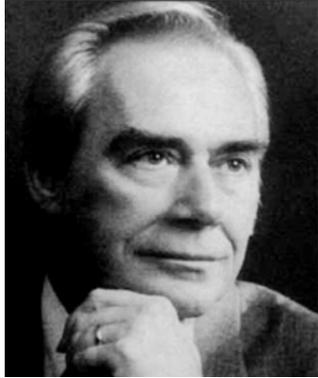
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In Memoriam

A tribute to past SPCP Diplomate members who have left us.

We shall not forget them.

		
<p>James T. Turner 1950-2017 Diplomate #4 President 1989; 2006</p>	<p>John "Chris" Hatcher 1946-1999 Diplomate #5</p>	<p>Jack S. Annon 1929-2005 Diplomate #13 President 1995</p>

		
<p>Wilson Kimbrough 1926-2001 Diplomate #23</p>	<p>Rodney Fowler 1938-2017 Diplomate #37</p>	<p>Robert "Bob" Davis 1961-2013 Diplomate #49</p>

They all made lasting contributions to the Society.

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