

SPCP 2019

45th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE

SOCIETY FOR

POLICE & CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY



The Embassy Suites by Hilton Scottsdale Resort, Scottsdale, Arizona USA

September 22 – September 25, 2019

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

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WELCOME



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September 6, 2019

Greetings!

Welcome to the City of Scottsdale, Arizona! We are very excited to be hosting the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology (SPCP) 2019 annual conference.

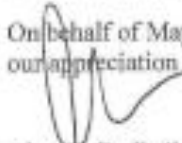
Scottsdale is part of the Valley of the Sun with the city of Phoenix in the center and our city in the northeast of the region. Today, we boast 245,000 year round residents and an additional 9.1 million visitors during our October to April tourism season. We have the pleasure of playing host to the Waste Management Open which is the largest spectator event on the PGA circuit, the world's largest Arabian Horse Show and the biggest Barrett-Jackson Car Auction.

Our downtown and waterfront is very pedestrian friendly, and you will find world class shopping, entertainment and dining everywhere. If you happen to be staying for the weekend, we have a very active night life in our entertainment district as well. Hopefully, you will have time to enjoy our city while you are here and make plans to visit often.

I am very proud of the men and women of the Scottsdale Police Department and their partnership with the community. We have worked diligently to deliver public safety services in a professional manner. We benefit from wonderful community support and are experiencing the lowest crime rates in our history. So much of the credit belongs to the partnership and relationship we have with our citizens.

We pride ourselves to be innovative and to thinking strategically. Hosting your conference is one of the ways we can demonstrate our commitment to being continuous learners and evolve as an organization. The work you perform is critical to our continued success.

On behalf of Mayor Jim Lane, the city of Scottsdale, and the Police Department, we extend our appreciation for selecting our city and wish you a very successful conference.


Alan G. Rodbell
Chief of Police

SPCP 2019 Annual Conference - Scottsdale, Arizona

WORKING & ENGAGING IN A DIVERSE WORLD

Conference at a Glance

Sunday, September 22			
12:00	4:00	Board Meeting - Desert Room	
4:00	6:00	Early Registration - Mohave Foyer	
6:00	8:00	Welcome Reception - Paloma Garden	
Monday, September 23			
7:30	8:00	Registration - Mohave Foyer	
		Main Session Room Mohave I- Kiva III	Break-out Room Hacienda I-II
8:00	8:25	Opening Remarks	
		City of Scottsdale Police Department - Assistant Chief Rich Slavin	
8:30	8:50	Lessons Learned from the New Zealand Police the Staff Wellness Response to the Christchurch Mosque Mass Killings - Saunders	A Dynamic Duo: ABPP’s Board Certification in Police & Public Safety Psychology and SPCP’s Diplomate in Police Psychology - McCutcheon & Stubenrauch
8:55	9:15		The Effect of Community Evaluators on the Selection of Entry-Level Police Officers - Hutchison & Herndon
9:20	9:40	20 Years After Columbine: Understanding Trauma Contamination in Anniversary Reactions to Extreme Events, and How to Prevent and Mitigate It - Kuhlman & Nicoletti	Predictive Power of personality types and levels in Pre-Employment Evaluations - Pyburn
9:45	10:05		2018-19 Psychologists' Survey: Perceptions of Changing Police/Public Safety Applicant Pool & Agency Entrance Standards - Inwald & Thompson

COMPLIMENTARY BREAKFAST
Mon to Fri: 6:00am to 9:30am
Sat & Sun: 7:00am to 10:00am

**COMPLIMENTARY EVENING
RECEPTION (DRINKS)**
Nightly: 5:30pm to 7:30pm

Additional
Parking

WEST Complex



10:10	10:30	Break	
10:35	10:55	Before, During and After: Colorado's Hope Center - Davis	Multiculturally Sensitive and Reliable Pre-Employment Psychological Examinations in an Urban Police Force - Rafanello, King, Rodrigues, Brady, Ceballo, Lopez & Stettler
11:00	11:20	Active Shooter Fiasco: Lessons from Parkland - Herndon	
11:25	11:45	Taking Its Toll: Managing Multiple Line-of-Duty Deaths with Law Enforcement Personnel - Roland	To Be Essential or Not to Be Essential: That is the Question - Surrette & Aamodt
11:50	12:50	Lunch - on the Patio	
12:35	12:50		Poster Session Meeting
12:55	1:15	Babies, Borders and Bars: An Insider View into the Mental Health Component of an ICE Detainment Facility for Immigrant Families Seeking Asylum - Lapacka	Multiple Relationships in Police and Public Safety Psychology: Common, Unavoidable, and Navigable Occurrences - McCutcheon
1:20	1:40	Police Psychology at The Border: How the Psychologist Can Impact Illegal Immigration - Park & Mullins	This Time He Came for Me: Diverse Factors Contributing to Inter-generational Sex Trafficking - Forgash & Heater
1:45	2:05	Almost Too Terrible to Hear: Avoiding Vicarious Traumatization and the Importance of Self-Care in Police and Public Safety Psychological Service Provision - McCutcheon & Roland	Understanding Rape Myth Acceptance among Sworn Officers: The Roles of Masculinity, Depersonalization and Moral Injury - Stefurak, Langinrichsen-Rohling, Lathan, Duncan & McGill
2:10	2:30	Alternative Ways of Providing Mental Health Treatment to First Responders: A Cayman Perspective - Burke	Gang- and Non-gang Related Arsons Modus Operandi - Deslauriers-Varin, Descormiers & Vatic
2:30	2:45	Break - Sponsored by PSI Services	
2:50	3:10	ACCOP Presentation –Mullins, Harden, Brewster & Stoloff	
3:15	3:35	Field Training: Learning the Culture of the Community On and Off the Street - Sefton	Cultural Diversity: Understanding How Multiculturalism Relates to Crime - Walters & Dalgleish



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AFTERNOON BREAK SPONSOR

3:40	4:00	Campus Police Officers: Comparisons and Implications for Diversity, Training, and Retention - Johnson & Bonner	Betrayal Trauma: An Initial Investigative Look - White
4:05	4:25	Crisis Intervention Program Evaluation: A Comparative Analysis between the 8 hour and 40-hour Training Programs - Bonner & Johnson	The Body-worn Camera Perspective Bias - Boivin, Gendron & Faubert
4:30	5:00	Poster Setup – Mohave Foyer	
5:00	7:00	Poster Presentations and Reception - Mohave Foyer Book Fair	
Poster Title			Author(s)
1. Perceived Barriers to Seeking Mental Health Treatment among Law Enforcement Professionals			Jessi Barker, Adam Fried, Jared Chamberlain - Midwestern University
2. Threat Analysis of #Anonymous in Canada: How Do They Organize in Social Media?			Andreanne Bergeron, Francis Fortin - Université de Montréal
3. Do You See What I See? Examining Officer Memory and Body Worn Camera Footage Following a Critical Incident			Andrew Brown, Brittany Blaskovits, Simon Baldwin, Craig Bennell - Carleton University
4. Wrongful Convictions and Its Contributing Factors: Contextualizing Miscarriage of Justice in Violent Offense Cases in Order to Better Prevent Them			Justine Collin-Santerre- Université de Montréal, Nadine Deslauriers-Varin - Université Laval
5. Examining Workplace Moral Behaviors and Perceived Trust in Military Couples			Julianne Demery, Adam Fried, Ruchi Bhargava - Midwestern University



POSTER PRESENTATION & RECEPTION SPONSOR

**BE SURE TO VISIT THE ABPPSP TABLE FOR INFORMATION ON BECOMING
BOARD CERTIFIED DURING THE POSTER PRESENTATION & RECEPTION**

6. You Have the Right to Know Your Rights: Miranda Abilities of Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities	Sydnee Erickson, Karen Salekin, Stephanie Doran & Lauren Johnson - University of Alabama
7. The Relationship Between Job Stress and Use of Coping Methods Among Senior-ranked Police Officers	Cristina Ferrara, Karla Emeno, Jennifer Bennett - UOIT
8. Is Uncertainty the Reason for Adversarial Allegiance Behavior with Forensic Expert Witnesses?	Ashley Jetta Garcia - Walden University
9. A Study of Citizens Complaints and the Relationship to Police Officers Referred for Fitness for Duty Examinations	Beverly Henkel, Casey Sharpe - Chicago School of Professional Psychology
10. Gender, Judgments of Guilt and Police Profanity in Officer-Involved Shootings	Alessandra Hinojosa, Stephanie Sizemore, Constance Jones, Spee Kosloff, Hayden McCaw, Matthew J. Sharps - California State University, Fresno
11. Canadian Police Tactical Units: The Normalization of Police Militarization or a Pragmatic Response to High-Risk Calls?	Bryce Jenkins, Craig Bennell, Tori Semple - Carleton University, Laura Huey - Western University
12. Can Police Foresee the Future? Predicting Outcomes from Thin Slices of Police-Public Encounters	Ariane Khanizadeh, Craig Bennell - Carleton University
13. Suspect Weapon and Judgment of Guilt in Officer-Involved Shootings	Mireya Lyons, Zack Carter, Hayden McCaw, Constance Jones, Michael Botwin, Matthew J. Sharps - California State University, Fresno
14. Examining the Effects of Time and Repetition of Reporting on Memory Recall of Police Officers Involved in Use-of-Force Events	Audrey MacIsaac, Brittany Blaskovits, Craig Bennell, Heather McGale, Simon Baldwin - Carleton University

THANK YOU TO THIS YEAR'S DONORS

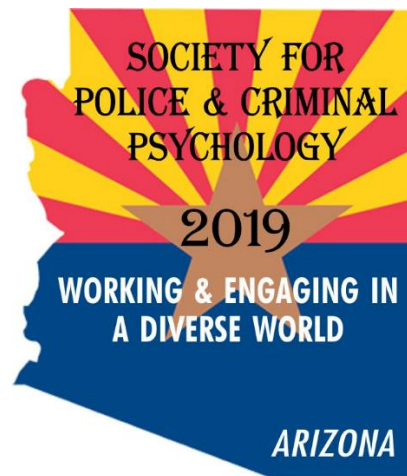
Gerry & Anne Serafino - Michael Serafino Best Student Poster Award

Public Safety Psychological Services

John Moss

William Kidd in memory of Dr. Chris Hatcher

Rajesh Kumar – Student Poster Session



Thank you to our Authors & Publishers who donated copies for the Book Fair Raffle

Ellen Kirschman - Counseling Cops: What Clinicians Need to Know

Stephanie Conn - Increasing Resilience In Police and Emergency Personnel

Dave Corey - Assessing Police and Other Public Safety Personnel Using the MMPI-2 RF

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15. Diverse Police Forces: Female and Male Police Officers Differing Attitudes about Sexual Assault	Kathryn McGill, Jennifer Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Emma Lathan, Jessica Duncan, James Stefurak - University of South Alabama
16. Dominating Perception and Stigma: Law Enforcement and the BDSM Community	Chelsey Parker - Ball State University
17. Ethical and Mental Health Challenges of Solitary Confinement	Amandalee Rabender, LaTrelle D. Jackson - Wright State University
18. The Effectiveness of Psychological and Psychopharmacological Treatment among Adolescents Diagnosed with Conduct Disorder	Tammy Ricci - California Southern University
19. Gender-Based Microaggressions Experienced by Female Officers in the Male-Dominated Profession of Law Enforcement: A Qualitative Descriptive Study	Toye L. Sanford - Grand Canyon University
20. The Use of De-escalation by Police Officers in a Simulated Use of Force Encounter	Tori Semple, Craig Bennell, Bryce Jenkins, Simon Baldwin - Carleton University; Judith Anderson - University of Toronto
21. The Robocop Effect: Emotional Control, Masculinity, and Mental Health in Police Officers	Tracey Smith, Ryon McDermott, Yvette Getch - University of South Alabama
22. A Psychological Investigation into the Linguistic Patterns of Serial Sex Killers	Florence Tang, Andrew Welsh - Wilfrid Laurier University
23. Law Enforcement Interactions with the Disabled Community	Ashley Thompson, Jason Dedek-Keeler, Francesca McCarthy - Wright State University SOPP
24. Perceptions of Police and Personality: An Investigation on the Effects of the Big Five	Rangina Wardak, Rene Bencic, Isaac Nolan, Johanna Young, Karla Emeno - Ontario Tech

The logo for Walden University, featuring the words "WALDEN UNIVERSITY" in a white, serif, all-caps font, centered within a large teal square with rounded corners. The teal square is set against a white background with a thin black border.

WALDEN
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A light blue rectangular banner with rounded corners, containing the text "SPCP CONFERENCE SPONSOR" in a bold, black, sans-serif, all-caps font.

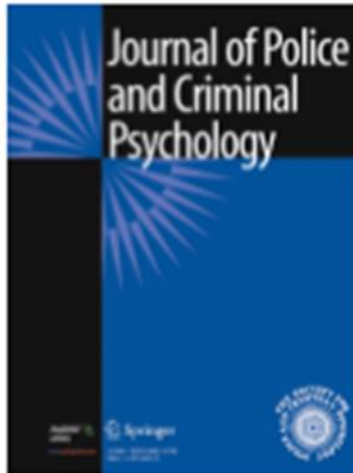
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Tuesday, September 24			
7:45	8:00	Registration - Mohave Foyer	
		Main Session Room Mohave I- Kiva III	Break-out Room Hacienda I-II
8:00	8:25	Announcements	
8:30	8:50	From the Office to the Officer: Rethinking the How, When, and Where of Police Psychology - Conn	MATCH: A New Approach to behavioral differentiation & Linking Series of Violent Serial Crimes - Salfati & Sorochinski
8:55	9:15	"Oh God, Come to Our Aid:" Bridging the Worlds of Religion and Evidenced- Based Mental Health in Law Enforcement Psychology - Barone McKenny	The Fourth Dimension: Differentiating Timeline Trajectories in Violent Serial Crimes - Sorochinski, Salfati, Libretti & Gupta
9:20	9:40	Analysis and use of the Symptom Assessment for Emergency Responders, Revised - Kamena & Vadopalas	The Timing of Behavioral Change in Violent Serial Crimes - Sorochinski, Salfati, Gupta & Libretti
9:45	10:05	Clinical Assessment for Spouses and Significant Others of Emergency Responders - Vadopalas & Kamena	Offender Profiling and Violent Serial Crime Investigation - Salfati & Sorochinski
10:10	10:30	Break	
10:35	10:55	An Evaluation of a Cognitive Coaching Method and Its Impact on High Performance Stress in Tactical Officers Attending the Christchurch New Zealand Mosque Mass Shootings, March 15, 2019 - Saunders	An Empirical Assessment of Relationships among "Dark Side" Characteristics and Serial Killers - Leary, Southard & Aamodt
11:00	11:20		An Exploratory Analysis of Gender Differences in Male and Female Serial Killers - Southard, Leary & Aamodt
11:25	11:45	Enhancing Officer Resilience: Early Intervention After Critical Incidents in a Diverse World - Pytal	The Supplementary Homicide Reports: Unreported Homicides are Not Random! – Aamodt, Hargrove & Witzig
11:50	12:50	Lunch	



**Alliant
International
University**

12:10	12:50	Headshot Mark Freimark has lived most of his life in the Southwest United States. He served in the United States Air Force for over a decade including time in Operation Desert Storm (the first Gulf War) in Saudi Arabia. During his law enforcement career, he was a detention officer, a deputy sheriff and later a city police officer all within the state of Arizona. Mark currently spends his time sharing his experience in an effort to help PTSD patients and increase public awareness about Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder PTSD.	
12:55	1:15	Operation Longevity: A Paradigm Shift in a Mindful Approach to Wellness and Resilience of the Law Enforcement Professional in the 21st Century - Killeen	Prevalence of Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity Among Federal Probationers Who Abuse Methamphetamine - Thies & Zlatic
1:20	1:40	The Multi-Systemic Resilience Approach to Critical Incident Response - Ontiveros	Identifying Active, Serious Offenders, using the Self-Selection Policing Approach - Roach
1:45	2:05	Doing It Right: How the Police Psychologist Can Help Build an Incident Debriefing Presentation - Mullins	Using an Emotional Age Estimate Matrix in Collaboration with Crisis Negotiators for Contributing to the Indirect Assessment of Armed and Barricaded Subjects and/or Hostage Takers - Gentz
2:10	2:30	A New Application of a Peer Support Team Model: From Inception to Activation - McCutcheon, Heisig & Weinberg	Using Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN) to Evaluate Written Statements - Brewster, Fogler, Cromer & Stoloff
2:30	2:45	Break	
2:50	3:10	Law Enforcement Officers & The Flow Experience - Matuszak	Cultural Considerations in the Assessment and Diagnosis of Malingering - Walters & Dalgleish
3:15	3:35	Resilience Training for Recovery and Prevention of Burnout - Salfati	FORECAST: Foundations for Outreach through Experiential Child Advocacy Studies Training: The 12 Core Concepts for Understanding Traumatic Stress Responses in Childhood, Parts I-III - Klar
3:40	4:00	Action Research: Purpose-in-Life Related to Preventing Psychological Issues and Enhancing the Wellness of Police Officers - Polizoti	
4:05	4:25	Risk Factors of Domestic Homicide and Development of Intimate Partner Violence Checklists for Law Enforcement Officers in Singapore - Chai Xiau Ting	
4:30	4:50	Policing Stress on the Homefront - Burke	The Correctional System in Thailand in Comparison with Malaysia - Poothakool
6:00	9:00	Banquet – Paloma Garden	



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Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology

The Official Journal of the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology

Editor-in-Chief: J.S. Herrndon

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- ▶ Covers police psychology including assessment, training and ethics
- ▶ Includes articles on criminal behavior, correctional practice, and psychological recovery of crime victims
- ▶ Official Journal of the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology (SPCP)

The *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology* presents peer-reviewed reports and research findings covering the theory, practice and application of psychological principles in criminal justice, particularly law enforcement, courts, and corrections. The Journal publishes papers on police psychology including personnel assessment, therapeutic methods, training, ethics and effective organizational operation. The Journal also offers articles focused on criminal behavior, the application of psychology to effective correctional practices, and in facilitating recovery of crime victims. The contributors, and the readership, includes psychologists, criminologists, sociologists, legal experts, social workers, and other professionals comprising the many facets of the criminal justice system, both domestic and international.

This is the official journal of the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology (SPCP).

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- ▶ Find submission information



Wednesday, September 25			
		Main Session Room Mohave I- Kiva III	Break-out Room Hacienda I-II
8:00	8:25	Announcements	
8:30	8:50	PTSD Past and Present - Sharps & Price- Sharps	Ransomware Attacks of a Police Department: Simulation of Crisis Response - Reid, Mullins, Brewster & Stoloff
8:55	9:15	GFI as an Underlying Theoretical Framework for the Treatment of PTSD - Price-Sharps & Sharps	
9:20	9:40		
9:45	10:45	Current Trends in Police & Criminal Psychology Panel Discussion on Officer Suicide Moderator – DiVasto Panel – Nicoletti, Rodgers & White	
10:45	11:00	Break	
11:00	12:00	Business Meeting and Awards	

SPCP 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

Given to the best research presentation or paper involving psychometrics research with clear and understandable delivery.

GUPTON AWARD FOR BEST PROFESSIONAL POSTER

Given in recognition of a high quality and excellent professional poster displayed by a non-student at the annual conference.

HATCHER AWARD FOR BEST VISIONARY PRESENTATION

Given to the presentation that best demonstrates thinking that would advance the field of police and criminal psychology.

KIMBROUGH AWARD FOR BEST SCHOLARLY WORK IN PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Given to the best applied research to a real-world problem in psychology and criminal justice – clear, straight to the point, and meaningful findings.

MULLINS AWARD FOR BEST JOURNAL ARTICLE

Given to the best scientific paper published in the Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology.

SERAFINO AWARD FOR BEST STUDENT POSTER

Given to the best student poster based on scholarship, contribution to the fields of police and public safety psychology or criminal justice, and the quality of the poster presentation in honor of Michael Serafino.

SHAFFER AWARD FOR BEST RESEARCH PRESENTATION

Given to the research paper presented at the annual conference that best represents the spirit of Ed Shaffer, who had a commitment to solid research.

TURNER AWARD FOR NOTEWORTHY MENTORSHIP

Given to a member who demonstrates and creates positive mentoring relationships that assist to advance mentees in the fields of police and criminal psychology.

Award honorees receive an engraved plaque and results are posted on the SPCP web page. Awards will be announced at the business meeting on Wednesday, September 25, 2019.

Abstracts - Posters (alphabetical by first author)

Perceived Barriers to Seeking Mental Health Treatment Among Law Enforcement Professionals

Jessi Barker, Adam Fried, Jared Chamberlain - Northwestern University

The present study is focused on identifying the perceived barriers to seeking mental health treatment among law enforcement professionals. A thorough review of the literature has been completed and has been used to inform the creation of the study. Due to high rates of mental health symptoms within the ranks of law enforcement professionals, such as PTSD, depression, anxiety, and death by suicide, it is important to identify the barriers to seeking treatment law enforcement professionals perceive. These mental health symptoms may also impact officer health, creating co-morbid diagnoses. Law enforcement culture and mental health programs are additionally discussed as possible perceived barriers to seeking treatment. Current research portrays a lack of officer perception to barriers. It is proposed a survey be distributed to the West Valley Police department to aid in identifying perceived barriers. Content and themes will be identified and their impact on the future of police psychology will be discussed.

Threat Analysis of Anonymous in Canada: How Do They Organize in Social Media?

Andreanne Bergeron, Francis Fortin - Université de Montréal

Anonymous is an activist group known for their cyber-attacks on governments and institutions. As a group of activists, they share opinions and sometimes organize protestations in the physical world. As everyone can be part of the group, they use social media to communicate and organize themselves. As social media represent an important source of information for investigators, the present research aims to describe the online communities that identify with Anonymous in Canada. The difference between regions and between subgroups in the sample are taken into account. By analyzing Facebook posts from different Anonymous pages, we looked at the types and themes of the most popular publications. The results show that all subgroups are actively engaged in taking positions in social and political debates. In addition, some subgroups call more than others to take concrete action to defend their opinions but in general, the groups denounce many situations but take very few concrete ways to act. It seems that in the context of Facebook communities, it is difficult to see that Anonymous subgroups stand out from any other communities that denounce conflicting situation in society.

Do You See What I See? Examining Officer Memory and Body Worn Camera Footage Following a Critical Incident

Andrew Brown, Brittany Blaskovits, Simon Baldwin, Craig Bennell - Carleton University

When an officer's testimony does not match their video footage, they may be perceived to be intentionally deceptive, losing them credibility. The current study examined discrepancies between officer recall and body worn camera (BWC) footage in a simulated domestic disturbance call. Twenty-four officers were equipped with inert intervention options and told to respond to the call as they would in real life. All sessions were video-recorded, and officers wore a BWC, as well as a heart rate and inertia monitor to monitor their stress. Following the scenario, officers were tasked with recalling what occurred in a standard use of force report. Regression analyses showed that, contrary to what was expected, stress improved one's ability to recall information accurately and, in turn, decreased the frequency of discrepancies between BWC footage and officer testimony. However, despite the improvements participants showed under stress, discrepancies were still prevalent. The findings also suggest that while BWCs holds promise as an oversight tool, officer memory is not synonymous to a camera and as such, cannot be held to the same standards in a court of law.

Wrongful Convictions and Its Contributing Factors: Contextualizing Miscarriage of justice in Violent Offense Cases in Order to Better Prevent Them

Justine Collin-Santerre - Université de Montréal, Nadine Deslauriers-Varin - Université Laval

Trust in the justice system is primarily based on the conviction that the guilty are convicted, while the non-guilty will be proved innocent and set free. Wrongful convictions and miscarriages of justice are therefore serious threats to this belief. Despite its importance, very few evidence-based studies have so far been conducted on the topic of miscarriages of justice, and the prevalence and occurrence of this phenomenon is still poorly understood. As a result, there is little empirical evidence to help guide and inform lawmakers, judges, prosecutors, attorneys, police forces as well as scholars, about the contributing factors leading to wrongful convictions and miscarriage of justice. Based on information collected on violent-related offense cases referred to the Minister of Justice for a miscarriage of justice over the past 15 years, this research project will provide a better understanding of Canadian cases of miscarriages of justice and factors contributing to such events. Results will be discussed in light of scientific literature on wrongful convictions and its contributing factors, and comparison with US cases of wrongful conviction will be made.

Examining Workplace Moral Behaviors and Perceived Trust in Military Couples

Julianne Demery, Adam Fried, Ruchi Bhargava - Midwestern University

Psychological stress can be perceived when a person's resulting behaviors are inconsistent across environments. Applied to married couples, perceived cognitive dissonance can be understood as the perception that a spouse's behavior is inconsistent across environments. Perception of cognitive dissonance in one's spouse may be considered a relationship threat as cognitive dissonance is positively correlated with feelings of inequity, increased autonomy, decreased efficacy of communication, and relational ambivalence. As military culture is unique from that of civilians', this project measures responses from the perspective of military spouses. Assessing underlying causes for military divorce, such as trust, could lead to healthier troops and increased readiness. Using a sample of 100 spouses, this project examines whether perceptions of cognitive dissonance of one's spouse are negatively associated with relational functioning as measured by perception of trust. It will examine whether an association is moderated by attachment style. This project may provide greater understanding of relational functioning of marriages within a military context, which could have clinical implications.

You Have the Right to Know Your Rights: Miranda Abilities of Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities

Sydnee Erickson, Karen Salekin, Stephanie Doran & Lauren Johnson - University of Alabama

In 1966, the Supreme Court mandated that at the time of arrest citizens must be informed of the right to silence and counsel, now commonly referred to as Miranda rights. However, individuals may waive these rights if they wish. One population that is particularly vulnerable to making uninformed waivers without understanding potential consequences are individuals with intellectual disability. The current study evaluated understanding of Miranda warnings in relation to recall, vocabulary comprehension, and acquiescence in a sample of individuals with intellectual disability. An additional goal was to determine the utility of IQ scores in predicting Miranda abilities. Participants demonstrated poor recall of the Miranda warning, and although recall improved after exposure to a Miranda warning, the total components recalled remained minimal and well below comparison groups of people without intellectual disabilities. Participants also demonstrated poor comprehension of Miranda-relevant vocabulary. Additionally, the current sample acquiesced at significantly elevated rates. Verbal IQ scores best predicted of Miranda recall and vocabulary abilities. IQ did not predict acquiescence.

The Relationship Between Job Stress and Use of Coping Methods Among Senior-ranked Police Officers

Cristina Ferrara, Karla Emeno, Jennifer Bennett – UOIT

It is possible that the type of stress a police officer experiences may predict the type of coping strategies used. Research has shown that organizational stress is the greatest source of work-related stress in police departments (see Acquadro et al., 2018), with few studies focusing on senior-ranked officers. The current study addresses this gap in the literature by analyzing the relationship between coping style and type of stress in a sample of 31 senior-ranked police officers in Ontario, Canada. Two multiple linear regression analyses were run to determine whether the type of stress experienced (i.e., organizational and operational) could significantly predict the use of both maladaptive and adaptive coping strategies. A significant regression model was found for maladaptive coping, with ratings of organizational stress being the only significant predictor. The regression model for adaptive coping was also significant, with organizational stress again being the only significant predictor. The results suggest that senior-ranked police officers' use of both adaptive and maladaptive coping can be predicted by increased levels of organizational stress specifically.

Is Uncertainty the Reason for Adversarial Allegiance Behavior with Forensic Expert Witnesses?

Ashley Jetta Garcia - Walden University

Adversarial allegiance behavior exists when an expert's opinion aligns with a participate person or party to gain something in return for their swayed opinion. Expert witness's testimony can be swayed by the: (a) prosecution, (b) defense, or (c) court. Several studies have shown that adversarial allegiance behavior does exist within the expert witness population. This study will use secondary data from the Blind Collaborative Justice Survey, 2014 updated in 2017 to determine if the expert witnesses have adversarial allegiance behavior. The purpose of this study is to reduce the gap in the literature with respect to the forensic expert witness population and their tendency to have adversarial allegiance behavior. This quantitative study will determine if the lack-of-knowledge theory of uncertainty is the reason for the said population to have adversarial allegiance behavior. With respect to positive social change, this study may enhance the threshold of uncertainty which the courts can use with determining if an expert witnesses' testimony should be admissible. Further social change implications may be attainable upon the study completion.

Canadian Police Tactical Units: The Normalization of Police Militarization or a Pragmatic Response to High-Risk Calls?

Bryce Jenkins, Craig Bennell, Tori Semple - Carleton University, Laura Huey - Western University

Police tactical units (PTUs) are provided specialized training and equipment to respond to infrequent but high-risk calls in order to maximize safety for both the public and officers. However, PTUs are receiving increasing criticism due to the belief that these specialized teams have become 'normalized' and now respond to 'routine' calls. Critics suggest that the increased reliance on PTUs signals a more aggressive policing strategy in which the use of force is becoming commonplace. Despite these assertions, little work has examined PTUs. The limited research available suggests that PTUs are frequently used during seemingly benign calls. However, this research often relies on crude data (e.g., original calls for service) to determine how PTUs are being utilized. In this study, operational files from three Canadian police services were examined to gain a better understanding of the situational factors (e.g., the presence of weapons) that are associated with the use of PTUs during seemingly benign calls. Additionally, interviews were conducted with frontline officers, PTU members, and PTU supervisors from these three police services to clarify when and why PTUs are deployed.

A Study of Citizens Complaints and the Relationship to Police Officers Referred for Fitness for Duty Examinations

Beverly Henkel, Casey Sharpe - Chicago School of Professional Psychology

Trends in police officer research have mostly focused on preemployment testing and citizen complaints. This dissertation will analyze and compare citizen complaint data with officer fitness for duty evaluations, both from 2007 to 2017. Five research questions and nine hypotheses are posed to determine if there are trends in types of complaint and fitness for duty referrals, the appropriateness of the referral questions, and trends in citizen complaints and fitness for duty evaluations. T tests, chi-squares, and multiple regression analyses will be used to see if trends in this research may be significant to the police psychology community at large.

Gender, Judgments of Guilt and Police Profanity in Officer-Involved Shootings

Alessandra Hinojosa - California State University and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Hayden McCaw, Constance Jones, Spee Kosloff, Stephanie Sizemore, Matthew J. Sharps - California State University, Fresno

Our recent research showed that police profanity in officer-involved shootings (OIS's) significantly increases potential juror (PJ) judgments of guilt, even though PJ's may approve the given OIS in every other way. The present study addressed the influence of officer and suspect gender on this effect, and explored potential collateral influences of dissociation, psychopathic tendencies, and verbal intelligence, measured by standard instruments. This experiment replicated the original "guilt" effect, published in JPCP Online, 2018, April, using the same procedures. Gender did not influence this effect, but the gender of the suspect influenced male PJ judgment (lower opinion of officer if the armed suspect was female, even with all other factors equal). No such effect occurred with female PJ's. Dissociative and psychopathic tendencies were nonsignificant. However, across potential juror gender, higher verbal intelligence significantly reduced judgment of guilt across gender of suspect and officer. These results add to the growing body of information on the cognitive and contextual factors which influence public and juror judgment in the increasingly important realm of the OIS.

Can Police Foresee the Future? Predicting Outcomes from Thin Slices of Police-public Encounters

Ariane Khanizadeh, Craig Bennell - Carleton University

Thin slice studies are studies that examine judgments based on brief exposure to expressive behaviours or to still images. Only one study has examined the prediction of outcomes within a law enforcement context from thin slices of a police-public encounter, and it demonstrated that experienced officers outperformed novice officers in terms of the quality, appropriateness, and accuracy of their predictions (Suss & Ward, 2012). The present study extends this research by examining how officer experience/training, familiarity with the encounter, and thin slice length impact prediction accuracy. Participants with varying levels of police experience and training will be recruited. Participants will view 20 randomly ordered videos (half will be 10- and half will be 30-seconds long) depicting a thin slice of a police-public encounter. After each video, participants will be asked to predict the outcome of that encounter, rate their confidence in their prediction, list the cues they used to make this prediction, and indicate how familiar they are with the type of encounter depicted in the video. Data will be analyzed using appropriate inferential statistical tests and thematic analysis.

Wrongful Conviction: Using Lived Experience to Explore Errors in Juror Cognition

Danielle Schulte Lewis

Research on jurors and the juror system in the United States revealed a need to explore the lived experience of wrongful conviction for jurors to better understand how the Story Model of juror decision-making and commonsense reasoning contribute to wrongful conviction. The purpose of the proposed study is to examine how errors in juror cognition during decision-making lead to juror reliance on narrative construction and commonsense reasoning rather than legal and judicial instruction in wrongful conviction cases. Participants will consist of 8-12 jurors in Los Angeles County who served on a criminal case in which the defendant was wrongfully convicted, and the verdict was overturned. In-depth interviews will be conducted with participants and thematic analysis will be used to explore the interview data for common themes and patterns.

Suspect Weapon and Judgment of Guilt in Officer-Involved Shootings

Mireya Lyons, Zack Carter, Hayden McCaw, Constance Jones, Michael Botwin, Matthew J. Sharps - California State University, Fresno

Our recent research has shown that factors such as police profanity and suspect gender may influence potential juror (PJ) judgments of officer guilt in officer-involved shootings (OIS's), even though PJ's approve the given OIS in every other way. The present study addressed the influence of suspect weapon on PJ judgment of OIS's. Ninety adult PJ's were asked to evaluate an OIS under two conditions: one in which the suspect was armed with a handgun, and one in which the suspect brandished a cell phone which was mistakenly identified by the officer as a weapon. PJ's found the officer significantly guiltier in shooting the suspect with the phone than the suspect with the handgun. However, PJ's did not find that the officer should have been able to distinguish the actual weapon from the cell phone. Potential jurors were aware that the gun and the phone may have been indistinguishable to the officer, but this crucial information did not influence their judgment of the officer's guilt. These results emphasize the importance of understanding internal cognitive disconnections in the evaluation of juridical decisions, especially in the increasingly important realm of the OIS.

Examining the Effects of Time and Repetition of Reporting on Memory Recall of Police Officers Involved in Use-of-Force Events

Audrey MacIsaac, Brittany Blaskovits, Craig Bennell, Heather McGale, Simon Baldwin - Carleton University

When officers are involved in a use-of-force (UoF) encounter, they fill out a report to describe what happened. Even when officers do recall things accurately, they may subsequently change their account (e.g., due to forgetting). Given these issues, it is important to develop procedures that can increase recall accuracy and enhance memory retention. The cognitive interview (CI) has been shown to improve recall, and research suggests that repeated recall using the same procedure (e.g., repeating a CI) benefits memory retention. There is little research surrounding the efficacy of the CI or repetition of recall for police officers involved in UoF encounters. This study exposed 45 officers to a lethal UoF scenario. All sessions were video recorded. Initially, half the officers completed a standard UoF report; the others underwent a CI. Participants completed a follow-up CI 24-48 hours later. The amount, accuracy, and type of details reported in the follow-up CI will be coded and compared to those reported in the initial CI or UoF report. This will allow for a greater understanding of whether repetition of an initial memory recall technique elicits greater subsequent memory recall.

Diverse Police Forces: Female and Male Police Officers Differing Attitudes about Sexual Assault

Kathryn A. McGill, Jennifer Laughinrichsen-Rohling, Emma Lathan, Jessica Duncan, James Stefurak - University of South Alabama

A goal of the national sexual assault kit initiative is to promote a coordinated community response to sexual assault. Police officers play a central role in a trauma-informed, holistic response. As police forces diversify, it is essential to learn which individual differences are associated with beliefs that may affect a trauma-informed response to survivors. Consequently, we explored associations between police officer biological sex and beliefs about sexual assault through a department-wide police survey (68% response). Among 92% male ($n = 251$) and 8% female ($n = 22$) sworn police officers, there were significant sex differences in rape myth adherence. Overall, male officers scored higher on rape myth beliefs, $t(258) = 2.43$, $p = .02$, although there were no sex differences in percentage of time (11%) working sexual assault cases; $t(225) = -.15$, $p = .89$. Male officers endorsed more specific rape myths, e.g. “It was a misunderstanding” “He didn’t mean to”, and “She asked for it” than did female officers; $t(264) = 1.87$, $p = 0.06$; $t(262) = 2.93$, $p = .004$; $t(261) = 1.83$, $p = .07$, respectively. Low awareness of national movements (#MeToo and #TimesUp) occurred for both sexes.

Dominating Perception and Stigma: Law Enforcement and the BDSM Community

Chelsey Parker - Ball State University

Individuals who practice bondage, discipline, and sadomasochism (BDSM) report discriminatory experiences resulting from inaccurate perceptions of their sexual practices by the majority population. As a result, BDSM practitioners often report a need to conceal this identify factor from law enforcement. Thus, violent crimes against this minority group are underreported, which may lead to subsequent violations by perpetrators and a lack of resources allocated for victim services due to misinformed statistics of violence. This study outlines an investigation of the prevalence and implications of judgment errors, as well as the resulting consequences when determining whether a BDSM practitioner has been a victim of nonconsensual violence. Specifically, the influences of cognitive complexity, exposure to BDSM, and attitudes toward BDSM amidst two samples - law enforcement officers and BDSM community members – on the likelihood of making judgment errors during decisions that require the ability to differentiate between consensual and nonconsensual violence in BDSM interactions are explored. The resulting implications for public policy and for law enforcement training are also provided.

Ethical and Mental Health Challenges of Solitary Confinement

Amandalee Rabender, LaTrelle D. Jackson - Wright State University

Research on the effects of solitary confinement and mental health are documented across the world since the early 1900s and have been consistent in demonstrating the detrimental effects to the psyche. As a result, professional organizations and government agencies have created policies and guidelines outlining the “proper use” of isolation. A discussion of the policies and how they fit into the ethics codes we adhere to as a profession is examined. Common symptoms that have been correlated with time spent in solitary confinement are also reviewed with an emphasis on the relationship of symptoms with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Lastly, suggestions are offered on how to improve the mental health of individuals in solitary confinement from a psychology and criminal justice and safety perspective.

The Effectiveness of Psychological and Psychopharmacological Treatment among Adolescents Diagnosed with Conduct Disorder

Tammy Ricci

This research study discusses the effectiveness of psychotherapy and psychopharmacological treatment for conduct disorder (CD). Conduct disorder (CD) is a DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition), diagnosis allocated to individuals under the age of 18. These individuals' behaviors may include; a) destruction of property, b) deceitfulness and/or theft, c) rule violation and, e) negativistic, hostile, and aggressive

behavior (Eddy, 2006). Conduct disorder (CD) has accounted for over half for all referrals to adolescent mental health clinics. In addition, 80 percent of adolescents that exhibit antisocial personality behavior continue these behaviors into their adulthood. Furthermore, there is a high recidivism rate for adolescents who have received treatment for this disorder (Apsche, Bass, Jennings, & Siv, 2005). The adolescents' biological factors, environmental factors, genetics, coexisting conditions, social issues, traumatic event(s), and possible child abuse make this disorder difficult to treat. There is a multitude of therapeutic strategies and techniques involved in the treatment of conduct disorder (CD).

Gender-Based Microaggressions Experienced by Female Officers in the Male-Dominated Profession of Law Enforcement: A Qualitative Descriptive Study

Toye L. Sanford - Grand Canyon University

The current study examined the experiences of female officers with gender-based microaggressions in the male-dominated profession of policing and explored how women officers coped with those experiences. The author conducted semi-structured interviews with 10 female peace officers within the state of Arizona, who were between the ranks of sergeant and commander/captain, who have been with their agencies for longer than one year but less than 25 years, and who believed they experienced gender-based microaggressions from co-workers. Theoretical foundations for this study were centered on both intersectionality and micro aggressive theories. Results from the qualitative content analyses showed that female officers in policing not only experienced gender-based microaggressions consistent with the established themes of the phenomena, several of the micro aggressive acts were generated from sources other than men. Furthermore, examination of the coping strategies employed by study participants was consistent with and furthers the domains associated with micro aggressive theory.

The Use of De-escalation by Police Officers in a Simulated Use of Force Encounter

Tori Semple, Craig Bennell, Bryce Jenkins, Simon Baldwin - Carleton University, Judith Andersen - University of Toronto

In response to perceived excessive use of force (UoF) by police officers, many have proposed an increased focus on the use of de-escalation techniques. Despite the pervasiveness of this call to action, de-escalation does not have an agreed upon definition, and therefore it is currently unknown the extent to which police utilize what is commonly referred to as de-escalation. To date there has only been one study in the policing domain that has examined the use of de-escalation techniques. The current study will use videos of a simulated UoF encounter involving a person in crisis to examine whether officers use de-escalation techniques identified in the literature. A review of training material and academic literature on de-escalation was conducted. From these sources a coding dictionary was created. The coding dictionary will be used to examine how frequently de-escalation techniques are used during the encounter and how their use changes as a function of the encounter (e.g., from first contact to when the individual is actively suicidal). The results will provide insight into whether police are de-escalating when responding to persons in crisis and the commonly utilized techniques.

The Robocop Effect: Emotional Control, Masculinity, and Mental Health in Police Officers

Tracey Smith, Ryon McDermott, Yvette Getch - University of South Alabama

Police officers are often romanticized as being impervious to physical or emotional pain. This emotionless hero can be found in many police-related cultural references, but it was perfectly personified by the 1987 film, "Robocop." Unlike the stoic figure portrayed in Robocop, the reality is that police officers are not emotionless heroes. Instead, they face high rates of mental illness and related issues that go largely untreated. This could be due to the observance that police officers often try to maintain an image of being emotionally stoic, which is consistent with traditional masculinity ideologies and the male-domination of law enforcement. However,

comparatively few studies have examined how the intersections of masculinity, police culture, and emotional control are related to psychological distress among police officers. The proposed study addresses this gap in the literature by testing a model examining the moderating effects of emotional control on the associations between masculinity/police culture and psychological distress. Approximately 400 officers in Mobile County, Alabama will complete a quantitative survey and about 15 of these will be qualitatively interviewed.

A Psychological Investigation into the Linguistic Patterns of Serial Sex Killers

Florence Tang, Andrew Welsh - Wilfrid Laurier University

To date, a large body of research has examined the crime scenes and descriptive characteristics of North American serial sex killers (e.g., Ressler et al., 1988). This research has provided insight into the etiological factors underlying serial homicide. Conversely, far less effort has been made to analyze the linguistic structure of serial killers and how it might provide additional insight into these offenders view their own actions. This study employs a novel computational textual analytic process to assess serial killers' framing of their actions along sociability, emotionality, cognition, personality, and motivational vectors. Our Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC) uses archival interview data to examine the frequency of indicator words and phrases to support this assessment. Our analysis identified consistent linguistic patterns amongst a sample of convicted serial killers ($n = 5$), as well as indicators of dissociation resembling to those expressed by criminal psychopaths (e.g., Le et al., 2017). We will discuss the implications of latent linguistic patterns in reframing the etiology of serial sex killers.

Law Enforcement Interactions with the Disabled Community

Ashley Thompson, Jason Dedek-Keeler, Francesca McCarthy - Wright State University

The needs of the disabled community are often overlooked due to a lack of understanding within law enforcement. Lack of specific training opportunities for officers inhibits their ability to best support this population. While extensive training is ideal, small changes in procedure may make a significant difference supporting the rights of disabled individuals. Policy changes may also protect crime victims through reduced procedural injustice. These changes could improve the relationship between officers and disabled individuals. This poster examines literature on these issues to help guide future research in this field.

Perceptions of Police and Personality: An Investigation on the Effects of the Big Five

Rangina Wardak, Rene Bencic, Isaac Nolan, Johanna Young, Karla Emeno - Ontario Tech

Although previous research suggests that police perceptions are influenced by various variables (e.g., Schuck, Rosenbaun, & Hawkins, 2008), personality has yet to be thoroughly examined in the literature. Thus, the current study examined whether the Big Five personality traits can predict police perceptions in a sample of undergraduate students from a university in Ontario, Canada ($N = 199$). Multiple regression results indicate that those higher in neuroticism and openness held significantly more negative police perceptions, whereas conscientiousness, agreeableness, and extraversion did not reach significance. Future research is needed to further explore exactly how personality predicts perceptions of police.

Abstracts - Presentations (alphabetical order by first author)

The Supplementary Homicide Reports: Unreported Homicides are Not Random!

Michael Aamodt - Radford University, Thomas Hargrove, Eric Witzig - Murder Accountability Project

The Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) are part of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports project. With the SHR, law enforcement agencies provide detailed reports of homicides that occur in their jurisdictions. The SHR includes information about the victim, the offender, and the homicide event. Because participation is voluntary, not all homicides are reported nor is all of the information for a reported homicide complete or accurate. As part of an extensive effort by the Murder Accountability Project to identify patterns of unsolved serial killer activity, we had the opportunity to match information from the Radford/FGCU Serial Killer Database with information from the SHR from 1976-2017. This matching process revealed that only 54% of known serial murder victims in the Radford/FGCU database could be found in the SHR. This presentation will focus on the differences in match rates by state, victim type, and victim demographic. In addition, some interesting trends in reporting practices will be discussed.

"Oh God, Come to Our Aid:" Bridging the Worlds of Religion and Evidenced-Based Mental Health in Law Enforcement Psychology

Stephanie Barone McKenny - LAPD

Spirituality and religion are integral parts of consciousness, identity, and daily life for most people including law enforcement; key statistics and ancient wisdom will be shared. How to integrate intake assessments, frame empirically based strategies and techniques, and behaviorally activate law enforcement personnel will be shared. Actionable recommendations and handouts for your use with law enforcement personnel will be provided.

The Body-worn Camera Perspective Bias

Remi Boivin - Université de Montréal, Annie Gendron - École nationale de police du Québec (Quebec police academy), Camille Faubert - Université de Montréal

Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are intended to capture and record police encounters, providing a "first-person" perspective on interventions and creating a potentially permanent digital video recording of police encounters. BWCs are often presented as invaluable tools for police organizations and are expected to increase accountability and transparency as well as protect officers against unfounded complaints and physical assaults. But for some reasons, impact assessments of BWCs have focused on how BWCs change the behavior of those filmed and have neglected its defining function: BWCs provide an external view of police interventions. An important question is whether BWCs provide neutral footage that can be used to assess controversial situations. This presentation aims to investigate one such bias that has been found in studies of suspect interrogations. In a first series of studies, we have found that a BWC perspective bias exists, and that it can affect decisions made in regards of a specific intervention. In current studies, we are investigating the impact of repeated viewing of BWC footage and the generalizability of these results in non-lethal interventions.

Crisis Intervention Program Evaluation: A Comparative Analysis between the 8 hour and 40-hour Training Programs

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

Recently, some agencies have promoted shorter training models for officers regarding crisis intervention. In contrast, the Louisiana POST Council has increased the number of required instruction hours regarding mental

illness, crisis intervention, and de-escalation techniques. The Memphis Model Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) program recommends 40 hours of training. The Northeast (Louisiana) Delta CIT (NDCIT) program has followed the traditional Memphis Model. In addition, the NDCIT program developed an 8-hour program which was originally intended for dispatchers. Over time, the focus has expanded to include medical professionals, mental health professionals, and first responders. With a national emphasis on shorter training programs but an increase within the police academies, the NDCIT has conducted a program evaluation to compare their 8-hour program versus their 40-hour program. We will present the benefits and problems identified as well as a SWOT analysis. Preliminary results support the overall helpfulness and job relevance of the training. We will address the specific implications as they relate to crisis intervention training and broader Police Academy training.

Using Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN) to Evaluate Written Statements

JoAnne Brewster, Kethera Fogler, Jon Cromer, Michael Stoloff - James Madison University

Police investigators often use linguistic analysis techniques to analyze written statements for deception. One such technique is Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN), developed by Avinoam Sapir of the Laboratory for Scientific Analysis (LSI). According to Sapir, an analysis of the language used by a respondent in answering key questions on his V.I.E.W. questionnaire (which elicits a written account of a specific event) can be used to determine whether the respondent was being truthful. This can narrow the pool of individuals to be interviewed by police, thus focusing police investigative resources on individuals who could not be eliminated, and who should be further interviewed. We will describe the use of the technique with a specific criminal case and the results of an experimental investigation of aspects of the procedure used in that case.

Policing Stress on the Homefront

Jessica Burke

Policing Stress on the Homefront is a course for law enforcement couples to learn how to combat mental illness as a team. This course teaches spouses how to become an active participant in their officer's mental health management and teaches the officers how to let them. Now those who cannot attend the class can purchase the book, Policing Stress on the Homefront to read together to learn health coping strategies, communication skills, and stress management techniques.

Alternative Ways of Providing Mental Health Support to First Responders: A Cayman Perspective

Sutton Burke - License Clinical Professional Counselor

The idea of mental health as something everyone possesses and the recognition, we all need to take care of it is still being questioned. Addressing mental health and mental illness within first responder groups continue to be even more stigmatized than in the general population. This presentation will explore different ways to build acceptance of a mental health and wellness program among multicultural, first responders. It will offer programming ideas alternative to counseling sessions, and ways of gaining trust and strengthening the therapeutic alliance. Most notably, the presenter will discuss what has been successfully used in the Cayman Islands amongst first responder agencies in order to start creating a larger culture that embraces the importance of psychological health and support.

Risk Factors of Domestic Homicide and Development of Intimate Partner Violence Checklists for Law Enforcement Officers in Singapore

Whistine Chai Xiau Ting - Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre

In recent years, there have been several instances of domestic violence in Singapore escalating to homicide, particularly in cases of intimate partner violence (IPV). Timely identification of high-risk IPV perpetrators is crucial to prevent such escalation of violence. To this end, a study was conducted with the aim to examine factors associated with domestic homicide in Singapore as well as to provide recommendations to the criminal justice system in the areas of identification, assessment and management of domestic violence. This presentation will discuss the underlying factors associated with domestic homicide as well as unique cultural factors associated with IPV in Singapore. Further implications of the roles of legal and criminal justice system on domestic homicide will be highlighted. Findings from this study can contribute to the further development of evidence-based practices in assessment and management of IPV in Singapore. To facilitate early detection of high-risk individuals, our study findings proposed two screening tools for law enforcement officers.

From the Office to the Officer: Rethinking the How, When, and Where of Police Psychology

Stephanie M. Conn - First Responder Psychology

This presentation discusses the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (LEMHWA), which calls for significant expansions in support services to better serve the mental health needs of police officers. Recommendations include shifting the roles of police psychologists from reactively supporting police clients once their mental health has declined to more proactive roles in building their resilience. These proactive roles may include providing training, building and supporting peer teams, doing annual wellness checks, developing the cultural competence of other providers, and creating and managing wellness programs for police agencies. The LEMHWA also challenges police psychologists to expand when and where services are provided, calling for innovative thinking to build rapport with police outside of the counseling room and thoughtful navigation of multiple roles. I will discuss my experience implementing these recommendations in my private practice, including the creation of a non-profit group, Public Safety Assistance Network, to expand resilience building and support services.

Before, During and After: Colorado's Hope Center

Charlie Davis - Co-responder Counseling

Last year, this presenter spoke at the SPCP conference to sell the idea of co-response: let's have mental health staff available to all officers at all times, because so much of police work involves behavioral health. This year's presentation highlights the best model for police-mental health collaboration yet observed by this presenter. Basalt Colorado's Hope Center is a community-funded crisis solution operating independently of state, community mental health center or hospital bureaucracy. They offer prevention/walk-in appointments, true on-scene co-response, and sub-24 hour follow up and/or intensive outpatient care. They are so trusted by their community that during disasters they are placed in charge, managing the scene to minimize subsequent trauma response for all involved, including first responders. They are quick, nimble, collaborative and effective, and offer a particularly effective answer to the problem of rural crisis services. And, they are growing rapidly, with requests for services coming in from counties all over the state. Hope Center offers hope for departments that have thought that a co-responder program was unrealistic or out of reach for their community.

Gang- and Non-gang Related Arsons Modus Operandi

Nadine Deslauriers-Varin - Université Laval, Karine Descormiers, Peter Vatic - Strategic Research Office Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit of British Columbia

In recent years, in British Columbia, Canada, an increasing trend of arsons committed by gang members for crime concealment purpose (following a homicide or an attempted homicide) has been noticed. Due to the nature of this specific type of arson, and the need to destroy evidence or to cover up another crime previously committed (such as murder or vehicle theft), traces of accelerant will often be found on the scene, making it even harder to investigate and collect physical evidence that may help the investigation process. Although the exact number of gang-related arsons committed every year is still unknown, this increasing crime trend might be reflective of a new and innovative gang members' modus operandi (MO) in response to increased police interventions. In partnership with the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit of British Columbia, the current study aims to describe this emerging trend and to statistically identify profiles of MO/script of gang-related and non-gang-related arsons, which will allow to validate the specificities of gang-related arson characteristics for tactical intervention, suspects prioritization and police investigation purposes.

Best Practices Panel Discussion on Officer Suicide

Pete DiVasto - Public Safety Psychological Services, John Nicoletti – Nicoletti-Flater Associates, Troy Rodgers - Public Safety Psychology Group, Amy White – Comprehensive Fitness & Consultation, LLC

This is intended to be the first in a series of "best practices" panel discussions to be held at the SPCP annual conference. This panel will focus on the impact of an officer suicide on the agency, the family and the clinician. It will include a discussion of the organizational climate and its tolerance of organizational and individual behaviors that increase the likelihood of suicide.

This Time He Came for Me: Diverse Factors Contributing to Inter-generational Sex Trafficking

Jason Forgash, Michelle Heater

Sex trafficking is an evolving international crisis. Young women are enticed by strangers and boyfriends to alluring destinations based on promises of love, money and fulfilling new lives, only to be subjected to forced sex acts. This is a tragic reality that impacts cultures globally. For the victims, how much more severe is the resulting complex trauma from emotional, physical and sexual abuse when the perpetrators are the victim's parents, guardians or kin? For the investigators and other practitioners, how much more difficult is it to navigate these layers of trauma?

Using an Emotional Age Estimate Matrix in Collaboration with Crisis Negotiators for Contributing to the Indirect Assessment of Armed and Barricaded Subjects and/or Hostage Takers

Douglas Gentz - Independent Consultant

Three challenges facing police psychologists when performing an indirect assessment of an armed and barricaded subject of a special operations team activation are 1.) the limited amount of information available, 2.) the typically very short amount of time in which to perform the assessment, and 3.) the need to simultaneously consider the professional ethical issues inherent in the situation. Sharing some of the burden of performing an indirect assessment with a well-trained cadre of crisis negotiators equipped with a non-clinical, uncomplicated system for generating useful hypotheses regarding a subject's emotional state during the activation and the subject's emotional capacity when not in crisis can contribute meaningfully to the indirect assessment of the subject. The Emotional Age Estimate Matrix responds to the first two challenges (limited information and time). It provides a systematic approach aimed at contributing a useful addition in the process of generating an indirect assessment of the subject. This is accomplished by conceptualizing the subject's behavior today as typical for someone with the emotional development of a two, four, or six-year old and his or her behavior

Active Shooter Fiasco: Lessons from Parkland

James S. Herndon - LEBSC LLC

We live in an age of mass shootings, and the term “active shooter” is on the minds of law enforcement personnel, as well as a cause for everyday concern in public places, work settings, and schools. When an incident occurs, the response is focused on intensely by the media, and first responders are placed under the microscope regarding their actions. This presentation examines an incident that occurred in Florida on Valentine’s Day 2018 at a high school. The event, the perpetrator, the victims, and the responders are reviewed. The tragedy is compounded by the mistakes made, the poor preparation, policy failure, and a blame game that continues to this day. A post-hoc analysis seeks to extract lessons learned with the hope of preventing similar incidents from occurring. Repercussions and ripples of this event are considered, along with implications for behavioral science intervention.

The Effect of Community Evaluators on the Selection of Entry-Level Police Officers

Eric Hutchison - Hutchison Consulting LLC and Walden University and City of Columbus Civil Service Commission, James S. Herndon - Walden University and IGO Metrics and Law Enforcement Behavioral Science Consultants LLC

The process of effectively assessing and selecting police officer candidates is a topic that has been debated by researchers and practitioners. As a method of building relationships with the public, some police forces have integrated community members as evaluators into the assessment and selection process. A video-based test is a common method of evaluating entry-level police officer applicants and typically involves raters who have experience in law enforcement. This presentation will demonstrate how to measure the effect of introducing a community member into the entry-level police officer selection process based on rater agreement, subgroup differences in selection outcomes, and predictive validity.

2018-19 Psychologists' Survey: Perceptions of Changing Police/Public Safety Applicant Pool & Agency Entrance Standards

Robin Inwald - Inwald Research Inc, Nathan Thompson - Arizona Police Psychology PLLC

This presentation will review results of a study developed to identify perceived trends reported by police/public safety psychologists in the area of officer candidate rejection rates in pre-employment psychological evaluations (PEPEs). Increasingly common complaints that there are “fewer applicants” and/or “less qualified candidates” applying for positions as police/public safety officers may or may not reflect a larger or growing problem in this field’s recruitment efforts today. The current study was initiated in order to identify perceptions of working police/public safety psychologists who regularly attend conferences and may provide a representative base of active police/public safety psychology professionals. Forty-five psychologists who conduct PEPEs, representing 32 U.S. states and Canada, completed an 11-item survey at three national police/public safety psychology conferences in 2018. A follow-up survey of active police/public safety psychologists was completed one year later in 2019. Results include these psychologists' overall percentages for perceived relative quality of candidates and perceived client agencies who have lowered their standards for officer hiring.

Campus Police Officers: Comparisons and Implications for Diversity, Training, and Retention

Mark S. Johnson - University Police Department and University of Louisiana at Monroe, McKay Bonner - University of Louisiana at Monroe

Campus police officers are not the same as traditional police officers. They must be trained in more areas and be knowledgeable about a variety of topics that are not necessary or relevant in traditional law enforcement settings. Campus police must be trained in Title IX, the Clergy Act, and school violence. There are additional diversity issues when universities are in small communities. Because campuses encompass greater diversity among students and faculty, campus police officers face additional challenges. Retention of campus police officers after completion of initial POST training is a consistent challenge. In consideration of these issues and requirements, we will present realistic options for hiring, training, and supporting campus police officers.

Analysis and use of the Symptom Assessment for Emergency Responders, Revised

Mark Kamena - FRSN and Wright Institute, Erika Vadopalas – FRSN

First responders who experience distress on the job may present for treatment. An initial assessment of their symptoms and presenting problems will help in developing a treatment plan. There had been no assessment tools that have been normed on first responders to track their progress, or lack thereof and much has been learned from the original Symptom Assessment for Emergency Responders (SAFER). A revised version has been developed that offers new clinical scales including dissociation, discrimination, and isolation. Analyses were conducted to determine the amount that each item contributed to a particular clinical scale and selected items were dropped from the new version. Revision to the Betrayal scale to include embitterment and expansion of the Maladaptive Coping Mechanisms and Addiction scales were completed. Discussion of the administration, scoring and interpretation of a revision of SAFER (SAFER-R) with practical applications for use in clinical settings will be presented. Once final analyses have been completed, this assessment will be in the public domain and available for use in private practice or other settings.

Operation Longevity: A Paradigm Shift in a Mindful Approach to Wellness and Resilience of the Law Enforcement Professional in the 21st Century

Peter Killeen

Police officers routinely respond to events that can have a tremendous but unacknowledged impact on their psychological and spiritual health. Additionally, shift work, high levels of stress, poor sleeping patterns and unhealthy eating habits pose a risk to officer's physical health. The health and well-being of our officers is vitally important to maintaining an effective and productive police department. Operation Longevity will introduce law enforcement professionals to valuable, practical, and realistic strategies they can incorporate into their daily routine to enhance their wellness and resiliency and help them thrive in their career. First, I will discuss the importance of why a paradigm shift is crucial to sustain officers who are facing the daily rigors of 21st century policing. Second, the law enforcement professionals will learn three simple and effective practical physical, psychological, and spiritual self-care skills they can immediately incorporate in their daily routine. Finally, law enforcement professionals will be introduced to two ideas about how to incorporate this new paradigm into their organizations. Daily stressors are unavoidable in the profession

FORECAST: Foundations for Outreach through Experiential Child Advocacy Studies Training: The 12 Core Concepts for Understanding Traumatic Stress Responses in Childhood, Parts I-III

Dana Klar - University of Missouri St. Louis: Psychology Department & Children's Advocacy Center

The 12 Core Concepts for Understanding Traumatic Stress Responses in Children and Families were developed by the National Child Traumatic Stress Network Core Curriculum Task Force during an expert consensus meeting in 2007. The concepts provide a breadth of coverage regarding conceptual points that should be carefully considered by providers and systems working to assess, understand, and support trauma-exposed children, families, and communities using trauma-informed approaches. The three connected presentations will provide first an overview of the 12 core concepts (session I), followed by an in-depth experiential engagement with the

first (session II) and then the second (session III) six core concepts. This training is offered as part of a national SAMHSA training grant (Foundations for Outreach through Experiential Child Advocacy Studies Training) currently being disseminated to Multi-disciplinary teams throughout the United States, while recently extending into Canada and Puerto Rico. Any professional desiring to work in a more trauma-informed fashion could benefit from this close look at these nationally recognized core concepts.

20 Years After Columbine: Understanding Trauma Contamination in Anniversary Reactions to Extreme Events, and How to Prevent and Mitigate It

Katherine Kuhlman, John Nicoletti - Nicoletti-Flater Associates

Since the Columbine Massacre in 1999, there have been a multitude of mass shootings and extreme events- Sandy Hook, Pulse Night Club, Aurora Theatre, Route 91 Festival, and more. The psychological footprint of these extreme events far surpasses the medical footprint, and trauma contaminates first responders and survivors alike. The media buzz and anticipation of anniversaries often elicit a reaction in these witnesses. Using case examples, this presentation will first discuss what trauma contamination looks like in its various forms, and how the anticipation of an anniversary can exacerbate reactions. Second, this presentation will discuss ways to prevent the trauma contamination pre- and post-event horizon, and how to mitigate reactions post-event. Additionally, this presentation will discuss the specific actions and interventions utilized to prepare for the 20th Anniversary of Columbine. As these events become more frequent, it is imperative that law enforcement and police psychologists understand the gravity and pervasiveness of trauma, and its impact on survivors and responders.

Babies, Borders and Bars: An Insider View into the Mental Health Component of an ICE Detainment Facility for Immigrant Families Seeking Asylum

Sara Lapacka

There are many false beliefs regarding ICE's detainment of family units seeking asylum in the United States. Much of the propaganda is propelled by the media and/or political parties. Dr. Lapacka is employed as a Clinical Psychologist at one of the three ICE detainment centers for families. She offers unique, data driven insight into the population served.

An Empirical Assessment of Relationships among "Dark Side" Characteristics and Serial Killers

Terence Leary, Larry Southard - Florida Gulf Coast University, Michael Aamodt - Radford University

Using data from the Radford/FGCU Serial Killer Database, the presence of Parental Abuse (Psychological, Physical, Sexual), Macdonald's Triadic elements (Animal Cruelty, Fire setting, Enuresis), Bullying/Teasing and other toxic elements within this unique population, will be examined.

Law Enforcement Officers & The Flow Experience

Melissa Matuszak - 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.

Multiple Relationships in Police and Public Safety Psychology: Common, Unavoidable, and Navigable Occurrences

Jeni McCutcheon - Independent Practice

Ethical issues are plentiful in the specialty area of Police & Public Safety Psychology and psychologists routinely encounter multiple relationships. They occur commonly and are unavoidable, normal occurrences. They can also be challenging to negotiate. This presentation covers multiple relationships that may occur in practice. Examples are offered. Relevant ethical codes are covered and methods to negotiate the complexities of multiple relationships are presented.

A New Application of a Peer Support Team Model: From Inception to Activation

Jeni McCutcheon - Independent Practice, Jennifer Heisig, Hillary Weinberg - Maricopa County Attorney's Office,

A new application of a multidisciplinary Peer Support Team Model within a County Attorney's Office, from inception to activation will be discussed. Benefits of the program will be reviewed. Challenges related to developing the program will be highlighted. Helpful tips will be conveyed for those looking to create a peer support team in an unconventional setting. Time for relevant questions and discussions will be provided.

Almost Too Terrible to Hear: Avoiding Vicarious Traumatization and the Importance of Self-Care in Police and Public Safety Psychological Service Provision

Jeni McCutcheon, Jocelyn Roland - Independent Practice

Working as a mental health professional with police and public safety personnel can be challenging. Stressors inherent in this work will be discussed. Real world examples of managing difficult case content while remaining operational in psychological service provision will be shared. An emphasis will be the importance of self-care and practical self-care steps to avoid vicarious traumatization. Time for questions and discussion will be included.

A Dynamic Duo: ABPP's Board Certification in Police & Public Safety Psychology and SPCP's Diplomate in Police Psychology

Jeni McCutcheon - Independent Practice, Scott Stubenrauch - Protective Services Assessment Solutions

The value of Board Certification in Police & Public Safety Psychology and the Diplomate in Police Psychology will be discussed. Reasons to pursue each will be shared. The process for obtaining each will be reviewed. Time will be provided for relevant questions to be answered.

Doing It Right: How the Police Psychologist Can Help Build an Incident Debriefing Presentation

Wayman Mullins - Texas State University

To special operations units, on-going and advanced training is a critical skills component for maintaining proficiency. Classroom training is a valuable counterpart to scenario training, and in the classroom incident debrief training is one critical type. Practitioners typically conduct incident debriefs of incidents they have personally participated in. Most have little to no training (or experience) in preparing incident debriefs. The police psychologist can be a valuable resource for assisting practitioners in preparing incident debriefs in order to maximize the training value of those debriefs. This presentation will present and discuss guidelines for the psychologist in how to help prepare (and train) incident debriefings. Areas to be discussed include (1) the technical aspects of a presentation; and (2) content areas to include in the presentation, such as relevant incident

information to include, response issues, incident progression and resolution, and critical learning points to include.

The Multi-Systemic Resilience Approach to Critical Incident Response

Deborah Ontiveros

Critical Incident Response (CIR) is a crucial component of the clinical repertoire necessary when serving public safety organizations. This discussion will focus on the Multi-Systemic Resiliency Approach (MSRA) to crisis response. MSRA is an emerging model with promising applications for public safety worksites. MSRA was developed by and for Employee Assistance professionals after several decades of experiential reports from the field identifying areas of concern with current practices. The most pressing issue identified in the EAP literature has been a nagging concern that traditional or poorly applied methods of CIR have the potential to re-activate acute stress symptoms in individuals who are in fact responding with healthy levels of resilience and recovery. This discussion will highlight areas where the MSRA model compliments and/or advances current CIR practices and some considerations for applying MSRA concepts in public safety organizational settings. Dr. Ontiveros is Chairing the Responder Needs Workgroup under the El Paso City/County Office of Emergency Management Recovery Steering Committee in the wake of the August 3rd mass shooting in her city. She will discuss her observations about how current practices in CIR played out recently in her community. She will also discuss how the MSRA model has potential to improve the continuum of care moving forward.

Police Psychology at The Border: How the Psychologist Can Impact Illegal Immigration

Adam Park - Texas Department of Public Safety, Wayman Mullins - Texas State University

The realities of illegal immigration on the Southern U.S. border are often masked by political rhetoric, emotion-laden media coverage and public misperceptions, but when the mask is removed, illegal immigration problems are affected by international geopolitics, social and economic drivers in nation states (including the U.S.), and by changing neighborhood/family dynamics. Although the influences are global, national and community in nature, the ultimate impact is realized at the individual level. In the effort to positively impact the problem, the police psychologist can play a significant role. The purpose of this presentation is to examine that role and present guidelines for the psychologist in impacting immigration. They can intervene at many levels and in many ways. They can assist law enforcement, social service and religious organizations, the community and volunteer aid organizations by bringing expertise to bear on (1) data collection/ analysis (including trend analysis, time series, etc.), (2) risk/ threat assessment, (3) liaison between organizations, (4) education/ training, and program development/ evaluation. This paper will explore these and other areas.

Action Research: Purpose-in-Life Related to Preventing Psychological Issues and Enhancing the Wellness of Police Officers

Leo F. Polizoti - Direct Decision Institute

This presentation covers an ongoing action research project focused on officers' sense of purpose-in-life (PIL) and its effects on police officer wellness. Assessment of levels of PIL between police candidates in the Academy and seasoned officers have been made. The results will be presented and related to psychological issues and also the enhanced wellness of police officers.

The Correctional System in Thailand in Comparison with Malaysia

Krisanaphong Poothakool - Rangsit University

This qualitative research aimed to study the problems and obstacles of the correctional system in Thailand, in comparison with Malaysia, and to study approaches to develop the correctional system in Thailand to be more

effective, and also to provide policy recommendations for reducing the number of prisoners by using documentary reviews and in-depth interviews. The purposive sampling technique was used to selected samples from five regions in Thailand, consisting of the North (Chiangmai), the North East (Khon-Kaen), the Center (Bangkok), the South (Surat Thani) and the East (Pattaya). The key informants were chief executive officers/policymakers of Department of Corrections, prison officers, and prisoners. Moreover, a focus group of correction related scholars was carried out.

The findings demonstrated problems of general prison management, rehabilitation and potential development in management of prison officers. It came up with the solutions to the problems as followed: 1) General prison management as providing healthcare services for the AIDs infected, providing enough water, separating the prisoners properly, restrooms, ensuring confidentiality

GFI as an Underlying Theoretical Framework for the Treatment of PTSD

Jana Price-Sharps - Walden University, Matthew Sharps - California State University, Fresno

Gestalt versus Feature Intensive Processing (GFI) as developed by Sharps (2003) can be used as a theoretical framework for the treatment of PTSD. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) can be viewed as an issue of ongoing over-adrenalization. This physiological state can cause a host of psychological issues including hypervigilance, panic attacks, anxiety, irritability, anger, concentration/memory impairment, and an exaggerated startle response. Further, this state, because of these psychological responses, often causes issues both at work and at home, and ultimately interfering with relationships. Over time these behaviors become effectively “gestalts” that the person is responding to without significant cognitive input. Treatment can address these gestalts by increasing feature intensive processing in order to create healthier, less vigilant responses.

Predictive Power of personality types and levels in Pre-Employment Evaluations

Connie S. Pyburn - Arizona Police Psychology

This presentation will focus on research into using the California Personality Inventory (CPI) as part of a comprehensive approach to screening pre-employment candidates for sworn and detention positions. Specifically, the predictive ability of the four basic personalities measured by the CPI (alpha, beta, gamma, delta) and level of ego strength from one to seven) were analyzed compared to recommendations of goodness of fit as rated by experienced public safety psychologists. Discussion of strengths and weakness of the four personality types as well as their applications to essential job functions of sworn and detention positions will be included.

Enhancing Officer Resilience: Early Intervention After Critical Incidents in a Diverse World

Anastasia R. Pytal - Northern NJ Counseling Center LLC

The average American citizen does not witness in their lifetime what many police officers witness in one month (Violanti, 1996). As our world continually changes, and a greater recognition by society of its diverse interests, the nature of critical incidents that police encounter is also changing. Today's law enforcement officer confronts new and evolving critical incidents such as those caused by domestic terrorism, mass shootings, chemical attacks, and cybercrimes. These wide-ranging critical incidents are escalating and assaulting our police officers' mental health. First, this brief presentation will consider the changing nature of critical incidents. Second, the importance of timely mental health intervention after an officer experiences a critical incident will be discussed. Third, the deleterious impact that cumulative trauma can have on an officer's career and psyche will be examined. Finally, barriers to early intervention will be discussed.

Multiculturally Sensitive and Reliable Pre-Employment Psychological Examinations in an Urban Police Force

Nicole J. Rafanello - Private Practice, Chris King, Alex Rodrigues, Ryan Brady, Dwight Ceballo, Alexandria Lopez, Brooke Stettler - Montclair State University

This presentation offers data-driven perspectives regarding multicultural sensitivity considerations/procedures in pre-employment psychological exams among urban police officer candidates (N = 521 between 2016–2019). Suitability interpretations needed to be sensitive to the fact that, because of a local residency requirement and community policing strategy, a majority of candidates presented with demographic characteristics and life history experiences that differed from, or were partially obscured in, non-local norms. We will report data for the full sample regarding personal history issues, personality functioning and selection-relevant item responding, anger functioning, intellectual functioning, and evaluator recommendation—both overall and using various subgroup stratifications (e.g., race/ethnicity, monolingual vs. bilingual/multilingual). We will also describe our multicultural sensitivity and interrater reliability procedures (e.g., for evaluation team selection, training, and supervision/consultation; interpretation of collateral, testing, and interview information; use of ad hoc additional testing; & use of a structured professional judgment approach for POST dimensions)

Ransomware Attacks of a Police Department: Simulation of Crisis Response

Edna Reid - James Madison University, Wayman Mullins - Texas State University, JoAnne Brewster, Michael Stolloff - James Madison University

Cyber-attacks on law enforcement departments & hospitals have evolved into a billion-dollar industry for cyber threat actors (CTAs) also known as (aka) hackers. For example, CTAs conducted ransomware attacks on the same law enforcement departments not once but several times. Using malware, they infect computers, encrypt data, shut down operational systems, hold data hostage, & demand ransom payments in bitcoins. This presentation summarizes a ransomware attack of a law enforcement agency. It includes participation in a simulation (tabletop exercise) of a cyber crisis response. Participants will compare the attack to lessons learned from hostage negotiation, identify CTAs' motivations, explore responses, identify psychological implications (e.g., hacking humans, officers as hostages), & assess best practices (e.g., technical defense, cyber crisis response planning, profiling). The simulation highlights the need for enhanced cyber hygiene with emphasis on cyber crisis response training for managers, officers, instructors, police-psychologists, & staff. Since humans are weakest links in cyber defense, let's make them the strongest by enhancing their cybersecurity knowledge.

Identifying Active, Serious Offenders, using the Self-Selection Policing Approach.

Jason Roach - University of Huddersfield

This presentation introduces those interested in policing and psychology, to the self-selection policing approach to identifying active, serious offenders from the minor offences that they commit (Roach and Pease, 2016; Roach, 2019; 2007). Beginning with an examination of the theoretical and practical evidence for why 'those who do big bad things also do little bad things', including those notorious murderers identified by the minor crimes that they committed. Research studies briefly presented include parking offences, driving whilst disqualified and animal cruelty, to show how self-selection can complement other police methods of identifying active, serious criminals. The presentation concludes with a call for the wider adoption of the self-selection approach beyond the UK and makes suggestions for how SSP research and practice can be advanced and progressed, including the identification of barriers in wider police decision-making.

Taking Its Toll: Managing Multiple Line-of-Duty Deaths with Law Enforcement Personnel

Jocelyn E. Roland

Over the last three years Stanislaus County, a relatively small California county has experienced five line-of-duty deaths. This has created an unusual amount of stress on those who are responsible for peer support, chaplaincy and funeral planning of these public safety personnel. This presentation will address the ways in which a police psychologist can help manage the challenges these individuals face, as well as the importance of consulting with leaders and executives in these dire times. The importance of establishing relationships with agencies and managers prior to critical incidents will also be discussed.

Resilience Training for Recovery and Prevention of Burnout

C. Gabrielle Salfati - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, NY

Burnout is the mental or physical collapse caused by extreme and long-term stress. Over time it will cause an individual to run out of energy, leads to extreme exhaustion, cynicism, and inefficacy. It can be debilitating mentally and emotionally and can affect physical health. Practitioners within the fields of Law Enforcement, and Forensic Psychology often suffer high levels of stress, exhaustion and burnout due to the nature of their jobs. Practitioners in these fields therefore need high levels of resilience skills and resources in order to withstand the demands of these types of careers. The concept of burnout is a much under-researched one. This talk aims to summarize what we know about the causes and symptoms of burnout, but specifically aims to contextualize this within the law enforcement and forensic psychology arenas. The talk also aims to provide insights to how training on mental, emotional and physical resilience skills can increase resilience, aid recovery, and prevent burnout.

MATCH: A New Approach to behavioral differentiation & Linking Series of Violent Serial Crimes

C. Gabrielle Salfati - John Jay College of Criminal Justice NY, Marina Sorochinski - Mercy College NY

Inconsistencies in both victim targeting and behaviors engaged in across series are at the center of the difficulties in linking and solvability in serial crimes. The current study examined the most salient behavioral indicators useful for crime scene classification of serial homicides as well as the trajectories of behavioral change that can help link apparently inconsistent crime scenes. The study introduces the new Model for the Analysis of Trajectories and Consistency in Homicide (MATCH). Using the MATCH system on 83 series allowed for the majority of series to be classified to a dominant trajectory pattern, over half as many as a traditional consistency analysis that focusses on behavioral similarity matching. Findings are discussed in line with theoretical and psychological issues relating to understanding the nature of behavioral consistency that allows for the identification of consistency in seemingly inconsistent series, as well as investigative implications relating to linking serial crimes.

Offender Profiling and Violent Serial Crime Investigation

C. Gabrielle Salfati - John Jay College of Criminal Justice NY, Marina Sorochinski - Mercy College NY

Three general interlinked areas have been the focus of offender profiling research: individual differentiation (establish differences between the behavioral actions of offenders and identify subgroups of crime scene types), behavioral consistency (understanding an offender's behavioral patterns across a series of crimes), and inferences about offender characteristics (linking sub-types of crime scene patterns to the most likely offender background characteristics). Taken together, these three areas form the empirical basis necessary for use in criminal investigations. The current study of 80 homicide series used the key elements of an offender's crime scene behavioral patterns shown to help differentiate between series, and linked these to sub-sets of different offender characteristics, such as age at the start of the series, criminal history specialization, general history of violence, mental health history, and relationship to the victims in the series – all indicators useful for narrowing down the most likely offender during an investigation. Results will be discussed in the context of implications for research and practical applications in serial crime investigation and linkage

An Evaluation of a Cognitive Coaching Method and Its Impact on High Performance Stress in Tactical Officers Attending the Christchurch New Zealand Mosque Mass Shootings, March 15 2019

Iain Saunders

For the past 24 months New Zealand Police have been delivering a cognitive coaching method to tactical teams and more recently to all Police recruits entering the sworn ranks. This method aims to coach members in recognising and controlling the stress response during high risk events in order to realise high performance potential. The system being applied has been adapted from High Performance Sport in New Zealand. On March 15th, 2019 a terrorist attack on 2 Mosques in Christchurch New Zealand led to the death of 50 worshippers. This was the 2nd worst event of its type globally by a lone actor. New Zealand Police initial action response was a significant contributor to the recovery of the Canterbury community immediately post the event. The Police response was the largest single operation in the history of our Police service and involved a mix of tactical groups and front-line response staff. This presentation examines the impact of the impact of cognitive coaching on performance from the perspective of attending staff trained in the method.

Lessons learned from the New Zealand Police the Staff Wellness Response to the Christchurch Mosque Mass Killings

Iain Saunders

On March 15th, 2019 a terrorist attack on 2 Mosques in Christchurch New Zealand led to the death of 50 worshippers. This was the 2nd worst event of its type globally by a lone actor. New Zealand Police initial action and command response was a significant contributor to the recovery of the Canterbury community immediately post the event. The Police response was the largest single operation in the history of our Police service and therefore exposed a mass number of staff to the trauma of the event either directly or indirectly, many of whom had long moved away from operational careers, and the methods and means by which they maintained wellness during operational careers e.g. fitness and general health strategies, early life social networks etc. A wellness plan was implemented to coordinate the response to offer psychological support. This presentation analyses the lessons learned from this response and its impact on the exposed staff ranging from tactical teams to Recruit trainees, and on the available support services available in the community post such an extraordinary large-scale event.

Field Training: Learning the Culture of the Community On and Off the Street

Michael Sefton - Direct Decision Institute Inc.

The FTO is a critical component of LEO training. Law enforcement officers attend basic police academy training for 6-8 months before graduating. They are then assigned to a field training officer (FTO) who will train them during the probationary period - generally one year. A senior LEO is often assigned who has field training experience and knowledge about what skills are needed in this critical phase of police officer training. Cultural disparity is often a challenge both within the agency and within the community. Actually, field training involves not only learning the unique demands of a specific district or shift within the department but the complexity of culture both within the group of officers on shift and within the community culture into which the officer is sometimes thrust that may differ from his or her own. This presentation is designed to introduce an intervention continuum for LEO cultural training that include specialized training for FTO's who are thought to be among the most important mentor training experiences an officer will receive. Greater understanding of the role of the FTO is presented.

PTSD Past and Present

Matthew J. Sharps - California State University Fresno, Jana L. Price-Sharps - Walden University

The operational tempo of police work has risen significantly in recent years, and the consequences of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) have become correspondingly important. However, questions have arisen: is PTSD entirely "real?" Or has widespread public awareness of the symptoms popularly associated with PTSD resulted in over-reporting of this syndrome? One way to address this question was to evaluate cases of PTSD of the past, before the symptoms became well-known to the public. We addressed this question in field research, in a field trip of some 5000 miles in the American West. We researched battlefields and crime scenes, from the Little Big Horn to the murder of Wild Bill Hickok, crises which occurred before the symptoms of PTSD were known to the general public. We found that the relevant behavioral factors involved in these 19th century crises were entirely consistent with the symptoms presented by PTSD in the 21st century. This research is consistent with the concept that PTSD represents a valid diagnosis, in all cognitive, affective, and symptomatic respects, in the modern world.

The Timing of Behavioral Change in Violent Serial Crimes

Marina Sorochinski - Mercy College NY, C. Gabrielle Salfati, Sneha Gupta, Rosanne Libretti - John Jay College of Criminal Justice NY

Psychological research on behavioral consistency has long posited that behavioral consistency is dependent upon how close together the situations where the behaviors in question are elicited occur. While behavioral consistency and change is the core foundation of behavioral linkage analysis, previous studies have not considered the pacing of offenses as part of the consistency analysis, nor looked at the crime scene behavior evolvment over time. In the context of determining what salient features of offending behavior are key to linking crimes more effectively, this study will investigate how the timelines of the series relate to the consistency and change of behaviors manifested by the offender. Specifically, this study will focus on identifying the degree of behavioral change that is evident in crimes that occur after longer delays, compared to shorter ones. In the current study, the time intervals between crimes in 43 homicide and sexual assault series were correlated to the MATCH Model for the Analysis of Trajectories and Consistency in Homicide, a classification of behavioral trajectories of consistency and change across these series. Results will be discussed in the context

The Fourth Dimension: Differentiating Timeline Trajectories in Violent Serial Crimes

Marina Sorochinski - Mercy College NY, C. Gabrielle Salfati, Rosanne Libretti, Sneha Gupta - John Jay College of Criminal Justice NY

Serial offenses are multiple offenses committed by the same offender with distinct time intervals in-between. While time dimension is part of the very definition of serial crime, little attention has been given to understanding the offending timelines across crime series. Understanding whether distinct patterns of increasing, decreasing, or consistent time interval patterns can be identified is an important first step in clarifying the role that the time lags between offenses play in influencing offender's behavioral trends. Given the lack of prior research specifically focusing on the timelines of serial offenders, the current study aimed to differentiate the timeline trajectories in 43 homicide series where an offender committed at least three offenses (i.e., minimum two between crime intervals available for analysis). The focus of this study will be on the methodological and analytical challenges and steps necessary to model, identify, and differentiate timeline trajectories in serial crime.

An Exploratory Analysis of Gender Differences in Male and Female Serial Killers

Larry Southard, Terence Leary - Florida Gulf Coast University & Michael Aamodt - Radford University

This presentation will begin by examining sentencing differences between male and female convicted killers. The Presentation will then focus on mitigating factors that potentially could explain these differences. The relevance of issues such as perceived attractiveness and the perception of females as victims will be examined and discussed as well as differences in the nature of the crimes committed.

Understanding Rape Myth Acceptance among Sworn Officers: The Roles of Masculinity, Depersonalization and Moral Injury

Tres Stefurak - University of South Alabama, Jennifer Langinrichsen-Rohling - University of North Carolina Charlotte, Emma Lathan, Jessica Duncan, Kathryn McGill - University of South Alabama

Research has demonstrated that sexism and some aspects of traditional masculinity are associated with rape myth acceptance (RMA), which is the belief in several different rationalizations about rape that heightened the victim's blameworthiness and reduce the perpetrator's blame worthiness (Suarez & Gadalia, 2010). As well research has shown that prosecutors focus more on victim characteristics and extralegal factors when evaluating rape crime, but much less is known about how police officers evaluate rape allegations (Page, 2008). The current study examined the RMA beliefs of 135 sworn officers in an urban police department in the southeastern United States. Officer's prior experiences with traumatic and critical incidents as well as their experience of moral injury and their endorsement of traditional masculine belief were assessed, and these were used as statistical predictors in a cross-sectional regression model of RMA beliefs. Results suggest that female officers endorse less RMA than male officers, and officers with traumatic experiences, moral injury, and sexist beliefs are most likely to endorse RMA beliefs. The moral injury and trauma findings suggest more work is needed.

To Be Essential or Not to Be Essential: That is the Question

Michael A. Surrette - Springfield College, Michael G. Aamodt - DCI Consulting

The current presentation will involve small group discussion and interaction on the issue(s) surrounding a job's "Essential Functions." Essential functions are the basic job duties that an employee must be able to perform, with or without reasonable accommodation. We will engage the audience in a conversation on factors to consider in determining if a job function is essential as well as the consequences associated with making accommodations. Reasonable accommodation is any change or adjustment to a job or work environment that permits a qualified applicant or employee with a disability to perform the essential functions of a job. We will conclude with a discussion on who may be impacted by these decisions.

Prevalence of Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity Among Federal Probationers Who Abuse Methamphetamine

Jeanie Thies - Lindenwood University St Charles, Joseph Zlatic - Lindenwood University Belleville

We will present the results of a study examining the relationship between methamphetamine abuse and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. We compared a group of offenders on federal supervision who had a history of methamphetamine abuse with a group that had no history of methamphetamine abuse. Results showed that the methamphetamine abusers were more than twice as likely to have been diagnosed with ADHD at some point in their lives. The difference was statistically significant. Screening and treatment of the disorder in the criminal justice system is paramount to reducing the risk of addiction, ongoing criminal behavior, and other adverse life outcomes.

Clinical Assessment for Spouses and Significant Others of Emergency Responders

Erika Vadopalas, Mark Kamena

Families of emergency responders frequently suffer as a result of the stresses associated with responders' jobs. SAFER SOS is a clinical assessment specifically designed for the significant others and spouses (SOS) of emergency responders. It consists of 11 demographic and 120 clinical questions. This population is at risk for the development of vicarious and secondary traumatization, relationship problems, and various psychological conditions. Behind every emergency responder is a family whose needs and experiences are all but invisible. Challenges facing these families include shift work, changes in responder. The First Responder Support Network has been treating the SOS population since 2004 and has identified several clinical symptoms and problems that may be useful in treatment. It was developed to assess client/patients during the clinical intake process and to re-administer it on a regular basis in order to assess progress in treatment and identify items for use in treatment planning. This presentation will discuss the clinical scales of the questionnaire and its application for use by practitioners. Examples of its use in our residential treatment program will be discussed.

Cultural Considerations in the Assessment and Diagnosis of Malingering

Bethany Walters - Walden University, Dana Dalglish - Private Practice

This presentation will focus on the importance of considering culture when assessing and diagnosing malingering, or the gross exaggeration, or fabrication of medical or mental health symptoms for the purposes of secondary gain. Malingering in forensic populations is sizable, and therefore, important to be able to identify and document at all stages of the legal process, from investigation to incarceration. A general overview of the construct of malingering will be discussed, followed by a brief dialogue on assessment measures and diagnosis. The presentation will conclude by a discussion of possible legal and ethical considerations. Cultural diversity will be highlighted as it relates to malingering throughout, including the use of case examples to illustrate the vital understanding of how culture plays a large role in our understanding of human behaviors, particularly criminal activities.

Cultural Diversity: Understanding How Multiculturalism Relates to Crime

Bethany Walters - Walden University, Dana Dalglish - Private Practice

As the world continues to grow into a global community, understanding the role culture can play in behavior is important in relation to determining legal issues, such as guilt or competence. This presentation will focus on how cultural issues can manifest in a variety of ways when working with offenders, including some surprising and complex roles it may play in the commission of their crimes, associated mental health issues, and rehabilitation. Multiculturalism is not simply understanding how different ethnic groups view the world. Rather, it includes local, regional, and national cultural systems and varying degrees of acculturation, and should be viewed as dimensional and dynamic.

Betrayal Trauma: An Initial Investigative Look

Amy White – Comprehensive Fitness & Consultation, LLC

This presentation will focus on the initial hypotheses leading to a study on the impact of betrayal trauma in the recovery of emergency services personnel following a critical incident. The study will define betrayal trauma and review the current measures being used to complete the research.

SOCIETY FOR POLICE AND CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY - DIPLOMATE

Established in 1989, the Diplomate in Police Psychology is certification by the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology (SPCP) that a member has achieved a high level of knowledge, skills, and competence and is a leader in the field of applied Police Psychology. Through the Diplomate, the Society has long recognized competence among psychologists in many sub-disciplines, including industrial/organizational psychologists, academic psychologists, as well as licensed clinical psychologists. Diplomate status is peer recognition that the individual has achieved a level of knowledge, skills, and competence that exceeds the attainment of a terminal degree. It requires additional study and years of professional experience. The holder of the Diplomate is a capable and accomplished professional in the field of Police Psychology, to whom others can look for leadership and advice.

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