Society for Police and Criminal Psychology
Online Conference
September 30 – October 2, 2021

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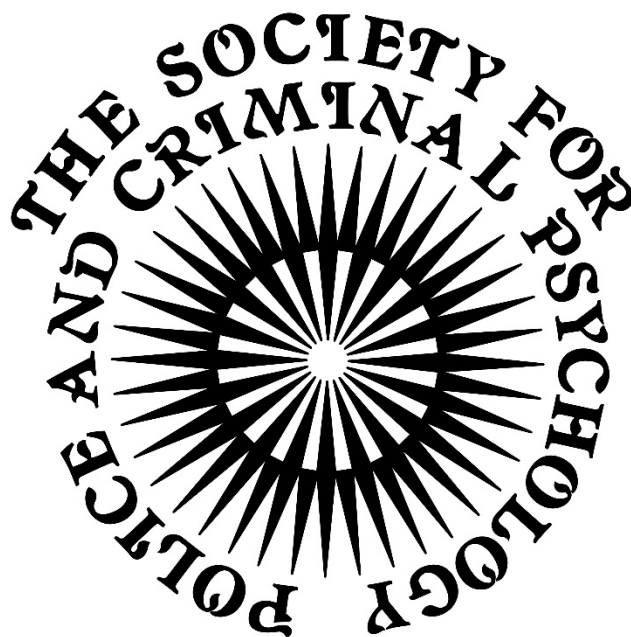
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SPCP 2021 Conference Schedule

Thursday September 30th through Saturday October 2nd 2021

Times are shown in Central Standard Time

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM CST	**OPENING REMARKS/ANNOUNCEMENTS ETC**
	Wayman Mullins
9:30 AM – 10:30 AM CST	**SESSION 1: ADVANCEMENTS IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES ASSESSMENT**
	Advances in Security Officer Screening in the Pandemic Era: A Scientific Perspective – Steven W. Billings, Ph.D., Brian W. Dreschler M.A., and John W. Jones Ph.D. (USA)
	How to Improve Police Officer and Other First Responder Safety Outcomes Utilizing a Behavioral-Based Safety Assessment in Selection and Developmental Contexts – Esteban Tristan Ph.D.; Scott Stubenrauch, Psy.D.; Shaun Wehle, Psy.D. (USA)
	Reenvisioning Entry Level and Promotional Selection to Improve Both Diversity and Job Performance – Joel P. Wiesen, Ph.D. (USA)
10:40 AM – 11:40 AM CST	**SESSION 2: CRISIS RESPONSE**
	Determining the Best Practices in Hostage/Crisis Negotiation – Duwayne A. Poorboy, M.S.; W Mullins, Ph.D.; Howard E. Ph.D.; and Adam Vaughn, Ph.D. (USA)
	Hostage/Crisis Negotiation Team Member's Perception of the Mental Health Professional – Timothy Quigley, Ph.D. and Wayne Wallace, Ph.D. (USA)
	Front Line Pandemic Response & Mental Health Providers – Kammie Juzwin, Psy.D. (USA)
11:50 AM – 12:50 PM CST	**SESSION 3: THREAT ASSESSMENT**
	Dark Night of the American Soul: The Capitol Riot and Metastasizing Terrorism – Stephanie Barone McKenny, Ph.D. (USA)
	To Predict the Unpredictable: The Value of Evidence-Based Police Work Illustrated on the Example of Unpredictability in Aviation Security - Signe Maria Ghelfi, Ph.D.; Carla Sophie Fumagalli, M.Sc.; Franziska Hofer, Ph.D. (Switzerland)
	When Clinicians Become the Target – Tina Jenkins, Psy.D., CTM (USA) (20 minutes)

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM CST	**SESSION 4: THE WRONGFULLY ACCUSED**
	Blame, Shame, and Fame: Parameters of Victim Blaming in Cases of Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence - Kristine A. Peace, Ph.D.; Brandon Krebs B.Sc.; Jill Rogers, B.A. (Canada)
	Exploring the Lived Experience of Wrongful Conviction Jurors: What Legal Professionals Need to Know - Danielle Schulte Lewis, M.S. (USA)
	The Weakest Link? Investigative Issues in Serial Sexual Assault that Lead to Wrongful Conviction for Single Crimes within a Series - Marina Sorochinski, Ph.D.; Matthew Barry Johnson, Ph.D.; Rossol Garhib M.A.; Rachel Terrill, M.A. (USA)
2:10 PM – 3:10 PM CST	**SESSION 5: TRAUMA INTERVENTION**
	Law Enforcement Pathways to Mental Health: Secondary Traumatic Stress, Social Support, and Social Pressure – Alan Daniel, Ph.D. and Kelly Treece, Ph.D. (USA)
	Bulletproof Spirit: Trauma, PTSD, and the Process of Healing – Ret. Cpt Dan Willis, B.S. (USA)
	Innovation in PTSD: Integrative Treatment Protocol – Stephanie Barone McKenny, Ph.D. (USA)
3:20 PM – 4:20 PM CST	**SESSION 6: CONSIDERATIONS IN POLICE & PUBLIC SAFETY SELECTION**
	Use of the POST Psychological Screening Dimensions in Disqualification Decisions in Pre-Employment Evaluations of Police Officer Candidates - Nancy Ryba Panza, Ph.D. (USA)
	Designing Methods to Improve Police Selection - Casey O. Stewart, Psy.D., ABPP (USA)
	Engaging the Community in Police Selection and Advancement - Eric S. Hutchison Ph.D.; Jennifer Rineer Ph.D.; Christina Sally Ph.D.; James Herndon, Ph.D., Ed.D. (USA)
4:30 PM – 5:30 PM CST	**SESSION 7: TREATMENT/INTERVENTION CONSIDERATIONS**
	Innovative Treatment Options within Secure Correctional Settings - Maegan Malespini, Psy.D.; Kathryn Morris, Psy.D. (USA)
	Treating Significant Others and Spouses of First Responders - Mark Kamena, Ph.D., ABPP; Erika Vadopalas, Ph.D. (USA)
	A Different Debriefing Option: Cognitive Resiliency and Reframing Debriefing (CRRD) - Jana Price-Sharps, Ed.D.; Matthew J. Sharps, Ph.D. (USA) (20 minutes)

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM CST	**ANNOUNCEMENTS**
	Wayman Mullins

9:30 AM – 10:30 AM CST	**SESSION 8: CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH & IMPLICATIONS**
	Disrupting the Darknet: A Qualitative Study of Conditional Cyber-Deterrence Associated with Police Crackdowns on Cryptomarkets - Camille Faubert; David Décary-Hétu; Isabelle Fraser; Geneviève Sophie Chauvin (Canada)
	What Do We Know About Serial Killers Who Strangle/Asphyxiate? - Jerry Ellis, Ph.D.; Terence Leary, Ph.D.; Michael Aamodt, Ph.D., Thomas Danzi, Ben Fenuccio, Paige Wanderlingh and Michael Dunbar (USA)
	The Christchurch Shootings Trial: The Psychosocial Impact of Using Victim Impact Statements for Terror Attacks - Halitha Banu, B.P.S. and Jane Quek, M.Sc. (Singapore) (20 minutes)

10:40 AM – 11:40 AM CST	**SESSION 9: DIVERSE THINKING IN INDUSTRIAL-ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY / POLICE REFORM**
	Innovative Solutions: How I/O Psychology Can Help Police Organizations to Think and Act Outside the Box - Kyana Beckles M.P.S.; Recia Gomez, M.S. (USA)
	Industrial Psychology Approaches to Improve Supervision and Officer Performance Evaluation – Joel P. Wiesen, Ph.D. (USA)
	Reframing the Challenge of Police Reform; Seeking Diversity by the Use of Visualizations and Inclusion of Conflicting Perspectives - John Black, D.B.A. (USA)

11:50 AM – 12:50 PM CST	**SESSION 10: REPRESENTING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSION: INTERACTIONS WITH THE MEDIA & PUBLIC**
	Feeding the Beast: How Police Psychologist and the Media Can Coexist – John Delatorre, Psy.D. (USA)
	Police and Citizen Contacts in the United States: A 25 Year Review - Mark S. Johnson, Ed.D.; Mkay Bonner, Ph.D. (USA)
	Videotaping Police Behavior: Lessons Learned (and Not Learned) Over 20 Years - Stephen F. Curran, Ph.D. (USA)

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM CST	**SESSION 11: STRESS & WELLNESS RELATED ISSUES**
	Occupational Identity Among Emergency Telecommunicators: Implications for Prevention and Intervention – Lisa Rymshaw, Psy.D. (USA)
	Leadership, Resilience, & Care for Your Officers During Times of Scrutiny and Public Attacks - Troy Rodgers, Psy.D.; Commander Mizel Garcia, M.P.A. (USA)
	Perceptions of Stress and Coping in the First Year of Police Work - Scott David Eaton, Ph.D. and Wayne Wallace, Ph.D. (USA) (20 minutes)
2:10 PM – 3:10 PM CST	**SESSION 12: OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**
	Developing a Departmental Roll Call Training – Chief Charles J. VanDyke Ed.D., C.L.E.E. (USA)
	The Utility of Meta-Analytic Studies of Police Performance for Operational Decisions - Gerald V. Barrett, Ph.D., J.D.; Dennis Doverspike, Ph.D.; Alexa J. Barrett, M.S. (USA)
	Fear-based Policing: An examination of training, culture and perceptions of Texas Peace Officers - Karin Brown, Ph.D.; Jeremy Rhodes, Ph.D. (USA)
3:20 PM – 4:20 PM CST	**SESSION 13: BYSTANDER ISSUES / OFFICER SUICIDE**
	Active Bystandership in Law Enforcement (ABLE): Overview of this Innovative Policing Program and Implementation at a University Police Department – Mkay Bonner, Ph.D. and Mark S. Johnson, Ed.D. (USA)
	Duty-Bound: Personal, Moral, and Professional Requirements of a Bystander - Troy Rodgers, Psy.D.; Commander Mizel Garcia, M.P.A. (USA)
	Navigating an Officer's Suicide - Anastasia R. Pytal, Psy.D. (USA)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2021

9:00 AM – 9:30 AM CST	**ANNOUNCEMENTS**
	Wayman Mullins

9:30 AM – 10:30 AM CST	**SESSION 14: PREDATORY BEHAVIOR & SEX CRIMES**
	Conducting Practical Forensic Psychology Research: An Example Examining Sexual Predators with Q Methodology - Lizzie Duemig Ph.D.; Wayne Wallace, Ph.D. (USA)
	Grooming Behaviors of Sexual Predators – Nisha M. Thompson (USA)
	Police Officers Taking Rape Reports: Challenges and Best Practices - Karen Rich, Ph.D. (USA) (20 minutes)

10:40 AM – 11:40 AM CST	**SESSION 15: CONSIDERATIONS IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY**
	Use of Pediatric Performance Validity Testing Within Juvenile System Court Hearings: 2 Case Examples – Robert A. Leark, Ph.D. (USA)
	Outside the Forensic Box: Cognitive Processing and Atypical Thinking in the Forensic Realm - Matthew J. Sharps, Ph.D.; Jana L. Price-Sharps, Ed.D. (USA)
	The Complex Trial Protocol, A Brainwave Analysis Technique to Draw Out Evidence from the Stored Memory of Suspects and Witnesses of Crime – Michel Funicelli, Ph.D. (Canada) (20 minutes)

11:50 AM – 12:20 PM CST	**CLOSING REMARKS/AWARDS CEREMONY**
	Wayman Mullins
12:30 AM – 1:30 PM CST	**BUSINESS MEETING**
	Wayman Mullins

ASYNCHRONOUS PROGRAM

Available continuously, around the date of the conference. Additional CEU's available.

SESSION A: OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS: ASIAN PERSPECTIVES

Initial Experiences of Investigation Officers with the Conduct of Video Recorded Interviews in Singapore: A Qualitative Study - Karthigan Subramaniam B.A.; Jeffery Chin M.Sc.; Kho Wee Han B.S.S.; Lee Rong Cheng M.Sc.; Carolyn Misir M.S.S.; Xiau Ting Chai, M.Sc. (Singapore)

A Validity Study of a Police Leadership Assessment Centre in the Asian Context - Si Hui Ko; Dave Cheah (Singapore)

Psychological Well-Being of Emergency Communications Officers (ECOs) - Zailan Salihin; Tiffany N. Danker; Yong Shengg Tan; Hui Fen Ho; Jansen Ang (Singapore)

SESSION B: SCAM LESSONS FROM SINGAPORE

Behavioural Analysis of Loan Scams in Singapore – Carolyn Misir, Jing Min Hong; Jansen Ang (Singapore)

Understanding Behaviours of Scam Victims: Insights for Scam Prevention - Whistine Chai M.Sc.; Penelope Wang, B.S.S.; Vivian Seah, B.S.S.; Afreen Chawla, B.S.S.; Joel Ong, B.A. (Singapore)

Examining Victim Narratives of Top Scams: An Exploratory Thematic Analysis - Joel Ong B.A.; Afreen Chawla B.S.S.; Shannon Ng B.A.; Xiau Ting Chai, M.Sc. (Singapore)

PROFESSIONAL POSTERS

Available continuously, around the date of the conference. No CEU's available.

Gamification in Personnel Selection for Law Enforcement – Opportunities and Pitfalls - Brenda Toh; Eunice Tan and Stanley Lai (Singapore)

Are the patterns of sexual offenders' criminal trips similar to those of people's daily trips? A case study using the spatial interaction modeling approach in the Tokyo metropolitan area - Kazuki Hirama; Naoto Yabe; Kaeko Yokota; Yusuke Otsuka; Kazumi Watanabe (Japan)

Usage of a Game-Based Assessment for Young Talent Selection in Law Enforcement: Findings from a Pilot Study - Tew Weicong; Charmaine Lee; Saun Tan (Singapore)

Leading through technological shifts in a post-COVID world – What makes effective online leadership behaviours for police and public safety leaders? - Nicole Yeo; Birentha Dhevi (Singapore)

The Traumatization of Police Training – Erinn E. Vranches (USA)

Motivation for Becoming a Police Officer: A Study in India – Mamta Singh, Ph.D. and Y.P. Singh, Ph.D. (India)

STUDENT POSTERS

Available continuously, around the date of the conference. No CEU's available.

No Woman No Cry: Emotional Expectancies and Judgments of Sexual Assault - Jill Rogers; Kristine A. Peace; Jessie Swanek (Canada)

Self-Reported Experiences with Pathological Liars - Renee Beach; Christian Hart; Drew Curtis (USA)

Analysis of the influence of behaviors over time during the collaboration process of police interrogations - Andréanne Bergeron; Francis Fortin; Nadine Deslauriers-Varin; Yanick Charrette; Sarah Paquette (Canada)

Does Context Matter? Public Perceptions of Militarized and Patrol Officers Across Call Types - Tiffany Lepine; Craig Bennell; Noah Bennell; Brittany Blaskovit (Canada)

A novel MMPI-2 marker for identifying risky law enforcement hires: F42K60 - Tracey Smith; Nicholas Borgogna; Stephen Aita; Benjamin Hill (USA)

Exploring the Off-Shift Work-Related Activities of Canadian Police Officers - Audrey MacIsaac; Craig Bennell; Chelsie Smith; Alison Croke; Brittany Blaskovits (Canada)

Searching for clues under uncertainty: Insight on the investigative strategies prioritized by crime scene examiners - Vincent Mousseau; Rémi Boivin (Canada)

Qualitatively distinct: a classification of the geographic patterns of crime - Claudele Gagnon; Nadine Deslauriers-Varin; Rémi Boivin (Canada)

The Impact of Sexual Harassment on Mental Wellbeing - Siobhan D. Walmsley; Melanie D. Douglass, Natalie Noret, Ph.D. and Anna Macklin, Ph.D. (UK)

Mind the (implementation) gap: A critical analysis of police department commitment to community-oriented policing (COP), its implementation process, and outcomes - Jan Mooney; Rachel Siegal; Iris McMillan; Jennifer Langhinrichsen-Rohling (USA)

"Is Less Policing Really the Best Way to Deal with Bad Policing?": An Exploratory Study Examining How the Canadian Media has Framed the Defunding Movement - Amanda Loura; Craig Bennell; Tori Semple; Bryce Jenkins

The cognitive interview for suspects: a test with customs officers - Mathilde Noc; Magali Ginet; Nadine Deslauriers-Varin (Canada)

Effective Police Recruitment: Professional Misconduct Risk Regression Analysis for Law Enforcement Officers - Clinton Jenkins, Ph.D. (USA)

Establishing a Set of Pre-employment Psychological Screening Dimensions for Firefighter Candidates - Emily Deutsch; Nancy Ryba Panza; Alina Abeshyan; Mike Crawford; Rebeeca Steen; Carley Stone; Taylor Nequette (USA)

Profiles on Domestic Terrorists - Amanda Higgs; Jason Dedek-Keeler; Larry C. James (USA)

SkyWatch Surveillance Towers: Deterrence with a Panoptic Perspective - Penny M. Geyer; Kevin Barnes-Ceeney (USA)

Does Alcohol Impact a Bystander's Perception of Victims of Sexual Violence - Jonny Dudley; Melanie Douglass; Anna Macklin, Ph.D.; and Nathalie Noret, Ph.D. (UK)

Ascertaining the Necessity of Conducting Preliminary Assessment for Juvenile Delinquents between Ages of Criminal Responsibility and Criminal Majority in India - Renuka B.; Selvaraj B. (India)

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Comprehensive Program with Abstracts

Thursday September 30th through Saturday October 2nd 2021

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

OPENING REMARKS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
9:00 – 9:30 AM CST

Wayman Mullins

SESSION 1: ADVANCEMENTS IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES ASSESSMENT
9:30 – 10:30 AM CST

ADVANCES IN SECURITY OFFICER SCREENING IN THE PANDEMIC ERA: A SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVE

Steven W. Billings, Ph.D., Brian W. Dreschler M.A., and John W. Jones Ph.D. (USA)

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Security officers have always played a critical role in protecting people, money, merchandise, property, equipment, and information from a variety of threats. Typically, officers are required to maintain a high-visibility presence, monitor the environment for risks, and act, if required, to mitigate threats. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed and extended this role for many officers. Indeed, officers are now being asked to take responsibility for controlling wait lines, protecting curbside pickup orders, and ensuring that mask, social distancing, and capacity requirements are being met. Officers are being asked to engage directly with the public when enforcing biosafety regulations. As recent events have shown, this can put officers in unfamiliar situations and lead to increased risks of verbal confrontations and physical violence. This new reality is in addition to the increased risks and challenges associated with ongoing civil unrest in some U.S. cities. Expanded job requirements necessitated by the pandemic and demonstrations have caused security companies to re-examine their hiring strategies to ensure that they are selecting officers best equipped to succeed in this new environment. This presentation describes the different assessment approaches being used by three security companies to hire officers. The discussion compares and contrasts the approaches and highlights the need to develop, deploy, and calibrate selection solutions that account for the changing role of the security officer, as well as the need to take into account the job or job family for which the assessment solution will be used, and other facets associated with the overall selection strategy. Importantly, depending on the needs of a company, officer assessment batteries can include measures of contemporary attributes, such as customer experience mindset, biosafety mindset, and attention to detail, as well as traditional measures of integrity, drug avoidance, stress tolerance, and nonviolence.

HOW TO IMPROVE POLICE OFFICER AND OTHER FIRST RESPONDER SAFETY OUTCOMES UTILIZING A BEHAVIORAL-BASED SAFETY ASSESSMENT IN SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENTAL CONTEXTS

Esteban Tristan Ph.D.; Scott Stubenrauch, Psy.D.; Shaun Wehle, Psy.D. (USA)

PSI Services

Law enforcement work is an extremely high-risk occupation, with many unique risks and dangers. Police officers are nearly four times more likely to die or to suffer lost-time injuries on the job, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Furthermore, in the current social climate, it has never been more important for law enforcement to balance caution with effectiveness when making quick decisions in stressful, high-stakes situations. Research in Industrial & Organizational Psychology has identified four critical psychological factors that consistently predict at-risk behaviors and work injuries across various jobs and high-risk situations. These factors – Control, Awareness, Rules and Caution - make up an individual's

unique "SafetyDNA" profile, which can be measured with validated psychometric assessments. This methodology provides many potential applications to the law enforcement sector, where it can be used to improve police officer safety through training and coaching, or to measure safety risk in the selection process.

REENVISIONING ENTRY LEVEL AND PROMOTIONAL SELECTION TO IMPROVE BOTH DIVERSITY AND JOB PERFORMANCE

Joel P. Wiesen, Ph.D. (USA)
Applied Personnel Research
Scarsdale, NY

Efforts to hire and promote black police officers often are frustrated by the relatively low exam scores of many black applicants on entry-level and promotional exams. Both entry-level and promotional exams can be restructured using psychometrically and practically sound approaches to achieve the dual goal of increasing diversity in hiring/promotion and improving job performance of those hired/promoted. With respect to entry-level exams, there are alternatives to multiple-choice tests to measure cognitive ability, such as: high school rank or college degree. Tests of writing ability can be replaced by qualifying training courses with suitable final exams. Personality tests may be more valid than previously thought since there is research showing that their validity increases with time, as opposed to the validity of cognitive ability tests which decreases with time. In addition to personality tests, there are little tested abilities with little or reverse impact on minorities, such as creativity or face memory/recognition. Current promotional exams often are based on voluminous reading lists that cover rules, procedures, and guidelines, and sometimes various police science textbooks. This approach often results in promoting officers who have demonstrated (by virtue of their test scores) that they lack some critical knowledges. Forgetting will almost certainly erode the level of knowledge demonstrated on promotional exams. Mos importantly, typically promotional candidates are expected to learn on their own how to be supervisors and managers. A possible alternative to this approach is to offer multiple training programs for promotion, each covering a portion of the required KSAs. Passing these training programs could be a prerequisite for taking a promotional exam.   More detail on such promotional examinations is available here: http://jpwphd.com/tip2000.

DETERMINING THE BEST PRACTICES IN HOSTAGE/CRISIS NEGOTIATION

Duwayne A. Poorboy, M.S[1].; Wayman Mullins, Ph.D.[2]; Howard E. Ph.D.[2]; and Adam Vaughn, Ph.D.[2] (USA)
[1]San Marcos Police Department; [2]Texas State University-San Marcos

Since the creation of hostage/crisis negotiations (HCN) approximately fifty years ago, there has two best practices lists created to guide the field. Although portions of these lists have been evaluated by researchers, the lists were not subjected to any scientific testing. The purpose of the current study was to determine how important these practices were, how often they were used, and if there was a relationship between importance and frequency. I used a mixed-methods approach: emails to subject matter experts (SMEs), focus groups with SMEs, and a survey. The results indicated that most of the best practices were believed the be important and used often in the field by most of the respondents. A new best practices list was created based on practices one standard deviation (lower end) from the mean. The relationships between importance and frequency were significant in all but five of the practices: completing a qualified, basic course, training with SWAT and Incident Command (IC), team using active listening skills, building trust and rapport with the subject, and the negotiation and tactical teams developing and keeping a close understanding and working relationship. The findings are problematic because the basic course is where the importance of active listening and building trust and rapport is taught. The two practices make up two steps of the most supported negotiation model. Lastly, the lack of relationship between the negotiation and SWAT teams can lead to deadly consequences.

HOSTAGE/CRISIS NEGOTIATION TEAM MEMBER'S PERCEPTION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL

Timothy Quigley, Ph.D.[1] and Wayne Wallace, Ph.D.[2] (USA)
[1]Federal Bureau of Investigation; [2]University of Cincinnati

Hostage/crisis negotiation has been described as a complex verbal dance between the negotiator and the subject. The acceptance of mental health professionals (MHP) on a hostage/crisis negotiation team is ambiguous. This research associated with this presentation examines how mental health professionals working with hostage/crisis negotiation teams are perceived by law enforcement team members, whether there is positive small group socialization within teams, whether the outcome of incidents is affected by designation of the MHP as a team member versus a consultant, and whether prior law enforcement experience influences team members' perception of the MHP. This presentation will discuss research results which will enhance and promote ideas and cohesion that involves the unity of the MHP and their law enforcement team members in a field that focuses in on preservation of human life in the worst possible conditions, with positive implications for the team, hostages, victims, communities, and even the individual in crisis.

FRONT LINE PANDEMIC RESPONSE & MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

Kammie Juzwin, Psy.D. (USA)
Bartlett Police Department

This presentation focuses on the range of assigned roles a mental health provider in the current pandemic during two federal deployments in 2020, as a responder associated with the federal disaster mortuary (HHS-DMORT-VIC) support team. One five-week deployment involved working with quarantined repatriated citizens from Wuhan China and cruise ship passengers from Japan in California; and the other two-week deployment in the centralized morgue efforts in New York, functioning along-side the National Guard. Both deployments presented challenges in how mental health providers were used in completion of the mission. The MH function did not include assigned specific MH support services, but how MH support was integrated into their assignment tasks, which were different than prescribed traditional roles; requiring these services and providers to be innovative and flexible in the performance of their roles. This highlights the importance of understanding how to provide support in nontraditional ways in disaster situations, as assignments given MH providers

may not encompass mental health functions or responsibilities, and are recognized as significant to the success of the overall mission.

DARK NIGHT OF THE AMERICAN SOUL: THE CAPITOL RIOT AND METASTASIZING TERRORISM

Stephanie Barone McKenny, Ph.D. (USA)
Los Angeles Police Department

> The mystical concept of Dark Night of the Soul is applied to the U.S. national psyche at the time of the January 6, 2021 Capitol riot and the metastasizing domestic terrorism. The relevance of international and intra-psychic terrorism, dehumanization, group identities, and leaders who contaminate themselves with divine power will be addressed. Recommendations for law enforcement and police psychologists will be offered.

TO PREDICT THE UNPREDICTABLE: THE VALUE OF EVIDENCE-BASED POLICE WORK ILLUSTRATED ON THE EXAMPLE OF UNPREDICTABILITY IN AVIATION SECURITY

[1]Signe Maria Ghelfi, Ph.D.; [1]Carla Sophie Fumagalli, M.Sc.; [1]Franziska Hofer, Ph.D.[2] (Switzerland)
[1]Zurich State Police; [2]Brainability & Zurich State Police

> "Good practices" are often based on experience rather than on objective data; this is not per se reprehensible, but opportunities can be missed to optimize outcomes. This is especially relevant when it comes to the introduction of new concepts. Such a new concept related to aviation security is unpredictability. There is an ongoing discussion if and under which conditions unpredictability can increase deterrence. Although unpredictability targets randomness, it needs a systematic framework in order to be less susceptible to natural human tendencies, such as routine or cognitive biases. Also, the assumption that deterrence can be increased by implementing unpredictability needs to be scientifically investigated. At Zurich Airport, Zurich State Police has integrated unpredictability into the security methodology, for example, by carrying out a set of unpredictable control modules. However, there has never been a full evaluation of the actual distribution and frequency of such controls nor about the status-quo of outcome variables (e.g. security perception, deterrence). Therefore, we started an applied research project in which we conducted an online survey with airport staff to provide relevant data and to identify possible limitations (e.g., blind spots) within the security concept. It was hypothesized that unpredictability increases the deterrence effect. A moderation analysis was conducted with the number of experienced controls as predictor and the perceived level of unpredictability as a moderator. Results revealed that the number of controls increased deterrence and that unpredictability moderated the effect between number of controls and deterrence – depending on years of experience. There was no significant effect of unpredictability on security perception in general. Based on these insights and in close cooperation between practice and research a concept (i.e., tool kit) has been developed and applied. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

WHEN THE CLINICIAN BECOMES THE TARGET

Tina Jenkins, Psy.D., CTM (USA)

> When we entered our professions with the goal of helping people or assisting to protect others, we probably did not think much about our own safety or if we would ever be targeted by anyone wanting to do us harm. Yet, the unfortunate reality is that helping professionals have been targeted, harmed, and even killed. This presentation addresses this topic and aims at educating helping professionals on strategies that may save our lives, the lives of those with whom we work, and maybe even the lives of our loved ones.

BLAME, SHAME, AND FAME: PARAMETERS OF VICTIM BLAMING IN CASES OF SEXUAL AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Kristine A. Peace, Ph.D.; Brandon Krebs B.Sc.; Jill Rogers, B.A. (Canada)
MacEwan University

In legal and public domains, there has been a dramatic increase in campaigns surrounding awareness of sexual violence (SV) and intimate partner violence (IPV). These movements have brought to the forefront the extent to which victim blaming occurs. While blame attributions have been firmly rooted in society for years, the deplorable trend suggesting that victims are 'asking for it' or responsible for their own abuse continues. For example, statements such as "she was drunk, what did she expect would happen?", "he should have been man enough to stand up to her", and "why couldn't you just keep your knees together?" send a clear message that the victim is responsible for actions perpetrated against them. This presentation will review a series of studies conducted within our lab in relation to cases of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. In particular, we focus on identifying factors evidenced in each study that lead to the strongest blame attributions against victims. Such factors include: gender, race, sexuality, alcohol consumption, emotionality, and abuse type. We also will discuss the role of additional circumstances influencing blame attributions, such as fame/status and belief variables. Finally, this presentation will incorporate a review of the gendered nature of victim blaming in SV/IPV cases, and a call for future directions across several domains of study (i.e., gender identity, violence levels, testimonial factors). Research that encompasses perceptions of sexual and intimate partner violence and how blame attributions are formed is important for informing awareness campaigns and combating myths surrounding these forms of violence.

EXPLORING THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF WRONGFUL CONVICTION JURORS: WHAT LEGAL PROFESSIONALS NEED TO KNOW

Danielle Schulte Lewis, M.S. (USA)
Walden University, Los Angeles County Alternate Public Defender

Wrongful conviction is a pressing legal and social justice issue that requires scholarly attention in the United States. The role of jurors in the criminal justice system has been empirically investigated and debated for many decades as researchers attempt to understand fallibilities in the juror decision-making process. Actual venire person experience with wrongful conviction has not been explored in previous studies, severely limiting evidence-based jury and legal system reform. Training designed to educate and assist criminal justice system professionals in combating wrongful conviction lacks insight obtained only through juror perspective. The goal of this study was to qualitatively explore authentic juror experience with having wrongfully convicted a defendant. The story model of juror decision making and commonsense reasoning were used as conceptual frameworks to explore how juror reliance on narrative construction and commonsense reasoning, rather than legal and judicial instruction, manifested in wrongful conviction cases. In-depth interviews were conducted with 12 jurors who served on a criminal case in which the defendant was wrongfully convicted. Thematic analysis identified several commonalities in juror experience. Jurors described the experience as negative, revealed patterns of systemic racism and oppression, expressed skepticism about the CJS, frequently disassociated and deflected the responsibility and implications of the wrongful conviction, and communicated adverse impacts of group decision-making. In addition, analysis detected substantial juror reliance on subjective narratives commonsense reasoning to construct case facts. The results of this study warrant a need for immediate action in the form of jury system education and reform. Criminal justice professional awareness of this issue is limited, and attorneys and judges must address potential juror bias head-on to prevent faulty determinations of guilt.

THE WEAKEST LINK? INVESTIGATIVE ISSUES IN SERIAL SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT LEAD TO WRONGFUL CONVICTION FOR SINGLE CRIMES WITHIN A SERIES

Marina Sorochinski, Ph.D.[1]; Matthew Barry Johnson, Ph.D.[2]; Rossol Garhib M.A.[2]; Rachel Terrill, M.A.[2] (USA)

[1]St. John's University, Collins College of Professional Studies; [2]John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Linkage blindness (i.e., when multiple related crimes are not readily recognized as constituting a series of offenses committed by the same individual) is an important concept that has been at the core of many investigative psychology research studies in the past 30 years. Often, such 'blindness' occurs because investigators do not recognize the behavioral similarities across crimes that would suggest they were committed by the same person, or because there actually was little to no such consistency across their crimes. In serial sexual crime, this issue not only delays the identification of an actual perpetrator of multiple assaults, but it can also create multiple misled investigations resulting in wrongful arrests/convictions. Recent research (Johnson, 2020) identified over 40 confirmed cases of wrongful convictions for single crimes within series of sexual assaults. The current study aimed to empirically substantiate whether those single crimes within series that result with a wrongful conviction are 'behavioral outliers' (i.e., where the actual perpetrator displayed high degree of behavioral inconsistency), impeding police to see them as connected to the rest of the series, or whether other factors (e.g., tunnel vision, miscommunication, forensic errors) play a more prominent role here. Implications of the resultant analysis for investigative practice will be discussed.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PATHWAYS TO MENTAL HEALTH: SECONDARY TRAUMATIC STRESS, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND SOCIAL PRESSURE

[1]Alan Daniel, Ph.D. and [2]Kelly Treece, Ph.D. (USA)

[1]Texas A&M University - San Antonio; [2]Chaminade University of Honolulu

The mental health of law enforcement officers (LEO) is critical to the safety and well-being of the officers and the public they serve. However, LEO face significant on-the-job stressors that undermine mental health, and there is a lot to be learned about when and how LEO seek and enter mental health services. The present study sought to explore significant predictors of mental-health seeking behavior, the role of social support and social pressure in the decision to seek mental health services, and the most common pathways into mental health utilized by LEO. Results indicate that while a number of factors predict intentions to seek future services, the primary factor in past mental health seeking behavior was secondary traumatic stress. Those who sought mental health services reported higher social support and social pressure to seek help. LEO entered mental health services for a variety of reasons and through a variety of provider options, such that no one provider source was preferred. Suggestions for support of LEO and bolstering mental health interventions are discussed.

BULLETPROOF SPIRIT: TRAUMA, PTSD, AND THE PROCESS OF HEALING

Ret. Cpt Dan Willis, B.S. (USA)

La Mesa Police; Instructor for the International Academy of Public Safety and the National Command and Staff College

Our communities are only as safe as the health and wellness of the police protecting them. When police officers suffer from the daily traumas of their job without understanding trauma and knowing ways to heal, then they are vulnerable to experience becoming calloused, uncaring, jaded, negative, frustrated, burned out, uninterested in serving and helping others, psychologically-emotionally-physically ill, and unable to provide the ethical and professional services that the public demands and needs. The daily experience of traumas erode resiliency and can cripple any police officer. Bulletproof Spirit: Trauma, PTSD, and the Process of Healing provides an understanding of trauma and how it can potentially injure a police officer's brain (causing PTSD) or kill them (suicide - their #1 cause of death annually - more than all the other causes of death combined). It provides five evidence-based, proactive wellness strategies to strengthen resiliency, maintain motivation and professional services, and to prevent their heart from suffocating so that they can continue to serve with purposed compassion to make a meaningful difference in their agencies, with their colleagues, and within their communities. It provides critical information on EMDR and how first responders can heal from trauma.

INNOVATION IN PTSD: INTEGRATIVE TREATMENT PROTOCOL

Stephanie Barone McKenny, Ph.D. (USA)

Los Angeles Police Department

Integrative medicine in mental health supports a whole-body approach to mental health disorders utilizing multiple fields of medicine and nutritional sciences. This presentation shares an integrative treatment protocol for PTSD, including assessment, digestion, culinary medicine, nutritional therapies, herbs, detoxification, exercise and movement, and somatics. Rituals, connection, and the role of nutrigenomics and bioindividuality will be addressed.

USE OF THE POST PSYCHOLOGICAL SCREENING DIMENSIONS IN DISQUALIFICATION DECISIONS IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT EVALUATIONS OF POLICE OFFICER CANDIDATES

Nancy Ryba Panza, Ph.D. (USA)

California State University, Fullerton

In 2014, the California Commission on POST introduced 10 Psychological Screening Dimensions (PSDs). The PSDs are a set of 10 personality traits meant to underlie suitability decisions made by psychologists when conducting pre-employment psychological evaluations for police officer candidates. California law requires psychologists consider these dimensions when making disqualification decisions and other states have since adopted this practice as well. However, no research exists that explores how clinicians use these dimensions in their decision-making or which of the dimensions commonly underlie disqualification decisions. This study presents findings from a review of 737 pre-employment psychological evaluation reports. In each report, the psychologist was required to indicate which dimensions were areas of concern that led to the disqualification. Results revealed the dimensions of Integrity/Ethics, Decision-Making/Judgment, and Emotional Regulations/Stress Tolerance were the most frequently cited as underlying disqualification decisions. Teamwork and Adaptability/Flexibility were the least frequently cited. Prior works have described connections between specific MMPI and CPI scales and various PSDs, although these connections are anecdotal and not empirically based. The present study explored these proposed relations and findings from correlational and regression analyses are presented. A discussion of the implications for clinical practice will follow.

DESIGNING METHODS TO IMPROVE POLICE SELECTION

Casey O. Stewart, Psy.D., ABPP (USA)

Corey & Stewart

Psychology must design solutions to keep up with the challenges of hiring competent peace officers to serve the diverse needs of an increasingly pluralistic society. This talk illustrates science-based approaches to improving conventional screening protocols and professional developments in areas where the science is behind. The talk will identify enhancement techniques targeting gaps in every aspect of the hiring process. These advancements include 1) evolving recruitment practices to increase diversity, 2) engineering out bias in job postings and application requirements, 3) implementing novel methods for identifying isms and de-selecting incompetent/unsuitable applicants/candidates, and 4) implementing practices that reduce systemic offenses (e.g., insult and injury) during onboarding.

ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY IN POLICE SELECTION AND ADVANCEMENT

[1]Eric S. Hutchison Ph.D.; [2]Jennifer Rineer Ph.D.; [3]Christina Sally Ph.D.; [4]James Herndon, Ph.D., Ed.D. (USA)

[1]Hutchison Consulting; [2]RTI International; [3]Summit County, UT; [4]Law Enforcement Behavioral Science Consultants.

Programs to engage community members in police officer selection have the potential to reduce bias and build trust. A thorough evaluation of these programs is crucial – including selection outcomes, participant perceptions, and identification of best practices. After a presentation of extant research, the presenter will facilitate an interactive conversation on advancing this practice.

INNOVATIVE TREATMENT OPTIONS WITHIN SECURE CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS

Maegan Malespini, Psy.D.; Kathryn Morris, Psy.D. (USA)
Federal Bureau of Prisons

The focus of this presentation is the delivery of mental health treatment within secure settings in the federal prison system. We will highlight multiple options and modalities for treatment in varying levels of restrictive environments (reintegration units, secure mental health programs, transitional care unit, services in special housing units). In the federal prison system, there are thousands of inmates housed in secure settings. These vary in terms of cell status (single vs. double) as well as amount of time spent outside of the cell, and access to peers. In recent years the use of restrictive housing has become increasingly scrutinized and its deleterious effects have been noted. However, restrictive housing remains a reality within the federal system for a number of reasons related to safety and security as well as the perception by inmates of safety concerns.This topic is incredibly timely as the importance of delivering services to people in isolated settings was underscored in 2020 as COVID-19 impacted the ability of treatment providers to remove inmates from their cells or to place them in larger treatment groups. Lessons learned from the delivery of mental health services in secure settings during a pandemic will be shared and examined. There are several unique treatment environments available to inmates based on need within the federal prison system. Reintegration Units are housing units designed for inmates who have been placed in restrictive housing based on protective custody issues. In some cases, there are legitimate reasons for the inmates in these units to fear for their safety if housed in general population. In many other cases, inmates believe there is a safety concern, though prison staff have been unable to verify that any credible threat exists. In both cases, Reintegration Units are aimed at teaching inmates skills to live successfully and safely with others. The goal is to have all inmate living in the least restrictive housing setting

TREATING SIGNIFICANT OTHERS AND SPOUSES OF FIRST RESPONDERS

Mark Kamena, Ph.D., ABPP; Erika Vadopalas, Ph.D. (USA)
First Responder Support Network

While first responders experience varied forms of stress in their jobs on a daily basis, their families often experience direct or vicarious traumatization as well. Their distress takes many forms, and their symptoms vary. In 2004 a six-day residential treatment program for significant others and spouses was developed in Northern California and symptom clusters were observed that now comprise 18 clinical scales. A questionnaire to assess these symptoms was developed and will be discussed, along with an overview of the treatment that is provided. These family members suffer in silence and are often a neglected segment of the first responder culture. Domestic abuse and violence, symptoms of posttraumatic stress injury, codependency, sexual concerns, fears of partners being injured or killed on their jobs, and personality characteristics that may interfere with treatment will be also discussed.

A DIFFERENT DEBRIEFING OPTION: COGNITIVE RESILIENCY AND REFRAMING DEBRIEFING (CRRD)

Jana Price-Sharps, Ed.D.[1]; Matthew J. Sharps, Ph.D. (USA)[2]
[1]Walden University and California State University, Fresno; [1]California State University, Fresno;

One of the concerns about traditional debriefing methods is that participants may experience increased trauma after being in a group debriefing, where they are exposed to others' trauma. Sometimes traditional debriefings may be helpful in that people may gain new insights from reprocessing the given event and may also help some individuals to normalize their feelings and reactions. Traditional modes may also help some to understand that they are not alone in how they are feeling. However, listening to the recounting of others' trauma may also lead to the development of vicarious trauma. The Cognitive Resiliency and Reframing Debriefing Model (CRRD) was developed for use specifically with first responders,

especially when critical incidents involve significant trauma. The model focuses on healing, coping strategies, and reframing rather than on simple recounting of the given events.

Wayman Mullins

SESSION 8: CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH & IMPLICATIONS
9:30 – 10:30 AM

DISRUPTING THE DARKNET: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF CONDITIONAL CYBER-DETERRENCE ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE CRACKDOWNS ON CRYPTOMARKETS

Camille Faubert, Ph.D.[1]; David Décary-Hétu, Ph.D.[2]; Isabelle Fraser, M.A.[3]; Geneviève Sophie Chauvin,B.Sc.[2] (Canada)
[1]Temple University; [2]Université de Montréal

Crackdowns are law enforcement strategies based on the principles of deterrence theory which stipulate that offenders are rational actors who will refrain from crime if perceived risks are higher than perceived benefits. Studies have shown that the effects of police street drug crackdowns are mostly short-termed and followed by considerable displacement. In the early 2010s, an important part of illicit drug trades moved online, to cryptomarkets: illicit market platforms located on the Darknet that facilitate the sale of a broad range of illicit products and services. This shift from street to online crime requires an adaptation of the standard practices of law enforcement. Indeed, police agencies have responded by engaging in online drug crackdowns. For now, empirical research addressing law enforcement online interventions remains scarce. In this study, we focus on the perceptions of Darknet users in order to determine, in a qualitative "data-driven" perspective, whether police online crackdowns have a cyber-deterrent effect by analyzing 1,796 forum posts. Our results show that these events can have a conditional, although minor, deterrent effect, but mostly trigger several forms of spatial and tactical displacement. This research contributes to identifying "what works" in law enforcement disruption of Darknet activities and online crime.

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT SERIAL KILLERS WHO STRANGLE/ASPHYXIATE? -

Jerry Ellis, Ph.D.[1]; Terence Leary, Ph.D.[2]; Michael Aamodt, Ph.D.[2], Thomas Danzi[1], Ben Fenuccio[1],Paige Wanderlingh and Michael Dunbar[2] (USA)
[1]Florida Gulf Coast University; [2]Radford University

Using the highly coveted Radford-Florida Gulf Coast University Serial Killer Database, authors explore the various multivariate relationship between key variables and one's propensity to Strangle and/or asphyxiate. what are the characteristics associated with these heinous atrocities?

THE CHRISTCHURCH SHOOTINGS TRIAL: THE PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT OF USING VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR TERROR ATTACKS

Halitha Banu , B.P.S. and Jane Quek (Singapore)
Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre, Ministry of Home Affairs (Singapore)

The Christchurch Shootings Trial concluded in 2020 and the perpetrator was sentenced to life imprisonment without parole. The trial garnered a lot of international attention, especially with the use of victim impact statements (VISs). A VIS is a statement made by the victim(s) of a crime which details the impact of the crime from their perspective, and are conventionally used for sexual and violent crimes. The usage of VIS for this case was considered unique as there were multiple statement makers (i.e., survivors and family members of victims), unlike conventional cases where there is usually a single statement maker. Delivering a VIS in court has been found to have several positive and negative psychosocial

effects on the statement maker, such as finding it cathartic or re-traumatising. On a community level, the psychosocial effects of VIS have manifested as a sense of solidarity and camaraderie amongst the victims, as observed during the Christchurch Shootings Trial. How has the use of VISs facilitated these patterns of crisis behaviours (e.g., sense of solidarity and camaraderie)? This presentation seeks to delve deeper into the psychosocial impact of using VISs for large-scale violent cases (i.e., terrorism) and provide safeguard suggestions to facilitate recovery and resilience amongst victims of terrorism. This research comprises of an extensive review of criminal psychology literature, examination of the VISs from the Christchurch Shootings Trial, and also qualitative interviews with investigation officers and victim care officers to better understand the utility of VISs in court proceedings.

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS: HOW I/O PSYCHOLOGY CAN HELP POLICE ORGANIZATIONS TO THINK AND ACT OUTSIDE THE BOX

Kyana Beckles M.P.S.; Recia Gomez, M.S. (USA)

Leverage Assessments Inc.

Industrial/Organizational (I/O) Psychology is focused on the scientific study of human behavior in the workplace.Typically, I/O Psychologists are tasked with the selection, training, evaluation, and motivation of law enforcement personnel. Employing the same rigor and method of psychological science to make evidence-based decisions in management, this presentation will explore novel approaches in which I/O Psychology can contribute to the current issues facing law enforcement.

In rethinking traditional management approaches used in police organizations, we propose innovative solutions that strengthen police-community relations to bolster trust, strategies that align recruitment campaigns and community trends to achieve representation, the establishment of feedback loops and information sharing systems across organizational stakeholders, the operationalization and execution of audit recommendations, the use of progressive language to transform police culture, shifting to a reliance on qualitative rather than quantitative data, and updates to the task analysis to re-engineer the role of the officer and shift perceptions of policing in modern society.

Replacing the culture of utilizing only what is known, what is tradition and what other departments have done, with a culture of exploration and experimentation, I/O Psychologists and police organizations can discover new management solutions that employ novel strategies, tools, systems and processes for the optimal performance of police organizations in the complex and dynamic socio-techno-cultural environments in which they exist.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY APPROACHES TO IMPROVE SUPERVISION AND OFFICER PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Joel P. Wiesen, Ph.D. (USA)

Applied Personnel Research, Scarsdale, NY

There was no Sergeant present when then Officer Chauvin held his knee on Mr. Floydís neck for 9 1/2 minutes. Had a Sergeant been present, that encounter might have had a very different outcome. But one sergeant typically is simultaneously supervising several police officers who are dispersed geographically, so it is impossible for one Sergeant to be present on the scene to supervise all of the officers. Sergeants typically are present only at serious incidents; the passing of one counterfeit $20 bill is not such an incident. Welcome to the 21st Century when body cam videos can be viewed in real time by a Sergeant. This session will explore how body cams can be used to improve police supervision and police performance evaluation, with an emphasis on how to evaluate de-escalation and various community policing behaviors. Practical and psychometric topics (some thorny) will be discussed, such as: (1) how to sample the videos fairly, (2) the extent of new time demands on Sergeants, and (3) how to encourage police officer acceptance of the new performance evaluation process. The possible use of such performance evaluations in making promotions to Sergeant will be discussed.

REFRAMING THE CHALLENGE OF POLICE REFORM; SEEKING DIVERSITY BY THE USE OF VISUALIZATIONS AND INCLUSION OF CONFLICTING PERSPECTIVES

John Black, D.B.A. (USA)

Aragon National Inc.

Law enforcement is at a crossroads. Police reform or evolution is the transition between one paradigm (old) to a desirable new paradigm. Any transition between paradigms offers opportunity and risk. Much like Flexuous curves, this locus of transition is an interesting (and sometimes scary) place where the old guard hangs on while the newcomer flounders, trying

to figure out its purpose, values, and how they will get there. All involved bringing with them their individual, cultural, and organizational perspectives-models. They are neither wrong/right, good/bad, nor evil/righteous; they are simply perspectives. It is from and with our perspectives that we build our mental models. From these, we create understanding, and from understanding, we make the decisions that ripple out into the future. Arguably, to not understand perspectives other than one's own eliminates potential options. A myriad of solutions never materialize or come into view. The question arises, how might one help another to understand a perspective and mental models to foster the evolution of policing? As shown by this paper, research exists in using visualization techniques to increase understanding and inclusion of alternative perspectives. Systems diagrams or error mapping can show causality, interconnectedness, and holistic perspective. Cognitive mapping can communicate perspectives and themes found in mental constructs. Journey mapping can visually depict the perspective of a population or user over time. Forecast visualizations link factors of the past, the present, and the future potentials-possibles-outliers. Today, visualizations exist in interdisciplinary research to assist police reform. We must understand other's stories and frames as a prelude to managing the complex problems faced in police and societal reform. Visualizations act as a starting point in understanding alternative mental models and constructs.

FEEDING THE BEAST: HOW POLICE PSYCHOLOGIST AND THE MEDIA CAN COEXIST

John Delatorre, Psy.D. (USA)

Resolution Forensic and Consultation Services

As the 21st century continues, there is also an increase in both regular and social media. Psychologists and law enforcement personnel can be asked to interact the media directly or indirectly. This presentation will address how convey the appropriate message and what steps to take when asked questions in order to disseminate accurate and objective information.

POLICE AND CITIZEN CONTACTS IN THE UNITED STATES: A 25 YEAR REVIEW

Mark S. Johnson, Ed.D.; Mkay Bonner, Ph.D. (USA)

University of Louisiana Monroe

Contacts between police and citizens have been the subject of extended public discourse, especially since the recent high profile encounters that have ended tragically. This review will document police and citizen encounters over the past 25 years. Bureau of Justice Statistics will be utilized. They are collected every two years and are open to the public. From these statistics, emerging patterns will be identified and discussed. This data will be utilized to provide facts and guidance regarding the national discourse of police and citizen encounters.

VIDEOTAPING POLICE BEHAVIOR: LESSONS LEARNED (AND NOT LEARNED) OVER 20 YEARS

Stephen F. Curran, Ph.D. (USA)

Greenside Psychological Associates, Inc.

The adage, —a picture is worth a 1,000 words, was cited by this author ten years ago in a law journal article (Curran and Thomas, June 2011) in which the impacts upon litigation and police training were discussed. 20 years has elapsed since the March 3, 1991 Rodney King interaction with officers of the Los Angeles Police Department was videotaped by a bystander, George Holliday. Over the past 20 years the introduction of in-car video capturing the police interactions with the public evolved to the current use of body worn cameras by police officers. In addition, the public's use of cell phone video has exploded. These factors lead to the obvious question about the dynamics involved when police officers know their actions are being recorded. The implications for greater training will be the focus of the presentation.
Curran, S.F. and Thomas, J. (June 2011). Videotaping and Police Behavior. AELE Monthly Law Journal.
http://www.aele.org/law/2011all06/2011-06MLJ501.pdf (6) 501

OCCUPATIONAL IDENTITY AMONG EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATORS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION

Lisa Rymshaw, Psy.D. (USA)
California Southern University

Emergencytelecommunicators experience a variety of stressful situations that are uniquein comparison to the general workforce population. Yet research has been scantregarding the subjective concerns and ideas of emergency telecommunicators asthey relate to detailed psychological stressors of the job, or psychologicaltreatment options tailored with respect to their unique occupational identity. Thepresent study obtained subjective input from emergency telecommunicatorsregarding their greatest work-related stressors according to five categories:911 calls, radio traffic, interactions with coworkers, interactions withmanagement, and work-life balance. In addition, this study obtained emergency telecommunicators' subjective ideas for prevention and intervention strategies which they would like to have implemented in the workplace, at home, and in the community. Ten demographic questions were asked in order to assess any common responses within demographic groups. Participants (n = 142) from public safety answering points across the state of California completed an anonymous qualitative survey. Results yielded significant themes regarding stressors as well as recommendations, each of which reflected emergency telecommunicators' unique occupational identity. In meeting emergency telecommunicators' psychological needs from their subjective occupational viewpoint, mental health professionals could potentially provide tailored therapeutic programs that would be more practical and meaningful for this population, thus resulting in stronger psychological wellbeing and resilience to trauma. Likewise, public safety organizations could implement relevant and practical changes in work policy and environment. In turn, emergency telecommunicators may be better emotionally equipped to serve and protect law enforcement and civilians during crises.

LEADERSHIP, RESILIENCE, & CARE FOR YOUR OFFICERS DURING TIMES OF SCRUTINY AND PUBLIC ATTACKS

Troy Rodgers, Psy.D.; Commander Mizel Garcia, M.P.A. (USA)
Public Safety Psychology Group

In today's world, law enforcement officers are faced with constant attacks on their credibility, morality, & general desire to be good people. Even the strongest individual has moments of doubt and feelings of frustration. Why continue the fight? This class is designed to address leadership within public safety fields & how positive leaders can motivate folks to push through adversity & continue to be the hero's and role-models, and to continue to do the right thing when it is often hard to do. Good Leaders motivate, inspire, and lead by example. This class is designed to train supervisors and managers to accomplish that task while also creating resilience & emotional wellness in your personnel.

PERCEPTIONS OF STRESS AND COPING IN THE FIRST YEAR OF POLICE WORK

Scott David Eaton, Ph.D.[1] and Wayne Wallace, Ph.D.[2] (USA)
[1]Mohawk Valley Community College and Herkimer County Community College; [2]University of Cincinnati

The pressures associated with a career in law enforcement are considerable and often result in significant detriment to an officer's personality, behavior, and overall mental health, ultimately impacting job performance and work engagement. Although there is extensive research on the influence of stress encountered in police work, an understanding of those stressors and ways of coping in the first year of police work has yet to be fully explored. The purpose of this study was to describe the lived experiences of 5 police officers who have been subject to stress in their first year and to identify the coping skills, whether adaptive or maladaptive, used by these individuals. The theoretical framework for this research was grounded in the dynamic system theory of development. A phenomenological approach was used to obtain an understanding of the lived experiences of officers in their first year of policing. Data sources included semi-structured

interviews and direct observation. Three themes emerged: external stressors, mental health stigmatization, and emotion-focused coping. Study findings may contribute to positive social change by providing police administrators with insight on prevention, intervention, and treatment strategies for addressing stress among first-year police officers. The promotion of adaptive coping strategies may enhance officers' job performance and mental health. These benefits have the potential to trickle down to the community in the form of better relationships and interactions between police officers and the public.

DEVELOPING A DEPARTMENTAL ROLL CALL TRAINING

Chief Charles J. VanDyke Ed.D., C.L.E.E. (USA)

Milton Township Police District, Youngstown State University

Today's law enforcement professionals require on-going training. Research shows that adult learners, specifically law enforcement, want training that is relative and applicable to their daily duties and presented in a manner that allows them to immediately use the knowledge. Micro learning (Roll Call Training) fits that bill. Micro learning refers to an educational approach that offers bite-sized, small learning units with just the necessary amount of information to help learners achieve a goal. This format takes a 60-minute training and breaks it into six ten minute trainings that can be accomplished on duty over the period of a work week. This presentation demonstrates specific techniques that can be used to develop and produce Roll Call training(s) on specific topics of current interest.

THE UTILITY OF META-ANALYTIC STUDIES OF POLICE PERFORMANCE FOR OPERATIONAL DECISIONS

Gerald V. Barrett, Ph.D., J.D.; Dennis Doverspike, Ph.D.; Alexa J. Barrett, M.S. (USA)

Barrett & Associates

Our review investigates whether pre-employment cognitive and personality tests have been shown to be valid predictors of police officer job performance. In order to investigate this issue, we look at the existing meta-analytic research. A related more technical question is what are the strengths and weaknesses of using meta-analytic techniques, of validity generalization, to answer such practical questions. In addition to existing meta-analytic reviews, over 100 narrative reviews, reviews from court cases, expert reports, declarations, depositions, testimony in court, technical reports, dissertations, and textbooks appearing between 1966 and the first quarter of 2021 were collected ana analyzed. The focus of the review was upon scientific facts that could be used by a practitioner developing and validating tests for police selection and promotion. Our review progressed through four stages. The first stage was an investigation of police-specific studies. The second involved studies of safety forces. The third looked at high stakes and high stress occupations. Finally, our fourth stage was to look at meta-analyses performed across all jobs. A special focus was upon combinations of cognitive and noncognitive predictors specifically cited in review to optimize validity and minimize adverse impact. These include integrity tests, biodata tests, traits, and assessment centers. Many issues were found with previous reviews, leading to our generating of what we see as the strengths and weaknesses in using the existing literature to reach conclusions concerning predictors for police performance. We offer 10 suggestions for improving the meta-analytic evidence so as to restore the integrity of police selection procedures based on the scientific evidence.

FEAR-BASED POLICING: AN EXAMINATION OF TRAINING, CULTURE AND PERCEPTIONS OF TEXAS PEACE OFFICERS

Karin Brown, Ph.D.; Jeremy Rhodes, Ph.D. (USA)

Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas

We conducted an independent evaluation of the TPCA Vincible Program, an safety training initiative developed to reduce line of duty deaths and injuries to officers in the State of Texas. Data was gathered from Texas Peace Officers related to their perceptions regarding training and culture as the national narrative began to move toward police reform in the aftermath of the George Floyd incident. Training for officers is increasingly coming "under fire" and peace officers must face public scrutiny as well as the weight of protecting and serving the public (walking the balance of enforcement and keeping the peace); all while keeping themselves and fellow officers safe. Vincible and non-Vincible Program officers were asked a series of questions related to their perceptions of officer safety and officer safety training. Overall, results are positive for the Vincible program. Officers who participate in Vincible training are slightly more likely to value and effectively practice many of the key safety concerns of the Vincible program than officers who do not participate in the Vincible program.

Officers who participate in Vincible are also more likely than other officers to believe that their safety training is a valuable and worthwhile way for officers to spend their time, and are less likely to believe that their safety training places too little emphasis on specific issues of officer safety. Issues related to the following were identified as critical elements of the current conversation related to police training and culture: warrior-style and fear-based training, mental health issues and resources for officers, resiliency training, and effective community engagement strategies.

SESSION 13: BYSTANDER ISSUES / OFFICER SUICIDE
3:20 – 4:20 PM CST

ACTIVE BYSTANDERSHIP IN LAW ENFORCEMENT (ABLE): OVERVIEW OF THIS INNOVATIVE POLICING PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTATION AT A UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mkay Bonner, Ph.D. and Mark S. Johnson, Ed.D. (USA)
University of Louisiana Monroe

Active Bystandership in Law Enforcement (ABLE) is a new and comprehensive project based out of the Innovative Policing Program at Georgetown Law. ABLE is more than just an 8 hour training course. It is a comprehensive program to help law enforcement officers and the communities they serve. It is founded on psychological science and human behavior. It includes specific tools, techniques, and practice to improve the likelihood of bystander intervention and impact the LE culture. A precursor to the ABLE project was the Ethical Policing is Courageous (EPIC) program at the New Orleans Police Department. We will present an overview of the ABLE project including specific factors related to implementation at a university police department. We will also outline how to implement ABLE in any type of law enforcement agency.

DUTY-BOUND: PERSONAL, MORAL, AND PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF A BYSTANDER

Troy Rodgers, Psy.D.; Commander Mizel Garcia, M.P.A. (USA)
Public Safety Psychology Group

In today's policing world it has become increasingly important for officers, supervisors, and high-level police executives to function in a manor that is moral, just, professional, and fair. There is an expectation that officers will step in when others are not "following the rules." This need, which is simple in concept is often difficult to apply. This class will discuss the psychology of the "bystander effect" and the reason good people do bad things while other good people stand by and watch. Techniques will be provided to help your officers create a culture of fairness and peer driven accountability.

NAVIGATING AN OFFICER'S SUICIDE

Anastasia R. Pytal, Psy.D. (USA) / (Presented by: Peter Killeen)
Survivors of Blue Suicide Foundation

Often times when an agency suffers an officer suicide, whether on duty or not, the agency faces different challenges than when they suffer a line of duty death. Decisions made by police administrators during this critical period will impact their agency, family members, and the community long into the future. This presentation will provide key points for department and psychologist to consider if faced with an officer's suicide.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
9:00 – 9:30 AM CST

Wayman Mullins

SESSION 14: PREDATORY BEHAVIOR & SEX CRIMES
9:30 – 10:30 AM CST

CONDUCTING PRACTICAL FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH: AN EXAMPLE EXAMINING SEXUAL PREDATORS WITH Q METHODOLOGY

[1]Lizzie Duemig Ph.D.; [2]Wayne Wallace, Ph.D. (USA)

[1]Harris County Justice Administration Department; [2]University of Cincinnati, Clermont College

Innovative approaches to the selection and recruitment of research participants can impact the real-world application of the results. Equally important to generating applied results is the choice of methodology used for the investigation. These two key elements of the research design can foster outside the box approaches and tap into sources of information that may have seemed unreachable. Spending time creatively planning these parts of your research process can redirect a simple study into one that generates more comprehensive results. As an example, the presenters will discuss a study that started out having an intended survey design and transitioned into an investigation that employed Q Methodology. Through inventive means, convicted sexual predators were reached as a participant population of the study and were even utilized without the restrictions of working with a vulnerable population. The case example will show how unique ideas during the front-end planning of an investigation can move your research results from basic knowledge into an effort that generates practical results with real world application.

GROOMING BEHAVIORS OF SEXUAL PREDATORS

Special Agent Nisha M. Thompson (USA)

Texas Department of Public Safety, Criminal Investigations Division

Sexual crimes against children often involves a series of steps known as grooming. This presentation discusses the behavioral strategy and stages of grooming, and provides various avenues perpetrators often utilize to commit such crimes. A brief overview of Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) investigations will be presented as it relates to contemporary methodologies to combat these crimes.

POLICE OFFICERS TAKING RAPE REPORTS: CHALLENGES AND BEST PRACTICES

Karen Rich, Ph.D. (USA)

Marywood University, 2300 Adams Ave, Scranton PA 18509

Many victims of rape and sexual assault have expressed apprehension about making police reports, fearing that the process will be painful and non-productive. In fact, it takes considerable skill to conduct effective victim interviews. Police officers vary greatly in terms of their skill levels, attitudes, and past experience with these cases. This study examined a large sample of police officers (800) to investigated what the contributors are to victim interview skill, as measured by an author constructed survey. Multivariate statistics were utilized to determine the effect sizes of rape myth attitudes, experience on the job, personal contact with known victims, years of police experience, general education, professional training, number of sexual assault cases, and collaboration with victim advocates. Findings from this study are placed in the context of previous studies on this topic. Implications for officer selection, supervision and training are discussed.

USE OF PEDIATRIC PERFORMANCE VALIDITY TESTING WITHIN JUVENILE SYSTEM COURT HEARINGS: 2 CASE EXAMPLES

Robert A. Leark, Ph.D. (USA)

Independent practice of Forensic neuropsychology & Psychology

> The presentation focuses on the use of cognitive performance testing in the juvenile justice system. Case presentations will highlight the use of a newly released pediatric performance test designed for use within ages 5 to 18. Two case presentations demonstrate use of Pediatric Performance Validity Test Suites (PdPVTS) nested within cognitive and behavioral testing. One case involves a juvenile referred to determine fitness to be tried as an adult (often called transfer hearing). The second case involves a referral to determine if the juvenile was competent to be tried (in some jurisdictions this is called a fitness for trial hearing) in juvenile court. Each of the cases involve adolescents and include cognitive, behavioral and other information relevant to decision making. The cases highlight how the PdPVTS provides the juvenile court specific information relevant to trier of fact.

OUTSIDE THE FORENSIC BOX: COGNITIVE PROCESSING AND ATYPICAL THINKING IN THE FORENSIC REALM

[1]Matthew J. Sharps, Ph.D.; [2]Jana L. Price-Sharps, Ed.D. (USA)

[1]California State University, Fresno; [2]Walden University and California State University, Fresno

> Forensic and investigative psychologists may encounter superstitious or "magical" thinking, as a driving force for the perpetrators of crimes, in criminal situations more frequently than one might expect. In the present research, this was exemplified in two cases. In one, a mass murderer was nearly freed due to his adherence to supernatural beliefs during the commission of the crime. In another, the intended victim was able to avoid assault due to manipulation of the supernatural beliefs of the potential suspects.
>
> In the proposed presentation, dynamics involved in such "magical thinking" are shown to be understandable in terms of the application of eyewitness principles to the scientific interpretation of objective reality, and in the application of these principles to supernatural interpretations of perfectly ordinary phenomena, in a combinatorial analysis. More specifically, we have shown that individual differences in cognitive processes are extremely important in the creation of atypical or paranormal explanations of otherwise reasonable forensic data: individuals with tendencies toward dissociation, even at the subclinical level, are more likely to interpret relatively ambiguous phenomena as paranormal in nature than are those who exhibit less of this tendency. We have also shown that people, especially those with dissociative tendencies, are relatively likely to interpret ordinary scenes in supernatural or atypical terms (e.g., UFO, Space Alien, or related concepts) if provided with a contextual background which is even minimally suggestive of supernatural/atypical prospects in the given scene.   These empirical results are further considered in terms of the cognitive/linguistic schema theoretical concepts of Lakoff, which allow us to understand the cognitive tradeoff between Gestalt and Feature-Intensive processing on which the present results are predicated.

THE COMPLEX TRIAL PROTOCOL, A BRAINWAVE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE TO DRAW OUT EVIDENCE FROM THE STORED MEMORY OF SUSPECTS AND WITNESSES OF CRIME

Michel Funicelli, Ph.D. (Canada)

Research conducted at Concordia University

> The P300 is a well studied electrical brainwave which appears as a positive (P) deflection on an electroencephalogram and occurs about 300 to 600 ms (300) after a person is presented with a meaningful and novel stimulus. It is detectable by placing electrodes on the scalp of a person and it is considered as a reliable index of memory recognition. In forensic circles it can be used to determine if a person involved in a crime, as a witness or a suspect, recognizes crucial pieces of information in relation to that crime and only known to the perpetrator or witness and the authorities. The P300

brainwave used in the context of a Concealed Information Test (CIT) can determine if that person is in possession of that crucial piece of information or not, and an inference of guilt or innocence can be drawn from such a conclusion. The CIT is easy to understand. A person is presented with a crucial piece of information on a computer screen, such as the murder weapon, the wound pattern of a victim, the crime scene, the face of an accomplice or the face of an attacker, in the case of a victim, and it is assorted with a series of neutral alternatives. This presentation features the unveiling of recent data from 4 lab experiments involving autobiographical data, verbal versus pictorial stimuli and levels of processing in a mock theft scenario, and the use of multiple pictorial probe stimuli (i.e., explosive device, crime scene, and face of accomplice) in a mock terrorism scenario. A major problem faced by law enforcement agencies worldwide is the unreliability of eyewitness identification and scarcity of physical cues at crime scenes. The body of evidence in mistaken eyewitness identification as a major contributing factor to wrongful convictions is considerable. Police agencies collect physical evidence in approx. 15% of crime scenes. This relatively inexpensive technique is most likely to benefit law enforcement and national security agencies throughout the world.

CLOSING REMARKS/AWARDS CEREMONY
11:50 AM – 12:20 PM CST

Wayman Mullins

BUSINESS MEETING
12:30 – 1:30 PM CST

Wayman Mullins

ASYNCHRONOUS PROGRAM

Available continuously around the date of the conference. Additional CEU's Available.

SESSION A: OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS: ASIAN PERSPECTIVES

INITIAL EXPERIENCES OF INVESTIGATION OFFICERS WITH THE CONDUCT OF VIDEO RECORDED INTERVIEWS IN SINGAPORE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Karthigan Subramaniam B.A.[1]; Jeffery Chin M.Sc.[2]; Kho Wee Han B.S.S.[3]; Lee Rong Cheng M.Sc.[3]; Carolyn Misir M.S.S.[3]; Xiau Ting Chai, M.Sc.[1] (Singapore)

[1]Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre, Ministry of Home Affairs (Singapore); [2]Office of Chief Psychologist, Ministry of Home Affairs (Singapore); [3]Police Psychological Services Division, Singapore Police Force

Video recording of interviews (VRI) with suspects was implemented in Singapore in late 2017 for selected criminal offences. This exploratory study sought to examine the initial experiences of investigation officers from 2 law enforcement agencies in Singapore with the conduct of VRIs. 11 focus group discussions were conducted with 92 Investigation Officers from the Singapore Police Force and Central Narcotics Bureau. The discussion was transcribed and analysed using the thematic analysis approach recommended by Braun and Clarke (2007). Results revealed that while a number of participants were able to appreciate the benefits of VRI, many participants shared their concerns about being self-conscious and their uncertainty regarding appropriate interviewing practices. It is noteworthy that the participants who were more experienced with VRI reported have adapted well to VRI and spoke positively of the benefits of VRI. For agencies considering the implementation of VRI, this study offers insights from officers' initial experiences that may be useful to inform change management plans.

A VALIDITY STUDY OF A POLICE LEADERSHIP ASSESSMENT CENTRE IN THE ASIAN CONTEXT

Si Hui Ko; Dave Cheah (Singapore)

Police Psychological Services Department, Singapore Police Force

This study examined the construct and criterion-related validity of an Assessment Centre (AC) designed for the selection of police officers to a leadership post in the Asian context. Specifically, the researchers aimed to determine the internal underlying structure of the AC in terms of exercise and dimension factors, as well as examine the linkage of AC ratings to job performance data. Job performance data includes performance grading and subordinates' ratings from Employee Engagement Survey (EES) results.

The sample included 65 officers who underwent an established AC. The AC consists of four main exercises; they are made up of the following exercise types i.e., simulation-based exercise, role play, in-basket exercise and a written analysis exercise. In line with prior research, results indicated that exercise factors explained more variance in the AC ratings as compared to dimension factors. The AC overall assessment rating was also found to be significantly correlated with the officers' performance grading and EES results in their third year (N = 36). Implications of the findings will be discussed.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS OFFICERS (ECOS)

Zailan Salihin; Tiffany N. Danker; Yong Shengg Tan; Hui Fen Ho; Jansen Ang (Singapore)

Police Psychological Services Department

Research studies have highlighted that police emergency despatchers undergo a myriad of stressors including exposure to traumatic calls, managing an overload of calls, and work stress spill over to personal life. In Singapore, emergency calls are handled by Emergency Communications Officers (ECOs). This study examined challenges faced by these of ECOs. A mixture of qualitative and quantitative data was collected via ground observation, focus group discussions, and an online survey that comprised the Police Stress Questionnaire (PSQ) and Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced (COPE) Inventory. Findings suggest that ECOs experienced similar operational stressors as their international counterparts but officers

possessed positive coping mechanisms. Proposed recommendations highlighted inculcating a supportive ECO work environment across all levels (i.e., organisational, unit, and self).

BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS OF LOAN SCAMS IN SINGAPORE

Carolyn Misir, Jing Min Hong; Jansen Ang (Singapore)
Police Psychological Services Department, Singapore Police Force

Scams have become the fastest growing crime in today's increasingly digitalised world. Scams are prevalent in Singapore as well, with 7,970 scam cases in the first half of 2020 alone. In terms of crime rates, there were 1,014 cases and $6.5 million lost due to loan scams, making it one of the top 3 scam type in Singapore (Singapore Police Force [SPF], 2020). The current study on loan scams in Singapore explores the process of how these scams work, the psychological mechanisms that operate in recruiting and inducing victims to comply to the scammers' requests and the profile of victims who fall prey to such scams. Some of the study's findings include the process of loan scams in Singapore follows a two part model which includes a type of advance fee fraud and cyberextortion, the persuasion principles involving in grooming victims as well the information processing patterns that operate in these loan scams.

UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOURS OF SCAM VICTIMS: INSIGHTS FOR SCAM PREVENTION

Whistine Chai M.Sc.; Penelope Wang, B.S.S.; Vivian Seah, B.S.S.; Afreen Chawla, B.S.S.; Joel Ong, B.A.
Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre, Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore

Falling prey to scams has been a worldwide concern. In the United States in 2020, reported losses to romance scams have reached US$304 million and losses to social media scams in the United States have reached US$117 million in the first half of 2020 alone. In Australia, scam losses amount to A$176 million, and in Singapore, financial losses to scams have reached S$164 million for 2020. It has been recognised that a crucial piece in effective scam prevention efforts are individuals themselves.

The authors have therefore embarked on a National Prevalence Survey of Scams in Singapore, in order to profile victims of scams and better understand how individuals respond when they encounter a scam, and what are some individual risky and protective behaviours that would influence scams susceptibility. Findings from this quantitative survey have led to some key recommendations for effective scam prevention programmes, which will also be discussed.

EXAMINING VICTIM NARRATIVES OF TOP SCAMS: AN EXPLORATORY THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Joel Ong B.A.; Afreen Chawla B.S.S.; Shannon Ng B.A.; Xiau Ting Chai, M.Sc. (Singapore)
Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre, Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore

Scams are an increasing occurrence both globally and in Singapore, bringing about not only significant financial losses, but also a varied range of experienced personal victim impacts. Contrary to the myth of scams being a 'victimless' crime, the felt impact of scam victimisation often affects individuals, even in the aftermath of the scam. Moreover, victims may also have generated added needs as a result of their scam victimisation experience. Victim narratives offer an innovative opportunity to better understand the lived experience and perspectives of scam victims. In this exploratory qualitative study, the victim narratives of three top scams (E-commerce Scam, Loan Scam, and Social Impersonation Scam) from Scam Alert, a Singapore scam prevention public platform were examined. Utilising a thematic analysis approach, the content of the scam victim narratives was coded, reviewed and categorised for consistent and unique themes (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Subsequently, the broad themes derived related to the nature of victim narrative, the experienced victim impacts, and the reasons for scam compliance. Correspondingly, implications for practitioners to better engage scam victims and to adopt a victim-sensitive approach toward scams will be discussed.

Available continuously around the date of the conference. No CEU's available.

GAMIFICATION IN PERSONNEL SELECTION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT – OPPORTUNITIES AND PITFALLS

Brenda Toh; Eunice Tan and Stanley Lai (Singapore)

Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre, Ministry of Home Affairs

In recent years, the popularity of gamification has soared and manifested in growing numbers of gamified applications and is accompanied by a proliferation of research in this field. Organisations worldwide are experimenting with gamification as a tool for driving productivity, enhancing employee training and development, and transforming assessment and selection processes. To remain at the forefront of technological development, law enforcement agencies in Singapore are embracing digital transformation and exploring cutting-edge technology, which includes integrating gamification into their work. While the adoption of gamification could potentially offer organisations a competitive advantage over others, it is not a one-size-fits-all solution. The presentation will focus on the gamification of selection tools, otherwise known as game-based assessments (GBAs). A literature review of GBAs was undertaken to understand the psychological underpinning of why and how GBA works, as well as to uncover the nuances associated with the use of GBA, in particular for the selection of law enforcement personnel which in itself presents a unique set of challenges due to their nature of work. What is GBA and how does it differ from traditional assessments? What are some competencies that can be assessed using GBA? When and how would the use of GBA in law enforcement personnel selection be useful? These are some questions the presentation seeks to address by drawing upon real-world case examples of organisations that adopted GBA for selection purposes. The presentation will conclude with a set of recommendations to guide organisations and practitioners in their use of GBA for law enforcement personnel selection. This includes best practices for (i) applying game mechanics, (ii) improving user experience, (iii) engaging target audience, and (iv) maximising the accuracy of assessment.

ARE THE PATTERNS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS' CRIMINAL TRIPS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF PEOPLE'S DAILY TRIPS? A CASE STUDY USING THE SPATIAL INTERACTION MODELING APPROACH IN THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN AREA

Kazuki Hirama; Naoto Yabe; Kaeko Yokota; Yusuke Otsuka; Kazumi Watanabe (Japan)

Many studies have indicated that the criminal trips of offenders are affected by attributes of the potential target regions. However, whether the criminal trips of offenders are influenced by the predisposition of their origin/residence regions has not been investigated. Additionally, it is not clear whether patterns of offenders' criminal trips are similar to those of ordinary people's daily trips. The first aim of this study was to investigate the factors relating to the criminal trips of sexual offenders using a spatial interaction modeling approach, focusing on 'residential population' and 'inflow population' of regions, including offenders' residence. In previous research, spatial interaction modeling has been used to explain the phenomenon of migration and people's commuting activity. The second aim of this study was to compare patterns of criminal trips of sexual offenders with those of people's daily trips. Tokyo metropolitan in Japan divided into 53 regions constituting the local governments (i.e. 53 municipalities) was selected as the study area. The criminal trips of sexual offenders who lived and committed criminal acts against strangers in the study area were analyzed. People's daily trips data was extracted from the results of a person trip survey conducted by the Japanese government. The results showed that when the residential population was high, offenders tended to move other regions to commit criminal acts. Although people living in regions with high inflow population tended to move between different regions in their daily life, offenders living in regions with high inflow population tended not to move between different regions for their criminal activities. These findings suggest that the criminal trips of sexual offenders are affected by the predisposition of their residential regions, and the factors relating to their trips are different from those of people's daily life.

USAGE OF A GAME-BASED ASSESSMENT FOR YOUNG TALENT SELECTION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT: FINDINGS FROM A PILOT STUDY

Tew Weicong; Charmaine Lee; Saun Tan (Singapore)

Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre, Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore.

With increasing innovations in technology, it is important that organisations leverage on these developments to bolster their ability to select young talent, who play a key role in boosting an organisation's productivity and in driving innovation. Through the use of technology, an organisation's selection efficiency and efficacy can be increased, and a better assessment experience can also be provided for the candidates, improving the organisation's image. An example of such an innovative change in selection processes would be the utilisation of Game-Based Assessments (GBAs).   The poster will begin with a brief literature review of the usage of GBAs and their utility in selection and assessment work. The presentation will then examine how an off-the-shelf GBA measures up against existing traditional psychometric assessments utilised in the selection of young talent for Singapore's law enforcement service agencies.   Can the GBA utilised in the pilot study yield results comparable to existing psychometric measures in less time? Can constructs that are traditionally harder to evaluate in paper and pencil assessments be better elicited in a GBA? The poster seeks to examine these areas through a discussion of the implications of using a GBA in young talent selection for law enforcement before highlighting recommendations for deploying GBAs in selection work and potential considerations for future studies.

LEADING THROUGH TECHNOLOGICAL SHIFTS IN A POST-COVID WORLD – WHAT MAKES EFFECTIVE ONLINE LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOURS FOR POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY LEADERS?

Nicole Yeo; Birentha Dhevi (Singapore)

Home Team Behavioural Sciences Centre (HTBSC), Ministry of Home Affairs

Almost every aspect of life including how we work has been altered by the disruptive forces of the pandemic. This has made it increasingly important for leaders to step up in managing virtual teams and navigating new digital platforms. The accelerated digital transformation of workplaces, brought about by the pandemic, presents a prime opportunity for leaders to evaluate and rethink the implications of a technologically driven workplace. This encapsulates re-imagining leadership and social contracts formed with team members. Against this context,this research hopes to better understand effective leadership behaviours in the policing and public safety domains that are specific for leading in a digitally altered landscape. Failing to adopt these leadership behaviours could negatively impact transformational efforts and leave leaders unable to adapt to the new normal. This poster presentation will cover new challenges faced by leaders in the policing and public safety front, by referring to relevant literature as well as data to be collected from Singapore's policing and public safety officers – through qualitative/quantitative means. The research seeks to understand both the current and projected landscape of challenges that police and public safety leaders face in the post-COVID-19 world. In addition, the research seeks to propose some recommendations, both at an individual and systemic level, of what leaders could do to embrace technological transformation of the workplace and continue to be effective in their leadership. Implications on leaders to develop a virtual presence and systemic changes in regards to coordinating work will be highlighted and discussed.

THE TRAUMATIZATION OF POLICE TRAINING

Erinn E. Vranches (USA)

Walden University; Eastern Gateway Community College; Mahoning County Sheriff's Office; Body Bliss Yoga

The presentation seeks to address how law enforcement (police) cadets and officers are trained, and more specifically, how that training is traumatizing to the body. For instance, the approach to training is to instill fear of potential threats and the primal need for self-protection and survival. Such creates a sense of heightened sensory perception, exaggerated reflexes, and a resting, perpetual state of hyper-vigilance. As a result of adapting to this new "homeostasis", our bodies and brains begin to change into that of a traumatized individual, thereby affecting our reasoning and reactivity. Lastly, the presentation also seeks to address coping skills and treatment strategies to de-traumatize the body through breathing techniques and the practice of yoga.

MOTIVATION FOR BECOMING A POLICE OFFICER: A STUDY IN INDIA

Mamta Singh, Ph.D.[1] and Y.P. Singh, Ph.D.[2] (India)

[1]Chandragupt Institute of Management, Patna; [2]Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi

In any of the society safeguarding of law and order, protecting the public rights and establishing peace are the duties of police force. As per United Nations-recommendation police-to-population ratio should be 222 for every 100,000 citizens but in India there are only 144 police officers are employed. This makes Indian police force one of the most challenged force in the world. The purpose of this research paper is to identify various reasons for choosing a career in policing in India in spite of several challenges, followed by reliability and model fit indicators of extracted dimensions or reasons, through Exploratory Factor Analysis followed by their reliability and model fit. This study is based on the primary data collected through 532 respondents undergoing police training. A questionnaire was designed based on literature review and expert's opinion. The findings from this study are based on the analysis of responses through SPSS 20. The six essential reasons extracted by using the factor analysis- F1: Job Benefits, F2: Intrinsic Qualities of the Job, F3: Peer influence, F4: Guidance, F5: Aspiration, F6: Authority. The findings of the study have implications for policy formulation for developing an effective recruitment strategy.

Available continuously around the date of the conference. No CEU's available.

NO WOMAN NO CRY: EMOTIONAL EXPECTANCIES AND JUDGMENTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Jill Rogers[1]; Kristine A. Peace[1]; Jessie Swanek[2] (Canada)
[1]MacEwan University; [2]Carleton University

It is well established that victim characteristics influence criminal justice outcomes. In particular, victim emotionality appears to be a linchpin that determines legal outcomes in many cases. Emotional responses that correspond to the seriousness of the crime are perceived as "normal" but those that are disproportionate (too much or too little) are suspect (Rose, Nadler, & Clark, 2006). Similarly, the emotional victim effect dictates that victims who display strong negative emotionality are viewed as more credible by judges and jurors (Ask & Landstrom, 2010; Landstrom, Ask, & Sommar, 2019). Victim impact statements also vary in their presentations of emotionality, which can influence sentencing determinations (Peace & Forrester, 2012). The present study was designed to examine how emotional expectancies concerning victim behaviour alter our perceptions of victim impact statements and perpetrator punishments. This study utilized a 2 (crime severity) x 2 (victim emotionality) x 2 (VIS emotionality) design. Participants reviewed victim & trial information (to set up emotional/non-emotional expectancy), a victim impact statement (emotional/non-emotional), and completed a judgment questionnaire. Crime severity was the strongest predictor of response variables: aggravated sexual assaults were associated with the highest ratings of seriousness, violence, physical injury, and emotional expectations. Similarly, victim emotionality influenced judgments such that victims who appeared distraught were classified as 'appropriately emotional'. No main effect of victim impact statement emotionality was evidenced as all VIS were interpreted as similarly emotional (ceiling effect). That said, high emotion depicted in either victim behaviour or VIS had a carryover effect, increasing rated levels of victim distress across both. These findings have implications in relation to victim perception and extralegal influences on judicial judgments.

SELF-REPORTED EXPERIENCES WITH PATHOLOGICAL LIARS

Renee Beach[1]; Christian Hart[1]; Drew Curtis[2] (USA)
[1]Texas Woman's University; [2]Angelo State University

Most lies are told by a handful of individuals, and some of these individuals lie pathologically or compulsively (Curtis & Hart, 2020). Garrett et al. (2016) demonstrated that self-serving lies escalate over time, and what begins as a minute instance of deception readily progresses into greater misdeeds. Thus, examining lying behavior in populations prone to deceit is essential for crime detection and prevention. Although studies have examined the frequency, characteristics, and motivation of lies, few have focused on the deceptive behavior of pathological liars (Curtis & Hart, 2020; DePaulo et al., 1996; DePaulo & Kashy, 1998; Serota et al., 2010; Verigin et al., 2019). This study examines the prevalence and nature of interactions with pathological liars. We hypothesized that most respondents would report interactions with a pathological liar who told primarily self-serving lies. Beyond these predictions, our analyses were exploratory in nature. 251 adults recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk completed an informed consent statement and were compensated $1.75 for completing the 20-minute online survey. The survey questioned participant beliefs about lying and included four open-ended items regarding the behaviors and consequences of interactions with pathological liars. Supporting our initial hypothesis, most participants reported having contact with a pathological liar (chi-square, p<.05). Supporting our second hypothesis, 100% of the responses indicated that the pathological liar told self-serving lies. Responses were categorized via a coding system based on recurring themes. Two independent raters classified each lie with a satisfactory level of interrater reliability. 41.7% were self-promotional lies, 20.3% were lies about others, 28.1% were lies of concealment, and 9.9% were benign miscellaneous lies. These results demonstrate that interactions with pathological liars are common. People interacting with those liars find the lies to be mostly self-serving.

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF BEHAVIORS OVER TIME DURING THE COLLABORATION PROCESS OF POLICE INTERROGATIONS

Andréanne Bergeron, M.A.[1]; Francis Fortin, Ph.D.[1]; Nadine Deslauriers-Varin, Ph.D.[2]; Yanick Charrette,Ph.D.[2]; Sarah Paquette, Ph.D.[3] (Canada)

[1]Université de Montréal; [2]Université Laval; [3]Sûreté du Québec

Research has largely focused on showing that confession was significantly associated with individuals, crime-related and situational/contextual factors. Most of the literature has considered confession as a static event and as a dichotomous indicator of an interrogation success. Nevertheless, recent work indicates that police interrogation is a dynamic process in which interviewers obtain information relevant to the investigation through the course of the interview. Using a Game Theory perspective, we consider police interrogations as a dynamic social interaction fueled by both parties (i.e., the suspect and the interviewer). To test this economic behavioral perspective, we analyze 131 videotaped interrogations related to online sexual crimes. The different behaviors (by both the suspect and the interviewer) have been categorized into: 1) rapport building; 2) collaborative behavior; 3) confrontational behavior; 4) emotion triggers/response, and 5) information related to the case. Results showed that the categories of behaviors investigated have a limited temporal influence on the likelihood of the suspect providing additional information relevant to the case. Having a suspect that gives additional information and who is demonstrating emotional responses (e.g., justifications) increases the likelihood of him providing more information relevant to the investigation very quickly after the apparition of those behaviors. The presentation of evidence by the interviewer also increases the likelihood of obtaining additional information. Also, rapport building between the interviewer and the suspect pays in the long run even if its positive effect is not immediately observed. This new approach to analyze interrogations represents a starting point to build practical guidelines for practitioners in order to ethically increase the suspect's level of collaboration during police interrogations.

DOES CONTEXT MATTER? PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF MILITARIZED AND PATROL OFFICERS ACROSS CALL TYPES

Tiffany Lepine; Craig Bennell, Ph.D.; Noah Bennell; Brittany Blaskovit, Ph.D. (Canada)

Carleton University

Previous research has examined public perception of police officer appearance using static images of police officers where variables of interest (e.g., uniform colour, accessories, equipment, etc.) are manipulated. But it is possible that this methodology is not suitable for assessing public perceptions of officers given that the public does not encounter officers in static environments. The current study examined the impact of context on public perceptions of officer appearance. Approximately 550 undergraduate students were presented with vignettes that included different scenarios (an active shooting, a mental health call, and a large public event with visiting politicians) along with photos of officers who were in attendance wearing either militarized or patrol uniforms. After each vignette, participants were asked to rate each officer on several scales related to perceived personal qualities. The analysis will allow us to examine three research questions: (1) Are militarized officers as a group rated differently than patrol officers?; (2) Does the context (e.g., scenario) influence ratings of officers?; and (3) Do participants ratings differ depending upon the stereotype congruency of the situation (e.g., are militarized officers rated more positively when responding to an active shooter versus a mental health call?). The results will speak to the generalizability of previous research and may have implications for uniform and equipment policies.

A NOVEL MMPI-2 MARKER FOR IDENTIFYING RISKY LAW ENFORCEMENT HIRES: F42K60

Tracey Smith, M.S.[1]; Nicholas Borgogna, Ph.D.[2]; Stephen Aita, Ph.D.[3]; Benjamin Hill, Ph.D.[4] (USA)

[1]Spalding University; [2]Texas Tech University; [3]Dartmouth-Hitchcock; [4]University of South Alabama

Systemic racism is a considerable problem in America. Police violence against racial/ethnic minorities is particularly concerning. While most police officers do not commit race-based violence, continued calls for improvement are being made. Psychologists play a unique role in addressing police violence against minorities. Particularly, a substantial amount of police officer candidates undergo pre-employment psychological evaluations prior to service. The Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory – 2 (MMPI-2) is one of the most popular tools used by police psychologists in these evaluations. The current study

examined an archival dataset of 12,693 MMPI-2 scores from police officer pre-employment evaluations. Five-year post-employment outcomes of receiving an excessive force complaint and race-based complaint were considered as outcomes. Using a series of univariate analyses and outcome-based modeling, we created an imbedded marker on the MMPI-2 content-based validity scales that significantly predicted which officers received excessive force and race-based complaints. Particularly, candidates with F scale T-scores ≤ 42 and K scale T-scores ≥ 60 were considered to be most at-risk. Logistic regression suggested having one or both of these markers violated substantially increased the odds of receiving an excessive force and/or race-based complaint. Moderation analyses indicated increased risk for male, white, and black candidates. The markers were not significant in women, Asian, Latino, and those from other racial background candidates (though these groups were underpowered). We discuss implications for the "F42K60" marker to be used in law enforcement pre-employment screenings as a means of reducing police violence against racial/ethnic minorities.

EXPLORING THE OFF-SHIFT WORK-RELATED ACTIVITIES OF CANADIAN POLICE OFFICERS

Audrey MacIsaac, B.Sc.; Craig Bennell, Ph.D.; Chelsie Smith, M.A.; Alison Croke, M.A.; Brittany Blaskovits, Ph.D. (Canada)
Carleton University

It is the duty of a police officer to serve and protect their communities; to do so, it is important that officers maintain their mental and physical wellbeing both on-shift and off. However, for many police officers, their work does not stop when their shift does. Officers often find themselves unable to fully recover during their time off as a result of various off-shift work-related activities. The purpose of our research was thus to explore the consequences of officers engaging in such off-shift activities. An online survey was completed by 465 Canadian active-duty police officers. The results showed that most officers engage in a variety of different work-related tasks on their days off (e.g. responding to emails, exercising, attending court, training). The majority of these tasks are unpaid, and most officers agree that their personal lives are negatively impacted in a number of ways (e.g., consequences with their partner, children, mental and physical health). More research should be completed to explore these consequences in more detail so that policy changes can be made to improve the work-life balance of police officers.

SEARCHING FOR CLUES UNDER UNCERTAINTY: INSIGHT ON THE INVESTIGATIVE STRATEGIES PRIORITIZED BY CRIME SCENE EXAMINERS

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Despite a sustained preoccupation with prioritization in the deployment of forensic resources within police forces, decisions made during crime scene investigations remain little studied. Only a few researchers have taken interest in the real practices of crime scene examiners (CSEs), so far highlighting the large disparities between the way investigations are conducted by different CSEs on a priori similar crime scenes. This research thus aims to better understand the decision-making processes underlying how CSEs elaborate their investigative strategies. This poster draws on data collected via participant observation at real crime scenes in Quebec and via 13 semi-structured interviews with CSEs, in order to document their interactions with other stakeholders in the investigative process and their practices regarding the search of clues. Our results shed light on the prioritization of investigative strategies used in the search for clues on crime scenes and on some of the underlying sense-making practices. They also illuminate the socialization process underlying the learning of a repertoire of strategies. The presentation therefore calls for a better consideration of the social dimension of the scientific investigation of crime scenes. Likewise, it invites to a reflection on how the crime scene examiner craft is really acquired in practice.

QUALITATIVELY DISTINCT: A CLASSIFICATION OF THE GEOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF CRIME

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A recognized fact in criminology is that criminal activities tend to concentrate at certain places at certain times, creating so-called hotspots. This observation has generated a lot of attention from scholar and has been the topic of many studies over

the past fifty years; researchers and practitioners seeing it as a fruitful way to address and target crime prevention strategies. However, the geography of crime has so far been studied from a static, unidimensional, and binary perspective, where only the frequency of crimes is considered and where places are differentiated according to whether they are crime hotspots or not. However, recent studies seem to suggest that the geography of crime is a dynamic, complex, and multidimensional phenomenon, from which various and fluctuating spatial patterns of crime may emerge. Using latent class models, the results suggest the existence of qualitatively distinct geographic patterns of crime, revealing the heterogeneous nature of the phenomenon in Montreal City, Canada. Indeed, it seems that the frequency of offenses, their gravity as well as their evolution in time are important aspects to consider for the description of the geography of crime. The findings from this exploratory study demonstrate the relevance of examining other dimensions of the geography of crime, outside of the crime frequency, to better understand it and thus organize and develop more appropriate and effective crime prevention measures. The study results will be addressed in relation to police efforts in terms of crime prevention.

THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT ON MENTAL WELLBEING

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York St. John University

It has been well documented that sexual harassment (SH) experiences have a negative impact on physical and mental wellbeing (i.e., depression, anxiety). This two-study design sought to examine the mediating role of state shame and guilt (1), help-seeking intentions (2) and individual coping style on the relationship between SH experiences and anxiety and depression outcomes. In study one, 177 students currently attending University in the UK or who had left University in the last two years completed the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ) to measure SH experiences, Trauma Screening Checklist (TSC) to measure of mental health symptoms, State Shame and Guilt Scale (SSGS) and the Brief COPE the scores of which identified two latent variables (approach and avoid coping). Mediation analysis using PROCESS v3.4 on SPSS (Hayes, 2018) was used to evaluate the relationship between SEQ and TSC scores and the mediating role of (i) shame/guilt and (ii) coping on this relationship. Results indicated that shame significantly mediated the relationship between SH and anxiety and depression reports. Although guilt was significantly related to SH experiences, it did not mediate the relationship with either anxiety or depression. In addition, avoidance coping significantly mediated between SH and both anxiety and depression; however, approach did not. Study 2 sought to extend these results by exploring the relationships among minority groups such as men and LGBTQ+. Results of this study and the implications for those working in forensic mental health will be explored, including ways of engaging individuals and providing support and treatment.

MIND THE (IMPLEMENTATION) GAP: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF POLICE DEPARTMENT COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING (COP), ITS IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS, AND OUTCOMES

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University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Amidst a backdrop of national conversations about police brutality and misconduct, evidence suggests that demographic similarities (e.g., race) between police officers and civilians do not change policing use of force disparities. This highlights the need to determine organizational drivers of disparities (e.g., police department norms), rather than conceptualizing instances of police brutality as "a few bad apples". Community-oriented policing (COP) is an organizational approach that is expected to reduce police misconduct and to diminish experiences of racial injustice. COP is commonly distinguished from traditional policing by its focus on shared-power relationships with communities and by its emphasis on addressing root causes of crime and disorder (e.g., poverty). However, the extent to which law enforcement agencies' mission statements reflect department enactment of key COP processes is currently unknown. Further, uncertainty remains regarding the degree to which agencies' enactment of these processes impact policing outcomes. This study evaluates how COP is reflected in organizational values across law enforcement agencies, how COP is implemented, and how these structural elements relate to racial disparities in police use of force incidents, across both urban and rural settings in North Carolina (NC), a state characterized by a significant degree of racial and ethnic diversity. Findings may be used by police departments in other parts of the country to inform their implementation of community policing practices, by federal agencies to shape their funding priorities, and by researchers to direct future research regarding the utility of COP practices and the nature of

implementation. Presenters will provide examples of mission statements reflective of COP and will outline how different departments have implemented COP in practice. Limitations of this study include the degree to which NC police department data are publicly available for consideration.

"IS LESS POLICING REALLY THE BEST WAY TO DEAL WITH BAD POLICING?": AN EXPLORATORY STUDY EXAMINING HOW THE CANADIAN MEDIA HAS FRAMED THE DEFUNDING MOVEMENT

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Carleton University

The news media plays a fundamental role in shaping the narratives around social movements and public policy. Narratives that follow a high-profie case of police brutality, can set forth broader implicatons for police reform. However, the political orientation of newspapers that support these narratives often contribute to divergent conversations surrounding policing issues. When the death of George Floyd re-ignited calls to defund the police, the large-scale involvement of the world's media in these conversations additionally brought attention to how the public is politically divided on defining the defunding movement. As an approach to clarify the complexity of the defunding construct, we conducted a comparative analysis of 77 articles that focused on police defunding that were published in two Canadian newspapers that differ in their political orientation (National Post [conservative] vs. Toronto Star [liberal]) in the month following the death of George Floyd. Analyses are focusing on how defunding is defined, the underlying motivations for defunding, and counterarguments against defunding. Implications for how the political orientation of newspapers can influence narratives around policing issues will be discussed.

THE COGNITIVE INTERVIEW FOR SUSPECTS: A TEST WITH CUSTOMS OFFICERS

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[2]Université Laval

The Cognitive Interview for Suspects (CIS; Geiselman, 2012) is an interview protocol which has recently been developed to generate a large amount of information from suspects, and maximize the opportunity to detect detection. The study here presented added an assessment of the efficiency of CIS in gathering more information when it is used by professional investigators (trained customs officers), and compared to a control interview (Standard customs Interview: SI). We hypothesized that the CIS (vs. the SI) would gather more relevant information (action, object, location, and person-related details) from deceptive mock-suspects, and particularly in the truthful (vs. deceptive) parts of the statements. Thus, forty-five undergraduate students were required to perform a series of actions, including stealing and reselling an academic transcript, and were then interviewed by 12 customs officers, with or without prior training in the CIS. In order to mimic a real-life situation, participants had to tell the truth or lie concerning some aspects of these actions. Amount of information, type and accuracy of details were measured. The CIS elicited significantly more correct details than the SI, specifically in relation to actions, objects and locations. The truthful parts of the statements contained more details than the deceptive parts. Unexpectedly, there was a higher number of action details in truthful parts (vs. in deceptive parts) only when they were gathered with the CIS (vs. SI). This study shows that professionals in the field can assimilate the CIS, and that this tool provides valuable benefits for information gathering. Moreover, the results for action details raise the question of the value of considering the description of actions as a possible tool for identifying lying.

EFFECTIVE POLICE RECRUITMENT: PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT RISK REGRESSION ANALYSIS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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Walden University

Police departments are responsible for evaluating applicants to find suitable recruits to join a department's training program. It was not known how police officer recruits feel about the recruitment and selection process. The purpose of this quantitative study was to determine to what extent the 2 M-PULSE scale scores (sexually offensive conduct and racially offensive behavior) account for variance in the MMPI-2RF (anger proneness and behavior/externalizing dysfunctional)

subscales scores. Archival data was provided by a private business that conducts these screenings for multiple law enforcement organizations (local and state). Law enforcement candidates (N = 107) were evaluated by a private business during the pre-hiring psychological screening process using the M-PULSE and MMPI-2RF to assess their risk factors for employment as law enforcement officers. The scores from the 2 measures were provided for regression analysis to determine what effect the M-PULSE factors had on the MMPI-2RF factors. The results did not find any significant effect on either MMPI-2RF factor by the 2 M-PULSE factors. This study adds to the growing body of knowledge of law enforcement psychological screening processes and how different measures provide critical information on personality, aggression, and risk factors that should be considered for individuals seeking employment in a law enforcement position. This study has implications for positive social change by increasing understanding of how current psychological screening processes determine suitability of candidates and help to ensure that individuals who would put the

ESTABLISHING A SET OF PRE-EMPLOYMENT PSYCHOLOGICAL SCREENING DIMENSIONS FOR FIREFIGHTER CANDIDATES

Emily Deutsch, M.A.; Nancy Ryba Panza, Ph.D.; Alina Abeshyan; Mike Crawford; Rebeeca Steen; Carley Stone; Taylor Nequette (USA)

California State University, Fullerton

Firefighters often face high-risk situations and unique work stressors that require them to be physically fit and psychologically stable in order to ensure they are well suited to the profession. As a result, many fire departments have their candidates undergo a psychological evaluation before hire. The practice of psychological screening has been in place for other high-risk professions, like police officers, for many decades and extensive research has been conducted to establish which personality traits can assist in determining psychological suitability. Research on police candidates has produced 10 psychological screening dimensions that are used to guide disqualification decisions in pre-employment evaluations. While psychological evaluations are also used for firefighter candidates, there has been far less research and no equivalent set of dimensions exists. The present study aimed to take the first steps in identifying a set of personality traits that could be used to aid practitioners in psychological screenings for firefighter candidates. To do so, a content analysis of hiring documents was conducted. Five hundred fire departments were randomly selected from a nationwide list and hiring documents (i.e., job description, job requirements, applications, etc.) were obtained via internet searches. Documents were found for 153 of the 500 departments. Each document was reviewed and qualitative analysis was conducted to extract any desired qualities or characteristics that were psychological or cognitive in nature. An exhaustive list of terms was created and this list was reviewed, organized, and categorized into groups of similar traits. These groupings were refined until a final set of nine screening dimensions was identified. These dimensions were described and then compared to the established police dimensions to highlight similarities and differences across the two populations and two sets of traits.

PROFILES ON DOMESTIC TERRORISTS

Amanda Higgs, Psy.M., M.S.; Jason Dedek-Keeler, Psy.M., M.B.A.; Larry C. James, Ph.D., ABPP (USA)

Wright State University

Domestic terrorism has increased over the years. Examples of these horrific crimes are presented along with characteristics that are similar in each case. A critical review of the current research on domestic terrorism suggests six main commonalities that may help create a "profile" of domestic terrorists. The authors present a model called the psychological pathway to domestic terrorism to offer an explanation for these events. This model is proposed to assist in identifying behaviors that may increase an individual's risk of participation in domestic terrorism.

SKYWATCH SURVEILLANCE TOWERS: DETERRENCE WITH A PANOPTIC PERSPECTIVE

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University of New Haven

The internalization of the carceral gaze is an important component of crime control, whether in the form of suitable guardians, place managers, or meticulous surveillance ceremonies. Specifically, panoptic technologies have the potential to "normalize" behaviors through visible yet unverifiable surveillance. The promise of panoptic surveillance technologies is somewhat supported by the empirical research, with a meta-analyses indicating the CCTV implementation can reduce overall crime by 16%, and motor vehicle theft by 26%, yet CCTV deployment has no significant impact on violent crime. This qualitative grounded theory seeks to understand law enforcement's utilization of FLIR SkyWatch, a mobile surveillance tower, that aims to deter crime using an aerial perspective. Deployed by a small number of police departments across the United States SkyWatch towers offer a more flexible and responsive surveillance strategy than fixed CCTV cameras. Semi-structured interviews with 20 decision-makers in multiple law enforcement agencies in four states, as well as the manufacturer of Skywatch were conducted to understand surveillance tower deployment and utilization. Theoretical underpinnings of rational choice, deterrence, routine activity theory, and situational crime prevention are incorporated to analyze law enforcement's utilization of this modern panoptic deterrent apparatus.

DOES ALCOHOL IMPACT A BYSTANDER'S PERCEPTION OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Jonny Dudley; Melanie Douglass; Anna Macklin, Ph.D.; and Nathalie Noret, Ph.D. (UK)

York St. John University

Bystander intervention has become one of the most common methods used to try and reduce sexual violence in universities. However, sexual violence often occurs in locations synonymous with alcohol consumption (Abbey, 2002; Haikalis, Leone, Parrott, & DiLillo, 2018). This research is exploring whether alcohol consumption by the victim and the perpetrator of sexual violence impacts a bystander's attitude to intervention and their willingness to intervene. An online survey was used to provide participants with one of four vignettes. Each vignette described an act of sexual aggression carried out by a male perpetrator towards a female victim. Each vignette differed by which of the characters involved were intoxicated. Either the victim, the perpetrator, both, or neither were drunk. Participants were also asked to complete five surveys, the Bystander Self-Efficacy Scale (Banyard, Plante, & Moynihan, 2002); the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (Payne, Lonsway, & Fitzgerald, 1999; McMahon & Farmer, 2011); an adapted version of the Moral Outrage Questionnaire (Jensen & Petersen, 2011); a victim-blaming and intervention assessment measure (Burn, 2009; Castello et al., 2006; Fogle, 2000; Ham et al., 2019; Melkonian et al., 2020; Whately, 2005); and an alcohol consumption impact measure based on Latané and Darley's (1970) Bystander Intervention Model. The responses of the participants in each vignette group will be compared to ascertain whether there is a difference in their willingness to intervene, their risk assessment of intervention, and their perceived victim worthiness. An improved understanding of how alcohol impacts potential bystanders' perception of both victims and perpetrators can help to inform security and safety policy in common hotspots for sexual violence, such as drinking establishments (Haikalis et al., 2018). This will help these establishments to better understand how their patrons may behave in instances of sexual violence.

ASCERTAINING THE NECESSITY OF CONDUCTING PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS BETWEEN AGES OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CRIMINAL MAJORITY IN INDIA

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Juvenile Delinquency, any act forbidden by law for children up to a prescribed age limit, is a mounting concern in our society. In India, the age of criminal responsibility is seven years and the age of criminal majority is 18 years. There is a significant relationship between psychology and criminal behavior. This study aimed to discern the need of conducting preliminary assessment for juvenile delinquents between the ages of 16 to 18 as per The Juvenile Justice (Care and

Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Sec. 15 (1); to ascertain its significance in assessing the mental capacity of such child to commit and understand the consequences of the alleged offence; and its contribution towards efficacy of the trials and directing the judicial opinion in a just manner. The samples were inmates of Coimbatore Observation Home and identification of samples was done by convenient sampling method. The preliminary assessment was done by utilizing Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) to assess cognitive impairment and Psychosocial Maturity Scale (PMS) to assess psychosocial maturity. Chi-Square test was used to find out the significance of cognitive and psychosocial maturity of the juveniles between the ages 16 to 18, and it was found that the juveniles do not have adult cognitive and psychosocial maturity.

Limitation: Sample selection entirely depends upon the legal process and only when the juvenile justice board magistrate refers the children for preliminary assessment, the same can be administered, and hence, the sample size is small.

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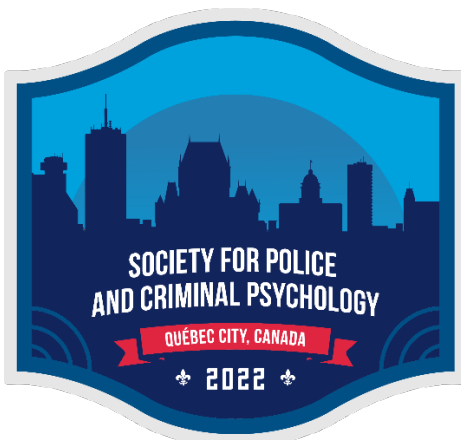
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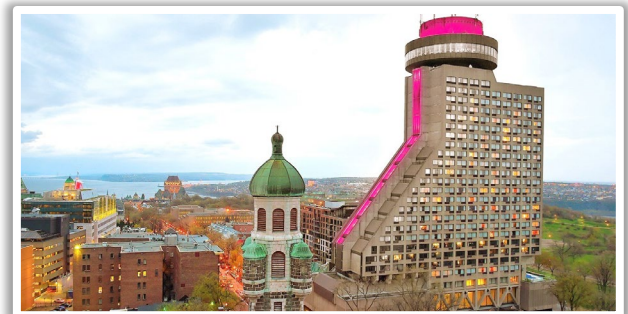
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