

## PSYCHOPATHY SUBTYPES: UPDATE AND PRELIMINARY IMPLICATIONS FOR FORENSIC AND CORRECTION SETTINGS

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Psychopathy has particular relevance for clinical settings due to its intractability and relation to criminality. Psychopaths recidivate earlier and more violently than their non-psychopathic counterparts (e.g., Hart, Kropp, & Hare, 1988; Serin & Amos, 1995) and psychopathy's core personality features have been related to particularly egregious types of violence such as sadistic sexual homicide (Porter, Woodworth, Earle, Drugge, & Boer, 2003). From the earliest descriptions of the disorder, clinicians and researchers have recognized that psychopathy is not a homogenous syndrome (e.g., Karpman, 1941), and various subtypes of psychopathy have been proposed (Poythress & Skeem, 2006). Although not all subtypes have received research support, some consistencies in the research appear promising in clarifying what subtypes of psychopathy may exist and what they imply for forensic and correctional settings. This article presents a brief overview of the aforementioned literature and is the first in a series meant to elucidate the impact of psychopathy in correctional and forensic settings.

Karpman (1941) differentiated between "primary" and "secondary" psychopaths. According to his description, both subtypes were highly antisocial with no apparent remorse. However, primary psychopaths' antisocial actions were cool and deliberate, aimed at monetary, status, or excitement gains and were the result of a "constitutional" affective deficit. On the other hand, secondary psychopaths' antisociality was impulsive and often in reaction to anger, and their apparent lack of conscience was a "neurotic" reaction to psychosocial events such as parental abuse. Karpman proposed that unlike primary psychopaths, secondary psychopaths were capable of empathy and were more susceptible to depression and anxiety. Importantly, he also viewed secondary psychopaths as more amenable to therapy. Early research into the affective deficits of inmates labeled primary psychopaths supported the idea that they showed significantly decreased autonomic reactivity

to conditioned punishment cues and less avoidance of punished responses (Lykken, 1957).

With the advent of The Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL) and its revisions (PCL-R; Hare, 1991, 2003), theoretical and empirical work has expanded, supporting the notion that psychopaths may be differentiated into at least two subtypes. Early factor analytic research suggested that the PCL was composed of two factors: F1 or interpersonal/affective, and F2 or social devi-

“However, primary psychopaths were better able to project an image of social dominance while secondary psychopaths viewed themselves as subordinate, creating trait feelings of shame, anger, and resentment absent in primary psychopaths.”

ance (Harpur, Hakstian, & Hare, 1988). A large number of studies examining these factors show that overall, F1 is negatively related to measures associated with neuroticism (e.g., fear, stress reactivity, & distress) while F2 is positively related to such measures (e.g., Verona, Patrick, & Joiner, 2001). Further, PCL-R psychopaths can be differentiated into "high anxious" and "low anxious" groups and importantly, high anxious psychopaths appear more responsive to punishment cues compared to their low anxiety counterparts (e.g., Schmitt & Newman, 1999). This has led researchers to propose that persons with high F1 or high F1 and F2 scores are primary psychopaths, whereas those with mostly elevated F2 scores are secondary psychopaths. Primary and secondary psychopathic groups have also been found with other measures (e.g., cluster analyses of MMPI profiles), showing that primary psychopaths are extroverted, confident, and with low-to-average anxiety, whereas secondary psycho-

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## Member Article

**PSYCHOPATHY SUBTYPES** (Continued from page 1)

paths are socially withdrawn and anxious (Blackburn, 1975). Along this tradition, Morrison and Gilbert (2001) found that both psychopathy groups were likely to react angrily to perceived interpersonal provocation. However, primary psychopaths were better able to project an image of social dominance, while secondary psychopaths viewed themselves as subordinate, creating trait feelings of shame, anger, and resentment, absent in primary psychopaths.

More recent factor analytic research on the PCL-R has proposed that perhaps three (interpersonal, affective, & behavioral; Cook & Michie, 2001) or four (interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, & antisocial; Hare, 2003) factors underlie the PCL-R. Studies examining these factors may be particularly useful in clarifying psychopathy subtypes. Hall, Benning, and Patrick (2004) found that the affective factor was significantly and independently related to violent behaviors that may be more proactive in nature (e.g., kidnapping), whereas the behavioral factor is more related to reactive/impulsive violence (e.g., domestic abuse). Similarly, Hervé and Hare (as summarized in Poythress & Skeem, 2006) reported that a group high in the interpersonal and affective facets but not the behavioral one ("manipulative" psychopaths) had the fewest offenses, least serious interpersonal violence, and more "fraud for needs" offenses.

While a consensus on psychopathy subtypes has not been reached, current research allows some conclusions that have applications for the treatment and management of this population. For example, if secondary psychopaths are more susceptible

to punishment cues, then research efforts should aim at determining if they are better able to benefit from treatment relative to their primary counterparts. If so, therapy should aim at reducing impulsivity, since a large part of their crimes are impulsive and emotional in nature. Also, attention should be paid to comorbid conditions not traditionally associated with psychopathy (e.g., depression, anxiety, & suicide) among those with high F2 scores. Conversely, primary psychopaths may be more treatment resistant and merit more caution in correctional settings, given their higher propensity for proactive, planful aggression.

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## Member Article

**GOODS AND RISKS: MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE GOOD LIVES MODEL: THE INTRODUCTION ONLY \***

Tony Ward, Ph.D., & Theresa A. Gannon, Ph.D. —Contact: [tony.ward@vuw.ac.nz](mailto:tony.ward@vuw.ac.nz)

In recent years, strengths-based or restorative approaches to working with offenders have been formulated as an alternative to the Risk-Need-Responsivity model (RNR) of offender rehabilitation (see Burnett & Maruna, 2006; Maruna & LeBel, 2003; Ward & Gannon, 2006; Ward & Maruna, 2007). Emerging from the science of positive psychology (e.g., Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, 2000), strengths-based approaches shift the focus away from dynamic risk factors (or criminogenic needs) and instead ask: How can offenders' lives become useful and purposeful? (see Ward & Maruna, 2007).

The most systematically developed theory in the strengths-based domain is probably Ward and colleague's Good Lives Model (GLM; Ward & Brown, 2004; Ward & Gannon, 2006; Ward, Mann, & Gannon, 2007; Ward & Maruna, 2007; Ward & Stewart, 2003). The GLM begins with the assumption that offenders are human beings with similar aspirations or life-goals (often referred to as human goods) to non-offending members of the community. In his important review, Duguid (2000, p. 18) suggests that this type of approach allows individual to treat prisoners as "subjects rather than objects" and to "appreciate their complex-

ity, treat them with respect, and demand reciprocity."

The GLM is based around two, core therapeutic goals that are inextricably entwined with one another: (a) to promote the offender's ability to achieve human goods pro-socially and (b) to reduce the offender's criminogenic needs or risk. The assumptions underlying the first point are relatively simple. Offenders, by virtue of possessing the same needs and nature as the rest of us, actively search for meaningful human goods such as relationships, mastery experiences, a sense of belonging, a sense of purpose, and autonomy (Deci & Ryan, 2000). However, sometimes, offenders do not possess the skills, or are not provided with adequate opportunities to obtain these human goods in pro-social ways. For example, a child molester may not have the social skills necessary to relate to adults and so may turn to children instead to meet his intimacy needs. In terms of the second point, we argue that a focus on strengthening offenders' abilities to obtain human goods pro-socially is likely to automatically eliminate (or reduce) commonly targeted dynamic risk factors (or criminogenic needs). In the above example then, strengthening the child molester's social skills (internal capabilities) and providing him with the external

opportunities to use these pro-socially is highly likely to reduce the offender's intimacy deficits. By contrast, however, focusing only on the reduction of risk factors (as the RNR model tends to do) is unlikely to promote the full range of specific human goods necessary for longer-term desistance from offending.

The development of the GLM of offender rehabilitation has been quite rapid, and it is apparent that a number of criticisms of this strength-based approach have been based on an incomplete understanding of its basic assumptions. In part, this is not surprising given that the nature of the model has changed in the short time it has been in the public arena. In recent years there has been an increasing emphasis on its compatibility with the principles of the RNR and its potential to unify strength-based and risk-management approaches to offender rehabilitation (Ward & Maruna, 2007). In this short article we address four commonly voiced misconceptions of the GLM: (a) the GLM is not supported by research; (b) adopting the GLM means giving up the tried and true Risk-Need Responsivity Model (RNR); (c) the GLM ignores the reduction of and management of risk; and (d) the

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GLM privileges offenders' interests at the expense of community protection. The GLM has been well summarized in a two-part article recently published in this

newsletter so we will assume readers are familiar with its core ideas and structure. We will now address each of these misconceptions, one by one.

\*The complete article, along with the authors' affiliations, and all references, will appear in the January, 2008, issue of *The Correctional Psychologist*.

## Items of Interest

**AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA)  
PSYCHOLOGY, CRIME & JUSTICE BOOK SERIES**

The scholarly book division of the American Psychological Association (APA Books) is launching a new book series titled *Psychology, Crime & Justice*. This series, headed by Dr. Shadd Maruna, will explore the psychological theories, methods, and practices that contribute to the understanding of criminal behavior. Psychologists are involved in developing violence prevention interventions, examining the link between gender and crime, measuring the long-term effects of penal confinement, understanding the dynamics of victim-offender reconciliation and forgiveness, and examining the role of addiction in persistent offending. The series will explore these and other topics that give us a better understanding of the individuals who commit crimes, those who enforce the law, and the costs

and benefits to society at large.

These books will feature the best contemporary research in the rapidly evolving field of psychological criminology. Book projects will be initiated by invitation, published by APA Books, and advertised and sold to psychologists, educators, social workers, psychiatrists, corrections officers, and other criminal justice professionals. We welcome inquiries addressed to Senior Acquisitions Editor Maureen Adams ([madams@apa.org](mailto:madams@apa.org)) and Book Series Editor Shadd Maruna ([s.maruna@qub.ac.uk](mailto:s.maruna@qub.ac.uk)).

Shadd Maruna, Ph.D., won the Michael J. Hindelang Award for Outstanding Contribution to Criminology by the American Society of Criminology for his book, *Making Good: How Ex-Convicts Reform and Rebuild Their Lives* (APA Books, 2000). His other books include *Rehabilitation:*

*Beyond the Risk Paradigm* (with Tony Ward), *After Crime and Punishment: Pathways to Offender Reintegration* (with Russ Immari-geon) and *The Effects of Imprisonment* (with Alison Liebling). He has been a Fulbright Scholar, an H.F. Guggenheim Fellow, and in 2004, was named the Distinguished New Scholar for the Division of Corrections and Sentencing of the American Society of Criminology. Doctor Maruna has taught at the University at Albany-SUNY and at the University of Cambridge. He is presently a Reader in Criminology at Queen's University Belfast in Northern Ireland. Doctor Maruna will also be heard as an AACFP-sponsored keynote speaker at the International Community Corrections Association (ICCA) Conference in San Diego, California, October 28-31, 2007.

**NEW PUBLICATION AVAILABLE: DRUGS, BRAINS,  
AND BEHAVIOR—THE SCIENCE OF ADDICTION**

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), part of the National Institutes of Health in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is pleased to feature *Drugs, Brains, and Behavior—The Science of Addiction*.

This 30-page full-color booklet, available free of charge, uses plain language to explain how science has revolutionized the understanding of drug addiction as a brain

disease that affects behavior. The NIDA hopes that this new publication will help reduce the stigma associated with addictive disorders.

Because of its breadth and clarity, this free booklet will be useful for a wide variety of audiences, including educators, school health professionals, students, psychiatric caregivers, treatment professionals, and criminal justice workers. To order free copies of

*Drugs, Brains, and Behavior—The Science of Addiction*, visit: [nida.nih.gov](http://nida.nih.gov) or call the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) at 1-800-729-6686, 1-800-487-4889 (TDD), or 1-877-767-8432 (Español). To order this publication in bulk please e-mail: [nidanews@iqsolutions.com](mailto:nidanews@iqsolutions.com) with your full name, mailing address, and the number of copies that you would like to receive.

*New Book**Item of Interest*

# REHABILITATION

Tony Ward, Victoria University of Wellington, NZ

Shadd Maruna, Queen's University Belfast, UK

Over the last 2 decades, empirical evidence has increasingly supported the view that it is possible to reduce re-offending rates by rehabilitating offenders rather than simply punishing them. In fact, the pendulum's swing back from a pure punishment model to a rehabilitation model is arguably one of the most significant events in modern correctional policy. This comprehensive review argues that rehabilitation should focus both on promoting human goods (i.e., providing the offender with the essential ingredients for a 'good' life), as well as reducing/avoiding risk.

Providing a succinct summary and critique of the scientific approach to offender rehabilitation, this intriguing volume for students of criminology, sociology, and clinical psychology gives a comprehensive evaluation of both the Risk-Need Model and the Good Lives Model.

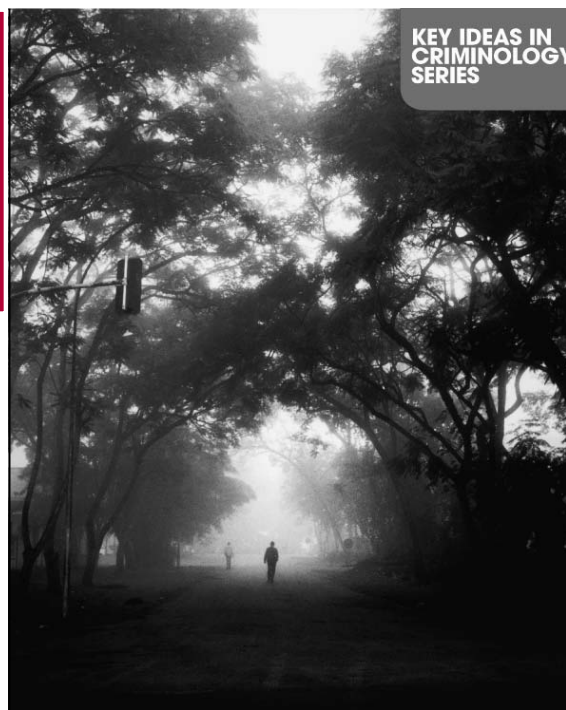
Rehabilitation is a value-laden process involving a delicate balance of the needs and desires of clinicians, clients, the State and the public. Written by two international leading academics in rehabilitation research, this book argues that intervention with offenders is not simply a matter of implementing the best therapeutic technology and leaving political and social debate to politicians and policy makers.

**Contents:** 1. How Did 'Rehabilitation' Become a Dirty Word? 2. What is a Rehabilitation Theory? 3. The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of Offender Rehabilitation 4. Evaluating the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model 5. The Good Lives Model of Offender Rehabilitation 6. Evaluating the Good Lives Model 7. In Search of Common Ground

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## FEMALE OFFENDERS: AN OVERVIEW OF THEIR UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS

Jessica Desrosiers, Psy.D., & Aven Senter, Ph.D.\*—*Contact: avensenter@yahoo.com*

With an ever-increasing inmate population, prisoners are typically classified by security level (e.g., minimum, low, medium, & high) or medical and psychiatric needs (Magaletta, Patry, Dietz, & Ax, 2007). Gender is another key category. A modest amount of research exists in regard to female inmates (Greer, 2000; Thompson & Loper, 2005); yet over the past decade, the number of female offenders has risen at a greater rate than that of their male counterparts (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006). Given the limited research on female offenders, the intent of this article is to summarize the available literature regarding the unique characteristics and needs of this population.

In general, female inmates are more likely to receive convictions for drug-related crimes than male offenders (Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2003; Greer, 2000). Additionally, female offenders often struggle with alcohol and drug addiction (Arditti & Few, 2006), and they are often either intoxicated during the course of their criminal behavior or commit their criminal offense in an effort to obtain resources to support their substance abuse. In a recent study of 100 female jail inmates, researchers found that 32% of their sample had a problem with alcohol and 72% reported illicit drug use prior to entering jail (Green, Miranda, Daroowalla, & Siddique, 2005). Similarly, Staton, Leukefeld, and Webster (2003) found that 85% of female inmates in a Kentucky prison reported using multiple drugs within a month of their incarceration. Clearly, there is a strong rela-

tionship between substance abuse and female inmate criminal behavior. Correctional-based substance-abuse intervention is needed to help address these needs.

Others note that greater physical health problems of female offenders are a likely consequence of their substance abuse histories (Staton et al., 2003). Common physical health needs for female offenders include dental, reproductive, and certain types of physical complaints germane to females (Staton et al., 2003). Other unique medical issues for female inmates include pregnancy at the time of incarceration and high rates of sexually transmitted diseases (Bloom et al., 2003). These authors also asserted, "it is estimated that 20% to 35% of women go to prison sick call daily compared to 7% to 10% of men" (p. 6). Given the high magnitude of physical health problems within the female offender population, as well as the use of sick call, female prisons need to be equipped with the appropriate level of health care staff and resources, including gynecological, dental, and general health care. Acoca (1998) points out that factors precipitating health issues for female offenders include poverty, poor nutrition, and inadequate health care prior to being incarcerated.

In addition to substance abuse and health care issues for female offenders, incarcerated women have a higher prevalence rate of psychopathology (Bloom et al., 2003; Green et al., 2005). Common psychological disorders for female offenders include depression (Arditti et al., 2006; Staton et al., 2003) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Bloom et al. 2003; Green et al.,

2005). When compared to male inmates, female offenders are approximately three times more likely to have a history of trauma (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999a). Consequently, correctional treatment programs should target previous trauma experiences including childhood and adult physical, emotional, and sexual abuse.

Along with psychological disorders, female inmates often experience problems adjusting to the prison environment. In particular, as the primary caregiver, women may have special difficulty adjusting to separation from their children. Since approximately 70% of female inmates have at least one minor child (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999b), incarceration presents unique challenges for female offenders in this regard. Given the limited number of female institutions, women are often geographically isolated from their family, compounding adjustment difficulty through lack of visitation and support. To address these unique needs, the first author has implemented supportive group services to help inmates adjust to the separation from their children and initiate building of inmate support networks. Using the group as the facilitator of adjustment, the members work together to solve issues related to parenting from a distance and overall involvement in their children's lives. Correctional staff need to be cognizant of how the female offender's separation from family and children influence the inmate's daily functioning and ability to adjust to incarceration.

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distinct characteristics of female offenders, including substance abuse, health care issues, mental health concerns, trauma, and separation from family. These characteristics should serve as indicators for program development and service utilization for female offenders, as well as help guide treatment for medical and mental health practitioners. Future articles from us for *The Correctional Psychologist* will address several of these problems, including trauma treatment, substance abuse services, and the importance of prison relationships.

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\*Authors' employment affiliations will appear at the end of forthcoming articles from them.

## Member Report

**CANADIAN CORNER: NORTH AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE WEATHERS THE STORM TO SHINE ON ANOTHER DAY**

J. Stephen Wormith, Ph.D., & Lorraine R. Reitzel, Ph.D.\*—Contact: [s.wormith@usask.ca](mailto:s.wormith@usask.ca)

'Twas a tempest of Shakespearean proportions. And that was just the deluge that befell a few hundred delegates during the outdoor reception and awards ceremony at the first North American Correctional and Criminal Justice Conference (NACCJPC). The conference was held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA)

and was sponsored by the Criminal Justice Psychology Section of CPA and the Criminal Justice Section of Division 18 of the American Psychological Association (APA). The American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (AACFP) also assisted in promoting the conference. In all, more than 350 criminal justice psychologists, many of whom specialize in correctional

psychology, descended on Ottawa for this landmark event from June 6 to 9, 2007. They comprised a diverse mix of academics, clinicians working for government agencies and in private practice, researchers and, of course, students. They were equally diverse geographically, coming from nine Canadian provinces, 22 U.S. states, and four

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## CANADIAN CORNER (Continued from page 9)

other countries.

The conference, which created a forum for esteemed leaders to share knowledge with colleagues and students, was planned specifically to meet the following objectives:

- To provide psychologists practicing in the areas of correctional and criminal justice an opportunity for continuing education through symposia and workshops delivered by internationally recognized experts.

- To enhance the recognition of correctional and criminal justice psychology as important and essential areas of practice within the broader context of forensic psychology.

- To promote the exchange of ideas regarding best practices of correctional and criminal justice psychology.

- To promote an international forum for the recognition of correctional and criminal justice psychology excellence.

- To promote cooperation between existing professional organizations in the area of correctional and criminal justice psychology.

The target audience was equally far-reaching and included the following:

- Members of AACFP.
- Members of APA, particularly Divisions 18 (Psychologists in Public Service) and 41 (American Psychology-Law Society).

- Members of the CPA, particularly the Criminal Justice Section.

- Academicians and students interested in criminal justice research and practice.

- Doctoral and non-doctoral level clinicians working in criminal justice settings.

- Members of the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC).

By our count, there were 22

paper sessions, 21 symposia, 10 workshop presentations, five invited speakers, two Career Contribution Award talks, and one conversation session, in addition to 88 poster presentations and five pre-conference workshops. Limited space allows us to describe only some of the highlights.

### Invited Speakers

There were five invited speakers at the conference, each of whom provided a lecture for plenary sessions. The first was Dr. Paul Gendreau, Professor Emeritus at the University of New Brunswick and visiting scholar in the Division of Criminal Justice at the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Gendreau's thought-provoking presentation was entitled "Is Anyone Interested in Effect Size?" In it, he put forth three main recommendations for the consideration of researchers in the field, which were as follows: (a) when publishing results, use metrics that are easy to understand (e.g., Pearson's  $r$  as an indicator of effect size) for enhanced understanding and more ideal dissemination to audiences who might affect correctional and criminal justice practice (e.g., administrators, policy makers); (b) abandon null hypothesis significance testing; and (c) instead, use common language statistics and graphs for the presentation of results. Other specific recommendations included the need to include confidence intervals for better understanding of the magnitude and precision of effect sizes, as well as sampling error and degree of experimental control. Doctor Gendreau also suggested a renewed focus on data replication and tightly controlled prospective research in lieu of diverting more attention to the conduct of meta-analyses comprised of poorly controlled individual research studies. In concert with the tone of his presentation,

he ended with the quip, "An ounce of replication is worth more than a ton of inferential statistics."

Vern Quinsey, Ph.D., of Queen's University, delivered the second plenary of the conference, titled "Sexual Conflict and Coercion," which focused on conceptual and theoretical issues in sexual aggression and conflict. He spoke of the need for researchers and practitioners to be transdisciplinary in their approach to theory development and their search for proximal and ultimate causes of sexual aggression. He posited the need for a focus on consilient theory, or theory derived from broad areas of the field such as comparative psychology and genetics, which would enhance our understanding of multifaceted and complicated behavior such as sexual aggression.

David Farrington, Ph.D., of Cambridge University, presented a summary of data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development, a prospective longitudinal study initiated in 1961 that followed 411 London boys from the age of 8 years until 48 years, in his talk entitled "The Development of Offending and Antisocial Behavior from Childhood to Adulthood." This study was only one of six in the world that followed a community sample. The Cambridge study was designed to examine risk and protective factors, influencing life events, predictors of delinquent and antisocial behavior, and the intergenerational transmission of psychopathy. Doctor Farrington described his results, which included early predictors of criminal conviction such as lower family income, poor housing, large family size, and conviction of a sibling. In his sample, the early onset offenders were the most persistent lifers.

(Continued on page 10)

## CANADIAN CORNER (Continued from page 9)

pan offenders. Doctor Farrington's project highlights the importance of early intervention in the prevention of criminal behavior.

Marnie Rice, Ph.D., from McMaster University, presented the "Current Status of Violent Risk Assessment: Is There a Role for Clinical Judgment?" Doctor Rice reviewed the development of the Violent Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG), its predictive ability across populations and settings, and how the addition of "truly" dynamic risk factors to risk assessment has, thus far, not enhanced our ability to predict violent recidivism. Although she could not find suitably powerful dynamic factors in her research and research review, she encouraged more research on this topic. However, Dr. Rice asserted that the main hope we can likely hold for dynamic variables is predicting when recidivism is likely to occur, not whether recidivism will occur. She also reviewed research to date, about clinical overrides to actuarial outcomes and the reduction in predictive power such modifications tend to bring. Doctor Rice asserted that the proper role for clinical judgment in the prediction of violence is in the judgment necessary to score the actuarial instruments that comprise such evaluations (e.g., PCL-R). She also advocated for the mandated use of actuarial instruments wherever the law specifies risk as relevant, with attention to the proper measure for the task.

Donald Andrews, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of Carleton University, was the final plenary presenter at the conference, with his talk entitled "Extensions of the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model of Assessment and Correctional Treatment: Crime Prevention Jurisprudence, Forensic Mental Health, and General Clinical Psychology." Doctor

Andrews discussed the origins of RNR in the theoretical understanding of general personality and cognitive social learning perspectives in criminal behavior. He described the undesirable results of studies that failed to attend to RNR and presented data highlighting how adherence to RNR enhanced treatment outcome across diverse settings, populations, and presenting problems, with greater effects demonstrated in community settings and in programs incorporating attention to all three elements of RNR. He cited challenges to the use of RNR in practice that included the failure to assure staff competence and integrity of treatment, the failure to consider the use of RNR-based assessments in practice, and the failure to use RNR for differential programming. However, Dr. Andrews asserted that the application of RNR principles could and should be extended to police services, courts, corrections aftercare, mainstream mental health, human and social services, general clinical psychology, and children, youth and family services.

### Awards

In addition to the more academic aspects of the conference, NAC-CJPC also offered opportunities for informal gathering through an awards reception. Criminal Justice Section Awards included Career Contribution Awards to Drs. Grant Harris and Robert D. Hoge, for their important and prolific contributions to the field. Doctor Harris is well known for his work at the Mental Health Center in Penetanguishene, Ontario, on numerous correctional issues including the prediction, modification, and management of antisocial and violent behavior. Doctor Hoge, from Carleton University, has been a tireless advocate for better services to youthful offenders through the application of the principles of risk, need and respon-

sivity. Doctors Kelley Blanchette, from the Correctional Service of Canada, and Shelley Brown, from Carleton University, received Significant Contribution Awards for their co-authorship of the book, *The Assessment and Treatment of Women Offenders: An Integrative Perspective*, a much needed review of this often overlooked offender population.

Other awards came from the three poster sessions that were necessary to cover the wide range of correctional issues and the broader landscape of criminal justice psychology. Although there was the usually diverse range of topics, areas of particular interest included sexual offenders, psychopathy, youthful offenders, mental disorder, and various issues relating to offender risk and the courtroom. Best-poster and runner-up awards were given to the following students at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

The graduate poster winner was Celeste Lefebvre (Dalhousie University) for her poster entitled, "Assessing the Use of Brainwaves (Event-Related Brain Potentials) As a Tool to Determine Eyewitness Identification Accuracy Across Various Time Delays." First and second runners-up, respectively, were Sarah Manchak (University of California - Irvine) for "Care, Control and Mental Disorder: Comparing Practices and Outcomes in Prototypic Speciality Versus Traditional Probation" and Erin Ross (University of Western Ontario) for "What's Not Working Within 'What Works': Executive Cognitive Functioning Capacity of First Timers, Return Offenders, and Controls." The undergraduate poster winner was Diana Grech (Carleton University) for her poster entitled, "Relationship Between Recall and

(Continued on page 11)

## CANADIAN CORNER (Continued from page 10)

Recognition in a Simultaneous Line-up." First and second runners-up, respectively were Leigh Greiner (Carleton University) for "Measuring Criminal Attitudes in Young Female Offenders: A Psychometric Evaluation" and Leanne ten Brinke (Dalhousie University) for "Emotional Microprocessors as Cues to Deception in Emotional Narratives and Facial Expressions." It was during the presentations of these awards that the gods chose to unleash their applause on our wet, but cheerful, award winners. Congratulations to all. We hope to hear more from you in the future.

### Other Highlights

Five pre-conference workshops generated considerable interest and enthusiasm. They covered such popular topics as suicide risk management in offender populations (Dr. Thomas White), use of MMPI-2 for correctional and forensic psychologists (Dr. Yossef Ben-Porah), dynamic risk assessment of sexual offenders (Dr. Andrew Harris), criminal and violence risk assessment (Drs. Daryl Kroner, Robert Morgan, & Jeremy Mills), and motivational interviewing with incarcerated offenders (Dr. Lorraine Reitzel, David Prescott, & Dr. Therese Skubic Kemper).

Contrary to belief in some circles, interest in offender treatment is not dead. The following is a sample of some popular sessions. Doctor Guy Bourgon chaired a symposium that included Dr. Karl Hanson and Leslie Helmus on the evaluation of sexual offender treatment through meta-analysis and the numerous methodological issues that are inherent in these analyses. Doctor Robin Wilson conducted a brief workshop on Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA), a fascinating movement that grew out of faith-based community volunteerism, but applies many of the princi-

ples of what we would call effective correctional intervention to assist high risk, disenfranchised sexual offenders reintegrate into the community. A similarly intensive community based approach, Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT), but with mentally disordered offenders, was described in a symposium by Drs. Steven Lamberti, Steven Erickson, and Robert Weisman. Doctor Steve Wong chaired a symposium on a series of research studies that focused on the treatment of high-risk and psychopathic offenders, while Dr. Ralph Serin chaired a session that reviewed the research on various kinds of intervention with violent offenders. Finally, a symposium that included Dr. James McGuire, Dr. Ida Dickie, and Brandi Reynolds, addressed some of the many practical, ethical, and training issues that are faced by clinical psychologists working in correctional environments. As evidenced by these and other sessions, the treatment of offenders has not been forgotten by correctional psychologists.

### Kudos

We are particularly indebted to Dr. Jeremy Mills, Chairperson of the CPA Criminal Justice Section, for his energy and perseverance to see his vision become a reality. A tip of the hat is also due to all of those who assisted him. They include the NACCJPC Steering Committee, which consisted of Drs. Daryl Kroner, Robert Morgan, and Steven Norton, the NACCJPC Marketing Committee, chaired by Dr. Robert Ax, and the NACCJPC Program Committee, chaired by Dr. Guy Bourgon. A group of students, led and coordinated by Joseph Camilleri from Queens' University, provided invaluable assistance with registration and other logistical matters. We cannot say enough about the conference organizers in their efforts to pull this event off. Nor can

other delegates, as evidenced by the call to repeat the event in a year or two. With sheer determination and the most generous assistance of staff at the CPA headquarters, the conference went off swimmingly, including, I suppose, the reception. Our only regret was that the severe weather foreshortened what was shaping up to be a great music treat provided by our own cast of characters made up of Dr. Robin Wilson (guitar and vocals), Liam Marshall (guitar and vocals), Alana Marshall (vocals), David Prescott (bass), and Dr. Andrew Harris (drums), collectively known as AUDIOphilia. The astute forensic reader will detect their Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) roots.

In spite of the content laden sessions, there was still plenty of opportunity for the attendees to mingle with a cast of characters from both sides of the border and a few from abroad. Indeed, it was a truly impressive gathering and probably unprecedented in the history of correctional psychology events. As claimed by an ancient scribe:

How many goodly creatures are there here!  
How beauteous mankind is! O brave new world,  
That has such people in't.  
*The Tempest (1611) Act V, Sc. I, l. 108.*

\*J. Stephen Wormith, Ph.D., is Chair, Forensic Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. Lorraine R. Reizel, Ph.D., is President of the American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology.

### Conferences

## LEADING AUTHORITIES TO PRESENT AT NCCHC'S ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE

The National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) will hold its annual National Conference on Correctional Health Care, October 13-17, 2007. The most comprehensive gathering of health-care providers, administrators, and managers of all disciplines, this 5-day event features the highest qual-

ity education, networking opportunities and exhibition in our field. Continuing education credit is available for physicians, nurses, psychologists, CCHPs, and others. Join more than 2,000 correctional health professionals from the United States and abroad for professional development that will prepare you to meet current challenges, im-

prove your performance and shape the future. Doctor Dean Aufderheide, AACFP Board member, will be presenting at the conference. Contact: Telephone (773) 880-1460, website: [ncchc.org/education/](http://ncchc.org/education/), or e-mail: [conference@ncchc.org](mailto:conference@ncchc.org).

## UPCOMING CONFERENCE: THE 26<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF SEXUAL ABUSERS (ATSA)

The ATSA's 26<sup>th</sup> annual conference is scheduled for October 31-November 3, 2007, at the Manchester Grand Hyatt Hotel in San Diego, California. As in previous years, pre-conference seminars, concurrent sessions, and poster presentations will highlight cutting edge research and practice in the assessment, treatment, and management of sexual abusers. The theme of this year's conference is "Partners, Policies and Practices: Making Soci-

ety Safer." Featured presentations will include innovative approaches to cultivating partnerships with law enforcement and victim advocacy groups, and maximizing their benefits; research findings that bear on public policy or on practice; strategies for influencing public opinion and public policy; evaluation of prevention, assessment, treatment and management strategies; etiology and developmental trajectories of sexual offending; translating research knowledge into practice

applications; and prevention and victim-centered approaches to treatment and management. Plenary speakers for the conference include Suzanne M. Brown-McBride, Dr. William Marshall, Dr. Martin Telcher, David A. D'Amora, Dr. Jill Levenson, Alisa Klein, Roxanne Lieb, Dr. Tony Ward, and Dr. Pamela Yates. Contact: [atsa.com](http://atsa.com) for additional information on conference registration, recommended accommodations, and awards and grants.

## INTERNATIONAL CORRECTIONS AND PRISONS ASSOCIATION (ICPA) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND CONFERENCE

The ICPA's Ninth Annual General Meeting and Conference, "Sharing the World of Innovation," will be held October 21-26, 2007, in Bangkok,

Thailand. The AACFP is pleased to be co-sponsoring the conference and is providing joint AACFP/ICPA memberships and discounted conference

fees. Go to page 15 for the conference registration form.

## THE 33<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

The 33rd Annual Conference of the Forensic Mental Health Association of California (FMHAC), "Moving Ahead: Building A Better Continuum of Care," will be held March 19-21, 2008, at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Seaside, CA. The conference will consist of high-quality presentations relating to forensic mental health useful for medical and mental health

clinicians, law enforcement, parole/probation officers and other professionals working with the forensic mental health population.

The FMHAC invites you to participate in their 2008 conference. They are seeking proposals that address best practices for continuum of care in California's forensic mental health system. Presentations addressing current

research, issues, treatment, and assessments in forensic mental health are also welcome. The AACFP is pleased to be collaborating closely with FMHAC in the conference. Joint AACFP/FMHAC memberships with discounted conference fees are available. Contact: Telephone (415) 407-1344 or website: [fmhac.net](http://fmhac.net).



## Conferences

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION (ICCA) CONFERENCE

The 15th Annual Research Conference on what works, "Collaborating for Community Justice: A Local Public Safety Imperative," is scheduled for October 28-31, 2007, Town and Country Resort, San Diego, California. On Sunday, October 28, 2007, ICCA will offer from 3-5 intensive, day-long pre-conference workshops on a variety of topics. These workshops may involve a team of presenters, panel presentations, or be interactive with the audience. On Monday, October 29 through Wednesday noon, October 31, the ICCA conference will feature commissioned plenary presentations of new research on cost-effectiveness of implementing best practices (Steve Aos); new

developments in risk assessment (Dr. Pat Van Voorhis); and restorative justice (Dr. Shadd Maruna).

The array of workshops for which we are inviting your participation will demonstrate evidence-based best practices and promising practices at work in the field, especially in the areas highlighted by the plenary speakers. The conference focuses on building community partnerships to reduce crime.

Workshops are typically 90 minutes in length, with from 5-8 workshops running concurrently following each plenary session. The format may be lecture, panel presentation, or interactive.

The ICCA conference is the premiere international research conference on community corrections. Attendance is estimated at upwards of 700 community corrections agency leaders and program directors, probation and parole officers, jail reentry program directors, as well as researchers, government representatives, officers of the court, and vendors. The AACFP is pleased to be co-sponsoring the conference, and joint AACFP/ICCA memberships and discounted conference fees are available. Go to page 14 for the conference registration form. Contact: [jbrowning@iccaweb.org](mailto:jbrowning@iccaweb.org)

## APFO 12<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL WORKSHOP

The Association on Programs for Female Offenders (APFO) will hold its 12th National Workshop on Adult and Juvenile Female Offenders at

the Inner Harbor Marriott at Camden Yards in Baltimore, Maryland, from Saturday, October 20, 2007, through Wednesday, October 24, 2007. For

more information, contact conference co-chair, Brenda Shell at: [bshell@dpscs.state.md.us](mailto:bshell@dpscs.state.md.us).

## Association Update

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I was in receipt of the *The Correctional Psychologist* newsletter for July, 2007, yesterday. As the former newsletter editor for 11 years with the Ontario Association of Corrections & Criminology (OACC) I only know, too well, of the importance of such a professional publication for any professional association. I found the publication to be excellent in its content, well-researched articles and information sharing regarding personal/professional development for your membership.

I could identify with several of the articles after spending 29 years within the Ontario criminal justice system and having worked with psychologists in several settings. The first setting was within an assessment & treatment center for sentenced male offenders in Brampton, Ontario. The second setting was with the Metro Toronto Forensic Service (MET-FORS) in Toronto, Ontario. In my

personal opinion, psychologists within both of these settings played an important part in providing the type of services needed within such settings while working along side other criminal/mental health system professionals.

I was also very pleased to see an article written by Tony Cameron regarding the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) & AACFP. I became aware of the ICPA several years ago while on a temporary assignment at Toronto, Ontario's Mimico Correctional Complex as a community correctional officer. I joined that internationally-focused criminology association for the various reasons as outlined in the article. In fact, I also attended the ICPA conference held in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, Fall, 2006. It was not only a chance to be informed about the latest developments within the international criminology scene but I was able to network with various correctional professionals from around

the world.

Since 1990, from a professional development perspective, I have been active with the OACC Board of Directors. Our community-based Ontario criminal justice system organization is hosting a national criminology conference in Toronto, Fall, 2007. This high-profile event is in conjunction with the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA). The organizing subcommittee, made up of subject-matter experts within the Ontario criminal justice system, have come up with, in my opinion, timely program content. It will reflect the current trends & issues evolving within the national criminology scene across Canada. The OACC Board of Directors project attendance at 500 to 600 attendees. Contact: [ccja-acjp.ca](mailto:ccja-acjp.ca) for conference information.

Bob Russell  
OACC Board of Directors

## Conference



## Special AACFP Newsletter Discount Deadline Extended

Submit the registration form below, along with conference registration payment by October 22, 2007, and take another \$20 off any category of one early registration.

The AACFP has made special arrangements for discount registration. Just circle the regular fee you want and deduct \$20 when you send in your check or credit card info by the deadline. When you use this form, you will be credited with \$20 toward the circled amount.

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### Fees (US Currency)

	<i>After October 1</i>		
	<i>ICCA &amp; AACFP Member</i>	<i>ICCA or AACFP Member</i>	<i>Non-member</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Conf. & pre-conf	\$370	\$420*	\$445*
<input type="checkbox"/> Conference Only	\$325	\$375*	\$400*
<input type="checkbox"/> One Day Only	\$170	\$195	\$210

☐ I am a current member of International Community Corrections Association (ICCA)

☐ I am a current member of American Association for Correctional and Forensic Psychology (AACFP)

\*includes 1 year dual membership in ICCA and AACFP

•ICCA membership includes quarterly *Journal of Community Corrections*, monthly e-newsletter, discounts on ICCA conferences and books

•AACFP membership includes monthly *Journal of Criminal Justice and Behavior*, quarterly newsletter, *The Correctional Psychologist*, discounts on books and conferences, and electronic access to over 85 journals in the Sage Full-Text Collections in Criminology and Psychology.

### Additional Margaret Mead Award Dinner Award Tickets

☐ Yes, I need \_\_\_\_\_ additional meal tickets at \$60 each (each conference registration includes 1 banquet ticket)

### Payment

☐ Please invoice agency \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (include billing address if different from above)

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**or fax: (202) 828-5609**

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**Save the Dates!  
October 28-31, 2007**

**ICCA's 15<sup>th</sup> Annual  
Research  
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## Conference



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*for the Advancement of Professional Corrections*

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*Director General, Danish Prison & Probation Service*

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Cancellation Fees apply: 225\$ before October 1st; 500\$ October 1-20th; 1000\$ thereafter for non-refundable

**VENUE:** Imperial Queen's Park Hotel  
Bangkok, Thailand

Book online at [icpa.ca](http://icpa.ca) or contact

Ms. Paitiraporn Kajurabutra

E-mail: [p.kajurabutra@imperialth.com](mailto:p.kajurabutra@imperialth.com)

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*Be sure to mention ICPA to get the conference rate!*

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Special Needs (dietary, physical limitations, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

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*To register multiple companions, please contact April Dorion at ICPA Headquarters.*

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### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CORRECTIONAL & FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

"THE VOICE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN CORRECTIONS"

The AACFP is a non-profit, educational organization in service to mental health professionals throughout the world. Many of our members are doctoral level psychologists, but neither a Ph.D. nor a degree in psychology is required for membership. If you are interested in correctional and forensic issues, we welcome you to the Association.

#### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Application Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please check mailing preference:

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Brief Description of Work Experience:

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*The membership fee for AACFP is \$75 for 1 year or \$125 for 2 years, paid at the time of enrollment or renewal. Membership includes four issues of our newsletter, The Correctional Psychologist, and 12 issues of AACFP's highly-ranked, official journal, Criminal Justice and Behavior. Membership also includes electronic access to current and archived issues of over 65 journals in the Sage Full-Text Psychology and Criminology Collections.*

*The easiest way to join AACFP, or to renew your membership, is through our website at [aa4cfp.org](http://aa4cfp.org). However, if you prefer, you may also join by mailing this form, with a check payable to AACFP, to our journal publisher, Sage Publications. The address is:*

Mr. Eddie Santos  
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*If you have questions about missing or duplicate publications, website access, or membership status, please contact Eddie Santos at [eddie.santos@sagepub.com](mailto:eddie.santos@sagepub.com) or at (805) 410-7528. You are also welcome to contact AACFP Executive Director John Gannon at [jg@aa4cfp.org](mailto:jg@aa4cfp.org) or at (805) 489-0665.*