

Law Enforcement and the Use of the Fitness-for-Duty Evaluation

Michael L. Cox, M.S., & Kristine M. Jacquin, Ph.D.

Introduction

- Law enforcement officers work very stressful jobs and encounter negative incidents routinely in their daily tasks.
- It is important to care for the mental health of law enforcement officers and provide them the care they need.
- One way to assist officers after a critical incident is the fitness-for-duty evaluation (FFDE), which is typically performed by a forensic psychologist.

Defining the FFDE

- "Formal specialized examination of an incumbent employee that results from
- (1) objective evidence that the employee may be unable to safely or effectively perform a defined job and
- (2) a reasonable basis for believing that the cause may be attributable to a psychological condition or impairment.
- The central purpose of an FFDE is to determine whether the employee is able to safely and effectively perform his or her essential job functions" (Price, 2017)

Uses of the FFDE

- Pre-employment assessment
- After critical incidents
- When an officers shows a significant decrease in work performance
- When officer attitude has substantially changed

Critical Incidents

- Critical incidents may be experienced by law enforcement officers.
- Critical incidents are extreme and potentially traumatic experiences – typically on-the-job situations – that have a significant impact on the officer.
- Critical incidents may "overwhelm the usually effective coping skills of an individual officer" (Price, 2017)
- Examples of critical incidents are officer involved shootings, line of duty deaths, harm to family/friends/children

Discussion

- FFDE must be supported by evidence leading up the assessment.
- Higher standards are applied to law enforcement officers during the evaluation because officers carry out their duties equipped with a firearm
- Agencies must uphold standards of officers to protect the community
- FFDE can assist in decreasing early retirement of experienced employees
- FFDE results can assist in determining if an officer must be removed or demoted from their current work assignment
- FFDE may be used on officers struggling with personal issues as well – such as stress at home

Conclusion

- The fitness-for-duty evaluation is an important tool for law enforcement administration to use within their agencies.
- Officers undergo many forms of stress while conducting their daily duties, some reaching levels to be considered a critical incident.
- Proper care for law enforcement officers will reduce early retirement of valuable, experienced employees and allow the agency to operate more efficiently.
- Law enforcement agencies must work to normalize mental health care so it may become a part of every officer's law enforcement career.

References

Dantzker, M. L. (2011). Psychological preemployment screening for police candidates: Seeking consistency if not standardization. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 42*(3), 276-283.

doi:http://dx.doi.org.fgul.idm.oclc.org/10.1037/a0023736

Janik, J., & Kravitz, H. M. (1994). Linking work and domestic problems with police

suicide. Suicide & Life - Threatening Behavior, 24(3), 267-74.

Pavšič Mrevlje, T. (2018). Police trauma and rorschach indicators: An exploratory

study. *Rorschachiana, 39*(1), 1-19. doi:http://dx.doi.org.fgul.idm.oclc.org/10.1027/1192-5604/a000

Price, M. (2017). Psychiatric disability in law enforcement officers. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 35*(2), 113-123.

doi:http://dx.doi.org.fgul.idm.oclc.org/10.1002/bsl.2278 Rothke, S. E. (2004). The fitness-for-duty evaluation. *Consulting to Management*, *15*(2), 39-41.

Zelig, M. (1987). Clinical services and demographic characteristics of police psychologists. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 18*(3), 269-275. doi:http://dx.doi.org.fgul.idm.oclc.org/10.1037/0735-7028.18.3.269