

**XVth European Conference on Psychology and Law**

*New Horizons for Psychology and Law*

**June 29 to July 2, 2005**

**Le Meridien Villon Resort & Convention Centre**

**Vilnius, Lithuania**

**PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS**

**European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL) & Mykolas Romeris University**

## *Dear Psychologists and Lawyers*

At the heart of Europe, Lithuania led the Baltic States in their drive for independence from the Soviet Union. Now as a newly fledged democracy within the European Union it is building bridges (and major roads) to the rest of the world. It is therefore a fitting place to bring together scholars and other professionals to explore the new horizons that are opening out as different national, cultural and professional traditions learn from each other.

The EAPL conferences have already established a tradition of vibrant debate between the many branches of psychology and with law. The expansion of the European Union and the closer ties that enables between Europe and the Americas and with the Middle East and beyond EAPL is becoming a focus for the exploration of how psychologists and lawyers can learn from each other. We are dedicating the conference in Vilnius to the examination of the cross-fertilisation between all those aspects of psychology that are concerned with the law and legal processes and what it is that criminal justice systems can learn from and give to the study of human actions and experiences.

Many new horizons are opening up at the many interfaces within this multi-disciplinary array. The conference is an opportunity to assess, encourage and develop the opportunities these new prospects reveal. The conference will thus consider the interplay between psychology and the law in many different areas including: Criminal Courts, Family Courts, Prisons, Forensic Clinics, Police investigations, Long-stay forensic hospitals, The context of Social 'care', Legislation and government policy.

Outside the academic programme we have organized a busy social programme which we hope will provide good opportunities to renew old friendships and to make new ones. We hope that you will take an opportunity to visit some of the historic, cultural and scenic sites that Vilnius has to offer. Its narrow, twisting cobbled streets, hidden courtyards, Gothic and Renaissance buildings stretch between many pavement cafes, that offer delicious Lithuanian delicacies to eat and imbibe. We hope that the experience wets your appetite for father visits to Lithuania.

Sveiki atvykę į Vilnių! Welcome to Vilnius!

*Rita Žukauskienė, Chair of the Organizing Committee*

*David Canter, International Co-Ordinator*

## **Preface to the Programme**

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the European Association of Law and Psychology, it is my pleasure to introduce the programme and abstracts for the 15th Conference held in Vilnius, Lithuania. The geographical and political map of Europe has changed radically since the first European Conference of Law and Psychology, hosted by Hans Crombag in Maastricht, Holland in 1988. Newly democratic countries like Lithuania have frequently been at the forefront in applying psychology to law as they tackle the problems of reshaping their judicial and penal systems and building a publicly accountable police force. In addition to our distinguished keynote speakers, we welcome delegates and speakers from Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Ukraine, USA and the United Kingdom.

Many topics to be discussed would have been familiar from our first meeting in 1988, or indeed, to pioneers like Hugo Munsterberg, who published his pioneering text of forensic psychology, 'On the Witness Stand' in 1908. It is instructive to examine the titles of the chapters of his book and to see them reflected in the contributions to this conference: 'the memory of the witness; the detection of crime; the traces of emotions; untrue confessions; suggestions in court, hypnotism and crime, and the prevention of crime'. Most are still present in our programme, but there are other topics, which perhaps Munsterberg would only have dreamed: offender profiling, risk assessment procedures, sexual violence and offender behaviour, to name but a few. It is a measure of the development of the area of psychology and law that fresh avenues for research emerge at every one of our conferences.

As always, the Executive is indebted to the local Organising Committee and in particular its chair, Professor Rita Žukauskienė, for putting this conference together so efficiently and compiling such an attractive programme of talks. While I am sure delegates will savour the academic programme, I hope they will take the opportunity to take in the delights of ancient city of Vilnius and its surroundings and learn something of Lithuania, a small country with a long and rich history.

Graham Davies

May, 2005

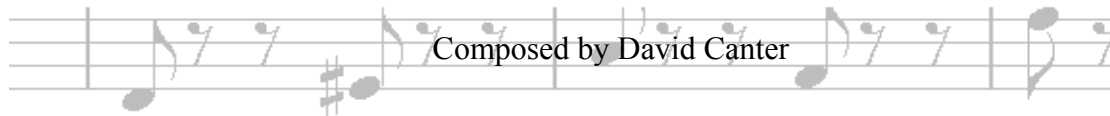
President, European Association of Law and Psychology

## *The Vilnius Quartet*

*(Psyche et Ius)*

A String Quartet Specially Commissioned

for the EAPL Vilnius Conference



To mark the occasion of the EAPL conference in Vilnius a string quartet has been composed that will be given its world Premier performance after the opening Keynote Presentation on the evening of Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> June.

The Quartet explores through musical themes the growing relationships between Psychology and Law. One theme is a slow, legato, three four chorale motif with a minor harmonic centre. The other is a faster four staccato motif, drawing on counterpoint, that has a major feel to it. Although not immediately apparent these different themes draw on the same melodic structure and thus allow the initial dialogue between them to slowly overlap until something of a harmonious monologue emerges.

A musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 7/8 time signature. The melody consists of several eighth and quarter notes. The text "Participants at the conference are invited to consider how the passion of the music relates to their understandings of psychology, law and their interaction." is written across the staff.

Participants at the conference are invited to consider how the passion of the music relates to their understandings of psychology, law and their interaction.

*“Musica Camerata”*

The String Quartet are:

First Violin: Algimantas Peseckas

Second Violin: Vilija Peseckienė

Viola: Remigijus Vitkauskas

Violoncello : Kęstutis Eidukonis

They are all members of the Lithuanian Philharmonic Orchestra

**The XVth European Conference on Psychology and Law Organizers wish  
to Thank our Valued Sponsors:**

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Conference Programme & Abstracts Book



Through the generosity of **John Wiley & Sons Ltd**, the Association is able to offer a prize of £100.00 of Wiley books for the best Poster presentation.

The Executive Committee will announce the winner at the end of the Poster Session.



**Ashgate Publishing Ltd**

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## Further Information

**The following Programme is Preliminary!** It is subject to change. Please let us know if you find any mistakes, misspelled names, or affiliations.

**Chairing the Sessions.** We still need people who would be willing to chair at least one session. We plan to put the Chair's name on the programme to help people get in touch. So could you please look through the programme and chose a couple of sessions that you might like to chair, which do not have any names next to them, or confirm that you agree to chair the session you are already assigned to. Then e-mail [ecpl@ltu.lt](mailto:ecpl@ltu.lt) to tell us the sessions you are willing to look after.

**Professional titles:** The practice of using professional titles, such as Dr or Prof, varies so considerably across the world and people have also varied in the information they have given us so greatly that we have found it difficult to decide how best to refer to people in a consistent manner. We hope you will consider this as an indication of the openness of our association when you see that we have left off all professional titles in this programme. We apologise to anyone who feels demeaned by this.

**Address List.** Please check if we have your address right.

**Symposia:** All symposia are Chaired by the people who organised them unless otherwise indicated.

**Technical instructions for oral presentations:** The session rooms are equipped with a computer, a computer controlled projector and a traditional overhead projector. If you require any another piece of equipment, please let us know in advance. Lecture halls are equipped with microphones and loudspeakers.

The session room equipment is prepared for presentations using MS Windows and Office XP (backwards compatible with earlier versions). You will probably find PowerPoint to be the most feasible software for the presentation. Please send us your presentation in advance. We will then install it in our database and test it on our computer system. A technical helper will download your presentation from the database just before your presentation. Name your presentation XXXTSxx.ppt, or XXX Sxx.ppt where XXXX is your last name, and TS is the number of Thematic Session and S is the number of your Symposium as you find them on the programme. We will keep track of any programme changes to ensure that you have the correct presentation at your session.

Please submit your presentation to [ecpl@ltu.lt](mailto:ecpl@ltu.lt). Submit it no later than 25 June, 2005. If you don't send your presentation prior to the conference, you may bring it with you. You must then submit it to our IT-centre at the latest the day before your presentation.

## Poster presentations

Poster boards are 1000 x 2500 mm in **PORTRAIT** orientation. Poster sessions begin at 16:45 and last for 1 hour and a half. It is extremely important that the posters are mounted ready for viewing at the starting time and are removed promptly at the end of the time. The number of each Abstract will be mounted on the poster boards at the beginning of the set-up times. Please locate your abstract number to determine where your poster should be.

### Instructions for poster presentation

- ◆ Poster size: maximum 1.00 meter wide and 2.50 meter high
- ◆ A poster must be readable from about 2 meters (use preferably a Bold font).
- ◆ Prepare a label for the top of your poster indicating the title, the author(s) and their affiliation(s).
- ◆ The poster must include
  1. abstract
  2. introduction, problematic, objective
  3. methods
  4. results
  5. discussion
  6. conclusion
- ◆ Captions should be brief. Avoid unnecessary detail in figures, drawings and charts.
- ◆ Number and title sections. Use simple fonts for both titles and text. Limit the use of capitals, lower case letters are easier to read. Emphasize by using **Bold** or *Italic* styles, but not the underline. Present the text in paragraphs.
- ◆ Left-aligned text is generally the best for reading. Justified text (straight right margin) should be avoided.
- ◆ Use the single background colour to unify a poster and to distinguish it from neighbouring posters. Lighter pastel colours are best as backgrounds. Using too many colours confuses and distracts the reader.
- ◆ Do not mount illustrations on heavy board because these may be difficult to keep in position on the poster board.
- ◆ Your poster should be self-explanatory so that you are free to supplement and discuss various points raised by other workshop participants.
- ◆ Have copies of your complete paper ready to hand out to interested persons. Include author name(s), mailing address, poster title, conference name and date. Include your e-mail address and the web-site address for your institution.
- ◆ All materials must be prepared prior to workshop. There will be no graphic or computer print facilities available at the meetings.

## **Travel from the Airport**

Vilnius International Airport is located 7 km from the centre of the city (15 minutes by car). For information about how to travel from the Airport to your hotel, please contact the hotel directly. Most hotels offer Pick up service from the airport.

For Conference participants staying at Le Meridien Villon Resort & Convention Centre we strongly suggest to use Pick-up service from the airport at € 18 p/car (1-3 persons). Please e-mail your request with your flight information to [reservations@lemeridien.lt](mailto:reservations@lemeridien.lt)

Taxis can be hailed in the street or found in designated ranks. A cheaper and more common way is to book a taxi by telephone, a service available from most hotels.

Public transport from the airport to the Old Town costs approximately 0,5 – 0,7€. A taxi costs 4 – 5 €.

## **Currency**

The Lithuanian currency is the Litas (LTL)

1 € = 3.45 LTL (fixed rate)

Credit cards are widely accepted.





## **Organisers**

The conference is held under the auspices of the European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL) & Mykolas Romeris University

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## Programme Room Schedule & Pages in the Book

Time	Session	Title	Room	Page
<b>June 29th, Wednesday</b>				
10:00 – 16:30	Workshop 1	Offender Profiling and Investigative Psychology	Lobelia	25
10:00 – 16:30	Workshop 2	One-day introductory workshop on psychopathy	Apera	25
10:00 – 16:30	Workshop 3	Spousal Assault Risk Assessment: a cross-culture approach	Malva	25
10:00 – 16:30	Workshop 4	Workshop on Structured Assessment of Violence Risk among Youths (SAVRY)	*Hotel Atrium, Pilies st. 10, Vilnius	25
18:45-19:15	Opening	Opening & Welcome Speeches	Tilia I+II+III	
19:15 –20:00	Plenary	"In the Kingdom of the Blind"	Tilia I+II+III	26
20:00–20:15	Opening	The Vilnius Quartet (Psyche et Ius)	Tilia I+II+III	4
<b>June 30th, Thursday</b>				
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9:00 –11:00	Thematic Session 2	Detective Decision Making	Tilia II	29
9:00 –11:00	Thematic Session 3	Risk Assessment	Apera	31
9:00 –11:00	Thematic Session 4	Sexual Violence	Malva	33
11:00-11:45	Plenary	Eyewitness Testimony: Research and practice	Tilia I+II	35
11:45-12:45	Thematic Session 5	Guilt & Confessions	Lobelia	36
11:45-12:45	Thematic Session 6	Courts	Arnika	37
11:45-12:45	Thematic Session 7	Criminal Patterns	Apera	39
11:45-12:45	Thematic Session 8	Sexual Violence	Malva	40
14:00-15:30	Thematic Session 9	Interviewing	Lobelia	41
14:00-15:30	Symposium 1	IOPS: An Interactive Offender Profiling System	Tilia II	43
14:00-15:30	Thematic Session 10	Homicide	Apera	45
14:00-15:30	Thematic Session 11	Detecting Deception	Malva	47
16:00-16:45	Plenary	Mental Disorder, Violence, and Mandated Treatment	Tilia I+II	49
16:45-18:15	Poster Sessions	1. Offender Psychometrics 2. Offender Characteristics 3. Homicide & Suicide 4. Sexual Violence 5. Criminal Patterns 6. Detecting Deception 7. Eyewitness & Identification 8. Police Officers 9. Courts & Legal Issues	Tilia III	50 53 57 58 59 60 61 63 67
16:45-17:45	Meeting	EAPL Board Meeting	Hedera	

**July 1st, Friday**

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9:00-10:30	Symposium 3	Judge, media, public	Malva	74
9:00-10:30	Thematic Session 13	Face Recognition	Tilia II	76
11:00-11:45	Plenary	Psychopathy as an Important Forensic Construct: Past, Present and Future	Tilia I+II	78
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11:45-12:45	Thematic Session 14	Offender Psychometrics	Malva	81
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11:45-12:45	Thematic Session 16	Face & Voice Recognition	Tilia II	84
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14:00-15:30	Symposium 7	Investigative interviewing: Applying psychology to the real world.	Tilia II	89
14:00-15:30	Symposium 8	Lie Detection Developments in Western Europe	Malva	91
16:00-16:45	Plenary	Prison Life: Factors affecting Health and Rehabilitation	Tilia I+II	93
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16:45-17:45	Thematic Session 18	Sexual Attitudes	Apera	96
16:45-17:45	Thematic Session 19	Police Officers	Lobelia	97
16:45-17:45	Thematic Session 20	Influences on Interviewer Responses	Tilia II	99
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9:00-10:30	Symposium 10	Current trends in Eyewitness Research.	Tilia II	105
9:00-10:30	Symposium 11	Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Psychology and Law: Opportune Moments and Enhanced Perspectives	Apera	107
11:00-11:45	Plenary	Does The Law Use Even a Small Proportion of What Legal Psychology Has to Offer?	Tilia I+II	109
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11:45-13:05	Thematic Session 23	Making Sense of Legal Issues	Malva	112
11:45-13:05	Thematic Session 24	Eyewitness Research	Tilia II	114
11:45-13:25	Thematic Session 25	Offender Psychometrics	Apera	116
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## Programme at a Glance

June 29th, Wednesday				
9:00 – 18:00	Registration at Conference venue: Le Meridien Villon Resort & Convention Centre <i>Room: Tilia III</i> Registration prior to arrival at the conference and extra registration fee is required to attend any pre-conference workshop.			
10:00-16:30	Workshop 1 <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	Workshop 2: <i>Room: Apera</i>	Workshop 3 <i>Room: Malva</i>	Workshop 4 <i>Hotel Atrium, Pilies st. 10, Vilnius</i>
	<i>David Canter:</i>  Offender Profiling and Investigative Psychology	<i>David J Cooke, &amp; Henrik Andershed:</i>  One-day introductory workshop on psychopathy	<i>Anna C. Baldry:</i>  Spousal Assault Risk Assessment: a cross-culture approach	<i>Ed Hilterman, &amp; Anders Tengstrom:</i>  The Assessment of youth's anti-sociality and the perception of risk and protective factors by clinicians
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee</i>			
12:45-14:00	<b>Lunch</b>			
16:30-17:00	<i>Tea</i>			
19:00-21:30	Opening <i>Room: Tilia I+II+III</i>			
19:00-19:15	Rita Žukauskienė, Chairperson Graham Davies, President of EAPL Rimantas Vaitkus, Vice Rector of Mykolas Romeris University			
19:15 –20:00	Plenary Lecture David Canter "In the Kingdom of the Blind" <i>Chair: Graham M. Davies</i>			
20:00–20: 15	The Vilnius Quartet (Psyche et Ius) <b>A String Quartet Specially Commissioned for the EAPL Vilnius Conference</b> <b>Composed by David Canter</b>			
20:15-21:30	Welcome Party: <i>Buffet Dinner</i>			

**June 30<sup>th</sup>, Thursday**

June 30 <sup>th</sup> , Thursday				
	Thematic Session 1 <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	Thematic Session 2 <i>Room: Tilia II</i>	Thematic Session 3 <i>Room: Apera</i>	Thematic Session 4 <i>Room: Malva</i>
	<i>Chair: Rachel Wilcock</i>	<i>Chair: Michelle Wright</i>	<i>Chair: Rita Bandzevičienė</i>	<i>Chair: Lorraine Sheridan</i>
<b>9:00 –11:00</b>	<b>Eyewitness Testimony</b>	<b>Detective Decision Making</b>	<b>Risk Assessment</b>	<b>Sexual Violence</b>
9:00-9:20	<i>Assessing the Impact of Verbal Instructions and Simultaneous versus Sequential Lineups on Cross-Ethnic Eyewitness Identifications.</i> Steven Penrod, Lisette Garcia, & Rommel Robertson	<i>Person Descriptions in Criminal Investigations.</i> Christianne de Poot, Roelof Bokhorst, & Peter van Koppen	<i>Risk Factors and Recidivism of Girls.</i> Samora Day, & Catrien Bijleveld	<i>Initial findings about drug-assisted rape and sexual assault from information provided by a national sample of victims.</i> Miranda Horvath, & Jennifer Brown
9:20-9:40	<i>A comparison of real world police lineup presentation versus laboratory recommended lineup presentations.</i> Rachel Wilcock, & Rebecca Milne	<i>Effects of Investigators' Epistemic Motivation: Biased Perception and Sensitivity to Criminal Evidence.</i> Karl Ask, & Per Granhag	<i>Identifying the sources of actuarial superiority in violence risk assessment: Meehl's Clinical versus statistical prediction revisited.</i> Michael Davis, & James Ogloff	<i>Stalking: the victim's perspective.</i> Lorraine Sheridan
9:40-10:00	<i>The Identification Performance of Forensic Eyewitnesses Exposed to Weapons and Violence.</i> Paul Halford, & Rebecca Milne	<i>The impact of police officers' emotionality during child sexual abuse investigation.</i> Gavin Oxburgh, Thomas Williamson, & James Ost	<i>Victim and Perpetrators Risk Factors in Recidivism of Domestic Violence Cases.</i> Anna C. Baldry	<i>Criminal prosecution and victim assistance in cases of sexual victimization in old age.</i> Thomas Goergen & Sandra Herbst
10:00-10:20	<i>Towards a Broader Perspective on the Problem of Mistaken Identification.</i> Andrew Roberts	<i>Towards a Psychology and Law of Investigations.</i> David Carson	<i>Risk Assessment in Corrections and Probation.</i> Rita Bandzevičienė, & Ilona Česniene	<i>Adapting Dialectical Behaviour Therapy for stalking offenders: Development, feasibility, and efficacy.</i> Barry Rosenfeld, Michele Galietta, Andre Ivanoff, Ricardo Martinez, Alex Garcia-Mansilla, Joanna Fava, Virginia Finnernan, & Debbie Green
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<i>Coffee</i>			
<b>11:00-11:45</b>	<b>Plenary Lecture</b> <b>Amina Memon “Eyewitness Testimony: Research and practice”</b> <i>Chair: Graham M. Davies Room: Tilia I+II</i>			
<b>11:45-12:45</b>	Thematic Session 5 <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	Thematic Session 6 <i>Room: Arnika</i>	Thematic Session 7 <i>Room: Apera</i>	Thematic Session 8 <i>Room: Malva</i>
	<i>Chair: Mark Kebell</i>	<i>Chair: Ian Freckelton</i>	<i>Chair: Brian Ewart</i>	<i>Chair: Freya Newman</i>
	<b>Guilt &amp; Confessions</b>	<b>Courts</b>	<b>Criminal Patterns</b>	<b>Sexual Violence</b>
11:45-12:05	<i>Mock-suspects' decisions to confess: The influence of eyewitness statements and identifications.</i>	<i>From Crime to Tort: Criminal Acts, Civil Liability and the Behavioural Sciences.</i>	<i>Moving in different directions: Commuters and Mauraders.</i> Jasper van der Kemp, Sara Pulinckx,	<i>Characteristics of true versus false allegations of sexual offences.</i> Jannie van der Sleen, & Eric Rassin

	Mark Kebbell, & Troy Daniels	Daniel Kennedy, & Jason Sakis	& Karen van Beijsterveldt	
12:05-12:25	<i>How guilty am I? The relationship between different levels of causal relationships and ascription of guilt.</i> Bianca Klettke	<i>Procedural justice in a court.</i> Gintautas Valickas, & Viktoras Justickis	<i>Sexual murder in Czech Republic: Research and police application.</i> Veronika Poliřenská, & Jirina Hofmanova, Rebecca Dillon	<i>Rape attrition and consequences for victims; mediation and compensation as an alternative form of justice.</i> Jennifer Brown, & Miranda Horvath
12:25-12:45	<i>False confessions in the lab: do plausibility and consequences matter?</i> Robert Horselenberg, Harald Merckelbach, & Tom Smeets	<i>Mental State Defences in War Crimes Trials.</i> Ian Freckelton	<i>Armed robberies of banking institutions in Cyprus: Patterns, issues and concerns.</i> Andreas Kapardis	<i>The investigation of domestic violence: characteristics of perpetrators, victims and offences.</i> Keri Nixon, & David Canter
<b>12:45-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>			
<b>14:00-15:30</b>	<b>Thematic Session 9</b> <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	<b>Symposium 1</b> <i>Room: Tilia II</i>	<b>Thematic Session 10</b> <i>Room: Apera</i>	<b>Thematic Session 11</b> <i>Room: Malva</i>
	<i>Chair: Graham M. Davies</i>	<i>Chair: Keri Nixon</i>	<i>Chair: Helina Häkkänen</i>	<i>Chair: Lynsey F. Gozna</i>
	Interviewing	IOPS: An Interactive Offender Profiling System	Homicide	Detecting Deception
14:00-14:20	<i>An Empirical Test of the Behaviour Analysis Interview.</i> Aldert Vrij, Samantha Mann, & Ron Fisher	<i>IOPS: Outline of the Interactive Offender profiling System.</i> David Canter	<i>Back to the reality: the unexciting nature of Finnish homicidal strangulations and bomb threats.</i> Helina Häkkänen	<i>Adults' ability to discriminate between children's prepared and unprepared lies and truths.</i> Leif Stromwall, Par Granhag, & Sara Landstrom
14:20-14:40	<i>Time analysis of open and closed questions in police interviews: evidence for a structured or dynamic interviewing model?</i> Trond Myklebust, & Roald Bjorklund	<i>Prolific and one-off offenders in Wandsworth: implications for scaling serial crime.</i> Freya Newman	<i>Actions of criminals found irresponsible at the time of crime.</i> Teresa Jaskiewicz-Obydzinska, Ewa Wach, Maciej Szaszkiwicz, & Filip Bolechała	<i>Towards a holistic approach for lie detection: An observational study.</i> Lynsey Gozna, & Abigail Moulton
14:40-15:00	<i>Helping children to remember: A cross-national survey of police officers' self-reported practice.</i> Anneli Larsson, Rebecca Milne, & Par Granhag	<i>Consistency as an Aspect of "Professionalism" in Burglary.</i> Louise Goodwin, & Katie Thole	<i>Homicide crime scene behaviours and offender psychopathology: new perspectives to offender profiling.</i> Helina Häkkänen, & Taina Laajasalo	<i>The influence of statement analysis training on detecting deception in confessions.</i> Deborah Bradford, Jane Goodman-Delahunty, & Siegfried Sporer
15:00-15:20	<i>Improving the interviewing of sex offenders: How do sex offenders think the police can improve?</i> Mark Kebbell, Emily Hurren, & Paul Mazerolle	<i>Journey to Crime in Wandsworth.</i> Laura Hammond	<i>Homicidal behaviour: A Comparison of Homicides Investigated By Four UK Police Forces.</i> Michelle Wright, & David Canter	<i>Believed cues to deception in high and low-stake situations: A qualitative investigation.</i> Rachel Taylor, & Crystal Rolfe
<b>15:30-16:00</b>	<i>Tea</i>			
<b>16:00-16:45</b>	<b>Plenary Lecture</b> John Monahan "Mental Disorder, Violence, and Mandated Treatment" <i>Chair: Ian Freckelton Room: Tilia I+II</i>			
<b>16:45-18:15</b>				<b>EAPL Board Meeting Room Hedera</b>



16:45-18:15	Poster Sessions <i>Room Tilia III</i>			
	<p><b>1. Offender Psychometrics</b></p> <p><i>1.1 Construct Validity of the two-factor structure of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory</i> Katarzyna Uzieblo, Bruno Verschuere, &amp; Geert Crombez</p> <p><i>1.2 Adaptation of the Hare Psychology Checklist-Revised for the Latvian offenders.</i> Evija Strika</p> <p><i>1.3 Research and Development at the National Reception Unit, Swedish Prison and Probation Service</i> Henrik Andershed, Ulrika Hiscoke, Peter Johansson, Mattias Lindström, Zlatan Susic, &amp; Anna Trobäck</p> <p><i>1.4 Revising the hypermasculinity inventory: an English sample.</i> Carly Sees, &amp; Jennifer Brown</p> <p><i>1.5 "Its not so bad, everyone does it": a Multiple Sorting study of anti-social behaviour.</i> Natalia Wentink</p> <p><i>1.6 New Opportunities of Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test Application in Forensic Psychological Enquiry.</i> Sergey Shipshin, &amp; Olga Shipshina</p> <p><i>1.7 Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) as a screening instrument of conduct problems in Lithuanian children.</i> Gražina Gintilienė, Dovilė Butkienė, Sigita Girdzijauskienė, Sigita Lesinskienė, &amp; Dainius Puras</p> <p><i>1.8 Parent reports of children behaviour problems in multiethnic sample.</i> Sigita Girdzijauskienė, Gražina Gintilienė, Dovilė Butkienė, Sigita Lesinskienė, &amp; Dainius Puras</p>	<p><b>2 Offender Characteristics</b></p> <p><i>2.1 Characteristics of forensic psychiatric patients admitted to the Lithuanian Forensic Psychiatric Hospital.</i> Laura Ustinavičiūtė, Mindaugas Šablevičius, Algimantas Liausėdas, B.C.M. Raes</p> <p><i>2.2 Depth-psychological peculiarities of a violent criminal persons (on the base method of a frequency analysis vector's pictures of the Szondi-test).</i> Alexander I. Loschkin, Alexander V. Smirnov</p> <p><i>2.3 Personal and psycho-physiological characteristics of HIV-infected inmates in Russian penal system.</i> Olga Sannikova</p> <p><i>2.4 Externalizing behaviour problems of young criminals with different personality types.</i> Svetlana Stupish</p> <p><i>2.5 School violence in Slovakia: Bullying as the part of school-wide educational, psychological and law problem in our schools.</i> Zuzana Heinzova, Miroslava Simegova</p> <p><i>2.6 Character traits of juvenile violators of law and order.</i> Audronė Dumčienė, &amp; Vida Ivaškienė</p> <p><i>2.7 Strategies of solving conflicts among teenagers disposed to aggressiveness and committing crimes.</i> Vida Ivaškiene, &amp; Audronė Dumčienė</p>	<p><b>3. Homicide &amp; Suicide</b></p> <p><i>3.1 Offence and Offender Characteristics among Two Groups of Finnish Homicide Offenders with Schizophrenia: Comparison of Early- and Late-start Offenders.</i> Taina Laajasalo, &amp; Helina Häkkänen</p> <p><i>3.2 Homicide Motives (On The Basis Analysis Of Procedural Documents).</i> Arvydas Pocius</p> <p><i>3.3 Pathology of the victims and criminals of Internet mediated suicide.</i> Sung-Won Moon</p>	<p><b>4. Sexual Violence</b></p> <p><i>4.1 Antisocial Personality Disorder: A case report of a serial rapist.</i> Sasan Rasi, Niloofar Ahmadi, Mehrzad Kiani, &amp; Anousheh Safar Cherati</p> <p><i>4.2 Wife Battering. A case study of 300 women in Tabriz- Iran during 2002-2003.</i> Niloofar Ahmadi, Sasan Rasi, Seyf Ali Ashraf, &amp; Mehrzad Kiani</p> <p><i>4.3 Study of battered wives referred to Shahid Kamyab emergency hospital of Mashhad.</i> Mohammad Kazemian, Haimid Toufani, &amp; Hasan Razzagi</p>

	<p><b>5. Criminal Patterns</b>  5.1 <i>Predicting Recidivism in Violent Offenders by Applying Crime Scene Actions and Offender Characteristics.</i> Taija Stoat, Taina Laajasalo, Helina Häkkänen  5.2 <i>Mark X where the offender resides.</i> Jasper van der Kemp, Arjan Blokland, &amp; Esther van Ruth</p> <p><b>6. Detecting Deception</b>  6.1 <i>Deceptive Behaviour, Criteria-Based Content Analysis, and Interview Style.</i> Samantha Mann, &amp; Aldert Vrij  6.2 <i>The beliefs of police officers, prison inmates and jury representative general public regarding deceptive behaviour.</i> Sarah Gillespie, Lynsey Gozna, &amp; Zoe Wilton  6.3 <i>Startling secrets: a pilot study on the use of the startle eye blink in deception detection.</i> Bruno Verschuere, Geert Crombez, Armand Declercq, &amp; Ernst Koster</p>	<p><b>7. Eyewitness &amp; Identification</b>  7.1 <i>Effects of Centrality Criteria on Misinformation Results.</i> Pedro Paz Alonso &amp; Gail Goodman.  7.2 <i>Does emotional arousal enhance resistance to misleading suggestions about central and peripheral event details?</i> Lynn Hulse, &amp; Kevin Allan  7.3 <i>“They” All Look Alike to Me: Identifying the Cross-Race Effect in a Canadian Population.</i> Luke Jackiw, Katherine Arbuthnott, Jeffrey Pfeifer, &amp; Christian Meissner  7.4 <i>Effects of memory distrust on imagination inflation.</i> Saskia van Bergen, Marko Jelicic, Harald Merckelbach  7.5 <i>Improving the identification of facial composites by a horizontal split.</i> Charlie Frowd, Alex McIntyre, &amp; Peter Hancock  7.6 <i>How do children perceive interviewer’s non-verbal behaviours?</i> Jehanne Almerigogna, James Ost, Lucy Akehurst, &amp; Mike Fluck  7.7 <i>Children and young adult’s person descriptions and ability to identify female targets.</i> Kristjan Kask  7.8 <i>The situation of the abused children in a pre-trial process: analyses of the specialists’ opinions</i> Virginija Ribakoviene, &amp; Zita Tomiliniene</p>	<p><b>8. Police Officers</b>  8.1 <i>Risk Assessment in Intimate Partner Violence: The Perspective of Experienced Police Officers.</i> Karin Herbers  8.2 <i>Victims and Witnesses of Crime: Police Officers Perceptions of Interviewing Practices.</i> Coral J. Dando, Rachel Wilcock, Rebecca Milne  8.3 <i>Personality and Psychopath in the personnel selection of the Criminal Investigation Inspectors of the Portuguese Judiciary Police.</i> Cristina M. Soeiro, &amp; Rui A. Goncalves  8.4 <i>Personality, emotional control, stress, gender differences and shooting firearms performance.</i> Cristina M. Soeiro, Pauleta Ramiro, &amp; Iris S. Almeida  8.5 <i>Personality, Moral Conduct and Emotional Intelligence: Gender Differences in Law Enforcement Candidates.</i> Iris S. Almeida, &amp; Cristina M. Soeiro</p>	<p><b>9. Courts &amp; Legal Issues</b>  9.1 <i>Deconstructing Suicide Notes: Function and Content.</i> Susan Giles, &amp; David Canter  9.2 <i>Below the age of consent: Influences on moral and legal judgments of adult-adolescent sexual relationships.</i> Miranda Horvath, &amp; Roger Giner-Sorolla  9.3 <i>Young People’s Knowledge and Attitudes of the UK Criminal Justice System and their Human Rights.</i> Janet Wilson, &amp; Karen Barnes  9.4 <i>Judges and social operators believes and parenthood representations.</i> Giancarlo Tamanza, Cristina Fumi, &amp; Ilaria Montanari.  9.5 <i>Transformative result in child custody evaluation.</i> Giancarlo Tamanza, &amp; Cristina Fumi  9.6 <i>The analysis of situational factors influencing the role of procedural justice in civil litigation.</i> Alfredas Laurinavičius  9.7 <i>Lithuanian parents’ attitudes to legal issues of corporal punishment.</i> Roma Jusienė, &amp; Jurgita Mikšytė  9.8 <i>Interpretation of criminal mediation in the conceptual framework of analytical psychology.</i> Jolanta Sondaite  9.9 <i>Psychological attributes of mediation in criminal justice formulated in the conceptual framework of Transactional Analysis.</i> Judit Magyar</p>
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**July 1<sup>st</sup>, Friday**

<b>9:00-10:30</b>	Thematic Session 12 <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	Symposium 2 <i>Room: Apera</i>	Symposium 3 <i>Room: Malva</i>	Thematic Session 13 <i>Room: Tilia II</i>
	<i>Chair: Natalia Wentink</i>	<i>Chair: Henrik Andershed</i>	<i>Chair: Henk Elffers</i>	<i>Chair: Graham Davies</i>
	Intervention Strategies	Psychopathy in Youths and Adults: Risk, Protection, Co-morbidity, and Subtypes	Judge, Media, Public	Face Recognition
9:00-9:20	<i>Assessing Psychological Change in Residents of a Prison Therapeutic Community.</i> Sarah Miller	<i>Psychopathic personality in young people and its associations with early behavioural characteristics and parental rearing practices.</i> Rita Žukauskienė	<i>Open justice: communication between citizens, media and the criminal justice system.</i> Marijke Malsch	<i>Caricature and Facial Composites.</i> Charlie Frowd, Bruce Vicki, & Peter Hancock
9:20-9:40	<i>A review of interventions with arsonists and young fire setters in England and Wales.</i> Laura Caulfield, Emma Palmer, & Clive Hollin	<i>Psychopathy and co-morbidity: Identifying typical constellations of multiple psychiatric problems among male violent offenders.</i> Anna Trobäck, & Henrik Andershed	<i>The impact of a factual newspaper column on crime on readers of a local newspaper.</i> Martina Feilzer	<i>Disguise and distinguishing features in video line-ups.</i> Allan McNeill, & Smith Fraser
9:40-10:00	<i>Juvenile delinquency and substance use: Data from a Portuguese study.</i> António Castro Fonseca, José Silva Rebelo, Maria Silva Damião, & Marta Oliveira	<i>Sex offending, psychopathy and criminal lifestyle</i> Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves	<i>Media-friendly judges: reluctant manipulators of public opinion?</i> Lieve Gies	<i>Regional Bias in Facial Composite Production.</i> Charlie Frowd, Vicki Bruce, & Peter Hancock
10:00-10:20	<i>Neighbourhood and community factors: Effects on antisocial behaviour and social competence.</i> Francisca Fariña, Ramón Arce, & Dolores Seijo	<i>Identifying more homogeneous subgroups of psychopaths through cluster analysis of multiple personality dimensions.</i> Henrik Andershed, Sandra Kunnari, Jannica Nilsson, Peter Johansson, & Jennifer Skeem	<i>The public's paradox: leave it to the judges to punish harsher than they do now.</i> Henk Elffers, & Jan de Keijser	<i>Crossing the borders: Matching faces of different ethnic groups.</i> Siegfried Sporer, & Juergen Gehrke
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<i>Coffee</i>			
<b>11:00-11:45</b>	<p align="center">Plenary Lecture David J Cooke "Psychopathy as an Important Forensic Construct: Past, Present and Future" <i>Chair: Henrik Andershed, Room: Tilia I+II</i></p>			
<b>11:45-12:45</b>	Symposium 4 <i>Room: Apera</i>	Thematic Session 14 <i>Room: Malva</i>	Thematic Session 15 <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	Thematic Session 16 <i>Room: Tilia II</i>
	<i>Chair: Clive Hollin</i>	<i>Chair: Aldis Putniņš</i>	<i>Chair: Donna Youngs</i>	<i>Chair: Avraham M. Levi</i>

	Offending behaviour programmes I: Issues in evaluation Symposium Organiser: Clive Hollin	Offender Psychometrics	Expert Issues	Face & Voice Recognition
11:45-12:05	<i>Introduction to the Symposium: The National Pathfinder Project: Evaluating Offending Behaviour Programmes in the Probation Service in England and Wales.</i> Charlotte Bilby	<i>The relationship between personal responsibility and remorse, guilt and shame in a sample of mentally ill offenders.</i> David Whittingham, & Don Thomson	<i>Criminal Profiling Evidence in the Courts.</i> Ian Freckelton	<i>Expert witnessing as an important contributor to eyewitness research.</i> Avraham M. Levi
12:05-12:25	<i>Treatment Delivery and Outcome. Targeting: Appropriate Risk Allocation and Reconviction Outcomes: An Analysis of Structured Offending Behaviour Programmes in the UK.</i> James McGuire	<i>Screening young offenders: The need to assess ADHD signs.</i> Aldis Putniņš	<i>Interconnections between face composite research and police practice. The case of the South African Police Service.</i> Heike Schmidt	<i>'They all sound alike to me': the language effect in voice identification.</i> Axelle Philippon, Julie Cherryman, Aldert Vrij, & Ray Bull
12:25-12:45	<i>Treatment Delivery. The Importance of Completion: Treatment Completion: Impact on Evaluation Design and Outcome.</i> Clive Hollin	<i>A New Type of Pedophile? Contact and Internet Sex Offenders Against Children Compared by Kerry Sheldon and Dennis Howitt.</i> Kerry Sheldon, & Dennis Howitt	<i>Processing of possible asylum-seekers at ports of entry in the U.S.: The impact of Expedited Removal practices on legal rights and psychological distress.</i> Barry Rosenfeld, Andrew Rasmussen, Kim Reeves, & Allen Keller	<i>Meta-Analyses of the Effects of Estimator and System Variables in 469 Eyewitness and Facial Recognition Studies.</i> Steven Penrod, Brian Bornstein, Kenneth Deffenbacher, Kiernan McGorty, & Meera Adya
<b>12:45-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>			
<b>14:00-15:30</b>	Symposium 5 <i>Room: Apera</i>	Symposium 6 <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	Symposium 7 <i>Room: Tilia II</i>	Symposium 8 <i>Room: Malva</i>
	<i>Chair: Clive Hollin</i>	<i>Chair: Ed Hilterman</i>	<i>Chair: Becky Milne</i>	<i>Chair: Peter J van Koppen</i>
	Offending behaviour programmes II: Programme outcome	Antisociality in European Youth: Risk factors and Assessment	Investigative interviewing: Applying psychology to the real world.	Lie Detection Developments in Western Europe
14:00-14:20	<i>General Offending Behaviour Programmes. Offending Behaviour Programmes in the Community: A Comparison of the Effects on Reconviction of Three Programmes.</i> Emma Palmer	<i>Perceived relevance of risk and protective factors by clinicians assessing risk in delinquent youths in Catalonia.</i> Ed Hilterman, Marta Ferrer, & Manel Capdevila	<i>Public perception of police interviewing.</i> Becky Milne, & Sinaed Scott	<i>The use of the polygraph in Belgium.</i> Marc van de Plas
14:20-14:40	<i>Programmes for Substance Abusing Offenders. Addressing Substance-Related Offending: A Reconviction Study.</i> Juliet Hounsome.	<i>Predicting violence among adolescents: Predictive accuracy of the SAVRY in a group of adolescents referred for substance use treatment.</i> Anders Tengstrom	<i>Can you see the pattern ? – A new way of looking at the use of questions</i> Andrew Griffiths, & Becky Milne	<i>The danger of ambiguous questions in lie detection.</i> Peter van Koppen

14:40-15:00	<i>Programmes for Violent Offenders: Aggression Replacement Training: A Reconviction Analysis.</i> Ruth Hatcher	<i>Risk factors vs. styles of social functioning and juvenile criminals interpersonal relations.</i> Jozef Gierowski, Agnieszka Idziak, & Stoigniew Rumszewicz	<i>Strategic use of evidence during police interrogations: When training to detect deception works.</i> Maria Hartwig, Pär Granhag, Leif, Strömwall, & Aldert Vrij	<i>Psychopathy and physiological responding on the concealed information polygraph (“lie detector”) test.</i> Bruno Verschuere
15:00-15:20			<i>The use of SCAN to detect deceit in police interviews.</i> Andrea Shawyer, & Becky Milne	<i>Detecting concealed information using brain wave activity.</i> Ewout Meijer
15:30-16:00	<i>Tea</i>			
16:00-16:45	<b>Plenary Lecture</b> <b>Claudia Kestermann “Prison Life: Factors Affecting Health and Rehabilitation”</b> <i>Chair: Craig Haney Room: Tilia I+II</i>			
16:45-17:45	Thematic Session 17 <i>Room: Malva</i>	Thematic Session 18 <i>Room: Apera</i>	Thematic Session 19 <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	Thematic Session 20 <i>Room: Tilia II</i>
	<i>Chair: Anett Galow</i>	<i>Chair: Susan Giles</i>	<i>Chair: Keri Nixon</i>	<i>Chair: Graham Davies</i>
	Intervention	Sexual Attitudes	Police Officers	Influences on Interviewer Responses
16:45-17:05	<i>Juvenile Delinquency Prevention in the Czech Republic and Lithuania: Designing an Efficient Strategy of Social Intervention.</i> Egle Havrdova	<i>Media portrayals of sexual offenders: Implications for correctional psychology.</i> Jo Thakker, & Russil Durrant	<i>Use of The Enhanced Cognitive Interview to debrief police informants and undercover officers.</i> John Potts	<i>I don’t remember it like that: The effect of delay and a misleading fellow eyewitness on children’s testimony.</i> Lucy Akehurst, & Natalie Burden
17:05-17:25	<i>Artificial neural networks for criminal recidivism prediction.</i> Anett Galow	<i>Investigating the effects of rape myths, just world beliefs and gender role on rape victim blaming.</i> Emma Sleath, & Ray Bull	<i>Police decision-making when detecting deceit: An exploration of the wider investigative context.</i> Lynsey Gozna, & Koonti Dhanani	<i>Autobiographical memory retrieval of people with and without a history of childhood sexual abuse.</i> Beatrijs Hauer, Elke Geraerts, Ineke Wessel, & Harald Merckelbach
17:25-17:45	<i>Mental health of incarcerated adolescent offenders in Northwestern Russia.</i> Roman Kuposov, Martin Eisemann, & Vladislav Ruchkin	<i>Women’s attitudes towards sexual harassment: an in-group identification perspective.</i> Afroditi Pina, & Garcia Viki	<i>Gender differences among police candidates in the School of Police of Catalonia during 2003/2004: Setting a psychological and professional profile.</i> Silvia Martínez, Mónica Montero, Juliana Vilert, & Lola Vallès	<i>Patterns of Malingering and Compliance in Measures of Interrogative Suggestibility.</i> Stella Bain, Rhiannon Woolston, & James Baxter
17:45-18:15	<b>EAPL Business Meeting</b> <i>Room: Tilia I+II</i>			
19:30-22:00	Conference Dinner at Contemporary Art Centre (CAC), Vokiečių str. 2, Vilnius			

**July 2nd, Saturday**

9:00-10:30	Thematic Session 21 <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	Symposium 9 <i>Room: Malva</i>	Symposium 10 <i>Room: Tilia II</i>	Symposium 11 <i>Room: Apera</i>
	<i>Chair: Gérard N. Labuschagne</i>	<i>Chair: David Carson</i>	<i>Chair: Susan Dixon</i>	<i>Chair: James McGuire</i>
	Structuring Criminal Actions	Missing IS the point: Missing, and trafficked, people as a Psychology and Law issue.	Current trends in Eyewitness Research.	Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Psychology and Law: Opportune Moments and Enhanced Perspectives.
9:00-9:20	<i>How Does Crime Pay? The Differentiation of Criminal Specialisms by Fundamental Incentive.</i> Donna Youngs, & David Canter	<i>Missing persons: Issues for Psychology and Law.</i> David Carson, & Francis Pakes	<i>Eyewitnesses' perceptions of risk from potential crime scenarios.</i> Susan Dixon, Amina Memon, & Kathryn Mearns	<i>Multifactor Offender Readiness Model: Responsivity, readiness and rehabilitation.</i> Astrid Birgden
9:20-9:40	<i>Dimensions of Burglary Modus Operandi: A Disaggregated Approach.</i> Brian Ewart, & Giles Oatley	<i>Risk assessment and missing persons.</i> Charles W. Hedges	<i>"I saw the man who killed Anna Lindh" A case study of witnesses' offender descriptions.</i> Pär Granhag, Karl Ask, & Anna Rebelius	<i>The assessment of general readiness for rehabilitation in offenders.</i> Sharon Casey
9:40-10:00	<i>The role of the Investigative Psychology Unit of the South African Police Service in the investigation of psychologically motivated crimes.</i> Gérard Labuschagne	<i>Missing Persons: Where Do They Go?</i> Karen Shalev	<i>Exploring Eyewitness Identification Decision Processes.</i> Brewer Neil, Anna McKinnon, Matthew Palmer, & Nathan Weber	<i>"With Faces Hidden While the Walls Were Tightening": Applying International Human Rights Standards to the Practice of Forensic Psychology.</i> Michael Perlin
10:00-10:20	<i>The influence of personal experience of Internet crime on psychological predictors of Internet use for financial transactions</i> Ann Knowles, Trevor Barr, & Sue Moore	<i>Missing or Trafficking?</i> Juliet Singer	<i>Crime seriousness and eyewitness identification decisions.</i> Amina Memon, James Bartlett, Sarah Vahedipour, & Lynn Hulse	
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee</i>			

<b>11:00-11:45</b>	<b>Plenary Lecture</b> Viktoras Justickis "Does The Law Use Even a Small Proportion of What Legal Psychology Has to Offer?" <i>Chair: Mandeep K. Dhami Room: Tilia I+II</i>			
	<b>Thematic Session 22</b> <i>Room: Lobelia</i>	<b>Thematic Session 23</b> <i>Room: Malva</i>	<b>Thematic Session 24</b> <i>Room: Tilia II</i>	<b>Thematic Session 25</b> <i>Room: Apera</i>
	<i>Chair: Rachel Taylor</i>	<i>Chair: Mandeep Dhami</i>	<i>Chair: Ray Bull</i>	<i>Chair: Ed Hilterman</i>
<b>11:45-13:05</b>	<b>Malingering and False Allegations</b>	<b>Making Sense of Legal Issues</b>	<b>Eyewitness Research</b>	<b>Offender Psychometrics</b>
<i>11:45-12:05</i>	<i>Detection of feigned psychosis with the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology (SIMS): A study of coached and uncoached simulators.</i> Marko Jelacic, Annemarie Hessels, & Harald Merckelbach	<i>Judicial Interpretations of the Standard of Proof for Denying Bail.</i> Mandeep Dhami	<i>Validity in judgments of eyewitness credibility: The role of witness ingroup/outgroup status and testimony presentation mode.</i> Torun Lindholm	<i>Developing the Personal Concerns Inventory for Offenders: Reliability and Validity</i> Joselyn Sellen, Mary McMurrin, Eleni Theodosi, & Miles Cox
<i>12:05-12:25</i>	<i>Development of a multi-mode method for the detection of malingered cognitive symptoms in mental illness.</i> Adrian Coxell, & Jelena McMennemin	<i>Evidence concerning the disparate impact of outcomes versus procedural justice among authorities versus subordinates</i> Larry Heuer, Steven Penrod, Ayelet Kattan, & Stacey Gottesman	<i>Could we trust eyewitnesses effect of stereotypes and cognitive busyness on the accuracy of eyewitness testimonies?</i> Catherine Greffeuille, Magali Ginet, & Serge Guimond	<i>Bullying in Prisons: the Importance of Perceived Social Status, Prisonization and Moral Disengagement.</i> Catherine Rebecca South, & Jane Wood
<i>12:25-12:45</i>	<i>An experimental study on effects of "legalese" on comprehensibility and memory.</i> Masahiro Fujita, & Yukio Itsukushima	<i>Meanings of Law in a Cultural Context.</i> Shulamith Kreitler	<i>Children's knowledge of criminal court terminology.</i> Ray Bull, & Emma Crawford	<i>Intensity of psychoticism and hostility in juvenile and adult offenders.</i> Tomasz Rajtar, Jozef Krzysztof Gierowski
<i>12:45-13:05</i>	<i>Assessing the ability to fake on the MMPI-2 the consequence of psychological injury of a motor vehicle accident in non-accident victims</i> Ramón Arce, Francisca Fariña, & Mercedes Novo	<i>Forensic Linguistic Analysis as Poison.</i> Susan Giles, & David Canter	<i>Gender Differences in Accuracy of Preschool Children Memory for Eyewitnessed Event.</i> Ilona Česnienė, & Rita Bandzevičienė	
<b>13:15-13:45</b>	<b>Close</b>			

**Wednesday 29 June 2005**

**Workshops**

*Registration prior to arrival at the conference and extra registration fee is required to attend any pre-conference workshop*

**Workshop 1**

**Offender Profiling and Investigative Psychology**

Professor David Canter, Centre for Investigative Psychology, The University of Liverpool, UK

*Room: Lobelia*

**Workshop 2**

**One-day introductory workshop on psychopathy**

Professor David J Cooke, Douglas Inch Centre and Glasgow Caledonian University, UK & Henrik Andershed, Örebro University & National Reception Unit and Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Sweden

*Room: Apera*

**Workshop 3**

**Spousal Assault Risk Assessment: a cross-culture approach**

Dr. Anna C. Baldry, Anna C. Baldry, Second University of Naples, Italy

*Room: Malva*

**Workshop 4**

**The Assessment of youth's anti-sociality and the perception of risk and protective factors by clinicians**

Msc. Ed Hiltermann, & Dr. Anders Tengstrom

*Hotel Atrium, Pilies st. 10, Vilnius*



Wednesday 29 June 2005

Plenary Lecture

19:15 –20:00

## In the kingdom of the blind

David Canter

*Room: Tilia I+II+III*

Chair: Graham M. Davies

The 15<sup>th</sup> Century philosopher Erasmus claimed that "In the kingdom of the blind, the one-eyed man is king." His argument was that if all else around you were ignorant than even a little knowledge would make you significant in that community. But in a witty and perceptive short-story the late 19<sup>th</sup> century novelist H.G. Wells shows how in a kingdom entirely peopled by blind people that the one-eyed person is an aberration more likely to be regarded as mad than appropriate for high office.

This paradox is directly relevant to the broadening horizons of psychology and law. It is productive to suggest that the Law is often a kingdom of people who are blind to many insights that psychologists have. Psychologists for their part often do not appreciate that they are only partially sighted and that there are other ways of exploring reality than theirs. Furthermore, if psychologists are not aware of these problems and take them into account when they interact with legal processes they will be regarded as less than capable. Their very insights will be what marks them off from lawyers, probation officers, detectives and all the other people who have daily commerce with crime and criminals.

The central problem is that those involved in dealing with criminals, or other aspects of the legal process, have to be concerned with individuals not groups or trends. They need definitive answers about the actual person they are dealing with. Yet despite more than a century of psychological therapies and other areas of professional practice in which services are set up to deal with unique people, psychology as a science and profession is still fundamentally nomothetic, focussed on trends and patterns across sub-groups not on descriptions of actual persons. Those involved in the law see only the trees, like people with limited vision. Psychologists are aware of a wood, only able to recognise individual trees from knowledge of where they are in the wood.

There are tensions created by these two differing visions of the problem. For lawyers, police officers, prison governors and others these tensions are dealt with either by dismissing psychology because it cannot see what is the focus of their attention, or to squeeze definitive statements out of psychologists that are not supported by their science. Psychologists for their part can have the clarity of their vision reduced by seeking to respond to these demands when they do not have the capacity to do so. Their one-eyed viewpoint also often gives them a two dimensional image of the topics they are considering.

Examples of the reciprocal distortions provided by this interplay of the partially sighted and the blind are everywhere to be seen. The quest to predict how dangerous a person will be in the future; proposals of courses of treatment or methods of managing offenders; the preparation of 'profiles' for police investigations; systems for determining deception; explanations of criminality, and many other areas of forensic psychology attempt to build general models that will be relevant for large sub-groups of people and then to derive decisions about individuals from these models. These attempts are usually much less successful than most of us would like to believe.

To increase our success in communicating with people who see the world in different ways from psychologists, it is necessary to find the common ground that both share in their perceptions. One aspect of this is a much clearer focus and understanding of individual differences and the effective categorisations of variations between offenders. A second realised by a growing number of people, is to see this common ground being in the sharing of narratives. Psychologists can offer alternative 'storylines' to those that are derived from legal processes.

Actual cases will be drawn upon to illustrate how psychologists can offer an alternative understanding to that which dominates in courts, investigations, or institutions.. These narratives need to be grounded in the appropriate research, but that research needs to be translated from into the Braille that the legal profession can read.

Thursday 30 June 2005

9:00 –11:00

Thematic Session 1

**Eyewitness Testimony**

Room: *Lobelia*

Chair: *Rachel Wilcock*

*Assessing the Impact of Verbal Instructions and Simultaneous versus Sequential Lineups on Cross-Ethnic Eyewitness Identification*

Steven Penrod, Lisette Garcia, & Rommel Robertson

The interactive and main effects of verbal instructions, lineup procedures and cross-ethnic identifications are explored. Participants viewed a long or short videotaped crime, received one of six decision-making verbal instructions and were randomly assigned to simultaneous vs. sequential lineup procedures using either target absent or target present arrays. The instruction manipulations were designed to push decision criteria around in order to explore trade-offs in target absent false alarms and hits in target present arrays using simultaneous and sequential procedures (Stebly, et al., 2001). In all instances, witnesses viewed an event containing the (Caucasian) target. A total of 577 participants from mixed ethnic backgrounds served as witnesses. We used 6-person photographic arrays pretested for functional size (Tredoux, 1999). We did not indicate the number of faces to be viewed by participants in sequential conditions.

Alternative instructions: 1. Good-Practices Condition. Please keep in mind that the perpetrator may not be in the array and that a not present or no choice response may be valid.; 2. Extra Caution Admonitions. Number 1 instructions from above—plus: Also, please use great caution in identifying anyone. Any errors in identification can lead to an innocent persons being charged. Please make identification ONLY if you are highly confident.; 3. Relative Judgment Condition. Please make your decisions about the faces relative to one another by comparing the faces to eliminate those that do not match; 4. Strong Pop-Out Condition. Also, please be aware that the research indicates that only faces that are instantly recognized yield reliable identifications. Accordingly, the faces will be shown for only a few seconds; 5. Similarity to Target Condition. Please make a clear judgment about the similarity of each presented face and the face of the perpetrator you saw in the video. Indicate your response on the scale found below each photo; 6. No-Admonition Condition. Pick out the guy that you saw in the video.

The presentation will focus on the main and interactive effects of verbal instructions, procedure (simultaneous vs. sequential), target presence/absence, exposure time and cross-ethnicity on choosing rates, accuracy rates, decision diagnosticity and confidence.

*A comparison of real world police lineup presentation versus laboratory recommended line-up presentations*

Rachel Wilcock, & Rebecca Milne

There has been a dearth of research conducted using laboratory studies to investigate the best lineup procedures for reducing false identifications from identification lineups whilst maintaining the rate of correct identifications of the perpetrator. This is most notable from the literature on sequential versus simultaneous lineup presentation (see Steblay, Dysart, Fulero, & Lindsay 2001 for a review). Whilst this research is useful it is important to consider when designing such studies constraints that operate in the real world. Police officers in the UK have to meet PACE guidelines when conducting identification lineups which mean that they would be unable to conduct a truly sequential lineup as envisaged by Lindsay and Wells (1985). One U.K. study (Pike et al., 1999) has investigated how police conduct lineups in the real world. Participants viewed either target present (TP) or target absent (TA) VIPER style parades. Participants viewed either the lineup once, viewed the lineup twice, or viewed the lineup as the police would conduct it (seeing the whole parade twice and able to rewind the tape at will). For TP lineups, performance improved from viewing the lineup more than once, and for TA lineups performance was aided by the police presentation condition. The current study investigated the accuracy of current police lineup procedures for showing identification lineups compared with the traditional laboratory simultaneous lineup presentation and the more recently recommended sequential lineup presentation (Levi & Lindsay, 2001). Participants viewed a simulated staged crime of a bag theft and after a week delay viewed either a TP or TA lineup. Participants viewed one of four different lineup presentations: 1) police presentation video (lineup members move head to the left and then to the right), 2) police presentation stills, 3) sequential presentation, 4) simultaneous presentation. The lineups were created by Sussex police using the PROMAT system (used by 28 forces in England and Wales). Results will be discussed in terms of recommendations for presenting lineups to elicit the most accurate performance and also how researchers should keep in mind practical constraints put upon police conducting lineups.

*The Identification Performance of Forensic Eyewitnesses Exposed to Weapons and Violence*

Paul Halford, & Rebecca Milne

Laboratory research into the identification of suspects by eyewitnesses that have been exposed to weapons and/or violence have of necessity needed to use simulation or video recordings of crime scenarios as the catalyst for measuring the willingness of eyewitnesses to recognise offenders and to measure the accuracy of the eyewitness's selections. The research now presented was conducted by extracting data from police case files concerning eyewitnesses that had been involved in real life crime and had later been asked to select the offender from identification parades and contradicted the hypothesis that eyewitnesses to high arousal situations were less able to recognize the offender. Witnesses exposed to weapons N= 155 not only selected the offenders more frequently than those that were not exposed to weapons N= 846 but they were more frequently accurate in their selection. This continued to be the case even when the witnesses were also the victims. Eyewitness of violent crime N= 254 were also more likely to select the suspect than witness that were not exposed to violence N= 747 and were more often accurate in their selections. The majority of these witnesses were also victims of the violence N= 247 and still they continued to select suspects more often than witnesses that were not subjected to violence and with a higher degree of accuracy. The findings of this research that show that witnesses of crime involving weapons and/or violence perform better than other forensic witnesses and better than laboratory witnesses will be presented and discussed

*Towards a Broader Perspective on the Problem of Mistaken Identification*

Andrew Roberts

It is suggested that attempts by cognitive psychologists to devise more accurate eyewitness identification procedures produce increasingly marginal returns. As a research agenda into the problem of mistaken identification it is unduly narrow. The problem extends beyond the memory of the witness, encompassing decisions made by various actors involved in the criminal process. The general trend, at least in English criminal procedure is away from prescription, with greater discretion being conferred on those involved in the administration of justice. Arguably, the greatest risk of wrongful convictions on the basis of mistaken identification lies in the attitudes and beliefs that influence how such discretion is exercised. Psychologists have focused relatively little attention, for example: on police decisions as to whether it is necessary to hold identification parades for investigative purpose; the decisions of prosecuting authorities as to the sufficiency of identification evidence, and; the exercise of judicial discretion to exclude identification evidence where there are concerns over reliability. Some form of theoretical framework is a necessary precondition to such a broader contextual approach to the problem of mistaken identification and the paper will offer some tentative suggestions.

Thursday 30 June 2005

9:00 –11:00

Thematic Session 2

**Detective Decision Making**

*Room: Tilia II*

*Chair: Michelle Wright*

*Person Descriptions in Criminal Investigations*

Christianne de Poot, Roelof Bokhorst, & Peter van Koppen

Although identification evidence has received much attention in the field of psychology and law, only little is known about the use of person descriptions in police investigations. Person descriptions given by victims and witnesses form an important part of police investigations. When available, these descriptions quite often lead to the identification and apprehension of a possible suspect. The research in the domain of person identifications strongly emphasizes the value of evidence. However, it is important to note that there is a difference between investigating a case and proving it. The level of certainty required to take a decision differs depending on the stage in the criminal procedure. During an investigation, the police constantly have to take decisions and direct their search based on uncertain evidence. In this paper we will set out how the police handle this problem. For this study we analysed 1237 investigations of crimes, committed by an unknown offender. We will use both quantitative data (based on police records) and qualitative data (based on observations) to show how the police use person descriptions, composites and identification procedures during investigations, and to place the discussion about the value of evidence in a new perspective.

*Effects of Investigators' Epistemic Motivation: Biased Perception and Sensitivity to Criminal Evidence*

Karl Ask, & Per Granhag

Previous psychological research on criminal investigation has neglected the potential consequences of the external pressures that characterize investigators' work environment, such as time pressure, excessive workload, occupational norms, prestige concerns, and pressure from the media and the public. Pressures of this type are likely to activate epistemic goals, that is, subjective preferences regarding the outcome of cognitive tasks. The motivated social cognition (MSC) framework comprises research studying the effects of epistemic motivation on human cognition, and specifies a number of mechanisms that mediate this influence. Using the MSC framework as a theoretical platform, predictions were derived as to how these mechanisms might influence the tasks carried out in criminal investigations. A first study examined the prediction that investigators' initial hypothesis regarding a crime would influence their interpretation of ambiguous criminal evidence, particularly when motivated to achieve cognitive closure. In two experiments, 50 experienced criminal investigators (Experiment 1) and 68 university students (Experiment 2) made judgments of a condensed homicide case material with an implied prime suspect. Results showed that students' interpretations of the material differed significantly as a function of their initial hypothesis. In contrast, investigators tended to perceive the material in incriminating terms across conditions. A non-significant trend suggested that investigators with a high (vs. low) need for cognitive closure (NFC) were more influenced by their initial hypothesis. A second study tested the prediction that witnesses who reported information inconsistent (vs. consistent) with investigators' initial hypothesis would be perceived as less reliable and credible (asymmetrical skepticism), particularly by investigators working under high NFC. The asymmetrical skepticism effect received consistent support in the data from 49 experienced criminal investigators. Although the effect was not moderated by investigators' level of NFC, participants high (vs. low) in NFC were more persistent in their initial hypothesis regarding the crime, and less influenced by the witness evidence. Taken together, the two studies indicate (1) that initial beliefs regarding a crime may significantly colour the interpretation of subsequent evidence, and (2) that epistemic motives may be an important source of belief perseverance and partial hypothesis testing in criminal investigations.

*The impact of police officers' emotionality during child sexual abuse investigation*

Gavin Oxburgh, Thomas Williamson, & James Ost

Despite major advances in police procedures to ensure best evidence is achieved when interviewing child abuse victims, there is a deficiency of advice and training for police officers who regularly carry out investigative interviews of suspected child sex offenders. In addition, many forces have vastly differing practices with regard to the interviewing of such offenders and there is a dearth of information regarding the impact of emotionality upon police officers who are regularly exposed to such crimes. As a consequence, this research provides new insights into the emotional effects on police officers who are involved in the interviewing of children and offenders during sexual offences investigations. It was hypothesised that officers who had met child victims prior to offender interviews would use more emotionally related words than those who had not met the victim. It was further hypothesised that emotional words used would vary as a function of the gender of the interviewer and the type of offence (e.g. intra or extra familial abuse). Thirty-four transcripts of investigative interviews with suspected sex offenders were analysed for words/phrases that could be categorised into previously defined emotional states (e.g. sadness, anger, disgust, contempt, fear, happiness and surprise) and, although opposite to the predicted hypothesis, the results revealed a significant main effect of condition on the number of emotional words used ( $F(1,24) = 6.656, p=0.016$ ). There was a significant interaction between gender and group ( $F(1,24) = 5.040, p=0.034$ ), with female interviewing officers, who had not met the child, using more emotionally related words/phrases than those who had met the child. Finally, the study found that the majority of police officers had not received any specific training in this area. Although further research is required, the findings are enlightening and will be of special interest to practitioners and policy makers alike. The results highlight serious issues surrounding the significant impact of emotionality on police officers who are involved in sexual offences investigations; the inadequacies of present police training; and the lack of standardized procedures throughout the Police Service in England and Wales.

*Towards a Psychology and Law of Investigations*

David Carson

Several developments in Psychology and Law are directly related to investigations (e.g. identification, interviewing, profiling). But this has not engaged, at least to a significant extent, with the theory or practice relating to evidence, proof and fact-finding, where several lawyers, in the 'new evidence scholarship,' have been open to inter-disciplinary overtures. The justice gap (the difference between offences committed and convictions achieved), remains large, at least. There are insufficient resources to progress many investigations and policing increasingly emphasises disruption rather than prosecution. Concern about miscarriages of justice continues to focus on false positive decisions (convictions) rather than false negative decisions or misuses of procedural powers. How might Psychology and Law collaborate more efficiently and effectively? This paper will encourage debate about some options. For example how could and should Psychology's narrative theory relate to Wigmorean (Law's) charting methods. Would a requirement on the police (which almost exists in England and Wales), to 'disprove innocence' as well as to prove guilt, improve standards (and confidence in them), leading to more convictions? Should experts' evidence (e.g. on the reliability of a statement) be submitted as 'science' or as a means for improving juror understanding? Does 'rationalisation' provide an opportunity for a coherent theory?

Thursday 30 June 2005

9:00 –11:00

Thematic Session 3

**Risk Assessment**

Room: *Apera*

Chair: *Rita Bandzevičienė*

*Risk Factors and Recidivism of Girls*

Samora Day, & Catrien Bijleveld

Research on female criminality and delinquency is not common in the Netherlands, in spite of the fact that girls are a growing group (CBS 2004). Our research about delinquent girls in the Netherlands describes a specific group of girls who were incarcerated in one of the few treatment institutions. Our study gives an overview of demographic factors such as family situation, peer group involvement and ethnicity, personality factors such as neuroticism, intelligence, self image and personality disorders. In this overview specific risk factors for girl delinquency are taken into account such as maltreatment, sexual victimization, risky and deviant sexual behaviour, eating disorders and trauma exposure. Next to this, criminal offending history, victimization and recidivism are taken into account. We compare our results with a similar study on delinquent boys who were treated in exactly similar circumstances. Policy implications for dealing with girl delinquency in the Netherlands are reviewed.

*Identifying the sources of actuarial superiority in violence risk assessment: Meehl's Clinical versus statistical prediction revisited*

Michael Davis, & James Ogloff

Paul Meehl's seminal monograph "Clinical Versus Statistical Prediction" is one of the most important pieces of psychological scholarship of the past 50 years. Both the original book, and subsequent empirical work, indicated that statistical or actuarial methods of prediction are invariably more accurate than those made on the basis of subjective clinical judgment. These results were found across a wide range of predictive tasks and have since been applied to the field of violence risk assessment. The past two decades have seen a significant increase in the use of actuarial methods and formal schemes for assessing risk. This is a task that hitherto claimed accuracy in only one-in-three clinical predictions. However, modern risk assessments have subsequently improved to a level of accuracy beyond that of many other psychological practices. Such improvements owe much to Meehl's pioneering views on decision-making. Nevertheless, with the risk assessment literature currently suggesting a plateau in prediction, it is perhaps fruitful to revisit his work to determine which advantages of actuarial prediction are most applicable. This is important, as some authors have essentially adopted Meehl's arguments holus bolus, thereby treating violence risk assessment as no different to any other form of predictive task. This paper posits that such a position is inadvisable and outlines several considerations unique to risk assessment. The various forms of actuarial formulae are outlined, including the use of improper models and the distinction between empirically and rationally derived predictor variables. It is argued that some authors have used the term "actuarial" in a far narrower fashion than initially advocated. The main tenets of actuarial superiority described by Meehl are then considered in light of the empirical literature. It is noted that actuarial prediction has certain powerful components that have greatly improved the accuracy of risk assessments, especially by overcoming clinicians' cognitive biases. However, not all of the presumed advantages have proven applicable. It is concluded that a structured clinical approach that is not completely actuarial in nature, but that focuses upon the acknowledged strengths of the actuary, is the most defensible application of Meehlian doctrine for the task of violence risk assessment.

*Victim and Perpetrators Risk Factors in Recidivism of Domestic Violence Cases*

Anna C. Baldry

Domestic violence is a continuation of pattern of physical, psychological and sexual violence perpetrated in most cases by an intimate male partner against a female partner. Assessing risk of violence and of recidivism of such violence is important for preventing future violence, its escalation or even lethal outcomes. The paper will present results from a prospective study conducted with a sample of 100 Italian women victims of domestic violence by the hands of their partners or former partners, who agreed to take part in the study. Risk of recidivism of violence was assessed with the screening Italian version of the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) Checklist (Kropp et al, 2003); the interpersonal violence at stage 1 and at the follow-up stage, after 2 months, was assessed with the Conflict Tactic Scale, revised version (Strauss, 1979). Victims were administered also the Scanner and Staxi measures for the measures of their emotional states. Results show that both perpetrators and victim risk factor play a significant role in predicting future violence; implication for the implementation of prevention are addressed by focusing on perpetrator management strategies as well as development of victim safety planning.

Risk Assessment in Corrections and Probation.

Rita Bandzevičienė, & Ilona Česnienė

One of the contemporary concerns in Lithuania probation system and corrections is the risk management of offenders in the community. Thus, treatment of offenders is currently viewed as an integral part of the risk management continuum, and therefore, risk of re-offending assessment and monitoring is challenging task for a number of practicalities, such as following: identifying treatment targets, development of service delivery systems, preparing and training staff, deciding appropriate security level classification within institutions, making probation supervision decisions, etc. The basic aim of this study is the adoption of a risk/needs assessment procedure and offering valid and effective instrument for it. The objectives of the paper covered: theoretical and methodical foundation for risk-need assessment (1), standardization of selecting case material and interviews (2), framing files matching actuarial (static and dynamic) and clinical risk factors. These objectives will be reached by examination and statistical analysis of criminal cases, interviews, testing and self-records in sample of 50 offenders. The date of gathering all the data is the end of April.

**Thursday 30 June 2005**

**9:00 –11:00**

Thematic Session 4

**Sexual Violence**

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: Lorraine Sheridan*

*Initial findings about drug-assisted rape and sexual assault from information provided by a national sample of victim*

Miranda Horvath, & Jennifer Brown

In order to fully understand and conceptualise drug-assisted rape and sexual assault two definitions of this offence are proposed (Horvath & Brown, 2004). The definitions suggest that there is a distinction between offences where the offender is instrumental in obtaining and actually administering an incapacitating drug (predator) and offences where the offender comes across an already drugged or intoxicated person and receives vicarious advantage from their state (marauder). The present study provides support for this distinction using data collected by Operation Matisse. Operation Matisse is a project led by Derbyshire Police in collaboration with six other forces from the UK with the aim of identifying the involuntary administration of controlled drugs including alcohol to facilitate sexual assault. For six months, between November 2004 and April 2005 in cases of rape or sexual assault where a victim alleged or police officers suspected drugs played a part, screening for a range of chemicals took place and victims completed a questionnaire about the events that took place. This paper presents the initial findings from the analysis of Operation Matisse's data. Multidimensional Scaling techniques have been used to analyse the symptoms experienced by victims, how these link to the type of attack they were subjected too and whether this information supports the proposed definitions of drug-assisted rape. Findings will also be presented about victim's movements through different locations leading up to, during and after the attack. This paper will conclude by discussing the findings in light of the understanding of normative psycho-sexual encounters and the implications for police investigations of this offence.

*Criminal prosecution and victim assistance in cases of sexual victimization in old age*

Thomas Goergen, & Sandra Herbst

The purpose of the study was to gather empirical data on the under-researched topic of elderly sexual victimization, the prosecution of cases by police and criminal courts and activities in the field of victim assistance. The study used a multi-method approach combining different data sources: (1) German police crime statistics, (2) 122 public prosecutor files on sexual victimization of people above age 60; (3) Survey data from 76 institutions assisting victims of sexual violence/domestic violence; (4) 21 in-depth interviews with practitioners who had worked with sexually victimized elderly; (5) Media reports about 157 cases of elderly sexual victimization. The study shows that few cases of cases of sexual victimization in old age are known to police or other institutions. Offences dealt with by the police differ significantly from those known to women's shelters and institutions of victim assistance. The majority of incidents prosecuted by police are hands-off offences (especially exhibitionism); hands-on offences are typically single incidents committed by strangers or loose acquaintances of the victim. Even when there is a known suspect, the chance of conviction is small; two out of three cases end with a dismissal of criminal proceedings. Women's shelters and institutions of victim assistance are confronted with severe forms of sexual violence in intimate relationships, the prototypical case being an older woman who is repeatedly victimized by her husband over considerable periods of time and within a relationship characterized by violence, humiliation, and control (corresponding to Johnson's concept of "intimate terrorism"). The study demonstrates how small numbers of recorded cases of sexual violence in old age may reflect age-specific detection rates. It provides evidence on older victims help-seeking behaviour and on ways to improve victim assistance.



*Stalking: the victim's perspective*

Lorraine Sheridan

A detailed questionnaire was completed by stalking victims both on-line (www.stalkingsurvey.com) and via the traditional paper method. More than 800 victims and survivors of stalking completed the survey, and over 400 individual variables were analysed. Respondents were asked questions that had not been covered by previous works that have focused upon this victim group. For instance, detailed questions were asked concerning financial and social losses, and respondents were asked about the impact of stalking on third parties. The survey sought to identify indications of escalation and predictors of sexual and physical violence. The responses of more than 20 official bodies, as well as the reactions of family and friends, and the satisfaction of victims with these, were recorded. Respondents were also asked to give their views on how they personally responded to the stalker and specifically how stalking should be handled by the authorities. This presentation will provide an overview of the findings that relate to these and other questions.

*Adapting Dialectical Behaviour Therapy for stalking offenders: Development, feasibility, and efficacy*

Barry Rosenfeld, Michele Galietta, Andre Ivanoff, Ricardo Martinez, Alex Garcia-Mansilla, Joanna Fava, Virginia Finneman, & Debbie Green

As awareness of the frequency and impact of stalking and harassment has grown, the need for interventions to target these problematic individuals has become increasingly apparent. But to date, there have been no validated or even systematic approaches to target this potentially dangerous offender population. Given the lack of any empirically-supported (or even systematic) interventions specifically designed to target stalking behaviours, we developed and implemented a DBT-based treatment program to target this problematic offender population. Participants were seen weekly, for a total of 6 months, using a modified version of both individual intervention and DBT group skills training. This paper describes the development and beginning stages of validation of this innovative treatment approach. Prospective group participants (n=40), referred by the New York City Department of Probation, participated in an extensive baseline assessment and those who completed treatment were re-tested upon completion of the treatment program. In addition, data on stalking recidivism and general re-offence were elicited from all subjects who were referred to treatment. Several variables significantly differentiated those who completed treatment versus those who terminated prematurely. However, assessing change in the subgroup of offenders who completed treatment was much less fruitful, with no clear pattern of changes that demonstrated treatment effectiveness. The implications, as well as the pragmatic and ethical issues that arise in the treatment of this type of offender will be discussed.

**Thursday 30 June 2005**

**Plenary Lecture**

**11:00-11:45**

**Eyewitness Testimony: Research and practice**

Amina Memon

*Room: Tilia I+II*

*Chair: Ray Bull*

The first experimental demonstration of eyewitness fallibility was in Berlin (1902) and Hugo Munsterberg in his 1908 text *On the Witness Stand* was quick to point out the potential for application. Munsterberg called for more interaction between the law and social sciences but his colleagues were affronted by his applied stance while the legal system appeared to be insulted by it. It was only some 80 years on largely as a result of the research of Elizabeth Loftus that the potential contribution of psychological research on eyewitness errors began to be recognised by some courts. Expert evidence provides a means whereby scientific knowledge can be disseminated and can inform decision making in court. However, despite a surge in research and actual cases of wrongful conviction based on mistaken eyewitnesses, it is still rare for a psychologist to advise the courts on eyewitness fallibility. A large proportion of the debate centres on the empirical question of what, if any, effect expert testimony has on jurors' (in the adversarial system) and judges' (in the inquisitorial system) decision making. One of the central questions is whether scientific research goes beyond common-sense and aids decision making in court. To address this question, this talk will highlight some of the advances in our understanding of the variables influencing eyewitness performance with particular reference to laboratory simulations of eyewitness testimony. Some recent legal cases hinging on eyewitness evidence will be described. Finally examples of good practice when gathering and assessing the evidence of eyewitnesses will be highlighted.

Thursday 30 June 2005

11:45-12:45

Thematic Session 5

**Guilt & Confessions**

*Room: Lobelia*

*Chair: Mark Kebbell*

*Mock-suspects' decisions to confess: The influence of eyewitness statements and identifications*

Mark Kebbell, & Troy Daniels

An experiment was conducted to investigate ways of increasing the likelihood of an offender confessing. Ninety participants were asked to commit a mock-crime that involved them stealing a wallet. Later the mock-offenders were interviewed and presented with evidence from a witness who was said to have seen the offence. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions in which they were presented with a witness statement that either contained detailed correct information, not-detailed correct information, or incorrect information. Further, half in each condition were told the witness identified them, while the other half were told the witness did not identify them. Participants were asked about their likelihood of confessing to the crime and what influenced their decision. The results indicate that incorrect information made offenders less likely to confess, while being identified, or not, made no difference. The results are discussed in relation to police interview techniques.

*How guilty am I? The relationship between different levels of causal relationships and ascription of guilt*

Bianca Klettke

In criminal law, identifying something or someone as a cause is an important part of legal theory. One popular approach to legal causation is the counterfactual approach, (Hart & Honor, 1985; Keeton, Dobbs, Keeton, Owen, 1984; Spellman, 1997), i.e., the "but for" (or sine-qua-non) test. In order to study causal relationships, Mackie (1974) has emphasized the role of language. Linguistics has identified different semantic groups denoting causal relationships (Wolff & Song, 2003) e.g., 'cause' and 'enable', as in Paul caused Peter to kill Nancy versus Paul enabled Peter to kill Nancy. While the counterfactual approach is widely accepted, how well can it account for differences between causal verbs? Further, linguistics has pointed to a special causative verb group, i.e., 'persuade'. Whereas 'cause' and 'enable' type verbs can be used to denote causal relationships between sentient and non-sentient entities, verbs such as persuade and convince can only be used to denote interactions between people (Klettke, 2004). It is possible to say, Peter caused the train to derail, but not Peter convinced the train to derail, yet the counterfactual approach would not differentiate between the two with respect to the ascription of guilt, because but for Peter's actions the train would not have derailed. The purpose of this study was to explore whether people do tend to ascribe different levels of guilt based on different causative verbs. 100 participants read and made judgments on 9 homicide cases, each represented by one sentence. Each sentence contained a causative verb from one of the causative groups (i.e., cause, enable, persuade). Each causative verb group was represented by 3 verbs, presented randomly. The results indicate that participants found the causer to be significantly more guilty in 'enable' and 'persuade' type scenarios than in 'cause' type scenarios. Correspondingly, the intervening person was judged significantly less guilty in 'enable' and 'persuade' type scenarios than in 'cause' type scenarios. The results indicate that people make different judgments of guilt according to different types of causative verbs, for which the counterfactual approach may not account for. Implications for legal causation will be discussed.

False confessions in the lab: do plausibility and consequences matter?

Robert Horselenberg, Harald Merckelbach, & Tom Smeets

The present paper describes three studies that examined false confessions in the laboratory. Study 1 (N = 56) and 2 (N = 9) relied on the by now classic computer crash paradigm introduced by Kassin and Kiechel (1996). Study 3 (N = 12) employed a novel paradigm in which undergraduate participants were falsely accused of exam fraud. Our data indicate that false confessions do occur, even when conditions become more ecologically valid. Furthermore, we explored whether individual differences in compliance, suggestibility, fantasy proneness, dissociation, and cognitive failures are related to false confessions. Of these, only fantasy proneness was associated with false confessions.

Thursday 30 June 2005

11:45-12:45

Thematic Session 6

**Courts**

Room: Arnika

Chair: Ian Freckelton

*From Crime to Tort: Criminal Acts, Civil Liability and the Behavioural Sciences*

Daniel Kennedy, & Jason Sakis

Contributions of the social and behavioural sciences to criminal courts are important in the adjudication of such issues as competency, eyewitness testimony, recovered memory, child sexual abuse, risk assessment and sentencing alternatives. Over the next decade, we predict an increasing role for social and behavioural scientists as they assist the courts in determining civil liability for criminal acts committed on mass private property and, also, in determining liability of the criminal justice system for subjects injured during arrest, transportation, and incarceration. For example, social and behavioural scientists will examine crime patterns at societal, neighbourhood, and individual levels to determine crime foreseeability and, thus, legal duty. Environmental criminology will be utilized to explain offender "journey to crime." Criminological and social psychological theories, as well as offender profiling techniques, will be applied to cases of stalking, rape, murder, and workplace violence in order to determine whether these crimes could have been deterred or displaced by appropriate security measures. Civil liability for "suicide by cop," jail suicide, and other custody trauma will also be discussed. This paper will examine several case histories and further explain social science contributions to the determination of civil liability.

*Procedural justice in a court*

Gintautas Valickas, & Viktoras Justickis

Most participants of a trial are not professional jurists. However, they usually assess how fair the whole proceeding and especially its final conclusion were. During the last three decades factors influencing this assessment were experimentally investigated. Trial disputes were imitated by participants of experiments (usually students). Important factors affecting their assessment were discovered. This was used to formulate the latent "standards" of procedural justice criteria that people use to assess fairness of a court decisions. The most problematic side of these investigations was their inter-situational validity- they all used only artificial experimental imitations. We developed a new method designed to investigate effects of real decisions of real judges upon real convicted. Cognitive interview of procedural justice with a participant of the trial was used to restore the situation in a court and one's reactions to it. This was then used to investigate: (1). Actions of a judge in "assessment situations" (situations in which a judge could act according or contrary to standards of procedural justice); (2). Reactions of participants to these acts; (3). Their assessment how fair actions of a judge were. We used this method to investigate participants of a trial that are most important, and difficult of access. They were inmates - persons who were accused in a criminal proceeding, lost their case and were convicted. We investigated 105 inmates of Vilnius top security prison institution. The statistical "Decisions tree" (Breiman L., et al, 1984) method was used to investigate ways in which judge actions cause assessment of his decisions. SEPATH analysis was used to disclose social consequences of this assessment and its further effect upon ones evaluation of the court, of the national legislation and the national criminal justice. It was found: 1. Drastic discrepancies between standards of procedural justice and real behaviour of judges; 2. Statistically significant interconnections between a degree in which judges followed standards of procedural justice and his assessment how fair was this decision. 3. Complementary interrelations between single standards of procedural justice. 4. An impact of assessments of procedural justice upon one's assessment of the court, of the national legislation, and of the national criminal justice.

*Mental State Defences in War Crimes Trials*

Ian Freckelton

Potentially, numbers of defendants before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia may have mental states which impact upon their criminal responsibility and culpability for crimes for which they are indicted. Uncertainty attached to the role of such psychiatric and personality disorders until the decision of the Appeals Chamber in *Prosecutor v Delalic, Mucic (aka Pavo), Delic and Landzo (aka Zenga)* in respect of a prison guard found by the Trial Chamber to have engaged in heinous acts of homicide and torture. This paper explores the ramifications of the Appeals Chamber decision, as well as other relevant decisions. It explores the feasibility too of the insanity defence. It argues that while scope remains for defendants to contend that their conduct may provide a defence or significant mitigation for the determination of sentences, the threshold for an outright defence is high and difficult issues remain to be worked through in terms of the mitigating effect of personality disorders suffered by defendants.

**Thursday 30 June 2005**

**11:45-12:45**

**Thematic Session 7**

**Criminal Patterns**

*Room: Apera*

*Chair: Brian Ewart*

*Moving in different directions: Commuters and Marauders*

Jasper van der Kemp, Sara Pulinckx, Karen van Beijsterveldt

Many criminals travel and the patterns of crime locations they leave behind can be the starting point of an investigation: a geographical profile. Although a number of studies have looked at the efficiency and the accuracy of geographical profiling, little attention has been focused on the preliminary question of when such a technique should be used. Rossmo (Rossmo, 2000) states a number of conditions to be met before the decision to use geographical profiling is to be made, but these conditions do not look at the specifics of the crime series. Difficulties exist which can make the prediction complicated. As Branca (maps, 2004) mentioned, the predicament is finding out if the offender is marauding or commuting. The central part of this paper will deal with differentiating marauder from commuter type of travelling criminals. The distinction put forward by Canter and Larking (Canter & Larking, 1993) is an essential part of the success of geographical profiling. It is very difficult to geoprofile commuting offenders, since their home base is not within the area of their criminal range. This study shows, similar to previous work, about 50% of the property offenders are commuters. The current methods of geographical profiling are not able to deal with commuting offenders, due to the limits of their mathematical foundation. That limitation makes it important to determine beforehand if the perpetrator is marauding or commuting, and whether or not a geographical offender profile would be useful or exactly leading the investigation into the wrong territory. The study presented here is an effort to find the characteristics from crime scenes which would make it possible to differentiate between marauders of commuters, thus helping to determine if creating a geographical profile is feasible. 1500 offenders of property crimes, with a minimum of three crimes, are analysed in this study. After categorizing the offenders into marauder or commuter types characteristics of their crimes are compared between the groups. The results of the study will show the complicatedness of differentiating the offenders into these two types of travelling criminals. Possible reasons for these complications will be discussed.

*Sexual murder in Czech Republic: Research and police application*

Veronika Poliřenská, Jirina Hofmanova, & Rebecca Dillon

This presentation introduces the first research ever done on sexual murders in Czech republic from the perspective of geographical profiling. The research is based upon two types of material: short abbreviated police files and detailed files presented to court. Overall 48 sexual murders were analysed. The study had set two aims to investigate. The first aim of the research was to develop a typology of sexual serial murders based upon the geography and expressive/ instrumental characteristics of crime. The second aim of the study was to discover how much data presented in the short files are needed for successful police investigation. Overall, the presentation offers a unique view at the Czech sexual murder as well as introduces the implications of the study to the police investigation.

*Armed robberies of banking institutions in Cyprus: Patterns, issues and concerns*

Andreas Kapardis

Against the backdrop of public concern about escalating crime rates and lower police clear-up rates, a study was made of all the armed robberies of banking institutions in Cyprus during 1992-2004. Analysis of data pertaining to 26 offences, offender and target characteristics revealed that the target attacked differentiates between types of robberies and robbers, demolishing some popular myths about this criminal offence. The paper discusses the policy implications for police investigation and treatment of the offenders by the courts.

Thursday 30 June 2005

11:45-12:45

Thematic Session 8

**Sexual Violence**

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: Freya Newman*

*Characteristics of true versus false allegations of sexual offences*

Jannie van der Sleen, & Eric Rassin

The goal of this study was to establish whether false allegations of sexual offences with unknown perpetrator can be distinguished from accurate allegations by using a set of 43 credibility criteria. Case files of 37 true allegations of sexual offences with unknown perpetrator were compared to those of 51 false allegations. The comparison was guided by a list of 43 criteria that were hypothesised to differentiate between true and false allegations of sexual assaults. Analyses revealed that 27 of the 43 criteria indeed significantly differentiated true from false allegations. If all 43 criteria were conjoined into one composite factor, true and false allegations differed highly significantly on this scale.

Rape attrition and consequences for victims; mediation and compensation as an alternative form of justice

Jennifer Brown, & Miranda Horvath

Attrition, the process whereby cases drop out of the Criminal Justice System, presents a serious problem for victims of rape. In the UK statistics on attrition in rape cases range from 73% to 92%, which suggests rape complainants are not being well served by the criminal justice system (Harris & Grace, 1999; Gregory & Lees, 1996; Kelly et al, 2005). This paper outlines some of the complex issues surrounding attrition in rape cases, considering the reasons for the high attrition rates. Often in rape cases consent is contested. There are no independent witnesses, what happened may come down to "he said/she said". The issue of consent is further compounded if alcohol is implicated. With the recent rise in the numbers of cases of rape being reported in which the victim was under the influence of drugs or alcohol the attrition rates for rape look set to rise further. One approach to dealing with attrition in rape cases that will be discussed is to create alternative charges or a greater range of charges than already exists within the Criminal Justice System. Where this is so, for example Scotland attrition does not appear diminished. The authors argue a more radical solution. They propose a process of rape adjudication, which would use a process similar to the family court based on the principles of mediation and compensation. The proposed criteria for using rape adjudication (which also includes its use by those who claim they have been falsely accused of rape), what the process would involve and its strengths and weaknesses will be discussed. This paper will argue that rape adjudication could provide justice for those who have been raped and for individuals falsely accused of rape.

*The investigation of domestic violence: characteristics of perpetrators, victims and offences*

Keri Nixon, & David Canter

Although domestic violence is a topic of great concern there is little information available as to its particular nature and context within a given community. Such information is essential if procedures for dealing with violence are to be tailor made and integrated with intervention programmes. Therefore, as the first stage in an examination of how the Merseyside Police are dealing with domestic violence, 100 cases were selected. The sample was drawn from police files in a Family Support Unit (FSU) in Liverpool, which specialises in the investigation of domestic violence. Data derived from the files includes details of the offence, victim and perpetrator details and risk assessment information. The FSU currently conducts risk assessments based on the SPECCS risk assessment model that was devised by the Metropolitan Police Service (Richards, 2004). The effectiveness of this procedure is currently under review as part of the present research. A descriptive analysis of the data was conducted in order to understand the factors involved in domestic violence offences investigated by Merseyside Police. Descriptive information of this kind is a useful tool in police investigations as it provides an insight into patterns of domestic violence and the context in which it occurs within different communities. Of particular importance is the issue of repeat incidents. The British Crime Survey shows that domestic violence is more likely to involve repeat victimisation than any other 'criminalized' behaviour. The present study reveals that 68% of the victims were repeat victims of domestic violence. Offence, perpetrator and victim characteristics are analysed in relation to repeat incidents, in order to understand the nature of repeat domestic violence.

Thursday 30 June 2005

14:00-15:30

Thematic Session 9

**Interviewing**

*Room: Lobelia*

*Chair: Graham Davies*

*An Empirical Test of the Behaviour Analysis Interview*

Aldert Vrij, Samantha Mann, & Ron Fisher

The present experiment is the first empirical test of the Behaviour Analysis Interview (BAI), an interview technique developed by Inbau, Reid, Buckley and Jayne (2001) designed to evoke different verbal and nonverbal responses from liars and truth tellers. Inbau et al. expect liars to be less helpful than truth tellers in investigations and to exhibit more nervous behaviours. Just the opposite predictions, however, follow from the deception literature, which notes that liars take their credibility less for granted and are therefore more aware of their responses and their impact on others. Consequently, liars' answers should be more helpful than truth tellers' answers, and liars' nonverbal responses should appear more relaxed than truth tellers' nonverbal responses. In the present experiment 40 participants (undergraduate students) lied or told the truth about an event during a BAI interview. The interviews were coded according to Inbau et al.'s guidelines. The results showed that, compared to liars, truth tellers (a) were more naive and evasive when explaining the purpose of the interview, and (b) were less likely to name someone who they felt certain did not commit the crime. Truth tellers were also exhibited more nervous behaviours. The results were consistent with the predictions of the deception literature, and directly opposed to the predictions of Inbau et al.

*Time analysis of open and closed questions in police interviews: evidence for a structured or dynamic interviewing model?*

Trond Myklebust, & Roald Bjorklund

Introduction: The purpose of the paper is to analyse the distribution of open and closed questions (Fisher et al., 1987) in real life police interviews of children in order to find support for a structured or a dynamic interview model. We hypothesized that a structured model is characterised by a relatively higher number of open questions in the first tertiary of an interview compared to the subsequent second and third tertiary, and an ascending number of closed questions from the first tertiary and throughout the interview. Method: We have analysed transcription protocols of seventy one videotaped interviews of children, 7-14 yrs, conducted by Norwegian police officers. A total of 23744 investigator utterances are classified into open- and closed questions distributed into the first-, second- and third tertiary of the total time duration of each interview. Results: Analysis of variance revealed a main effect of questions and tertiary. A significant interaction between questions and tertiaries ( $p < .001$ ) indicated a different structure of open and closed questions throughout the interviews. Post hoc analysis demonstrated highest number of open questions in the first, and a decreasing slope in the subsequent tertiaries (all  $p$ 's  $< .001$ ). The number of closed questions was highest in the second tertiary and lower in the first and third tertiary (all  $p$ 's  $< .001$ ), but no difference appeared between the first and third tertiary. Discussion: The inverted U-distribution of closed questions between the three subsequent tertiaries support a dynamic interview model as opposed to a structured model e.g. the PEACE model. The small amount and descending slope of open questions throughout the interview support the results in previous findings (Fisher et al., 1987). Several analyses with different time intervals (Myklebust et al. 2000, Myklebust et al., submitted) have not modified the main findings of the present study. Our analyses of all questions in real interviews support the development of more dynamic interview models.



*Helping children to remember: A cross-national survey of police officers' self-reported practice*

Anneli Larsson, Rebecca Milne, & Par Anders Granhag

Justice is rarely obtained for many vulnerable groups of children. One possible explanation to this is that procedures designed to satisfy the rules of evidence in criminal proceedings often dominate the child-protection process and the interviewing of children. Previous research has emphasised that the performance of professionals and their reasons and arguments regarding interviews with child witnesses also are important to consider in these contexts. Not many studies have however focused on investigations of practitioners' practice in child witness interviews. The main aim in our study was to explore the self-reported practice of police officers from countries where the level of training available on child witness interviews can be said to be high, medium and low respectively. Specifically, we set out to investigate the self-reported practice of English, Dutch, and Swedish police officers who interview child witnesses. A total of 230 police officers from England (n = 59), The Netherlands (n = 49), and Sweden (n = 123) completed a questionnaire. Overall, the participating police officers reported that they use most of the methods mentioned often or always. This indicates that all the officers, regardless of what country they come from, report to possess a relatively high level of interviewing sophistication. Though some of the results were in line with our hypotheses that countries with higher level of training would present a higher interviewing sophistication, the three countries did not differ as much as one would have expected. Notwithstanding possible discrepancies between actual and self-reported practice, the results provide insights into police officers' practice which will be discussed.

*Improving the interviewing of sex offenders: How do sex offenders think the police can improve?*

Mark Rhys Kebbell, Emily Hurren, & Paul Mazerolle

The aim of this research is to provide information to improve the interviewing of suspected sex offenders. To achieve this aim, twenty convicted sex offenders will be questioned about their experience of being interviewed by the police. Participants will be asked about positive and negative aspects of the police interview, and what influenced their decision to confess or deny. Participants' suggestions for improving police interviewing will be recorded. Participants will also be asked to rate the interview and the interviewing officer on a number of dimensions. These will include ratings of empathy, strength of evidence, competency, aggression and support. Additionally, participants will be asked what they think are important characteristics of successful police interviewers. The results will be discussed in relation to ways of improving the interviewing of suspected sex offenders, particularly regarding increasing the likelihood of a confession.

**Thursday 30 June 2005**

**11:45-12:45**

**Symposium 1**

**IOPS: An Interactive Offender Profiling System**

*Symposium Organizer:* David Canter

*Room:* Lobelia

*Chair:* Keri Nixon

**Symposium abstract**

The IOPS project is a combined research and development programme with the intention of delivering a fully interactive decision support system to be used by crime analysts to improve the rate of discovery of crime series. This system is being developed for the Metropolitan Police Service in co-operation with computer scientists at the Kelvin Institute in Glasgow.

The aim of this symposium is to outline the structure of IOPS, using examples drawn from the developing system. The objective is also to report on preliminary findings carried out by researchers from the Centre of Investigative Psychology using historical data derived from crime records from an area of London. These presentations will focus on the topics serial offending, behavioural consistency and distance to crime. The implications for crime detection and policing are discussed.

*IOPS: Outline of the Interactive Offender profiling System*

David Canter

The IOPS project is a combined research and development programme with the intention of delivering a fully interactive decision support system to be used by crime analysts to improve the rate of discovery of crime series. This system is being developed for the Metropolitan Police Service in co-operation with computer scientists at the Kelvin Institute in Glasgow. The development of this system centres on integrating cutting edge geographical analysis techniques for crime series on a map, currently known as Dragnet analysis, with a Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping solution. The system is being designed to build behavioural models that can be used to classify crime series according to offence behaviours and developed to carry out efficient and effective 'translation' of the large volume of unstructured and semi-structured data held within the databases held within the MPS. Research is on going and uses a large sample of recorded crimes from MPS police databases. Data derived from these records include characteristics of offenders and the offence. Emphasis is given to geographical and behavioural analysis of the offences whilst exploring criminals' social networks and strategies to link crimes.

*Prolific and one-off offenders in Wandsworth: implications for scaling serial crime*

Ms Freya Newman

The ethos of many police forces is that a relatively small number of offenders commit the majority of crimes in an area. This belief has an impact on both operational and strategic policing. This paper aims to show that is in fact 'one-off' offenders who commit the majority of crimes in an area of London. The sample was derived from 16,044 crimes within Wandsworth between 1998 and 2001. These crimes were committed by 10,320 offenders. Analysis of cumulative frequencies showed that, for different crime types, 'one-off' offenders were recorded as committing the majority of offences. In contrast, 'prolific' offenders were accountable for a small percentage of crimes. It was also shown that the term 'prolific' is relative depending on crime type – the number of crimes committed by the most frequent offender varied within crime type from 3-100. This issue relates to the scaling of repeat offending. The implications for the allocation of police resources and strategies for crime detection are discussed as well as the limitations of using police records within crime research.

*Consistency as an Aspect of "Professionalism" in Burglary*

Louise Goodwin, & Katie Thole

Using historical data from the Criminal Records Information System (CRIS) for a borough of London, the first crime in the series of a sample of 116 linked residential burglary offenders was analysed using Smallest Space Analysis. It was hypothesised that the analysis would display a multi facet model that would feature facets relating to variation in level of professionalism of the offender and the role of the victim in the crime. The second hypothesis stated that selective offender consistency would be demonstrated as a product of the functionality of the offence behaviour in the facilitation of a perceived successful offence. Empirical evidence was found in support of a multi faceted model resulting in a four way model of serial residential burglary, with facets relating to professionalism and the role of the victim and a modulating facet relating to the level of skill required for the execution of the behavioural variable. Pearson's Chi Squared was applied to the 1st crime in the series and the last crime in the series for each variable. Significant associations were found between the 1st and last crime for 11 behavioural variables, 10 of which were housed within the Professional regions of the SSA. Implications for the modelling of burglary are discussed.

*Journey to Crime in Wandsworth*

Laura Hammond

Using 4,578 journey to crime distances derived from police data on all detected offending within a borough of London over a set time period, the distributions of the distances travelled to offend for various crime types were constructed, by calculating the proportions of the samples travelling different distances to commit their offences. The distance decay exhibited by each crime type and the functions which best characterized this decay were also examined, with a view towards characterizing the journey to crime for different offence categories. As predicted on the basis of the journey to crime literature, the distances travelled to offend were typically short, less than 3km. However, the proportions of offenders making shorter and longer crime trips differed for the various crime types, and it was found that a higher proportion of those committing crimes against the person made shorter journeys to offend (2km or less) than those committing property crimes. It was also found that the distance distributions for different criminal sub-sets were best characterized by different decay functions, with the logarithmic function providing the best approximation of the spatial behaviour of those committing crimes against the person, and the exponential function for those committing property crimes.

Thursday 30 June 2005

14:00-15:30

Thematic Session 10

**Homicide**

*Room: Apera*

*Chair: Helina Häkkänen*

*Back to the reality: the unexciting nature of Finnish homicidal strangulations and bomb threats*

Helina Häkkänen

In the crime literature homicidal strangulation has been associated with e.g. ritual homicides and sexual sadism and bomb threats have been associated with e.g. thrill seeking and narcissistic personality characteristics. These presumptions have however been without an empirical basis. In the presentation two explorative studies will be discussed. In study 1 all forensic psychiatric evaluation statements of offenders accused of ligature strangulation homicides during 1996-2002 (n=19) were reviewed retrospectively. None of the cases involved planning, sadism, or sexual elements. Most frequently the homicide involved conflicts in a drinking group. In all, 89 % of the offenders were diagnosed as having personality disorder and two were schizophrenic. In study 2 offence and offender characteristics in Finnish bomb threats (N=69) were examined. The results showed that the most frequent targets of bomb threats were restaurants and shopping centres. Almost exclusively the threat was transmitted by phone, most frequently from the persons own, recognisable phone number. In 29 % of the cases the person had been at the target location within 24 hours of the bomb threat. Further results showed that typically the person making the threat is a middle-aged man who works at the construction and has a criminal background. The most frequent motive for the threat was revenge or vandalism. The results of the two studies are discussed with regard to the biased presumptions on the nature of these crimes.

*Actions of criminals found irresponsible at the time of crime*

Teresa Jaskiewicz-Obydzinska, Ewa Wach, Maciej Szaszkiwicz, & Filip Bolechala

Pursuant to Polish law, no offence is committed by he who due to a mental illness, mental disability or another disorder of mental processes could not recognize the implications of his offences at the time of committing them, or could not control his own actions. A comparative research conducted at the Institute on offenders found irresponsible at the time of crime and criminals demonstrating full mental abilities showed a number of differences. The differences related to motivation, modus operandi and relations with victim. One finding was that a group of offenders acting on pathological motives was characterized by experiencing a major conflict with their environment and a feeling of fear associated with their mental illness. All those offenders had known their victims before, often they were their family members or relatives. The victims were usually persons socially fit, peaceable, often helpless and defenseless. The choice of victims showed the offenders behaviour was driven by an inadequate assessment of threats, and that the offenders included these people in their paranoid interpretation of the reality. It was also confirmed that the victims behaviour did not have a decisive impact on the genesis or execution method of the offenders actions. By analysing the offenders acting methods attention was drawn by the fact that the injuries they inflicted to their victims were in a majority of cases head injuries, usually fatal. Injuries of the chest or abdomen were identified a lot less frequently, injuries of the back occurring the least often. Characteristically, in none of the cases the victims face had been covered by the offender despite the close relationship between the offender and the victim. The offenders did not avoid eye contact with the victims. Following the murder they hardly ever moved the dead body and did not care whether or not the body would be discovered. Since the regularities described above were identified in the course of research done on a small group (15 persons), attempts to verify its results on a larger group of subjects (30 persons) are underway. The aim is to show that psychological, criminological and forensic grounds exist for finding common, characteristic features that differentiate these offenders from others. Such information might be useful in profiling unknown murderers. Apart from a psychological study of actions by offenders found insane and their relationship with the victim, a forensic autopsy will be conducted of the type, number and place of injuries, the killing methods and the tools used.

*Homicide crime scene behaviours and offender psychopathology: new perspectives to offender profiling.*

Helina Häkkänen, & Taina Laajasalo

Previous studies aiming at predicting offender characteristics from crime scene behaviours have emphasized the demographic variables and criminal histories of the offenders. The present study examines whether crime scene behaviours in Finnish homicides are associated with differences in offenders' psychopathology. By analysing forensic psychiatric examination reports and police crime reports, crime scene behaviours were examined among five groups of homicide offenders: schizophrenics, personality disordered, drug addicts, alcoholics, and offenders without a diagnosis (n=182). The results showed that crime scene behaviours, victim gender and victim-offender relationship differed between the mentioned groups. In particular schizophrenics and drug addicts have some unique features in their crime scene behaviours and choice of victims. Schizophrenics are more likely to kill a blood relative, to use a sharp weapon and to injure the victim's face. Drug addicts more frequently steal from the victim and try to cover up the body. Results are discussed in terms of their utility to criminal investigation.

*Homicidal behaviour: A Comparison of Homicides Investigated By Four UK Police Forces*

Michelle Wright, & David Canter

Homicide is a universal crime that affects all parts of society. This study examines homicides that have occurred in four different parts of the UK. Analysis of 1177 homicides that have been investigated by Greater Manchester Police (N=566), The Metropolitan Police Service (N=409), Hampshire (N=113) and Lancashire (N=89) Constabularies reveals similarities in the sex of the victim and location in which homicides take place, with slight regional differences in the method of death. Descriptive information of this kind is useful for providing an insight into patterns of homicidal behaviour and an understanding of the social contexts in which homicides occur across urban and rural areas with differing population sizes. Characteristics of 131 cases that remain undetected highlight elements of a homicide event that may influence solvability. It is argued that the social contexts in which homicides occur impact upon the way in which the police investigate homicide. Offence behaviour, the lifestyle and vulnerabilities of victims and offender characteristics can be drawn upon to develop frameworks of homicidal behaviour that can be utilized by the police. The development of frameworks, which differentiate actions within homicides, will encourage the detection of suspects in a structured and rational rather than intuitive way.

Thursday 30 June 2005

14:00-15:30

Thematic Session 11

**Detecting Deception**

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: Lynsey F. Gozna*

*Adults' ability to discriminate between children's prepared and unprepared lies and truths*

Leif Stromwall, Par Granhag, & Sara Landstrom

In this experimental study, we investigated adults' ability to distinguish between children's prepared and unprepared lies and truths. Thirty children (11 to 13 years old) were interviewed about two events (one self-experienced and one made up). Half the children were instructed, prior to the interviews, which two events they were going to be interviewed about. Hence, they were given the opportunity to prepare their statements. The other half of the children was not given the opportunity to prepare their statements before the interview. Sixty adult observers each watched ten videotaped children's statements. Of these ten statements, five were deceptive and five were truthful, five were prepared and five were unprepared. After each statement the observers judged the veracity of the child, in totally ten veracity judgments. Analyses showed that the observers' ability to distinguish between truthful and deceptive statements were not better than the level of chance. However, an interaction effect was found, indicating that the observers who watched prepared statements identified truthful statements more accurately than deceptive statements and the observers who watched unprepared statements identified deceptive statements with a higher degree of accuracy than truthful statements. We will discuss the psycho-legal implications of these findings along with the different strategies that the children used when being prepared or unprepared to lie.

*Towards a holistic approach for lie detection: An observational study*

Lynsey Gozna, & Abigail Moulton

The professional detection of suspiciousness and ultimately deceptive behaviour is usually associated with exhibited verbal and non verbal behaviour. However research has highlighted many factors that impede detection ability, such as confidence, stereotypical beliefs, and confirmation bias. The logistics of focusing on specific behavioural cues can lead investigators to concentrate on inappropriate factors in their decision-making. The main aim of this research was to develop a more holistic approach to making credibility assessments. Rather than being able to acknowledge whether a person is lying or telling the truth, this approach aims to identify the wider factors when making judgements. Therefore the aim was to concentrate less on specific behaviours and more on the overall impression a person gives from their general behaviour and appearance. This paper will discuss the development of preliminary coding systems: (i) one to aid video-recorded analysis of behaviour in unconventional settings; and (ii) a holistic approach to the observation of individuals that encompasses impression formation, personality judgements at zero acquaintance and wider factors of person perception. In addition, observational research of over 500 individuals was conducted to establish the utility of the coding systems in an applied setting. The implications of the research will be discussed in relation to professional judgements of credibility in applied settings prior to a formal interview.

*The influence of statement analysis training on detecting deception in confessions*

Deborah Bradford, Jane Goodman-Delahunty, & Siegfried Sporer

Statement content analysis is a tool for detecting deception that focuses on the written content of a statement and has shown promising results in distinguishing between truthful and deceptive statements. A number of instruments have been developed to assess statement content including Criteria-Based-Content Analysis (CBCA), Reality Monitoring (RM) and the Aberdeen Report Judgment Scales (ARJS: Sporer, 1998). The application of statement analysis techniques to confessional statements has received scant research attention. This study examines the utility of the ARJS to distinguish truthful and false confessions. Participants gave either genuine or deceptive accounts of autobiographical events according to the real/simulating paradigm. All narratives were transcribed and analysed by lay observers and police officers trained in the application of ARJS criteria. Findings indicate that deception may be difficult to detect in confessions and that statement length may be critical in determining veracity. The performance of law enforcement professionals versus laypersons is compared and the viability of applying statement analysis techniques to confessions is discussed.

Recent research (e.g. Lakhani and Taylor, 2003; Taylor and Vrij, 2000) has suggested that there are some variations in believed cues to deception when participants are presented with high versus low-stake situations. However, liars in low-stake situations are still believed to behave nervously, thus supporting the notion of stereotypes in believed cues to deception. Research by Heath (e.g. Heath, 2000) however suggested that participants were able to provide more flexible accounts of the behaviour they believed they would show during high-stake deceptions, when presented with an open-ended questionnaire instead of a number of closed questions. Despite these promising beginnings, there have been no subsequent research on this topic and no research which explicitly compares high and low-stake situations. Therefore this study uses a semi-structured interview to elicit believed cues. Interviews were conducted where participants were asked to self-generate scenarios which differed in the amount at stake and the cognitive effort required producing a convincing lie. These were then thematically analysed to gain information about specific deception cues and general strategies used. Results suggested firstly, that stakes and cognitive effort were not regarded as independent constructs by participants, secondly that the level of relational closeness predicted comfort at lying and finally that there were consistent general strategies and beliefs which varied across the two stake situations. Results will be discussed in terms of emotional and cognitive load explanations for deceptive behaviour.

**Wednesday 29 June 2005**  
**Plenary Lecture**  
**19:15 –20:00**

**Mental Disorder, Violence, and Mandated Treatment**

John Monahan

*Room: Tilia I+II*

*Chair: Ian Freckelton*

The presumed link between mental disorder and violence has been the driving force behind mental health law and policy for centuries. Legislatures, courts, and the public have come to expect that psychologists and other mental health professionals will protect them from violent acts by persons with mental disorders. An intense policy debate is now occurring in many countries on the legitimacy of laws ordering people with mental disorder to accept outpatient mental health treatment. Much of this debate on “outpatient commitment” assumes that court-ordered treatment in the community is simply an extension of policies authorizing involuntary commitment as a hospital inpatient. In fact, however, outpatient commitment is only one of a growing array of tools used to mandate adherence to mental health treatment in community settings, ostensibly on the grounds of violence risk reduction.

People with severe and chronic mental disorders are often dependent upon goods and services provided by the social welfare system. Benefits disbursed by money managers and the provision of subsidized housing have both been used as leverage to assure treatment adherence in the community. Similarly, many people with mental disorder become involved with one or another aspect of the judicial system. For people who commit a criminal offence, adherence to mental health treatment may be made a condition of probation. Favourable disposition of their cases by a newly-created mental health court may also be tied to treatment participation. In addition, under some outpatient commitment statutes, judges have the authority to order committed patients to comply with prescribed treatment in the community, even if the patient does not meet the usual legal standards for treatment in a hospital.

If mental health law and policy are to incorporate—or to repudiate—some or all of these types of leverage in the community, an evidence-based approach must become an integral part of policy deliberations. Evidence from two projects funded in the U.S. by the MacArthur Foundation—the Research Network on Mental Health and the Law, and the Research Network on Mandated Community Treatment—will be used to illustrate these points.



Poster Session 1  
Offender Psychometrics  
*Room: Tilia III*

*Construct Validity of the two-factor structure of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory*  
Katarzyna Uzieblo, Bruno Verschuere, & Geert Crombez

The Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI; Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996) is a self-report measure that aims to assess the core personality features of psychopathy. Recent evidence suggests that the PPI embodies two factors, the emotional-interpersonal facets (PPI-I) and the antisocial facets of psychopathy (PPI-II). The present study investigated the construct validity of the two-factor structure of the PPI, more specifically the relationship between the PPI factors on the one hand and strong behavioural activation (e.g., sensation seeking) and weak behavioural inhibition (e.g. low anxiety) on the other hand. Both the PPI and the Dutch adaptation of the Behavioural Inhibition and Behavioural Activation Scales (BIS/BAS; Carver & White, 1994) were assessed in an inmate population (N = 82) and in a student population (N = 295). In both inmates and students, we found a significant negative correlation between PPI-I and the BIS-scale,  $r = -.42$ , and  $r = -.61$ , respectively. PPI-I also correlated positively with the BAS-FUN-SEEKING-scale ( $r = .30$ , and  $r = .48$ , respectively) and the BAS-DRIVE-scale ( $r = .28$ , and  $r = .30$ , respectively) in both samples. PPI-II correlated mainly with the BAS-FUN-SEEKING-scale,  $r = .43$ , and  $r = .27$ , respectively, indicating a relationship between impulsiveness and novelty seeking behaviour. A significantly negative correlation between the BIS-scale and PPI-II ( $r = -.25$ ) was also observed in the student sample. In general these findings confirm the construct validity of the two-factor structure of the PPI.

*Adaptation of the Hare Psychology Checklist-Revised for the Latvian offenders*  
Evija Strika

The psychopathy is one of the most clinical constructs in the criminal justice and mental health systems and as well the PCL-R has become the most popular instrument for assessing this pathological condition, widely used as a clinical and research instrument. the instrument has utility as a screening or diagnostic device in a wide range of forensic decisions including sentencing, release from custody and institutional placement (Hare, R.D. et al, 2000). This investigation examined the descriptive statistics, reliability and factor structure of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) in Latvian forensic expertise male inpatient (N=30, aged=38). The mean score for the Latvian samples were significantly lower than those for male offenders in North America but their similar to those for offenders in England. The internal consistency coefficient were high, and similar to those obtained in other countries. Although, a Latvian sample is small but results of confirmatory factor analysis were nearly to answer two factor structure of original test. the results cause a discussion about psychometric properties of the PCL-R as a measure of psychopathy in Latvia and this conclusion is as a basis of the further widely researches in this field.

Research and Development at the National Reception Unit, Swedish Prison and Probation Service  
Henrik Andershed, Ulrika Hiscoke, Peter Johansson, Mattias Lindström, Zlatan Sobic, & Anna Trobäck

This poster presents the research and development at the national reception unit where all men that are sentenced to prison in Sweden for at least 4 years are assessed. The main purpose of this poster is to describe this department for researchers and practitioners outside Sweden in order to facilitate potential cross-national collaborations. We will present the focus of the research activities, the assessment methods in use, and characteristics of this national sample of serious offenders in terms of basic demographics and psychiatric disorders.

*Revising the hypermasculinity inventory: an English sample*  
Carly Sees, & Jennifer Brown

The concept of masculinity is frequently contended and numerous inventories have been devised attempting to measure this convoluted and complex phenomenon. With increased regularity masculinity is discussed as an important factor in our understanding of anti-social behaviour and crime, for example aggression and violence (Copes & Hochstetler 2003; Newburn & Stanko 1994). The present study revises and re-conceptualises an earlier scale developed to measure the macho personality constellation: the Hypermasculinity Inventory (Mosher & Sirkin 1984). Items on the scale were reworded and altered from a forced-choice to a Likert scale. The revised scale was administered to two normative samples (N=209, N=50) consisting of general public males. Principle components analysis reduced the scale from 30 to 17 items and revealed three factors: Gratuitous sex and violence; Chivalry; and Risk-taking. Conceptually different from those identified by the original authors these factors are explained alongside the methodology for adjusting and renaming the scale. In addition future development and applications of the scale in mainstream prison and a prison therapeutic community are discussed.

*"Its not so bad, everyone does it": a Multiple Sorting study of anti-social behaviour*  
Natalia Wentink

An understanding of the categories people use and how they assign concepts to those categories is one of the central clues to the understanding of human behaviour" (Canter, Brown, & Groat, 1985). This study explores the ways in which 40 male and female youths (9 and 14 year olds) categorize and conceptualise anti-social behaviours. Participants were asked to freely sort 25 cards. The cards included a variety of behaviours varying in degrees of severity and type of behaviour. The sorting task data are interpreted through regional analysis of multi-dimensional scaling structures using principles of facet theory. Results suggest participants conceptualise anti-social behaviours primarily in terms of the following categories:

1. Target of the behaviour (family, friends, strangers, those in authority)
2. Moral severity of the actions.
3. Legal severity of the actions.

Implications of this study are discussed.

Canter, D., Brown, J., & Groat, L. A Multiple Sorting Procedure for studying Conceptual Systems. In Canter, D. (Ed.) *Psychology in Action*. Dartmouth, Aldershot, p.71-103.

*New Opportunities of Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test Application in Forensic Psychological Enquiry*  
Sergey Shipshin, & Olga Shipshina

An investigation of steady trends in man's behaviour in conflicts is among the important forensic psychological problems when examined are those who have committed a murder and other bad crime. These trends should also be studied in case of assessment of the victim's behaviour (under sexual offence in particular). The analysis of the research dedicated to the psychodiagnostic opportunities of Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study has shown that in the solution of enquiry problems, apart from extra-punitive evaluation and Ego-defense reaction representation, the informative parameters also include aggregate indices of the Need-persistence reactions. This is because the reactions of the type reflect high-level socialization, self-control, responsibility, emotional stability as distinct from the aggregate indices of the Obstacle-dominance and Ego-defense reactions, the latter witnessing personality dependence from frustrating effects. In this connection our assumption was that the index of personality independence from a frustration situation may be the rate of the aggregate indices of the Need-persistence and Obstacle-dominance reactions (N-P/O-D), while the index of independence from the negative feeling linked with some obstacle or conflict is the rate of the Need-persistence and Ego-defense reactions (N-P/E-D). These were applied by us alongside with the traditional Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study processing schemes (Rauchfleisch additional indices being taken into consideration). We have examined three groups: those who committed a murder (92 persons), victims of sexual violence (78 persons) and, as a check group, law-abiding citizens (in our investigation those were working lawyers: 86 persons). The statistical analysis data bear evidence that the highest Need-persistence reaction indices can be noted in the lawyers, while the lowest in the killers; the highest Obstacle-dominance reaction indices were noted in the victims of sexual violence, while the lowest in the lawyers. Maximum values of independence from frustration and negative feeling are shown by the lawyers. As for the killers, they are less independent of any negative feeling in view of the frustrating situation, while the victims are least free from the frustration situation itself. Application of the new Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study indices enables to more thoroughly assess the impact of inner trends on the person's ability to conscious volitional behaviour regulation in a criminal situation.

*Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) as a screening instrument of conduct problems in Lithuanian children*

Gražina Gintilienė, Dovilė Butkienė, Sigita Girdzijauskienė, Sigita Lesinskienė, & Dainius Puras

**OBJECTIVES:** To assess the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) as a potential means of screening child's conduct problems and to examine psychosocial and family environmental factors associated with these problems.

**METHODS:** SDQ is a 25 item rating scale that includes child, parent and teacher versions with five subscales: hyperactivity, conduct problems, emotional symptoms, peer problems and prosocial (Goodman, 1997). A representative sample of Lithuanian children aged 7–16 years was randomly selected from urban, town and country schools; 2447 parent versions, 2613 teacher versions and 1612 self-report versions were completed. The SDQ self-report version was administered to 11–16 year olds only. Parents also completed psychosocial background questionnaire.

**RESULTS.** Conduct problems subscale internal consistency was satisfactory for parent and teacher versions and low for self-report version ( $\alpha = 0.34$ ). The strongest cross-scale correlations were found between Conduct problem and Hyperactivity scores in teacher and parent versions. The teacher-parent ratings agreement on Conduct problem scale was moderate ( $r = 0.38, p < .01$ ). The most prevalent conduct problems reported by parents were; 17.3 % of children “often have temper, tantrums or hot tempers”, 7 % of children “often lies and cheats”. The same problems were reported by teachers (8.6% and 6.4% respectively). In multiple regression analysis the conduct problems reported by both raters were associated with emotional trauma the child experienced, sustained head trauma, low maternal education, poor circumstances at home, unemployment within the family. Conduct problems were not related with the place of residence.

**CONCLUSION:** Screening based on SDQ using multi-informant approach in the context of environmental factors could improve early identification of conduct problems in children.

*Parent reports of children behaviour problems in multiethnic sample*

Sigita Girdzijauskienė, Gražina Gintilienė, Dovilė Butkienė, Sigita Lesinskienė, & Dainius Puras

Studies of child behaviour problems in Lithuania are very few (Žukauskienė et al., 2003; Gintilienė et al., 2004). Even less knowledge is available on child behaviour problems in the minority population (Polish, Russian and other). Children from different language backgrounds make up significant percentage of the school population in Lithuania (aprox. 15 %). The aim of the present study was to compare parent reported problem scores for 7–16 year old Lithuanian and minority students. The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) (Goodman R., 1997) was used to assess the child behavioural and emotional problems. Parents versions for 3098 children and adolescents aged between 7 and 16 years were completed. The sample consisted of three respondent groups: Lithuanians (n=2643), minority pupils from Polish and Russian schools (n=243) and minority students from Lithuanian schools (n=212). No significant differences across three groups were found for the Total Difficulty score, nor the Hyperactivity, Emotional symptoms scales score. The results reveal that there are few differences between these three groups. The minority students from Polish and Russian schools showed the highest score except for the Prosocial behaviour scale and Peer relationship problems scale. Minority children attending Lithuanian schools were one and a half as likely (OR= 1.6, 95% CI 1.1. - 2.1) to score in the abnormal range of the SDQ Conduct problems scale than Lithuanian pupils. The study underlines the importance of taking ethnic context into account when assessing problem behaviour in minority children.

Thursday 30 June 2005

16:45-18:15

Poster Session 2  
Offender Characteristics  
*Room: Tilia III*

*Characteristics of forensic psychiatric patients admitted to the Lithuanian Forensic Psychiatric Hospital at Rokiskis*

Laura Ustinavičiūtė, Mindaugas Šablevičius, Algimantas Liausėdas, & B.C.M. Raes

The data have been collected by the recently founded Knowledge Centre on Forensic Psychiatry at Vilnius University as a part of a project of Global Initiative on Psychiatry. Mentally disturbed offenders who committed a serious crime with a (high) risk of recidivism are by decision of the court admitted to the Rokiskis forensic psychiatric hospital with high, medium and standard security wards. This hospital is responsible for the treatment of these offenders in order to protect society against serious recidivism and offer treatment that reduces the risk of recidivism and makes re-socialization possible. Discussion of the reorganization and upgrading of forensic psychiatry in Lithuania will be the central problem of our presentation. Staff of Vilnius University, Medical Faculty, is participating in establishing a Forensic Psychiatric Knowledge Centre as a part of the reorganization of Forensic Psychiatric care in Lithuania, financed by the Netherlands, including the start of a data base on all forensic psychiatric patients in Lithuania and the reorganization of the forensic psychiatric hospital in Rokiskis in accordance with modern standards. The data base includes personal, juridical, psychiatric, psychological and social information about patients under psychiatric treatment in Rokiskis hospital. This type of the data base is the first one in Lithuania. Preliminary results from this data base will be described and commented. In the nearby future this data base should also include a follow up system about patients after their discharge from the Rokiskis hospital.

*Depth-psychological peculiarities of a violent criminal persons (on the base method of a frequency analysis vector's pictures of the Szondi-test).*

Alexander I. Loschkin, Alexander V. Smirnov

With the projective Szondi-test 100 violent criminals were analysed (228 test profiles in total). Control group consisted from ordinary persons (248 test profiles in total). (1) Analysis of a sexual vector: The greatest tension and positive choice was apparent in the factor "h", that shows extremely dissatisfied need of love. For violent criminals the satisfaction of need in love is extremely difficult by virtue of necessity certain selflessness (Selbstlosigkeit) and extreme scarcity of their sensual - emotional sphere. At the same time, the violent criminal has a high potential to activity, to discharging of muscle-powered energy, manhood demonstration. This need, together with non-realized feeling of love can turn to pathological form of sadistic and another forms of criminal behaviour. (2) Paroxysmal vector: The negative choices in this vector shows deep existential fear and alert. The presence of often null responses specifies impulsive, explosive character of his behaviour. (3) Sch - vector . Violent criminal has not sufficient cognitive possibilities to overcome frustrating vital difficulties. The person lives in "strange house", frequently not understanding the public norms of law and order. The person obeys social norms because of fear, but without rational acceptance and recognizing of their contents. Prevalence of negativism shows extreme destructivity. (4) Vector of contacts: The dominating pictures indicate that relationships with the partner have stable character of sadomasochism. The dependence from the partner in this case frequently is resulted in alcoholic dependence.

*Personal and psycho-physiological characteristics of HIV-infected inmates in Russian penal system*  
Olga Sannikova

In Russia HIV infection is developing rapidly. Russia has one of the highest raising rates of HIV infection in the world. Since 2001 6 to 10 thousand cases are revealed monthly. Individuals infected with HIV are between 20-49 years of age. There is also a problem with connected diseases: hepatitis and drug-addiction. The high HIV infection situation in Russia poses as a national threat. In the Russian penal system there are 37,000 HIV-infected inmates, which is 4.2 % of the total prison population. In prison and in custody (SIZO-Russian abbreviation) one of the problems inmates with HIV suffer is psychological stress. The cause of this stress is first connected with “total isolation” and the second diagnosis, because most of the individuals found out they had the HIV-infection whilst in prison. So, there are several reasons for psychological stress: “total isolation”, dealing with their diagnosis without any support from relatives, friends, and prison life. The present study examined 38 inmates aged 19-42 with HIV-infection in a male prison of second level in Archangelsk. The control group consisted of 50 inmates from the same prison and same age group. The study reveals psychological features of HIV-infected persons at different stages of the disease, emotional problems (“situational”, “personal”, anxiety and depression) connected with the stage of disease. Coping strategies and types of cognitive strategies for overcoming, expression of post-traumatic stress reactions were also investigated. Evaluation of neuro-physiological characteristics and bioelectrical activity of brain was also conducted. The investigation of psycho-physiological characteristics of HIV-infected inmates suggests that psychological stress plays a significant role in the development of the disease.

*Externalizing behaviour problems of young criminals with different personality types*  
Svetlana Stupish

A previous study involving a two-year longitudinal investigation of adolescents in special centres for young criminals has been conducted in the capital of Belarus. This study showed considerable influence of personality type in determining behavioural development. Personality type is a prominent features of childhood-onset behavioural disorders and could entail an increased risk of criminal offending. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between personality type and different sorts of behavioural disorders including aggression, disruptive behaviour, pathological gambling, pyromania and borderline personality disorders. A sample of 250 criminals aged between 12 and 15 years, from a broad range of socio-economic levels participated in this study. The following techniques were used: Basic Personality Types Questionnaire (Saare), Behaviour Disorders Clinical Questionnaire (Kononnikov) and biographical techniques. We obtained the following results. All participants were divided into three groups according to the personality types: resilient (7%), over controllers (15%) and under controllers (78%). Resilient personality type (well-adjusted) were made up of adolescents who are functioning well intellectually in their achievements, emotion and interpersonal life. Over controllers (less well-adjusted and overcontrolled) tend to be shy, inhibited, inward looking and easily upset. Undercontrollers (less well-adjusted and undercontrolled), tend to be more impulsive, restless, disagreeable and hostile. The majority of the delinquent adolescents have undercontroller personality type. Qualitative and quantitative analysis revealed substantial correlations between personality type of young criminals and form of their behavioural disorders. So, undercontrollers demonstrate physical aggression, pathological gambling, pyromania, disruptive and violent behaviour. Overcontrollers more often demonstrate auto aggression and lying behaviour. Adolescents with resilient personality type are less inclined to antisocial behaviour than others and only in rare cases show aggressive and lying behaviour. Therefore, we could suppose that undercontroller personality type is one of the risk factor in adolescent externalising behaviour problems.

*School violence in Slovakia: Bullying as the part of school-wide educational, psychological and law problem in our schools*

Zuzana Heinzova, & Miroslava Simegova

Bullying among children in schools is not a new phenomenon in Slovakia. Several longitudinal studies conducted over two decades have recognized bullying violence behaviour as the precursor of violent criminal activity in adult life. Bullying has some destructive consequences for both aggressors and victims. We focus on understanding of the personality of child aggressors, who bully other children. This contribution intends to present the results of research that was conducted in 2004. Our sample consists from 260 high school children. Overall, 29 aggressors identified; these children regularly and for a long time bullied other students. We collected data on the aggressors' personality characteristics, attitudes, family background and educational style in family the aggressor comes from. Firstly, we found that the bullying in Slovakia occurs mainly in dormitories. Next, we found that 16 – 20% of the students are regularly bullied for long time. The most frequent form of bullying is physical aggression, verbal aggression and stealing or taking away some things. 30% of the students think, that the teachers and other educational staff don't use any effective intervention against bullying. Most aggressors came from one-child families, their parents are well-educated and medium propertied. The parents of young aggressors dispose negative emotional attitudes to their children and use unequal educational overall behaviour. Young school aggressors report higher levels on Nervousness, Spontaneous Aggressivity, Excitability, Domination and Extraversion. Most aggressors manifested positive attitudes to school violence and to drugs and drug abusiveness.

*Character traits of juvenile violators of law and order*

Audronė Dumčienė, & Vida Ivaškienė

The aim of the study was to reveal the character traits of juvenile delinquents who are or are not involved in combative sporting activities. To establish personality type the test proposed by H. Eysench was used. To establish character traits the drawing test developed by Gediminas Navaitis was used. The sample included 144 teenagers aged from 14 to 16 years. There were three groups of subjects: 53 – not engaged in any sports, 51 – engaged in combative sports and 38 – currently imprisoned but who had regularly attended combative training prior to imprisonment. The research highlighted the following character traits. The majority of former athletes now serving a prison sentence demonstrated reticence as a characteristic. Most of them find it difficult to communicate with others (68%). This was typical for teenagers not engaged in any sports also (64%). However the number of teenagers, temperate and peaceful by nature and possessing a good sense of humour, was twice as high among the latter group. The majority of the imprisoned athletes (68.4%) were of troublesome character. The percentage of troublesome and composed teenagers not engaged in any sports was nearly the same. A statistically reliable difference in character traits of underage athletes living a free life and those serving a sentence was established (Kholmogorov criterion  $\lambda=2.36>1.63$ ,  $p=0.01$ ). Extroverts, whom made up 69% of the imprisoned sample, showed a preference for combative sports. Imprisoned athletes demonstrated a lack of emotional balance and degree of neurasthenia much greater than that amongst athletes living a free life ( $\lambda=1.82>1.63$ ,  $p=0.01$ ). The majority (55%) of imprisoned athletes thought that their kind of sport had some influence on committing crimes. Half of the sample indicated that their inclination towards criminal activities was an important motive for choosing combative sports.

A rise of aggressive behaviour and ever more frequent conflicts in the various strata of population are characteristic of the modern (present-day) society. The number of crimes committed by teenagers has grown. It is a matter of great urgency, therefore, to deal with the issues of the strategies chosen for solving the arising conflicts and instances of aggressive behaviour among teenagers. The aim of the research was to find out the extent of aggressiveness among the teenagers disposed to committing crimes and the strategies chosen for solving conflicts. The methods used were as follows: 1) analysis of literature pertaining to the subject studied; 2) interviewing by means of questionnaires and 3) statistical analysis (distribution in per cent, criterion  $\chi^2$  and coefficient  $r$ ). The empirical research was carried out in the city of Kaunas in March, 2004. Interviewing by means of questionnaires comprised 13—15 year-old teenagers ( $n=203$ ) disposed to committing crimes. Social pedagogues of schools chosen at random indicated the subjects to be questioned. Permission of the subjects and their parents to participate in interviewing by means of questionnaires has been received. The participants filled in the questionnaires individually after classes. The questionnaire was developed by Bass-Darki and applied in diagnosing the state (s) of aggressive behaviour, as well as the Tomas questionnaire and applied in estimating the reaction of the subjects in a critical situation were used. It has been established that the majority (65%) of teenagers disposed to committing crimes were of average level of aggressiveness and 31% of them demonstrated high level of aggressiveness. Irrespective of the level of aggressiveness the most popular strategy in solving conflicts was compromise, avoidance being relegated to the 2nd place, likewise adaptation and competition being attributed to the 3rd place. Cooperation, as a strategy of solving conflicts is relegated to the last place. Competition is slightly more expressed among respondents possessing high level of aggressiveness ( $\chi^2 = 3.64$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). A mean correlation ( $r = 0.59$ ) between high level of aggressiveness and solving conflicts by competition has been established.

Thursday 30 June 2005

16:45-18:15

Poster Session 3  
Homicide & Suicide  
*Room: Tilia III*

*Offence and Offender Characteristics among Two Groups of Finnish Homicide Offenders with Schizophrenia: Comparison of Early- and Late-start Offenders*  
Taina Laajasalo, & Helina Häkkänen

Offence and offender characteristics were analysed among 109 Finnish persons with schizophrenia who were accused of a homicide between the years 1983 and 2002. Distinguishing characteristics between two groups were examined: early starters, who present antisocial behaviour before the onset of schizophrenia, were compared with late starters, who first offend after the onset of mental disorder. The results suggest that the offence characteristics of early- and late-start offenders with schizophrenia differ only modestly. However, several significant differences between the groups were found in the offender characteristics. Behaviour problems and psychiatric contacts in childhood were more common among early-start offenders with schizophrenia. The findings are relevant with regard to criminal justice system as well as investigative work.

*Homicide Motives (On The Basis Analysis Of Procedural Documents)*  
Arvydas Pocius

The aim of the investigation is to reveal the distribution rate of homicide motives on the basis of the analysis of procedural documents. The investigation was carried out following the analysis of 87 criminal homicide cases tried before the Vilnius County Court. The investigation invoked content analysis of criminal procedural documents (interrogation records of suspects). The investigation draws a comparison of homicide motives of first-time murderers and recidivists. The analysis of murder motives makes it possible to better understand a criminal's person. "Domestic motives" (family discord, quarrels and fights), revenge, jealousy and egoism may be attributed to the leading motives. These motives are quite abstract, therefore it is necessary to identify the function or functions of the same, i.e. what psychological "benefit" is offered by a committed homicide. A statistically significant difference according to domestic motives ( $p < 0.01$ ) has been established: domestic motives are more characteristic of first-time murderers rather than recidivists. The motive of revenge manifests itself as requital for an evil act, for instance, an offence, inflicting of torture, material harm and so forth. Through this motive a murderer seeks to claim himself above others, to retain the social-psychological level, to psychologically recompense for the loss, to defend his social status in order to claim himself before others. A statistically significant difference according to motives of revenge ( $p < 0.01$ ) has been identified: the motives of revenge are more characteristic of recidivists. Egoistical motives constitute only one-third of the total score of motives, i.e. they consist in property encroachment. The reason for homicide is then the aim to avoid responsibility which is not necessarily legal. In such a case egoistical motives come into being because of the willingness to gain possession of property illegitimately and the motives of homicide are explained by other reasons, for the most part willingness to claim oneself. A statistically significant difference according to egoistical motives ( $p < 0.01$ ) has been identified: egoistical motives are more characteristic of recidivists. The motive of jealousy is most often connected with the relationship of individuals of different gender. In most cases the motive is related to adultery by spouses and co-habitants. A statistically significant difference according to jealousy motives ( $p < 0.01$ ) has been identified: the motives of jealousy are more characteristic of first-time murderers.

*Pathology of the victims and criminals of Internet mediated suicide*  
Sung-Won Moon

In order to find the pathology of the victims and criminals of Internet mediated suicide, 4 cases with the Internet mediated suicides were analysed in this study. On 4 cases, 2 were the victims and 1 was the criminal and 1 was anti-suicide. As the results of depth interviews, this study could get the picture of the victim and criminal and anti-suicide. Victims were impulsive, depressed, lacked in social support, on the recent crises, desperately wanting to live and not realizing for committing suicides. Criminals were antisocial, psychopathic, impulsive, and not realizing for doing kinds of murder. And anti-suicide web had the both possibility of making victims and criminals. Considering the several results of this study, preventive action with the law was needed.



Poster Session 4

Sexual Violence

Room: Tilia III

*Antisocial Personality Disorder: A case report of a serial rapist*

Sasan Rasi, Niloofar Ahmadi, Mehrzad Kiani, & Anousheh Safar Cherati

Antisocial personality disorder is characterized by a lack of regard for moral and legal standards. There is a marked inability to get along with others or abide by social rules. Individuals with this disorder are sometimes called psychopaths or sociopaths. This paper describes the antisocial behaviour of a serial offender who raped 22 girls. The offender was 24 years old and from low-socio-economic class. He admitted to being sexually abused at least twice during his childhood. He also admitted that sexual abuse was common in some of his family members. The offender admitted to sexually abusing 22 girls aged between 6 and 11 years old ( $M=8.7$ ,  $SD=2.07$ ). In most of the cases the offender was known to the victim and their families. The victims were from middle or low socio-economic classes and lived in the suburbs. Some of the victims had to undergo operations as a result of the extensive genital injuries caused by the offender during the attacks. The abuse inflicted on the victims was similar to the abuse the offender had previously experienced. The first incident was reported in 2001 and the last in 2003, which was two days before the offender was arrested. The offender had married in 2002 and lived with his wife. He had no history of alcohol or drug abuse.

*Wife Battering. A case study of 300 women in Tabriz- Iran during 2002-2003*

Niloofar Ahmadi, Sasan Rasi, Seyf Ali Ashraf, & Mehrzad Kiani

Wife battering is a common socio-cultural problem that is seen all around the world. Spouses suffer during a wide range of abusive situations; there might be aggression, beating, slapping, affront and mental, socio-economic or sexual abuse. The effects on women can be physical, mental and social. 300 battered women who referred to our centre were studied to find out risk factors for this problem in Iranian society, especially in East Azerbaijan province and Tabriz. The majority of victims were aged between 19-38 years old (86%). Abusive males were aged between 23-42 years. Eighty-three percent of victims had married under the age of 21 years. Abuse had usually occurred during the first months of marriage. The victims reported that the most important factors for their conflicts were; moral and educative factors, interference by the husband's family, financial problems, cultural differences and sexual problems. Seventy-two percent of victims had a lower level of education, less than high school. Eighty percent were housewives. Less abuse was observed in religious families. Where women were physically abused, they were struck mostly by hand on the head and face, trunk, upper limbs and lower limbs respectively. Almost all women suffered psychological abuse as well. They reported higher levels of suicide ideation and suicide attempt history. Half of the abusive males drank alcohol. Forty-four percent used psychotropic drugs. Forty percent had a history of both narcotics and alcohol addiction. These husbands would abuse their wives when their alcohol or drugs supplies had finished. Eighty percent were unemployed or had unstable jobs. Ten percent were bigamists or polygamists. Most of them suffer from some form of neuro-psychological disease; mainly anxiety. They have suspicions that their wives are not loyal and honest. Such husbands have character problems, are lawbreakers, were imprisoned and/or are characterized by rigid behaviour outdoors. The number of children they have, and the genders in the family were not important factors. However, domestic abuse was seen to have harmful effects on children, including physical damage, PTSD, bad school attendance and school leaving, robbery, and social problems in the future. Forty-eight percent of abusers had a history of child battering.

*Study of battered wives referred to Shahid Kamyab emergency hospital of Mashhad*

Mohammad Kazemian, Haimid Toufani, & Hasan Razzagi

The aim of this study was to examine factors of wife battering and incidence of physical, verbal and sexual abuse. The investigation was carried out at a trauma centre for battered woman. Seventy six battered woman were examined by a physician or expert nurse (31 abstained to interview) and a questionnaire completed. The women were aged between 25 and 34 years. 93% of the women experienced bodily injuries, 88% verbal abuse and 8% sexual abuse. Head and facial injuries were seen in 47% of the women. Eighty-eight percent of battered woman were housekeepers. 20% of husbands were unemployed. 12.5% of the husbands abused alcohol and 35% were dependent on opium. Complete and wider protection of women with pre-marriage ethical, social & sexual skill teaching and levying of a clear law is necessary for the prevention of this indecent phenomena.

Thursday 30 June 2005

16:45-18:15

Poster Session 5  
Criminal Patterns  
*Room: Tilia III*

*Predicting Recidivism in Violent Offenders by Applying Crime Scene Actions and Offender Characteristics*  
Tajja Stoa, Taina Laajasalo, Helina Häkkänen

Violent criminal behaviour and recidivism are both complex issues. The aim of the present study was to predict recidivism among Finnish violent offenders by analysing offender characteristics and crime scene actions and themes of actions in the offenders' earlier crime. Previous research data on a random sample of arsons (n= 153), stranger rapes (n = 66), and stalking cases (n = 194) were used. Themes of crime scene actions and offender characteristics had been identified for each case by multidimensional scaling analysis (MDS). Official police database was used to collect information on recidivistic crimes during the 3 to 11 years follow up period. A total of 79 % of the offenders committed a new criminal offence during the follow-up time. Recidivism was partly associated with crime scene actions in previous crimes. For example, among arsonist offenders with an instrumental motive and object as a target more frequently re-offended, compared to arsonist with other behavioural themes. The results suggest that consideration of the offenders characteristics and violent behaviour engaged in previous offences can help us to further our understanding regarding the link between violent behaviour and recidivism.

*Mark X where the offender resides*  
Jasper van der Kemp, Arjan Blokland, & Esther van Ruth

Pinpointing where the offender of a crime series resides can be a key element in an investigation. Recently it became possible to use specialized software to this effect; geographical profiling software. In the development of these techniques the emphasis has been on accuracy, without discussing the actual need of such, often expensive, software. Studies by Snook et al. have shown that laypersons can be taught to make predictions that are just as accurate as a geographical profiling program. Using just a set of simple heuristics the prediction accuracy increased to the same level of the software. The study presented here is an extended replication of those studies. Similar to Snook et al. we compared a group that we had given the simple heuristics (known to positively influence the prediction) with a group without training. Their accuracy scores are measured and compared. We extended the study by adding groups of Police investigators. This makes it possible to account for investigate experience and prior knowledge on geographical profiling. Using the same experimental material makes it possible to compare the laypersons and the investigators on their respective accuracy scores. The results of the studies will be presented and possible implications will be mentioned.

Poster Session 6  
Detecting Deception  
*Room: Tilia III*

*Deceptive Behaviour, Criteria-Based Content Analysis, and Interview Style*  
Samantha Mann, & Aldert Vrij

Criteria-Based Content Analysis (CBCA) is a tool to assess the veracity of written statements, and is used as evidence in criminal courts in several countries in the world (Vrij, 2000). CBCA scores are expected to be higher for truth tellers than for liars. The underlying assumption of CBCA is that (i) lying is cognitively more difficult than truth telling, and (ii) that liars are more concerned with the impression they make on others than truth tellers (Koehnken, 1999). However, these assumptions have not been tested to date. In the present experiment 80 participants (undergraduate students) lied or told the truth about an event. The event was a slightly modified version of Vrij, Akehurst, Bull, & Soukara (2002) involving the theft of £10 from a wallet. They were interviewed by a police officer who followed one of two standardised interview formats, including one based on the Behaviour Analysis Interview (Inbau, Reid, Buckley, and Jayne, 2001). They then filled in a questionnaire measuring 'cognitive load' and 'motivation to appear convincing'. The interviews were transcribed and coded by trained CBCA raters. In agreement with CBCA assumptions, (i) truth tellers obtained higher scores than liars, (ii) liars experienced more cognitive load than truth tellers and (iii) liars were more motivated to appear convincing. However, cognitive load and motivation were not significantly correlated with CBCA scores.

*The beliefs of police officers, prison inmates and jury representative general public regarding deceptive behaviour*  
Sarah Gillespie, Lynsey Gozna, & Zoe Wilton

Previous research has highlighted that professional lie detectors tend to hold stereotypical beliefs regarding behavioural cues to deception. In addition, studies have shown that prison inmates are more accurate in their beliefs than either lay persons or professional lie detectors (Granhag, Andersson, Stromwall & Hartwig, 2004; Vrij & Semin, 1996). The present research differed from previous studies by using a UK sample of police officers, prison inmates and the jury representative general public to investigate exhibited deceptive behaviours and perceived own deceptive behaviour. A questionnaire was administered to police officers (N=28), prison inmates (N=31) and the general public (N=37) examining the reported processes of emotion, complexity and attempted control during deception, believed cues to deception and experiences of lying in everyday life. The data analysis showed differences in the beliefs of the three groups in terms of the approaches during deception, and beliefs about telling and uncovering the lies of others. The findings are presented in light of previous research and the implications and recommendations regarding the detection of deception for the three groups are discussed.

*Startling secrets: a pilot study on the use of the startle eye blink in deception detection*  
Bruno Verschuere, Geert Crombez, Armand Declercq, & Ernst Koster

Prior research has shown that both emotional and attention processes can modulate the magnitude of the startle eye blink reflex. In the present study, we examined whether the magnitude of the startle blink is reliably modulation by deception. Undergraduates executed one of two mock crimes, and were presented with pictures of both crimes in a subsequent concealed information polygraph ("lie detector") test. In Experiment 1 (n = 23), two third of the pictures were followed by a blink-eliciting stimulus, either after 300ms or after 3000ms. As expected, blinks were inhibited at the short, and facilitated at the long lead interval. Importantly, this blink modulation was smaller on crime pictures than on control pictures at both lead intervals. In Experiment 2 (n = 24), the reliability of this reduced blink modulation was assessed by using lead interval of 60ms, 120ms, 300ms, and 3000ms. No blink modulation was found at the very early lead intervals (<300ms). Replicating results of Experiment 1, however, blink modulation was reduced on crime pictures compared to control pictures at longer lead intervals (> 300ms). This pilot research suggests that the startle eye blink might provide a new measure for deception detection.

Poster Session 7  
Eyewitness & Identification  
*Room: Tilia III*

*Effects of Centrality Criteria on Misinformation Results*  
Pedro Paz Alonso & Gail Goodman

Information related to an event is not encoded and retained uniformly. In several studies, investigators have examined memory for central versus peripheral information, defining centrality on an a-priori basis. Heuer and Reisberg (1990) used a conceptual distinction to differentiate central or peripheral information, whereas Christianson and Loftus (1991) proposed for a perceptual/spatial distinction (Reisberg & Heuer, 2004; Safer et al., 1998). Recently, Ibabe and Sporer (2004) developed criteria to distinguish central from peripheral details for information that occurs during critical events and/or that is related to the main characters. In contrast, other studies have used pre-testing to obtain centrality of information ratings (e.g., Heath & Erickson, 1998). The present study investigated the effects of misleading information and retention interval on adult' suggestibility for central versus peripheral details of a highly negative emotional film (i.e., a film depicting a vivid murder). Also, centrality of information as a within-subjects factor was examined as a function of two different criteria: a) The Critical event/Main characters criteria of Ibabe and Sporer (2004), and b) Adults' ratings. Ninety-three students watched the film in small groups and were randomly assigned to one of four (misled/control X immediate/2 week delay) conditions. Either immediately or 2 weeks later, participants read a narrative about the film (misled or control), and then answered a recognition memory test about the event that included leading and misleading questions. The misinformation effect was confirmed. Delay did not affect participants' acceptance of the false details presented in the narrative. However, the 2-week interval increased adults' compliance with leading questions presented at retrieval. Our data also showed important differences as a function of the centrality criteria employed. The Critical event/Main characters criteria was associated with higher acceptance of central than of peripheral misinformation and with greater compliance to peripheral misleading questions after a longer delay. In contrast, the Adults' Ratings criteria showed that participants were more correct in responding to questions related to central misinformation than to peripheral misinformation. Also, delay increased witnesses' compliance to central misleading questions. Implications for research and theory are discussed.

*Does emotional arousal enhance resistance to misleading suggestions about central and peripheral event details?*

Lynn Hulse, & Kevin Allan

Much research has been conducted on the effects of emotional arousal on true memory for eyewitness events. However, surprisingly little has been done to investigate the effects of arousal on false memories for event details. The current study tested the memories of 45 participants (mean age = 17 years) for a video event. Half of the participants witnessed the emotional version (involving a serious assault), and the remaining participants witnessed a neutral, non-arousing control version. Unlike in most previous studies on emotion and memory, arousal was induced thematically rather than visually, i.e. through empathy and involvement in the unfolding plot. Memory for the event was assessed with a cued-recall test including both genuine questions (relating to details seen in the event) and misleading questions (suggesting false information). The misleading questions pertained to either central event details (e.g., the perpetrator's actions) or peripheral details (e.g., background information). The results revealed that both the completeness and accuracy of memory for true action details was significantly enhanced when the event was emotionally arousing. There were no significant differences in recall for true details relating to the perpetrator. With regards to false memories, a significant main effect of type of misinformation was detected. That is, overall, participants were significantly more susceptible to misleading information about central as opposed to peripheral details. However, participants who witnessed the emotional event were significantly less susceptible in general to misinformation than were participants who witnessed the neutral event. These results suggest that emotional arousal might not only bolster true memories, but might also make participants more resistant to false memories, when emotional arousal is thematically induced.

*"They" All Look Alike to Me: Identifying the Cross-Race Effect in a Canadian Population*  
Luke Brandon Jackiw, Katherine Arbuthnott, Jeffrey Pfeifer, & Christian Meissner

Research indicates that eyewitness testimony is often considered by juries to be direct evidence of guilt, even though the identifications are not always reliable due to a number of cognitive factors. One such factor that has been shown to decrease the accuracy of eyewitness identification is the cross-race effect, or own-race bias (ORB). The ORB revolves around the belief that individuals are more accurate at recognizing faces of their own race than they are at recognizing faces of individuals from another race. Research also indicated that the ORB may be significantly impacted by the quantity and quality of experiences with the "other" race (known as the contact hypothesis). To date, evidence for the ORB has been found in White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Arab/Turkish samples but has not been investigated with regard to First Nations (Aboriginal) people in Canada. As such, the present study examined 29 White and 24 First Nations individuals in order to assess: (1) whether the ORB occurs between White-First Nations pairings, and (2) whether amount of self-reported contact with the "other" race was positively correlated with recognition accuracy. Participants' accuracy for own- and other-race faces was assessed using a lineup paradigm. Twelve lineups of six photographs each were presented; six target absent, six target present. Order of targets, order of lineups, and placement of targets were randomised. This procedure was repeated for the second race of photographs (using a counter-balance design). Amount of contact with the "other" race was measured using a 13-item Social Experiences Questionnaire. Consistent with the literature, the results identified a significant ORB - White individuals were more accurate at recognizing White faces, while First Nations individuals were more accurate at recognizing First Nations faces. All participants reported a significantly more liberal response bias on First Nations faces. Self-reported level of contact was not significantly correlated with recognition accuracy of other race faces. Possible theoretical, anthropological, and sociological explanations to these findings are addressed.

*Effects of memory distrust on imagination inflation*  
Saskia van Bergen, Marko Jelacic, Harald Merckelbach

The imagination inflation effect refers to the finding that imagining that certain fictitious events occurred in the past will result in an enhanced belief that such events really did take place. Imagination procedures are widely used in clinical settings and during police interrogations. There are hints in the literature that people suffering from memory distrust are more susceptible to the effects of imagination inflation than those without subjective memory problems. In the present study, memory distrust was manipulated by giving healthy undergraduate students false feedback regarding their memory performance. Following a memory test, participants (N = 50) received negative feedback, no feedback, or positive feedback. Next, they were all subjected to an imagination inflation procedure. There were no differences between the three groups with respect to fictitious beliefs yielded by the imagination inflation procedure. Contrary to our expectations, inducing memory distrust in healthy students does not lead to a stronger imagination inflation effect. Implications of these findings for forensic practice will be discussed.

*Improving the identification of facial composites by a horizontal split*  
Charlie Frowd, Alex McIntyre, & Peter Hancock

Facial composites, or pictures of suspects to crime, are typically poorly identified. We explore the possibility that this is partly due to relatively good facial features embedded in an inaccurate configuration. Experiment 1 showed that morphing composites to their correct configuration nearly doubled identification. Experiment 2 showed that disrupting the configuration, by splitting the composites in half horizontally, as proposed by Young, Hellawell & Hay (1987), also significantly improved identification. Experiment 3 showed that splitting the configurally corrected composites reduced identification rates, thus controlling for the possibility that the gain of Experiment 2 was due simply to there being two half faces to identify. The data suggests that police should consider presenting split composites to the public.

*How do children perceive interviewer's non-verbal behaviours?*

Jehanne Almerigogna, James Ost, Lucy Akehurst, & Mike Fluck

It is now recognised that the non-verbal behaviour of the interviewer in forensic interviews with children might have certain positive or negative effects on interviewee's suggestibility (Almerigogna, Ost, Bull & Akehurst, in preparation). For example, research has found that an interviewer displaying supportive (e.g., smiling), rather than non-supportive (e.g., not smiling), nonverbal behaviours can decrease the suggestibility of the child interviewees (Davies, Westcott & Horan, 2000). However, such behaviours have tended to be selected in an unsystematic manner, and, furthermore, research has yet to examine how these behaviours actually affect the child's perception of the interviewer. The present study investigated this issue by asking child participants to rate certain combinations of non-verbal behaviours displayed by an interviewer. The nonverbal behaviours were selected from previous studies with child witnesses (e.g., Davis & Bottoms, 2002; Goodman, Bottoms, Schwartz-Kenney & Rudy, 1991). Forty children aged 8 to 11 viewed a random series of eight short clips, each showing an interviewer displaying various combinations of supportive and non-supportive non-verbal behaviours. After each clip, child participants were asked to rate the interviewer on various dimensions (e.g., scary, supportive, friendly). Following previous research (e.g., Carter, Bottoms & Levine, 1996; Davis & Bottoms, 2002), it was hypothesised that those clips in which the interviewer displayed 'positive' non-verbal behaviours (i.e., smiling, open body posture and no fidgety behaviours) would be rated as more positive overall than those in which the interviewer displayed 'negative' non-verbal behaviours (i.e., no smiling, closed body posture and tapping of a pen). The present study will serve as a pilot for a follow-up experiment which will then test these combinations of negative and positive behaviours in face to face interviews with children.

*Children and young adult's person descriptions and ability to identify female targets*

Kristjan Kask

Study 1 examined 6 to 7 year-old children (n=45) and young adults (n=54) ability to describe and answer open-ended questions about a female target. Study 2 explored children's (n=25) and young adults (n=21) ability to identify the described person from a lineup using the descriptions given by a child or a young adult. Gender and age differences were evident. Girls gave better person descriptions than boys and age differences favouring boys were found. Young adults descriptions were more informative than children's descriptions. Children's and young adults' ability to recognize the described person from a lineup was poor in both cases. Gender but not age differences in the recognizing task were found. The findings indicate that it is very hard for young children to describe a person they have seen to another group who have to recognize the described person from a lineup. Some suggestions are made on how to improve children's descriptions of people.

*The situation of the abused children in a pre-trial process: analyzes of the specialists' opinions*

Virginija Ribakoviene, Zita Tomiliniene

A participation in a pre-trial investigation process is traumatizing experience for the abused adolescent. In Lithuania children are being interrogated several times. This study aims to explore the situation of the abused children during pre-trial process. We interviewed 10 social workers from Child Rights' Protection Office of Vilnius Municipality, and 10 – police officers of juvenile affairs. The interviews were transcribed and qualitative content analysis on their content was performed. According to Lithuanian law, Child rights' protection officer (CPO) or psychologist is supposed to participate during child interrogation. However, the results of the study show that it is not always the case. Participants agreed that there is shortage of specialists who could provide psychological help for children in the pre-trial process. The respondents expressed opinion that victims and their parents are not sure about their rights in the pre-trial process, therefore it is quite difficult to parents properly to ensure rights of their children without special help or advice services. The participants expressed the view that measures taken to protect victims' privacy frequently are not sufficient. Respondents discussed the issue that according the existing practice, an abused child can be interrogated up to 10 times. The poor conditions makes it more likely that the needed data will not be collected at one time and more meetings will be needed. The focus groups posed the issue of existing possibility of psychological trauma for an abused child during confrontation procedure. Policemen participating in the focus group stated that they need training to improve quality of their work with children. The respondents agreed with opinion that, on one hand, most of the time CPOs are informed about child's interrogation too late. The delay makes it too difficult for them to review the case in order to prepare for child rights' defence better. On the other hand, CPOs lack training on defending rights of children during the procedures and hence they often need much more time to prepare for a case and police officers lack training

Poster Session 8  
Police Officers  
*Room: Tilia III*

*Risk Assessment in Intimate Partner Violence: The Perspective of Experienced Police Officers*

Karin Herbers

Existing risk assessment and risk prediction instruments for intimate partner violence (IPV) are based on information from multiple sources, e.g. victim, offender, police records, criminal records, and psychological assessments. These assessment tools and check-lists are used in different settings and for different purposes (like identifying people at risk, helping a women to evaluate the degree of danger she faces or predicting recidivism in the work with offenders). The present study focuses on a perspective which is thought to be a feasible component within the framework of risk assessment and risk prediction in IPV: police officers experiences in estimating the dangerousness. In their professional routines at (IPV-) crime scenes, police officers have to differentiate between several risk and danger dimensions, and targets: (acute) risks regarding their own personal safety, and (acute and prospective) risks regarding other persons safety. Furthermore, according to police guidelines for handling IPV in Lower Saxony, a danger assessment (“Gefahrenprognose”) is a necessary precondition for police decision making and intervention. Data for the present study has been collected in the context of a multi-level evaluation of coordinated community responses to domestic violence conducted by the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) in 2004. The study was funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Women, Family, and Health of Lower Saxony, Germany. A representative sample of N=374 police officers completed written questionnaires. Preliminary results will be presented regarding police officers statements to open-ended questions: (i) Which aspects are crucial for danger assessment in IPV, and (ii) which aspects indicate high levels of dangerousness for their own personal safety (while handling IPV) on one hand and for victims of IPV on the other hand. Using a combination of qualitative content analysis and quantitative methods, the experiences and perceptions of officers are analysed on different levels with regard to other important variables in this context. It will be discussed, what information and skills police officers rate as fundamental to assess the risks, and whether they identify specific risk constellations.

*Victims and Witnesses of Crime: Police Officers Perceptions of Interviewing Practices*

Coral June Dando, Rachel Wilcock, Rebecca Milne

Cognitive Interview (CI) research has been fundamental in bringing about improvements to police interviewing procedures. However, it is acknowledged that the technique places considerable cognitive demands on the interviewer. In addition, it has also been reported that not all of the memory enhancing components of the CI are regularly implemented. Research into day-to-day policing activities shows that a considerable amount of officers' time is spent dealing with high volume crime such as robbery, burglary, vehicle crime, and theft. Recently reported inadequacies surrounding the investigation of volume crime have highlighted several problem areas one of these being the interviewing of victim/witnesses. Unfortunately, it is often the least experienced frontline officers who deal with the interviewing of witnesses and victims of this type of crime. Thus the primary objective of this study was to specifically target those frontline inexperienced officers who have previously been overlooked. Using a self report questionnaire 250 probationary police officers were surveyed. Officers rated which CI techniques they used, how often they used them, and how easy and effective they found the techniques. Furthermore, officers were asked to comment on how easy/difficult they found the interview process as a whole and how well they felt their initial training had equipped them to interview witnesses and victims of crime. The results of the study will be discussed in light of the future development of a reduced CI technique specifically for use by inexperienced officers when investigating volume crime.

*Personality and Psychopath in the personnel selection of the Criminal Investigation Inspectors of the Portuguese Judiciary Police: the relation between the screening version of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL: SV) and the Five-Factor Model of Personality*

Cristina Matos Soeiro, & Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves

This study tries to identify the relationship between the PCL: SV (Hart, Cox, & Hare, 1995) and the five main personality dimensions of the NEO Personality Inventory- Revised (Neo-Pi-R) (Costa e McCrae, 1992, 2000). The analysis of personality structure is a good predictor of the candidate's police performance in the police force. This information can be obtained from a self-report inventory like Neo-Pi-R. But the self-report information must be completed with data obtained from a direct contact with the candidate. The interview is an important instrument, which allows checking and completing information about the candidate's personality structure. The PCL: SV is an instrument with characteristics that can be useful for this kind of psychological assessment. The PCL: SV and the NEO-PI-R were applied to 534 Criminal Investigation candidates to the Portuguese Judiciary Police. The PCL: SV factor analysis obtained four dimensions: factor 1- (Superficial); factor 2-(Grandiose); factor 3- (Doesn't accept responsibility); factor 4- (Adult and Adolescent antisocial behaviour). The correlations between the four dimensions of the PCL: SV and the five dimensions of the Neo-PI-R show as results a negative and moderate correlation between Factor 1 (Superficial) and the Agreeableness dimension; Factor 2 (Grandiose) and the Agreeableness dimension; factor 4 (Antisocial Behaviour) and Conscientiousness. The Agreeableness and Conscientiousness are two important predictors of police work performance. Aspects like the antisocial behaviour, empathy, impulsivity and poor behavioural control, are evaluated by the PCL: SV and helps to check the information obtained from the self-report instrument. This instrument also supplies unique information about clinical aspects related to the different dimensions of the psychopathy. These aspects are strongly associated with police work performance and provide the psychologist with complementary and weighty information that can be used in the decision process of the psychological screening evaluation.

*Personality, emotional control, stress, gender differences and shooting firearms performance*

Cristina Matos Soeiro, Ramiro Pauleta, & Iris Sofia Almeida

Gender differences in criminal investigation police work are related to performance in operational work. With the context being more associated with the use of fire guns. Such differences can be related to both personality characteristics and physical aspects. Considering the rising number of women in the criminal investigation police, their intervention in the operational context has been increasing as well. In order to identify which aspects can be related to gender differences, in the use of fire arms, this study seeks to contribute by clarifying the questions around female competence in police work, and by defining those aspects that should be considered both in the professional selection and the training of new candidates. Thus seeking to avoid either positive or negative discrimination of men and women. Thus, this study analyzes the impact of cognitive variables (attention, concentration and speed reaction) and the impact of personality dimensions in the use of fire arms in the police context. The tools employed are: the NEO-PI-R (Costa e McCrae, 2000), the Multiple Reactions Test (Schuhfried, 1997) and shooting performance training records. The sample consisted of 93 law enforcement candidates. The results confirmed strong correlations between extraversion and emotional control. In personality we found significant differences, with women presenting higher values than men on Extroversion, Amiability and Neuroticism. In the variable Emotional control we didn't find significant correlations with Speed/Velocity in shooting performance in stressful situations. For the variable Speed/Velocity in stressful situations we found some interesting values: more incorrect and omitted responses (evaluated by DT) are related with higher habituation scores on firearms (impact and points) and higher scores on the correct technical aspects (impact and points). For the stressful situations, in correct and omitted responses we found significant differences of gender, with men presenting higher values. On the other hand, we found that higher correct responses were related to higher results in perfection to technical aspects. For the variable Shooting performance we found significant differences in habituation on firearms (impact and points). The men present higher results than women in these variables.



This study analyzes the relationship between personality, moral conduct, emotional intelligence and gender. The tools used to identify associations between personality, moral conduct, emotional intelligence and gender differences in law enforcement candidates were: the Defining Issues Test-DIT (Rest, 1986b), the Moral Judgment Test- MJT (Lind, 1978), the Mayer Salovey Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test- MSCEIT (Salovey, Mayer, Caruso, 2001), the Emotional Quotient Inventory- EQ-i (Bar-On, 1997a) and the NEO-PI-R (Costa e McCrae, 2000). Two hundred and twenty two candidates (62% feminine and 38% masculine) undergoing selection to become law enforcement officers were used in this study. Significant differences in gender was found in the following areas of Emotional Intelligence: managing emotions, intrapersonal scale, interpersonal scale, general mood and stress management with women having higher values than men. Women presented higher values in extraversion and in openness to experience. Confirmation that this is an association between moral conduct and some of the areas evaluated by emotional intelligence such as adaptability, intrapersonal scale and stress management was found. In the MSCEIT significant correlations between experimental emotional intelligence, strategic emotional intelligences, perceiving emotions, managing emotions and the dimensions evaluated by NEO-PI-R neuroticism and openness to experience was found. Significant correlations between the areas evaluated by EQ-I: adaptability, interpersonal scale, intrapersonal scale, general mood, managing stress and the dimensions evaluates by NEO-PI-R, extraversion, agreeableness and openness to experience was also found. In conclusion, there is a relationship between personality and moral conduct and an association between openness to experience and index C (evaluated by MJT) and an association between neuroticism and index P (evaluated by DIT).

Poster Session 9  
 Courts & Legal Issues  
 Room: Tilia III

*Deconstructing Suicide Notes: Function and Content*  
 Susan Giles, & David Canter

In rare cases of equivocal death, where evidence points equally to suicide and murder, both the prosecution and defence have seriously considered the authorship of any contested written material. Little research has been done in this specialized area, and what has been done tends to cast doubts over the potential for discriminating between genuine and non-genuine notes. Outside of a psycholinguistic or stylistic approach this paper considers note content and aims to establish the typical discourses available in genuine suicide notes. We agree with claims made by McClelland et al (2000) that suicide notes should be seen as acts of communication that negotiate blame or exoneration issues for both the note's recipient(s) and the deceased. As such, they can be examined for the types of narratives that justify or legitimate suicide for the note writer. Using principles from Discourse and Narrative Psychology a sample of 93 suicide notes from Stockport (UK) were deconstructed to identify different types of arguments and to examine how these had been rhetorically constructed. Content analysis yielded a dictionary of 31 rhetorical devices. High frequency variables including apologies (73%), expressing love to recipients (54%) and making some statement related to despondency or constriction (36%) suggests that the social consequences of suicide are at the psychological core of most note writing. Examining the co-occurrence of rhetorical devices using multivariate analysis (SSA; Lingo, 1973) suggested further the presence of five separate "scripts" in this sample; unspecified reasons for death (47%), medical illness (24%), relationship failures (17%), bereavement (7%), and financial difficulties (5%). Therefore, each "script" or dominant reason for suicide given in suicide notes is associated with different kinds of negotiation and legitimating statements. This work develops an understanding of the typical function and content of suicide notes, against which contested material can be considered. Further, detailed study of the types of discourses on offer in suicide notes can be translated into therapeutic scripts to assist in services for surviving relatives and individuals at risk.

*Below the age of consent: Influences on moral and legal judgments of adult-adolescent sexual relationships*  
 Miranda Horvath, & Roger Giner-Sorolla

Sexual age of consent violations involving adolescent children (adult-adolescent relationships or AARs) are sometimes viewed with ambivalence by the media and infrequently prosecuted. Two experiments involving three populations (adolescents, university students and jury eligible adults) examined influences on how much people in Britain, where the age of consent is 16, disapproved of minimally presented AARs between a 14 year old and a 30 year old. In Experiment 1, AARs involving an older man were seen as more harmful and objectionable than those involving an older woman. These relationships provoked presumptions of harm to the adolescent and negative emotions to the same degree among young adults and young adolescents. No heterosexuality bias was found, and AARs were disapproved of more when presented after a normal adult relationship, versus child sexual abuse of a 9 year old. A second experiment on a jury-eligible adult population replicated Experiment 1's gender effects, and also found a difference between legal knowledge and personal belief that the older person had committed a crime, which increased if the older person was described as being ignorant of the younger's minority, or if the people came from a different culture. Gender effects in both experiments were mediated by perceived harm and emotions, and separate roles of anger and disgust were also found. The implications of the findings for the Criminal Justice system and those working within it at all levels are discussed.

*Young People's Knowledge and Attitudes of the UK Criminal Justice System and their Human Rights*  
 Janet Wilson, & Karen Barnes

This study explored young people's knowledge and attitudes of the Criminal Justice System and Human Rights. Knowledge and attitudes were measured using a 122 item questionnaire that was administered to 141 repeat offenders (Recidivists); first time offenders (First Timers) and a Control group. The study found that Recidivists did not possess a greater knowledge of the Criminal Justice System, despite their increased experience. However, their attitude was significantly more negative than that of the First Timers or the Control group. The Control group demonstrated a better understanding and a significantly more positive attitude towards their human rights than the offender groups. In conclusion, the current level of understanding and attitudes of young offenders about the Criminal Justice System and their Human Rights suggest a limited capacity to make informed decisions regarding active participation.

*Judges and social operators beliefs and parenthood representations*

Giancarlo Tamanza, Cristina Fumi, & Ilaria Montanari

The present contribution illustrates the results of psychosocial research conducted during 2003-2004 within a Juvenile Court in Northern Italy. It investigates the evaluation process for eligibility to national and international adoption. The research aims to reconstruct an inventory of the judges' and social operators' beliefs and parenthood representations as they evaluate eligibility, and aims to verify explicit or shared criteria and interpretative models. The sample consists of 14 judges and 12 territorial quips, each composed of a psychologist and social worker. The research methodology involved a semi-structured interview and questionnaire, including dichotomous questions and a semantic differential. The representational profiles of each interviewed subject (judge or quipe) were then examined as a whole, first under the function homogeneity criterion and then under the comparativity criterion, in order to find elements of differentiation and convergence. The outcomes suggest a poor differentiation between the representations of biological and adoptive parenthood, but also a different and weak integration between the judges' and the psychosocial operators' evaluative criteria.

*Transformative result in child custody evaluation*

Giancarlo Tamanza, & Cristina Fumi

In Italy the use of Child Custody Evaluation is increasingly more frequent, whether to identify the more suitable form for minors' custody, to facilitate the reduction of conflict between parents and children or to facilitate reorganization of the family system after crisis. As some recent researchers indicate (Malagoli & Lubrano, 2003; Vollum & Edens, 2003; Wangberg, 2002; Gourley, 2000; Stolberg, 2000; Brown, 1995) there is two diffused theoretical and methodological orientations: an individual approach, oriented to psycho-diagnostic evaluation of parents and children. And a relational-systemic approach (Cigoli & Pappalardo, 1997; Cigoli, 1998; Gardner, 1997) which emphasizes the parental couple dynamic, in order to identify and to support resources and spaces for the parental collaborative exercise. This contribution intends to present the results of research that was conducted between 2003-2004 within the Family Court of North Italy. It considers 40 cases of Child Custody Evaluation carried out according to a family orientation and semi-standardized procedure. The analysis was performed on 40 expert reports, homogeneous in the judge question and in the typology of produced information. 183 participants were considered in total; 40 fathers, 40 mothers and 63 children. Firstly, we found that the same procedure of evaluation produces different transformative results for form and intensity. In 22 cases a significant reduction of parental conflict and an improvement of communication between parents were recorded while in the remaining 18 cases no changes in the quality of couple interaction were recorded. Secondly, a significant association between the results of the Child Custody Evaluation, the relationship quality in the family of origin of each parent and the separation modality was verified. This element is an important empirical evidence of the value and the efficacy of the theoretical and methodological orientation we are considering.

*The analysis of situational factors influencing the role of procedural justice in civil litigation*

Alfredas Laurinavičius

The norms and values of fairness and justice constitute a fundamental feature of social life. Social psychologists have shown convincingly that when people feel they have experienced fair or unfair events it may strongly affect their subsequent reactions. Justice and fairness issues are very important in dispute resolution. Adjudication is a type of dispute resolution that relies on an independent, third-party facilitator - judge. Judges are independent and strive to bring about a resolution of the dispute that will be perceived to be fair. Psychological research shows a big importance of procedural justice in dispute resolution. But procedural justice effects are not always of same importance. In this presentation author analyzes conditions under which procedural justice issues can be very important in civil litigation. The characteristics of participant's expectations about possible decision can influence a role of procedure. According to fairness heuristic theory the impact of procedures' peculiarities on procedural justice judgments and overall satisfaction is greater when participant is not certain about judge's possible decision. Final decision's favorability also can strengthen tendency to evaluate procedures. According to referent cognition theory procedural justice issues are more important in cases when judge's decision is unfavorable and worse than expected. The pre decision and post decision conditions can influence the role of procedural justice in overall justice evaluations.

*Lithuanian parents' attitudes to legal issues of corporal punishment*

Roma Jusienė, & Jurgita Mikšytė

Parental use of corporal punishment is one of the most emotionally charged and attention eliciting topic in child rearing theory and practice. Recently this topic deals not only with the psychological or social debates on negative effects of corporal punishment, but with the legal issues as well. For example, whether corporal punishment - and in what cases - could be equated to physical abuse? Therefore, should it be illegal to use corporal punishment? The aim of our study is to find out Lithuanian parents' attitudes toward corporal punishment and its effects and to compare these attitudes according to the declared use of corporal punishment. More than 100 parents of children aged 4 to 16 years old participated in our study. The questionnaire measuring parental attitudes toward the corporal punishment, its effects and practicing of corporal punishment is used in the study. Preliminary results show that half of parents who are using corporal punishment themselves have negative attitude towards its effects. Half of participants in our study agree that corporal punishment must be forbidden legally. Those who have negative attitude to corporal punishment and who are not using it themselves differs from other parents in evaluating the effects of corporal punishment on children's psychological adjustment.

*Interpretation of criminal mediation in the conceptual framework of analytical psychology*

Jolanta Sondaite

The purpose of this paper is to interpret the traditional court procedure and victim offender mediation in terms of C.G. Jung's analytical psychology. From the point of view of analytical psychology personality consists of conscious and unconscious parts. Ego is the centre of conscious part of personality. The shadow is unconscious part of personality which consists of good and bad aspects of oneself that the person has hidden, never recognized, or repressed. The shadow represents what ego lacks and is in compensatory relationship with ego. Situation of crime evokes victim's projections of his own dreadful unconscious shadow parts to offender and offender's unconscious vulnerable shadow parts to victim. Traditional court system is based on retributive justice, which emphasizes that wrongdoing should be punished and thus supports the splitting of the opposites: good and evil, conscious and unconscious, victim and offender. Victim offender mediation is based on restorative justice which is concerned not only with restitution or reparation for the injury or harm but also on restoring the relationship between offender and victim. Victim offender mediation gives the opportunity to victim to approach and become more conscious about those aspects which are unconscious, unknown and dreadful in him. For the offender the process of mediation is the opportunity to connect with his own vulnerable unconscious shadow part and experience empathy. These inner connections victim (conscious) and offender (unconscious shadow side) and offender (conscious) victim (unconscious shadow side) enables to restore relationship between victim and offender and achieve reconciliation.

*Psychological attributes of mediation in criminal justice formulated in the conceptual framework of Transactional Analysis*

Judit Magyar

Mediation between victim and offender as a tool of restorative justice makes secondary prevention possible because it facilitates the emergence of certain mechanisms that hinder crime repetition. This paper describes these mechanisms and compares them as they occur in mediation and in the traditional court procedure. The concepts of transactional analysis utilized in this study are: Ego-states, Strokes, Existential Position, Cultural Script containing Injunctions and Permissions. Transactional Psychology states that the personality possesses three separate ego-states, namely the Parent, the Adult and the Child, which are all characterized by distinct ways of functioning, ideas, feelings and behaviour. When the Parent controls the behaviour in terms of good and bad it is called the Critical Parent, when it supports a child by satisfying its needs, it is called the Nurturing Parent. The Adult can carry out tasks, solve problems, make decisions and assume responsibility. When the Child is impulsive, spontaneous, or playful it is called the Natural Child. On the other hand, when it is fearful, guilty, or ashamed it is called the Adapted Child. In the course of the court procedure the parties function in their Adapted Child state, whereas in a mediated dispute they function increasingly in their Adult state. Existential Position means I am either OK or not and the other person is either OK or not. In retributive justice the most common position for the offender is: "I am not OK, you are OK" while for the victim it is: "I am OK, you are not OK". Retributive justice creates the roles of winner and loser. In its procedure the Injunctions of "Don't feel!" "Don't think!", "Don't grow up!" come into effect. During mediation however, reaching the optimal position – I am OK, you are OK - is made possible. Permissions are given by saying: "You can feel", "You can think" "You can grow up". In the procedure of mediation the offender is able to function in the Adult state and assume responsibility. His or her position can be "I am OK, you are OK" whereby he or she can have a positive self-image. It is this positive self-image, which constitutes the basis of prevention.

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**9:00-10:30**

**Thematic Session 12  
Intervention Strategies**

*Room: Lobelia*

*Chair: Natalia Wentink*

*Assessing Psychological Change in Residents of a Prison Therapeutic Community*

Sarah Miller

Situated within the 'what works' debate, therapeutic communities are employed within the UK prison system with the aim of rehabilitating offenders. Prison therapeutic communities are informal environments that have regular meetings and therapy groups. Democratic in nature, offenders are encouraged to provide treatment for one and other and participate in the running of the community. As part of a longitudinal evaluation of a new prison therapeutic community, this paper will focus on the multi-method approach employed to assess offenders' psychological change. A distinction will be made between methods able to monitor collective change and those able to gauge idiosyncratic change. Preliminary findings from psychometric measures, focus groups and multiple sorting procedures will be reported. Whilst representing positive psychological change, the results also serve to illustrate particular advantages and restrictions that different methodologies pose in the assessment of psychological change within prison treatment settings.

*A review of interventions with arsonists and young fire setters in England and Wales*

Laura Caulfield, Emma Palmer, & Clive Hollin

Arson and deliberate fire setting are a growing area of concern for the UK government. This is reflected by recent research commissioned to examine provision of interventions with arsonists and young fire setters, with a view to informing future policy and practice in this area. The first stage of the research involved a literature review to establish current "best practice" in interventions. This review suggested that interventions can broadly be categorized as either educational or psychosocial in their approach. However the existing literature highlighted a lack of large-scale evaluation studies of interventions with young fire setters and adult arsonists. The second stage of the research was a national survey of organisations involved in delivering interventions to arsonists and young fire setters in England and Wales and was conducted covering past, current and future interventions. Nationally, the Fire and Rescue Service delivered the majority of interventions to young people typically using an educational approach, often in conjunction with the Youth Offending Service. Some forensic health settings provided specialist interventions for adult inpatients, however no provision was indicated by the prison or probation service. The findings from this survey broadly reflect the existing literature with vastly more interventions existing for young fire setters than adult arsonists. Furthermore, as suggested by the literature, a uniform and systematic approach based upon robust theory and research was lacking. There is a clear need for vigorous monitoring and evaluation of interventions in order to draw conclusions on what constitutes appropriate interventions, taking into account participants' level of risk and needs.

*Juvenile delinquency and substance use: Data from a Portuguese study*

António Castro Fonseca, José Silva Rebelo, Maria Silva Damião, & Marta Oliveira

**Aims:** This paper intends to assess the complex relationship between self-reported juvenile delinquency and substance use in a large sample of Portuguese adolescents, including boys and girls. **Methodology:** Participants: The data presented here were gathered in the context of a longitudinal study initiated in 1993 and still going on in the region of Coimbra (Portugal). More specifically, our analysis focuses on 450 boys and girls who in 1993 were 7 years old and who now are on average 19 year olds. **Instruments:** Two measures were used in this study: a self-report scale of antisocial behaviour, which includes also a sub scale of substance use, and a scale of externalising problems.

**Results:** The results of several statistical analysis revealed a strong association between antisocial behaviour and substance use both for boys and girls. However results varied somewhat in function of the measure used to assess antisocial behaviour.

**Discussion:** These findings were confronted with those reported in previous studies conducted in other countries and interpreted on the light of recent research on gender differences in the field of juvenile delinquency.

*Neighbourhood and community factors: Effects on antisocial behaviour and social competence*  
Francisca Fariña, Ramón Arce, & Dolores Seijo

Socialization in a neighbourhood and community at risk, defined in terms of violence, social alienation, school failure, and disruptive behaviour, is a risk factor for the acquisition of antisocial and delinquent behaviour (i.e., Farrington, 1996; Lasell and Bender, 2003). In order to test this hypothesis and examine the underlying mechanisms involved, 346 subjects, 155 high-risk and 191 low-risk, aged 11 to 13, that is, under the age of criminal responsibility as established by the Spanish Law 5/2000 were selected. The results reveal that high-risk youngsters had higher rates of antisocial behaviour and lower levels of social skills (i.e., greater tendency to externalise attribution of responsibility, fewer conflict resolution strategies, lower self esteem, and a lower degrees of emotional intelligence) in comparison to the lower-risk group. Finally, the results and implications of the study are discussed in the light of designing prevention programs.

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**9:00-10:30**

**Symposium 2**

**Psychopathy in youths and adults: Risk, protection, co-morbidity, and subtypes**

*Room: Apera*

*Chair: Henrik Andershed*

**Symposium Abstract**

In recent years there has been an increasing research interest in the applicability and clinical usefulness of the psychopathy construct among youths. This line of research is still young though and a lot of things still need to be done. The first presentation of this symposium, by Dr Zukauskienė is focused on this important issue. Furthermore, previous research has shown that psychopathy often is co-morbid with for example other personality disorders and substance use problems, but, the issue of multiple co-morbidity has largely been neglected. The second presentation by Anna Trobäck is concerned with this issue and uses data on incarcerated male violent offenders. The third presentation by Prof. Gonçalves is concerned with the issue of sex offending, psychopathy and criminal lifestyle. Dr. Andershed presents a study on adult male violent offenders focused on identifying meaningful subtypes of psychopathy. A multi-dimensional personality inventory is used in cluster analysis in the group of offenders with psychopathy according to the PCL-R.

*Psychopathic personality in young people and its associations with early behavioural characteristics and parental rearing practices*

Rita Žukauskienė

The emergence of psychopathy as a well-established construct in the assessment of adult criminal offenders has stimulated great interest in measuring psychopathy traits in adolescents. However, still little is known about the risk and protective factors of this personality constellation. The analytic strategy in this study relies on a combination of person- and variable-oriented approaches using the data (N=261) from the larger longitudinal study in Lithuania that follows children from 8 years of age to age of 18. The psychopathic personality constellation was measured with a self-report questionnaire (The Youth Psychopathic traits Inventory; YPI). Attention in this study has been given to whether the predictors of self-reported delinquent behaviour and emergence of psychopathic traits are the same for males and females. Specific aims: (1) To identify homogeneous clusters of children based on early behavioural characteristics using cluster analysis. (2) To examine the relationships between these early patterns of behaviour and self-reported delinquent behaviour and emergence of psychopathic traits in adolescence. (3) To examine how these early patterns of behaviour are mediated by risk and protective factors. The results suggested that the emotional warmth is protective factor, when parental rejection and over-protection are risk factors in constellation of psychopathic traits. Different influences of risk and protective factors were found in the callous/unemotional, impulsive/irresponsible and in the grandiose/manipulative dimension.

*Psychopathy and co-morbidity: Identifying typical constellations of multiple psychiatric problems among male violent offenders*

Anna Trobäck, & Henrik Andershed

Previous research shows that individuals with psychopathy often exhibit other psychiatric problems such as other personality disorders and substance use problems. However, previous research has not looked at whether the one and same individual with psychopathy exhibit several other co-morbid psychiatric problems and whether this is typical or not for psychopaths. The overall aim of this study is to identify typical constellations of multiple psychiatric problems or lack thereof, including psychopathy, among male violent offenders. We use Configural Frequency Analysis that identifies all possible combinations of categorical variables and tests which constellations that are typical (more frequently observed than expected by chance). We focus on five psychiatric problems: (i) psychopathy, (ii) other personality disorders, (iii) substance use problems, (iv) impulsivity, and (v) poor responsiveness to treatment. We expect typical constellations involving psychopaths to also involve elevated ratings on all other psychiatric problems. The sample consisted of 456 incarcerated male violent offenders with a mean age of 31.9 (SD = 9.85). As the measure of psychiatric problems, we used the structured clinical rating scale HCR-20. In line with expectation, results reveal three different typical constellations involving psychopaths that all involve elevated ratings to a varying degree on all other psychiatric problems. We conclude that this study extends our knowledge concerning psychopathy and co-morbidity by showing that psychopathy seldom is an isolated dysfunction in offenders, but typically occurs together with several other psychiatric problems.

Sex offending, psychopathy and criminal lifestyle

*Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves*

The author presents data concerning a sample of sex offenders assessed on an on-going study aimed to characterize sex offending in Portugal. Subjects were evaluated with Hare's Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) and Walters's Lifestyle Criminality Screening Form (LCSF). Different patterns of results emerge concerning levels of psychopathy and association with different criminal lifestyles, related with the type of sex offender (adult or child preference). Results are discussed concerning treatment and risk indication issues.

*Identifying more homogeneous subgroups of psychopaths through cluster analysis of multiple personality dimensions*

Henrik Andershed, Sandra Kunnari, Jannica Nilsson, Peter Johansson, & Jennifer Skeem

Both theory and contemporary research suggest that there may be more homogeneous subgroups of psychopaths that differ in terms of etiology, manifestation of the disorder, pattern of violent behaviour, and responsiveness to treatment. A recent study (Hicks et al., 2004) used the PCL-R to identify psychopaths and then conducted cluster analysis of multiple personality dimensions of theoretical relevance to identify more homogeneous subgroups. Two subgroups largely in line with theories about primary and secondary psychopaths were found; (1) Emotionally stable psychopaths, and (2) Aggressive psychopaths. The present study attempts to replicate and extend these findings by using (i) another data set, (ii) a different measure of multiple personality dimensions, (iii) other measures to externally validate the clusters. To do this, we will use a group of 100 incarcerated male violent offenders diagnosed with psychopathy (with the PCL-R), a prison control group, and a normative group. We will conduct cluster analysis of the 15 dimensions of the Karolinska Scales of Personality within the group of psychopaths and contrast the resulting clusters across these dimensions and compare them with the prison control and the normative group. We will then validate the clusters on other theoretically relevant constructs.



**Friday 1 July 2005**

**9:00-10:30**

**Symposium 3**

**Judge, Media, Public**

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: Henk Elffers*

*Symposium Abstract*

Legitimacy of judicial decisions and decision-making is, ultimately, defined by public acceptance. Of course, criminal judges have to decide independently, within the limits of the law, but their decisions are not taken in a vacuum: they should be understood, and supported, if not welcomed by the general public. However, a natural tension exists between the realm of the judge and that of the public. In many democracies, public opinion seems to prefer a much harsher punishment climate than the judiciary delivers, and would hold a view that judges are not in touch with societal demands. It is sometimes even hypothesized that the public would be ready to support infringements on the existing rights of defendants. Judges tend to attribute much of this tension to misinformation on the part of the public, which would be ill-informed on the details of cases, misinformed of the actual decisions of judges and unaware of the content of the law. Different views are held about how to close the presumed gap between public and judges. Some hold that judges should become more responsive, i.e. more aware of what society demands and more ready to let their decisions being influenced by public indignation. Others hold that the public should be better informed and believe that a well-informed public will prove to be more satisfied with the actual performance of the judiciary. Some experts question the very existence of a wide gap between public and judges. However, everyone agrees that a central, though not always very clear and satisfactory, role is being played by the press, broadcasting and television, both in informing judges and the public of each others' opinions and decisions, as well as in agenda setting and emphasizing topics and issues.

*Open justice: communication between citizens, media and the criminal justice system*

Marijke Malsch

The principle of open justice is one of the fundamental pillars on which Western legal systems rest. Courts should generally be open to anyone who wishes to attend, and media should be offered the opportunity to report on the adjudication of cases. It is not conceivable that the trial of cases would take place in secret. However, the question may be asked whether the criminal justice system is in fact as open as might be expected on basis of this general principle.

This paper discusses findings of research on the operation of the principle of open justice in legal practice. It deals with question such as: how often do citizens attend the trial of cases, whether they can understand what process participants say, their opinions on comprehensibility of legal language, and their perceptions of the judges' treatment of cases. The interaction between media and the court system, and how this influences open justice is also dealt with in this paper. It further pays attention to the question of whether these findings relate to aspects of legal culture or to aspects of the legal system itself.

*The impact of a factual newspaper column on crime on readers of a local newspaper*

Martina Feilzer

The paper summarises some preliminary findings from a research project currently under way at the Centre for Criminology at Oxford University. The research is concerned with interrogating the link between media coverage of crime and criminal justice, and public opinion on crime and the criminal justice system. The specific hypothesis to be tested is whether the provision of factual information on crime and the criminal justice system through a local newspaper will have an impact on readers' level of knowledge of these issues. The research employs a quasi-experimental design to test the hypothesis, measuring levels of knowledge pre- and post experiment of readers and non-readers of the local newspaper through a postal survey. In addition to the postal survey the methodology includes in-depth interviews with respondents to identify the underlying processes for take-up and retention of information and the impact of retention of information (if that happened) on attitudes towards crime and criminals. A content analysis will be carried out to position the local newspaper in the 'media market' and assess whether the provision of a factual column on crime and criminal justice had an impact on newspaper coverage of crime. The paper will present the preliminary findings from the analysis of pre- and post postal surveys and give some indication of the implications of the findings. The paper will thus address two of the questions of interest to the symposium, namely the 'role of the press in defining, widening, or bridging the gap' between the judiciary and the public, and what the 'public stance is on sentencing and punishment climate'.

*Media-friendly judges: reluctant manipulators of public opinion?*

Lieve Gies

Courts are increasingly alive to the importance of active communication with the media. While traditionally it was rare for judges to step into the media limelight, from the 1990s onwards judges in many jurisdictions have become less reluctant to embrace media attention to promote a better public understanding of their role. In the era of the public relations state, such endeavours are understandably characterised by the explicit wish not to be perceived as ‘spin doctors’ intent on a cynical manipulation of public opinion. Such concerns are heightened by the unique constitutional position of judges: their public image -and ultimately also public confidence in their role- hinges on a belief in their neutrality and impartiality. On the other hand, there is also bound to be awareness among court communicators that their success in the media arena depends on a degree of skill and strategising to ensure that the integrity and complexity of their message is preserved in media reports. This presentation discusses how press judges (i.e. judges who combine their usual judicial responsibilities with a role as media spokesperson) and communication advisors in Dutch courts address this particular dilemma. Findings are based on in-depth interviews with five press judges and five communication advisors in nine different courts, including seven district courts, one appeal court and one special appeals tribunal. Drawing on a theoretical framework informed by the concept of reflexive modernity, the principal conclusion of this research is that any communication by judges, be it in court or extra-judicially, is underpinned by the aim to project a desired image and that, in this sense at least, steering of public opinion is largely inescapable.

*The public’s paradox: leave it to the judges to punish harsher than they do now*

Henk Elffers, Jan de Keijser

An overwhelming majority of the Dutch public supports the statement that criminal judges are too lenient in sentencing. Nevertheless, the same people do also clearly endorse the statement that it should be left to the independent judge to decide on appropriate punishment, within the limits of the law. Moreover, the public wants judges to isolate themselves from public dismay when judging individual cases. Indeed the public desires that judges focus on the case as such, rather than being influenced by public opinion or media reporting. How can such opposing points of view co-exist? As a possible explanation, it has often be put forward that our picture of public opinion is defective or, at least, incomplete. That can be the case because of sloppy opinion polling, in which very general and imprecise questions are interpreted as giving insight into the respondents’ probable decisions in concrete cases. Or, it may be the effect of mistaking newspapers’ ideas of what the public thinks as a true representation of the public’s opinion. In the present paper we look into the force of these two hypotheses, by putting together evidence from various sources. We reanalyse existing opinion poll data and interviews with judges. Moreover, we analyse what several panels of citizens attending criminal court cases express as desired sentences, and their comments on the actual verdicts. This last source of information has been made available by a Dutch regional newspaper that organized a number of visits to court cases for a selected number of its readers.

Friday 1 July 2005

9:00-10:30

Thematic Session 13

Face Recognition

Room: Tilia II

Chair: Graham Davies

*Caricature and Facial Composites*

Charlie Frowd, Bruce Vicki, & Peter Hancock

Facial composites have been shown to be very poorly identified, especially when constructed in the laboratory from an "assailant" seen several days previously. In our attempt to improve their identification, we have explored the notion of caricature. This is a process whereby facial features are exaggerated from an average face and tends to yield a benefit in identification and/or reaction time. Were such a notion to extend to facial composites, suspect rates may thus be improved following an application of caricature. However, our early experiments suggested that this was not the case, and caricatured composites turned out to be not quite as good. In response, we have developed a simple tool whereby participants could set the degree of caricature to give the most identifiable composite. It turned out that negative caricature was consistently preferred (an anti-caricature): a level of -10% for traditional photographic based systems (such as E-FIT and PRO-fit) and -30% for artists composites. This suggests that witnesses have unwittingly over-caricatured their composites to the detriment of identification. In this talk I will present details of this study, as well as results of an identification experiment, that in pilot form is already demonstrating a benefit for the anti-caricatured composites compared with veridical composites.

*Disguise and distinguishing features in video line-ups*

Allan McNeill, & **Smith Fraser**

Criminals who are disguised at the time of the crime or who have a distinguishing feature present a dilemma for police officers conducting subsequent identity parades. Traditionally, disguises are not worn in live line-ups and distinguishing features are occluded (usually by applying a sticking plaster). Yet we know from basic memory theory that recognition should be best when the conditions of retrieval match those of encoding as closely as possible. Thus there is a case for presenting the suspects with the disguise or distinguishing feature present. The advent of video line-up technology makes it possible to add or remove disguises and distinguishing features using digital imaging techniques. So the question of practical importance is, should suspects in a video line-up be presented with the disguise, or without the disguise? Similarly, should they be presented with the distinguishing feature, without the distinguishing feature, or with the distinguishing feature occluded? To test these questions a simple experimental paradigm was adopted. We used an array-matching task (see Bruce et al., 1999, 2001), where participants had to match a target image to one of ten images in an array. Importantly, participants performed both concurrent matching (where the target and array are viewed at the same time) and delayed matching (where the target is viewed first, and the participants then have to match from memory). We looked at both concurrent matching and delayed matching across two experiments. Experiment 1 investigated the influence of disguise on matching performance, whereas Experiment 2 considered the role of a distinguishing feature. Our results suggest that disguises have a large effect on performance. We observed an improvement for matching when both the target and the array images are disguised relative to when the target is disguised but the array images are not. However, manipulating distinguishing features in the same way produced no effects. We interpret our results in terms of applicable theories of memory and face processing whilst paying close attention to implications for optimal identity parades.

*Regional Bias in Facial Composite Production*

Charlie Frowd, Vicki Bruce, & Peter Hancock

Two experiments are presented that assess regional bias within a set of facial composites. The composites used were constructed by participant-witnesses who were unfamiliar with the targets and therefore should demonstrate a bias towards the external features of a face, as suggested elsewhere in face perception. In the first experiment, a simple matching task revealed that the external facial features of composites (hair, ears and face shape) were not only better than their internal counterparts (eyes, brows, nose and mouth), they dominated the overall quality of the composite. While the second experiment replicated the external features advantage using a 6-item photo line-up, it also emphasized the ineffectiveness of the internal features. In general, the work suggests that current composites are infrequently identified due to a poor set of internal features, a situation no doubt caused by a reliance on recall processes for their construction.

Studies that have demonstrated an out-group processing deficit for faces of other ethnic groups ("cross-race effect" or "own-race bias") have mostly used a Yes-No recognition paradigm. However, the origin of this processing deficit may not only be a memory phenomenon but may also exist at an earlier perceptual level. To test this assumption, three experiments were conducted with Turkish and Austrian children (Experiment 1), Turkish and German juveniles (Experiment 2), and German students and border patrol officers (Experiment 3) using various matching tasks. As predicted from Sporer's (2001) in-group/out-group model of face processing we expected an asymmetric interaction between ethnicity of participants and ethnicity of faces. In particular, we postulated an increase in errors with faces of other ethnic groups as well as slower processing (increased matching times) for these experiments. In Experiment 1, participants (N = 256) between 10 and 15 years were required to match a face (in three-quarter view) to the corresponding face in a 2 x 5 matrix of faces (in frontal view). Both Austrian and German children took longer to match Turkish faces than German faces, and this difference was more pronounced with Austrian children. Experiment 2 replicated and extended these findings with Turkish and German juveniles (N = 64), using faces of African-Americans, Turks, European-Americans and Germans. While there were no differences in error rates and matching times for European-American and German faces, Germans made more errors than Turks with African-American and Turkish faces. In Experiment 3 with border patrol officers and students (N = 64), we employed a computerized delayed matching task with African-American, Latin American, Turkish, and German faces. Performance increased with decreased "social distance" from these ethnic groups. Border patrol officers were better with African-American faces than students, while students out-performed officers with German faces. Implications for error proneness when matching faces to photographs on identification cards or when searching for targets of other ethnic groups as well as for training of border patrol personnel are discussed.

Friday 1 July 2005

11:00-11:45

Plenary Lecture

**Psychopathy as an Important Forensic Construct: Past, Present and Future**

David J Cooke

*Room: Tilia I+II*

*Chair: Henrik Andershed*

The association between the personality disorder we now term psychopathy and criminal behaviour has long been recognised. For example, in the book of Psalms the traits of pride, vanity, and manipulateness were linked with extreme violence. Empirical research over the last two decades has suggested that psychopathy is linked to risk of reoffending in general, and violent reoffending in particular. The validity of this view will be examined: It will be argued that it is necessary to move towards a greater understanding of the mechanisms by which these traits may be criminogenic, i.e., drive individuals to offend. The limitations of current measures of the disorder will be described. Proposals for the development of improved measures will be discussed based on the analyse of large data sets. It will be argued that there is a need for a comprehensive, clinically informed, measure of psychopathy. Preliminary results from a programme attempting to develop such a measure will be described.

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**11:45-12:45**

Symposium 4

Offending behaviour programmes I: Issues in evaluation

*Room: Apera*

*Chair: Emma Palmer*

*Symposium organizer Clive Hollin*

Introduction to the Symposium:

*The National Pathfinder Project: Evaluating Offending Behaviour Programmes in the Probation Service in England and Wales*

Charlotte Bilby

In 1998 the Labour Government, in the Comprehensive Spending Review, set aside £250 million (since increased to £400 million) for the Crime Reduction Programme (CRP), to be administered by the Home Office (Home Office, 2001). The Offending behaviour Pathfinder programmes were developed and implemented under this strategy. A further aim of the CRP was to develop policy, based on evidence from former work and to add to this base by conducting independent evaluations; ten percent of the initial £250 million was ring-fenced for evaluation purposes (Hollin et al., 2002). Pawson (2002; p157) suggests that, 'evaluation research is tortured by time constraints. The policy cycle revolves quicker than the research cycle, with the results that 'real time' evaluations often have little influence on policy making'. Despite this, since the election of the Labour Government in 1997, there has been a move towards funding more policy research initiatives and evaluations (National Audit Office, 2003), but as Walker (2001) notes, there is a need to manage the expectations of central government in terms of what they may receive from evaluations. For example, the Home Office (Perry, 2001) noted that between 1998 and 2001 there would be a 5% reduction in the crime rate and this would be achieved, in part, by 23,000 offenders taking part in offending behaviour programmes and ceasing their criminal activities. This paper draw on experience gained whilst carrying out the evaluation of the Offending Behaviour Pathfinder programmes, and will consider a number of questions linked to the development of evidence-based practice and policy development within the Home Office; for example, how policies are being developed and whether this is changing; how independent evaluations are used in the process; whether the policy cycle is in line with the evaluation cycle; whether implementation of new initiatives is at the same pace as the development of policy; how research information is shared between policy makers and practitioners.

Treatment Delivery and Outcome: Targeting:

*Appropriate Risk Allocation and Reconviction Outcomes: An Analysis of Structured Offending Behaviour Programmes in the UK*

James McGuire

As an element in the Pathfinder evaluation research described in other papers of this symposium, we tested a number of hypotheses concerning the relationship between predicted re-conviction rates and actual reconviction rates for a large sample of offenders attending programmes as part of Community Rehabilitation Orders in England and Wales. Reconviction risk was assessed using a specially designed measure developed by the Home Office, the Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS-2). We followed a cohort of offenders assigned to attend three cognitive skills programmes: Reasoning and Rehabilitation (n=386), Enhanced Thinking Skills (n=827), and Think First (n=3,323) alongside a comparison group of offenders receiving other community sentences (n=2,910). Each programme is designated for use with offenders in a specified range of scores on OGRS-2; however, for a range of reasons a proportion of those attending fall above or below the bands that are specified. In this paper, we will report reconviction outcomes in terms of risk-level appropriateness for completers, non-completers and comparison group members respectively.

Treatment Delivery: The Importance of Completion:

*Treatment Completion: Impact on Evaluation Design and Outcome*  
Clive Hollin

“Dosage” is one of the Accreditation Criteria that all Offending Behaviour Programmes must comply with before being accepted as a programme that can be used in either the Prison Service or the Probation Service. It is generally accepted that an inherent part of the dosage criterion is that an offending behaviour programme should be completed in order for it to be effective. There are two broad reasons why offenders fail to complete a programme to which they have been allocated: (1) they fail to start the programme; (2) they start the programme but dropout before it is completed. Several studies have looked at the reasons for non-starting and dropout and these will be briefly discussed. The non-completion rates from the Leicester-Liverpool evaluations will be presented, which are of interest in themselves, but with the specific aim of highlighting the issues in their impact of the design of an outcome study. The outcomes of research designs that include and partial out non-completers will be presented. It is suggested that this is critical issue that will have profound implications for the way in which the research evidence is read and the way it influences both policy and practice.

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**11:45-12:45**

Thematic Session 14  
Offender Psychometrics

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: Aldis Putniņš*

*The relationship between personal responsibility and remorse, guilt and shame in a sample of mentally ill offenders*

David Whittingham, & Don Thomson

Mentally ill offenders who have been found not guilty on the grounds of insanity have been absolved of legal responsibility for their actions. It is unclear however, whether those that have been absolved of criminal responsibility for their crimes in this way differ firstly, in the extent to which they accept personal responsibility for the offence, and secondly in their offence related emotions, from those who were criminally responsible. The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of having a legal excuse or insanity defence on personal responsibility for the offence and on offence related emotional responses. The research question asks whether those with an insanity defence accept less responsibility for their offence, and if so what affects this may have on levels of remorse, guilt and shame. A quasi-experimental cross sectional groups design was used to answer this question. Defence status in and of itself did not significantly affect either personal responsibility for the offence, or levels of remorse, guilt and shame between groups. Individual differences in psychological responsibility that contribute to this relationship may explain this finding. Correlational analyses suggested the more personal responsibility was accepted and the self blamed the greater the feelings of remorse and guilt and to a lesser extent shame. Conceptual and practice implications of these findings are discussed.

*Screening young offenders: The need to assess ADHD signs*

Aldis Putniņš

An assessment (the Secure Care Psychosocial Screening - SECAPS), developed by the author, for screening risk, need, and responsivity factors among young offenders is described. Data from the first 900 youths assessed in South Australian juvenile justice detention centres were analysed and results regarding the prediction of suicide attempts, recidivism risk, and substance use are presented. A common thread can be discerned in the analyses of these different areas. This is the association of ADHD signs with substance use, suicidal behaviours and offending. Not only was the SECAPS ADHD signs scale concurrently associated with these behaviours, in each case significant prospective associations were also found. This suggests the possibility of causal links between ADHD signs and these behaviours, which in turn lends support to Gottfredson and Hirschi's (1990) proposition, as outlined in their General Theory of Crime, that poor self-control has an important role in crime and other antisocial behaviours. Although Gottfredson and Hirschi did not include suicide in their discussion, results here and elsewhere point to impulsivity as a risk factor in at least some youth suicide attempts. The overlap between self-control and the core ADHD symptoms of poor concentration, restlessness, and impulsiveness (the last in particular) is obvious. Because of the significant concurrent and prospective relationships between ADHD signs and recidivism, substance use, and suicidal behaviours, as well as the high comorbidity of ADHD and conduct disorder, it is suggested that the presence of ADHD should be a routine consideration in assessments of young offenders.



Internet-based sex offences provide a difficult challenge in terms of research and theory. Although it is clear that increasing numbers of convictions for Internet-based offences are coming through the Courts in Britain and elsewhere; this has not been matched by the development of a substantial body of research, which explores the psychological nature of such offences. Furthermore, practitioners have reported difficulties in assessing just what is the most appropriate form of treatment for such offenders. In what ways do Internet offenders differ from contact offenders against children? Conceptually, even the category Internet-based sex offence is becoming increasingly complex since further offences have entered legislation in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. This paper concentrates on Internet-based child pornography offenders, although it is anticipated that in the future offenders using Internet chat-rooms for the grooming of children will also be prosecuted following recent legislation defining new Internet-based crimes. The most clearly articulated hypothesis regarding the Internet-based pornography offender is that they are dangerous not simply because they contribute to the market for images of children being sexually abused but because their fantasies are fuelled by child pornography thus elevating the risk that eventually they will be driven to offending sexually against children. There is no clear empirical evidence supporting this process. The alternative hypothesis, one that is often promulgated by offenders themselves, is that many Internet-only offenders simply have no true pedophile orientation. In-depth research into Internet-based and contact sex offenders against children will be described. This compared the two types of offender in terms of key characteristics, which previous empirical research and theory has suggested are important in understanding contact pedophile offences. These characteristics include, inter alia, the nature of their sexual fantasies concerning children and adults, their empathy with children, and early childhood experiences. Although there are some differences between the two-types of offender, overwhelmingly the analysis indicates that Internet only offenders are characteristically pedophile in orientation. This is discussed in terms of what it informs us about the ability of those with pedophile-orientation to desist from offending and the implications of this for therapy.

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**11:45-12:45**

Thematic Session 15

Expert Issues

*Room: Lobelia*

*Chair: Donna Youngs*

*Criminal Profiling Evidence in the Courts*

Ian Freckelton

Information that purports to provide a psychological profile of an offender or a victim of criminal activity can be of utility in criminal investigations. On occasions it can be regarded too as advantageous for the prosecution or the defence to adduce such evidence in the courts in order to inculpate or exculpate an accused person or to understand better the circumstances in which a death occurred. Part of this exercise takes place with some regularity in coroners' courts where psychological autopsies are attempted in relation to persons who are believed to have taken their own life. This paper scrutinises cases decided by superior courts in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States to analyse the principles which should be applied in determining whether such evidence has sufficient hallmarks of reliability to be admissible in criminal cases. In particular, the paper will probe the distinctions drawn between profiling evidence and crime scene evidence in *R v Ranger* (3003) 178 CCC (3d) 375 and *R v Clark* (2004) 182 CCC (3d) 1 in order to evaluate whether the distinctions provide a means by which some forms of criminal profiling can provide information of probative value for judges and juries.

*Interconnections between face composite research and police practice. The case of the South African Police Service*

Heike Schmidt

In the past few decades there has been a vast amount on research done in the field of eyewitness testimony extending knowledge about face processing and related processes in eyewitness situations. Although theoretical considerations and experimental studies are important, considerations arise regarding whether results are transferable to real-life situations, or whether experimental conditions match eyewitness situations. This paper discusses the findings of a study investigating administrative procedures, eyewitness factors, software processes and interactions of police with witnesses and other police officers. Police officers in charge of assisting witnesses of a crime to develop a face composite of the perpetrator were interviewed to establish their perception and experience of the general set-up of the eyewitness situation, as well as their work procedure and approach to the witness. In order to analyse the interview content I used qualitative content analysis with inductive category formation. Learning about face composite construction, environmental factors and differences in witnesses was predominantly done on-the-job. Little in the way of formal training programs or further qualitative supervision and learning opportunities were given. Police had no knowledge of major research topics like the memory-enhancing interview technique, holistic face composite software or the cross-race effect. In police self-assessment of practice, two core competencies were perceived as being most influential for the resulting face composite: the capacity of the software available to create an adequate face, and the interactive skills in handling the eyewitness. Police also believe that witnesses who are exposed to violent or highly arousing situations have qualitatively different cognitive experiences and should be handled in a qualitatively different manner. A number of police officers had devised their own, sometimes-ingenious methods for dealing with and obtaining evidence from witnesses. Overall it became evident that laboratory research and police practice take place in two different worlds, and an increased amount of exchange would benefit both disciplines. For now, especially in the South African context, neither adequate software nor a sufficient application of findings from research takes place. Furthermore, since police practice differs enormously from that suggested by current scientific research, researchers should base their study designs on careful analysis of realistic conditions as faced by the police.

*Processing of possible asylum-seekers at ports of entry in the U.S.: The impact of Expedited Removal practices on legal rights and psychological distress*

Barry Rosenfeld, Andrew Rasmussen, Kim Reeves, & Allen Keller

Asylum-seekers who attempt to enter the U.S. face significant obstacles, beginning with the processing of their entry requests at the border. This paper describes the only systematic study U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) staff with regard to undocumented immigrants to the U.S. More than 200 individuals were interviewed by research staff while being processed by CBP officers at six ports of entry into the U.S. Questions included the alien's understanding of the law, their short-term outcome, and their psychological functioning. In addition, a series of self-report measures were utilized to assess severity of psychological distress (depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms). Results demonstrated a number of important findings including a) the relatively high frequency of erroneous case handling on the part of CBP officers (e.g., deporting individuals who expressed a plausible fear of harm that, by law, should have resulted in a referral to an asylum officer for further investigation), frequent confusion on the part of aliens (e.g., what was happening to them and why), and high levels of psychological distress. Not surprisingly, distress was higher among individuals who had a seemingly plausible fear of being returned to their native country, but we also found higher rates of distress among individuals who were confused about what was happening to them. The implications of these data for immigration policy are discussed.

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**11:45-12:45**

Thematic Session 16  
Face & Voice Recognition  
*Room: Tilia II*  
*Chair: Avraham Levi*

*Expert witnessing as an important contributor to eyewitness research*  
Avraham Levi

Eyewitness researchers suffer a considerable disadvantage compared to most other researchers. They are barred from being able to observe directly many critical aspects of what they research. They cannot, for example, be present at police lineups, and they rarely themselves have experienced being witnesses themselves to crimes. This has led to faulty conceptualisation of how some important aspects of the criminal justice system operates, and therefore faulty conclusions. For example, lineup experimenters have tended to choose as the innocent suspect in culprit-absent lineups the person most similar to the culprit. This ecologically invalid procedure resulted in a far larger difference in false identifications between simultaneous and sequential lineups than is actually the case, leading to the faulty conclusion that the sequential lineup is more reliable than the simultaneous one. Psychologists serving as expert witnesses in matters of eyewitness testimony serves of course the important function of educating the criminal justice system regarding the findings of psychology. We should not ignore the potential for the reverse benefit that of educating the expert witness psychologists in the real world of the criminal justice system. For example, the author had accepted the consensus that witnesses who personally knew the suspect need not view a lineup with that person as the suspect. This view was challenged by a case in which the witness claimed to know the suspect as both client and neighbour, yet failed to satisfactorily identify him in the lineup that the police conducted anyway. This forced a reevaluation of accepting the word of witnesses regarding sufficient familiarity with suspects.

*"They all sound alike to me": the language effect in voice identification*  
Axelle Philippon, Julie Cherryman, Aldert Vrij, & Ray Bull

Earwitness identification is a difficult task (Bull, 2001). It is an even more difficult task when the identification is performed in an unfamiliar language (Goggin Thompson, Strube, & Simental, 1991). The present study examines whether voice identification performance is influenced by language comprehension (i.e. familiar versus non-familiar language "mock crime" paradigm). Native English speakers (N=60) viewed a simulated crime event with only vocal information about a criminal. Half the participants viewed the crime event in French and the other half viewed it in English spoken by a native speaker in both cases. After thirty minutes, the participants listened to a voice line-up (target present, TP, and target absent, TA) in either a familiar or non-familiar language, according to the language spoken during the crime event. Subsequently all participants were asked to identify the perpetrator voice. A significant effect of target was found especially in relation to language with participants demonstrating poorer performance in unfamiliar language TA line-ups. Self-reported strategy reliably predicted identification accuracy. Participants reporting using the elimination strategy performed better than participants reporting using no strategy or voice characteristics matching strategy. The different criminals used in both conditions did not have an effect on identification performance. However, targets were identified at above chance level. Results are discussed in terms of cognitive theories of memory, the potential interference of criminal stereotypes, and in relation to self-reported strategies. The implications for future procedures in order to improve earwitness identification performance of both native and non-native languages are also discussed.

*Meta-Analyses of the Effects of Estimator and System Variables in 469 Eyewitness and Facial Recognition Studies*

Steven D. Penrod, Brian Bornstein, Kenneth Deffenbacher, Kiernan McGorty, & Meera Adya

This paper presents results from a large-scale meta-analysis of eyewitness research using data from 279 research articles with 469 studies and 1830 experimental cells in those studies. Studies average 135 participants for a total of over 31,650 participants. The presentation will report results two focused meta-analyses and a larger-scale analysis looking at the influence of estimator and system variables across the 1830 experimental cells.

**Stress Effects** Deffenbacher, Bornstein, Penrod, & McGorty (2005). Analyses include 27 independent tests of the effects of heightened stress on eyewitness identification accuracy and 36 tests of eyewitness recall of crime details. Overall effect sizes were -.31 for both proportion of correct identifications and accuracy of eyewitness recall. Effect sizes were notably larger for target-present (TP) than for target-absent (TA) lineups, for eyewitness studies than for face recognition studies, and for eyewitness studies employing a staged crime than for eyewitness studies employing other means to induce stress.

**Mugshot Effects** Deffenbacher, Bornstein & Penrod (under review) Meta-analyses were conducted on 32 independent tests of the hypothesis that prior mugshot exposure decreases accuracy at a subsequent lineup. Mugshot exposure both significantly decreased proportion correct (mean effect size = -.15) and increased the false alarm rate (+.48). The mugshot commitment effect was a substantial moderator of both these effects, but the effect of retroactive interference was not. A meta-analysis on 19 independent tests showed that use of a transference design significantly increased the likelihood of transference errors, with effect size being more than twice as large for studies involving mugshot exposure in proximate temporal context with the target (+.44) than for bystander studies with no subsequent mugshot exposure (+.19).

**Estimator and System Variable Effects** Penrod & Bornstein Multivariate analyses employing a "study characteristics" method in which data from each experimental cell from all studies are used to examine the relationships among estimator and system variables and witness performance across studies. Forty variables describing the characteristics of experiment cells are grouped into a set of factors -- witness; target and exposure, retention interval, and identification variables. The influence of these groups of variables on choosing rates ( $R^2 = .73$ ), on identification accuracy rates in target present ( $R^2 = .28$ ) and target absent arrays (TA FAs  $R^2 = .49$ ) and on the diagnosticity of decisions ( $R^2 = .41$ ) will be reported ( $R^2$ s based on preliminary analyses).

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**14:00-15:30**

Symposium 5

**Offending behaviour programmes II: Programme outcome**

*Room: Apera*

*Chair: Clive Hollin*

*Symposium organizer Emma Palmer*

General Offending Behaviour Programmes:

*Offending Behaviour Programmes in the Community: A Comparison of the Effects on Reconviction of Three Programmes*

Emma Palmer

Working directly with offenders in order to reduce their levels of reoffending is part of the work of the Probation Service. The advent of Pathfinder Programmes represents a new approach to this task of reducing crime. The current report details an empirical evaluation, based on retrospective data, of the impact of the first wave of Pathfinder Programmes in the Probation Service, examining the aggregated effects on reconviction of several offending behaviour programmes. The data analysis used two designs: the first looked at the differences in reconviction rates of three groups, offenders who were allocated to and completed a programme, offenders allocated to a programme but who failed to complete, and a comparison group of offenders not allocated to a programme; the second design combined the allocated offenders into one group, with the same comparison group. The main finding from the three-group analyses indicated that, controlling for salient population factors, there was a lower rate of reconviction in the completer group as compared to non-completers and comparison groups. However, this effect was reversed when the two-group design was used. A range of explanations for the findings is presented, highlighting the need to understand the role of non-completion of a programme in understanding fully the impact of programmes on reconviction.

Programmes for Substance Abusing Offenders:

*Addressing Substance-Related Offending: A Reconviction Study*

Juliet Hounsome, University of Leicester,

This paper presents the results from an outcome evaluation of the Addressing Substance Related Offending (ASRO) behaviour 'Pathfinder' programme in the Probation Service. The study used a quasi-experimental design in gathering data on two groups of offenders (total N = 116); a group composed of offenders referred to an ASRO programme between 2000 and 2001; and a group formed from offenders sentenced during 2001 to a Probation Order without a requirement to attend an offending behaviour group. The data were gathered in retrospect, i.e. after the offenders had had time to complete a programme. Information about the offenders' reconvictions was obtained from the Offenders' Index. The offenders who had been referred to an ASRO programme (N=58) were split into two groups to reflect their completion status; those who did not complete the programme (N=47) and those who did complete a programme (N=11). The three groups were then compared on several key variables and reconviction rates. A logistic regression was then conducted to test for a group effect on reconviction.

Programmes for Violent Offenders:

*Aggression Replacement Training: A Reconviction Analysis*

Ruth Hatcher, University of Leicester,

This paper presents findings from the outcome evaluation of the Aggression Replacement Training (ART) 'Pathfinder' programme in England and Wales. The ART programme was originally designed for use with juvenile offenders but has been modified for use with adult offenders within the Probation Service of England and Wales. The programme's three-part approach includes training in pro-social skills, anger control, and moral reasoning and aims to reduce the aggressive behaviour of those who attend the programme. Data were gathered retrospectively on offenders who had been court ordered to attend the ART programme during the years 2000 and 2001. Additionally, information was collected on a matched comparison group of offenders who had been sentenced during 2001 to a Probation Order without the requirement to attend an offending behaviour programme. This paper will present the findings of the analysis with respect to reconviction.

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**11:45-12:45**

Symposium 6

**Antisociality in European Youth: Risk factors and Assessment**

*Room: Lobelia*

*Chair: Ed Hilterman*

Symposium abstract

After years of experience in Risk Assessment with adult offenders, risk assessment in youth is starting to come off the ground. In this symposium results of empirical research are presented from two countries at the extreme of Europe: Sweden and Spain (Catalonia). The symposium starts with a population based study (N=4300) of risk factors in adolescents who offend sexually. Men and women reporting sexually offending behaviour were compared with those who did not offend sexually. In the second presentation attention is paid to the perceived relevance of risk and protective factors by clinicians working with delinquent youths. The factors are generated by structured interviews with clinicians and from policy documents and risk assessment instruments designed for juvenile delinquents. Using self-reported violence the validity of the SAVRY - Structured Assessment of Violence Risk among Youths will be discussed in the third presentation. The SAVRY is a relative new checklist developed to assess violence risk as well as the magnitude of violence among adolescents. Comparison with the PCL-YV will be made. In the last presentation the importance of three potentially changeable risk factors that are often targeted in interventions aimed at reducing recidivism risk is examined. Male and female delinquent adolescents are compared with community controls on criminogenic risk factors.

*Perceived relevance of risk and protective factors by clinicians assessing risk in delinquent youths in Catalonia*  
Ed Hilterman, Marta Ferrer, & Manel Capdevila

Background. The knowledge about how clinicians process information and perceive the relevance of risk factors is still rare. To gain more knowledge about the perceived relevance of risk factors by clinicians assessing risk of recidivism in youth in the Catalonian juvenile justice system we performed a descriptive research as proposed by Elbogen (2002). Method: This research is the first phase of the introduction of structured clinical risk assessment in the Catalonian juvenile justice system. The main purposes of the first phase of this research are: (1) To identify risk factors that clinicians perceived as important in applying unstructured clinical opinion and; (2) Measure the perceived relevance and direction (+ or -) of risk and protective factors. The risk and protective factors are generated by structured interviews with clinicians, from policy documents and from risk assessment instruments designed for juvenile delinquents (SAVRY; YLS/CMI). Clinicians rate the relevance of the risk- and protective factors on the basis of individual cases and also assess the risk of recidivism on an eleven point scale. The perceived relevance of risk and protective factors by clinicians will be demonstrated. Comparisons in the perceived relevance of risk and protective factors between different juvenile justice settings as well as between different disciplines of clinicians will be made.

*Predicting violence among adolescents: Predictive accuracy of the SAVRY in a group of adolescents referred for substance use treatment*

Anders Tengstrom

Background. Violence conducted by adolescents is a societal problem of great magnitude. In order to prevent violence, the violence risk must be assessed as accurately as possible. SAVRY – Structured Assessment of Violence Risk among Youths is a relative new checklist developed to assess violence risk as well as the magnitude of violence among adolescents. Method. This study comprises 180 randomly selected adolescents, 81 boys and 99 girls (mean age 17 years), who were referred to a substance use treatment centre. Referral is in most cases due to substance use problems but could also be indicated by psychiatric or social problems. The study is a prospective study with a 12-month follow. All adolescents were assessed regarding violence risk using SAVRY at base-line. Self-reported violence during the last year preceding the base-line assessment was obtained. New assessments and self-report measures are planned to take place 6 and 12 months after inclusion into the study. Results. Prospective data are not yet available. However, using self-reported violence preceding the base-line assessment as outcome indicates that the total score, the subscale scores, including the scale of protective factors predicted violence with moderate to good accuracy. Notable is that the violence conducted by the boys was substantially easier to predict using SAVRY as compared to the violence conducted by the girls. Of importance is also the finding that the total score of the PCL-YV did not perform better than the SAVRY in predicting the violence. Prospective data and in depth analyses will be presented and discussed during the talk.

Contemporary psychological and criminological theories no longer search for isolated personality traits as the only determinants of criminal behaviours. Following the dynamic model of personality development, it is believed that punishable offences are a consequence of mutual impacts of adverse personality and social factors. For juvenile crime, such an overall perspective helps tie the structure and functioning of personality with a description of risk factors of violent behaviours. The research presented sought - with reference to that perspective - to isolate groups of youthful criminals of specific profiles of risk factors and to trace intragroup relationships between these factors and selected personality traits of the minors by describing their styles of interpersonal functioning. The research covered 98 minors aged 16-21, inmates of corrections institutions who were accused of aggressive crimes: murders, rapes, bodily injuries and assaults. These persons took psychometric tests using the SAVRY checklist (Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth) by Borum, Bartel and Forth and Stanik's IPS (Interpersonal Relationships Scale). The juveniles' functioning in corrections institutions was assessed using a checklist prepared by the Institute of Forensic Research in Krakow. An analysis of results helped isolate three groups of juvenile criminals with respect to the intensity and configuration of risk factors: 'total misfits', 'disturbed personalities' and 'sociopath'. Research results point to some essential statistical differences between the isolated groups with respect to all four domains provided by the SAVRY. A thorough review of the correlation between the risk factor groups and the juveniles' styles of social functioning indicated significant differences between historical, social and protective factors. A qualitative analysis of the results shows intensified occurrence in, particularly, the 'total misfits' offenders, of features such as hostility, suspicion, emotional coolness towards others, mistrust, tendency to rebel against external orders or low self-esteem. The results substantiate the point of further research that would focus on both the configuration of risk factors and the functioning of juveniles' personalities. They may also be helpful in the daily practice of an expert as they support description of the functional and dynamic dimension of personality.



**Friday 1 July 2005**

**14:00-15:30**

Symposium 7

**Investigative interviewing: Applying psychology to the real world**

*Room: Tilia II*

*Chair: Becky Milne*

Symposium abstract

This symposium presents new data from research projects which all have been examining the application of psychology to interviewing of real life police interviews. The inter-related papers examine different aspects of the police interview situation, from public perceptions of interviews to the detecting of deceit within the interview situation. The following summary outlines the exciting array of proposed papers. The first paper examines public perception of police interviews. The criminal justice system is dependent upon the public coming forward to be interviewed in the first place and if there exists a negative perception of police interviewing this could render a lack of co-operation. The second paper then examines the development of a new measure of assessing police officers' questioning skills; the Griffiths Questioning Map. Examples will be given of the use of this tool and how it can be used to help develop the interviewing skills of police officers. The final two papers both look at ways to help police officers to detect deceit in police interviews. The first is through the use of evidence and the second paper examines the efficacy of a new tool SCAN.

*Public perception of police interviewing*

Becky Milne, & Sinaed Scott

Information is the lifeblood of the criminal investigation process. The majority of the time the necessary information is obtained through communicating with individuals, be they witnesses and victims of crime, or those suspected of crime. It has therefore been well documented that investigators skills in obtaining information is vital to a successful investigation. Nevertheless, the success of the investigation is also dependent upon the general public in coming forward in the first place to be interviewed. Thus, public perception of police interviewing in a particular country has a direct relationship upon the amount of co-operation the general population will give its police service. Contrary to popular belief research has shown that most of those who are interviewed as being suspected of wrongdoing are fairly co-operative towards the investigating officer. However, it is also essential that witnesses and victims of crime co-operate fully with the police to assist them in their investigations. This co-operation, particularly when considering witnesses, relies heavily on the interviewees attitude towards the police, their work and specifically what they believe occurs during police interviews. Research seems to suggest that in general people have a fairly favourable opinion of the police in the UK. Nevertheless, with regard interviewing, the UK has also seen a large number of miscarriages of justice due to poor police interviewing highlighted by the media. The study to be presented therefore examined public perception of police interviewing. Results will be presented and discussed.

*Can you see the pattern ? - A new way of looking at the use of questions*

Andrew Griffiths, & Becky Milne

Research into evaluating the effectiveness of investigative interviews conducted by a cohort of police officers trained to an advanced standard has led to the development of research tool which plots both the use and chronology productive and non-productive question types across the duration of an interview. The GQM (Griffiths Question Map) has been used across 160 interviews conducted by 40 officers both before and after their training to plot the types of questions used at particular stages of an investigative interview. The results show marked differences in the research sample's use of questions after training which was consistent with obtaining more detailed accounts from suspects. A comparison study from interviews conducted by a separate control group of police officers confirms differences in the control group's use of question types, both in the frequency of non-productive questions and the apparent random chronology of question type choice. Further research is being undertaken to compare the questioning strategies employed by the same research sample in witness interviews. The GQM will be presented and its development and application discussed along with the results of the current study.

*Strategic use of evidence during police interrogations: When training to detect deception works*  
Maria Hartwig, Pär Anders Granhag, Leif A. Strömwall, Aldert Vrij

Research on deception detection in legal contexts has not adequately investigated how the use of evidence can affect deception detection accuracy. In this study, police trainees (N= 89) either were or were not trained in strategically using the evidence in a case when interrogating lying or truth telling mock suspects (N = 89). Their strategies as well as liars' and truth tellers' counter-strategies were analysed. Trained interrogators applied different strategies than did untrained. Liars interrogated by trained interrogators were more inconsistent with the evidence compared to liars interrogated by untrained interrogators. Trained interrogators obtained a considerably higher deception detection accuracy rate (81.8%) compared to untrained interrogators (57.8%).

*The use of SCAN to detect deceit in police interviews*  
Andrea Shawyer, Becky Milne

Identifying a valid and reliable way of detecting deception has been the topic of a large body of research, and it is particularly relevant in the forensic context where the consequences of identifying deception are so significant. Moreover, individuals working in law enforcement agencies will, by the very nature of their jobs, be frequently confronted with deception. There are a variety of techniques that claim to detect deception or truthfulness, but the main focus of this paper will be Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN). SCAN involves the analysis of an individual's language behaviour to identify occurrences of potential deception. The paper will make a detailed examination of the technique and discuss how applicable it is for real life investigations.

**Friday 1 July 2005**

**14:00-15:30**

Symposium 8

**Lie Detection Developments in Western Europe**

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: Peter J van Koppen*

Symposium Abstract

In this symposium the successful and some less successful developments of lie detection in Belgium and the Netherlands are discussed. Since 2001 in Belgium polygraph exams are conducted. And the results are considered quite successful. These signals are spilling over to the Netherlands, where the interest in lie detection is growing. In this symposium the developments in both countries both on a practical and a research level are discussed.

*The use of the polygraph in Belgium*

Marc van de Plas

Since 2001, Belgian police investigators conduct polygraph exams. On request of a magistrate they test people, involved in judicial investigations. The judicial procedure is regulated by the Ministry of Justice. Polygraph tests can be used as a police tool to direct an investigation. From a professional point of view, the Belgian polygraphers followed a training in the Canadian Police College (Ottawa), and they are a member of both the Canadian Association of Polygraphists (CAPP) and the American Polygraph Association (APA). This school received the highest rating from APA. From a technical point of view, the Belgian polygraphers mainly apply the zone comparison control question technique, but wherever possible the guilty knowledge technique is used. To increase validity, the tests are highly standardised. Much weight is given to the pre test that takes about two hours and the cut off scores are higher than in other procedures. From 2001 until 2004 the Belgian Police conducted about 770 judicial polygraph tests. The judicial procedure as well as the technical procedure will be explained in detail.

*The danger of ambiguous questions in lie detection*

Peter J. van Koppen

In discussions on the use of the polygraph in personnel selection and personnel integrity one of the arguments against its use is that the questions asked are probing ambiguous entities in the individuals tested. This argument, however, also holds for forensic use of the polygraph. In this paper two kinds of forensic applications of the polygraph are discussed that call for ambiguous questions. (1) Cases in which suspects are tested but in which the police are not sure about the precise involvement of the suspect in the crime. (2) The use of the polygraph in testing incarcerated convicts of sexual crimes.

*Psychopathy and physiological responding on the concealed information polygraph ("lie detector") test*

Bruno Verschuere

Does psychopathy moderate physiological responding during polygraph tests? Although it has often been argued that psychopathic individuals are able to beat the polygraph, research is inconclusive. I examined the effect of psychopathy on physiological responding during a concealed information polygraph test among 37 prison inmates. The Psychopathic Personality Inventory (Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996) was used to assess psychopathic traits. Overall, physiological responding to concealed information in this prisoners sample was similar to that observed in undergraduates. However, high antisocial prisoners exhibited reduced electrodermal responding. A follow-up study among 47 prison inmates was set-up in order to examine whether psychopathy also moderates responding in a more realistic version of the concealed information test. The procedure in this study differed from the previous study in three aspects: (1) a typical 1 by 4 proportion of concealed and control information was used, (2) participants were requested to give a verbal deceptive ("no") answer, and (3) participants were offered a financial reward when they succeeded to appear innocent. Results of both studies will be discussed and point out the theoretical and applied implications.

*Detecting concealed information using brain wave activity*

Ewout Meijer

Brain wave activity (EEG) has been proposed as an alternative to the traditional polygraph measures like skin conductance, respiration and blood pressure. One of the EEG components that has been studied extensively is the P300. This component is elicited by rare, meaningful stimuli, for instance a persons own name when presented in a series with other names. This characteristic makes this P300 component suitable as an indicator of concealed information. Crime relevant details only known to the perpetrator (e.g. murder weapon used) will elicit a P300 only in guilty suspects. Although its use in police practice is limited so far, there is good empirical evidence for its robust effect in detecting concealed information.

In this paper, I will discuss the methodology of this EEG based detection of deception paradigm, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of this method. Furthermore, I will present data showing that this technique can be used to determine concealed face recognition.

Friday 1 July 2005

16:00-16:45

Plenary Lecture

**Prison Life: Factors affecting Health and Rehabilitation**

Claudia Kestermann

*Room: Tilia I+II*

*Chair: Craig Haney*

There are both remarkable differences as well as striking similarities in prison life within the European countries. Political, cultural and socio-economical conditions may not only influence the high (and in most European states rising) number of prisoners but also the practices in dealing with a growing prison population and in implementing rehabilitation as a progressive goal of imprisonment. A systemic approach of prison life focuses on different levels that interact in affecting the opportunity for rehabilitation of prisoners: the structural component of the organisation, experiences and living conditions of inmates, and the cognitive concepts and job performance of prison staff.

During the last decade, ideas of “healthy prisons” (based on the WHO Ottawa-Charter for Health Promotion in 1986), theories on “social climate” in prisons as well as resource-orientated treatment and empowerment of inmates have been discussed as having an impact on the well-being and rehabilitation of prisoners. Central protective factors in the prison climate are respect, personal safety, opportunities of self-improvement and of contacts (with the outside world). Concerning one important risk factor, the latest findings suggest a close connection between high vulnerability (with depressive symptoms, perceived exclusion and low position) and the risk of exposure to severe victimisation. Hence, the prison environment affects perceptions of self and others, of integration or isolation, and of coping styles. The important role of prison staff in treatment and rehabilitation is addressed with a special focus on cognitive concepts of prison officers regarding their professional orientation, personal goal setting and the impact of core job characteristics. It is now widely accepted that these constructs have significant consequences not only for job satisfaction but also for job performance, especially the way of treating prisoners – if they are empowered or just locked away. Still, an important ratio of prison officers has a rather punitive orientation combined with low job motivation. Besides individual, age- and gender-related factors, job characteristics are not unimportant in framing a satisfying environment. If somebody has to be imprisoned (as ultima ratio) his or her developmental chances should be improved by carefully selected and well trained prison officers, which in turn need a work environment that offers motivating job characteristics.

The arguments will be underlined by results from two new projects studying male and female imprisonment across several European countries.

Friday 1 July 2005

16:45-17:45

Thematic Session 17

**Intervention**

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: Anett Galow*

*Juvenile Delinquency Prevention in the Czech Republic and Lithuania: Designing an Efficient Strategy of Social Intervention*

Egle Havrdova

Rapidly increasing youth criminality has caused the introduction of national crime prevention policies in the Czech Republic and Lithuania. Juvenile delinquency prevention (JDP) is a complex concept, which is analysed in terms of psychological, social and economic factors provoking deviant behaviours. Therefore, crime prevention policies are first of all directed to the elimination of factors, which increase the possibility of law offences. Preventive work targeted at the youngest group of population is also a progressive control over the overall criminal situation in the region, since juvenile delinquents constitute the potential for the future adult criminality. Although, governments of former totalitarian countries have different attitudes to the crime control policy, many common drawbacks could be found in policy design and implementation. In some cases, it has proved to be true, that "imported" from the West methods of crime control are hardly applicable in specific conditions of former soviet and socialist societies. The fiasco of governmental efforts to design and implement national programs of crime prevention in Czech Republic and Lithuania appeared to be a result of lack of knowledge of governmental officials about the possibilities of crime control, lack of research in crime prevention and, finally, absence of dialogue between crime researchers and policy-makers. Therefore, this comparative research would yield important information on how to create the system of social prevention, which would represent a more feasible way to plan and implement preventive activities, and what kind of preventive interventions could operate.

*Artificial neural networks for criminal recidivism prediction*

Anett Galow

Inspired by the neural architecture of the human brain artificial neural networks are computer-based mathematical models, which emulate the structure and information processing of biological nervous systems. The original effort of their development was to gain further comprehension about cognitive processes. Increasingly (artificial) neural networks won importance in methodological repertoires in a wide range of fields including classification and prediction. Central applied attributes are their ability to fit, theoretically, any nonlinear phenomenon and their advantage to make reasonable predictions for previously unseen datasets after extracting knowledge from a training set. The application of neural networks is especially appealing for problems with inadequate theories for full model specification or problems with a large amount of independent variables with complex interactions. Using ROC-curves as accuracy measure the presented study examined the validity of neural network models to predict criminal recidivism. As data pool served the Berlin Crime Study, a longitudinal research study, in which data from a random sample of about 400 adult male offenders were collected when the offenders entered the Berlin prison system in 1976 and again in 1997 when their legal records were analysed. In order to acquire empirical experience about appropriate network parameters a large number of different neural networks were trained with a set of relevant predictors of recidivism as input variables and different measures of recidivism as output variables. The results of the best neural networks were discussed in comparison with the predictive validity of a discriminate analysis as conventional statistical approach. Discussing advantages and disadvantages of neural networks this paper will demonstrate them as competitive with traditional statistical models in the domain of criminal recidivism prediction.

A comprehensive analysis of the current situation in the post-Soviet Russia suggests that children and adolescents represent one of the most vulnerable and neglected social groups. According to expert estimates there are almost 2 million homeless and neglected children and adolescents in Russia and their living conditions, as well as their social situation, pave the way into the world of crime. Official statistics suggests that 185,000 adolescents per year commit crimes and are legally prosecuted; every fifth of them is sentenced to a prison facility each year. There is a particular concern with respect to the living conditions in juvenile prisons and especially in detention centres since the juveniles awaiting the trial are kept in the same institutions as adults, although in separate cells, and the standards regarding both general and mental health services there are substantially lower than in juvenile prisons. Furthermore, rehabilitation programs for incarcerated juveniles, including educational programs and interventions, or training program for the staff members with regard to the special needs of adolescents are almost non-existing. In this context, the issue of mental health of incarcerated adolescents becomes crucial. According to a report of The Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs almost 60% of youth in the juvenile justice system suffer from behavioural, or emotional disorders necessitating psychiatric treatment, with over 20% of adolescents requiring a referral to an intensive treatment program. There is a need for an adequate psychiatric diagnostic assessment, leading to more individualized and effective interventions. Better psychiatric services for incarcerated juveniles can help to reduce psychosocial torment, and potentially decrease recidivism rates, along with the material and emotional burden that antisocial behaviour posits on the society. Interventions should also target multiple risk factors related to continuous antisocial involvement, such as family conflict, depression, social isolation, school failure, substance abuse, and violence. In addition to an overview of mental health problems in incarcerated juveniles, this paper will present some data on the underlying mechanisms of juvenile delinquency in Russia. Finally, the implications of these findings for the improvement of assessment and treatment services will be discussed.

Friday 1 July 2005

16:45-17:45

Thematic Session 18

**Sexual Attitudes**

*Room: Apera*

*Chair: Susan Giles*

*Media portrayals of sexual offenders: Implications for correctional psychology*

Jo Thakker, & Russil Durrant

Politicians, policy makers and public health advocates alike recognise the power the media has to shape public opinion on issues such as voting, the passage of new laws and the implementation of public health campaigns. Newsmakers do not simply hold up a mirror to the events occurring in the world and "tell it like it is". Rather, news stories are best conceptualised as highly crafted cultural artefacts that mould events into a readily digestible format. In domains such as crime, where most people have few direct experiences to draw on, the media may become an especially important source of information. Given the high public interest in sex offenders, a consideration of how sexual offending is portrayed in the news media is an important step in understanding how media coverage may subsequently influence public opinion and, ultimately, public policy. In this study, a content analysis of all news articles on sexual offending that appeared in the three highest circulation newspapers in 2003 was undertaken. Results indicated that coverage of more extreme crimes dominated news articles during this period. The study also found that individuals within the legal system were the most frequently used source for the articles and that law and order themes tended to dominate discussions. This has important implications for legislation and ultimately, also, for psychological treatment. For example, if the public believe that the risk that is posed by sexual offenders is greater than it is in reality, then new laws are passed which allow for increasingly harsher penalties, which in turn influence an offender's level of motivation for treatment. This and other implications are discussed.

*Investigating the effects of rape myths, just world beliefs and gender role on rape victim blaming*

Emma Sleath, & Ray Bull

The blaming of rape victims appears to be first and foremost affected by people's concept of rape (Ford, Liwag-McLamb, & Foley, 1998). The strength of acceptance of rape myths, that is stereotypes about rape victims which suggest that they contribute to their victimisation or that the perpetrators are not responsible for their actions, is a factor which has been strongly associated with higher levels of victim blaming. High belief in a just world (Lerner, 1980) has been associated with higher levels of victim blaming as has the adoption of a traditional masculine or feminine gender role though these findings are not completely clear. In this vignette study, rape myth acceptance, adherence to gender role and belief in a just world are investigated to examine their effects on levels of rape victim blaming. Also manipulated within the rape vignette are type of rape occurring (stranger/acquaintance) and levels of rape myths within the vignette (more neutral depiction/rape myth loaded depiction). It was predicted that higher rape myth acceptance, high belief in a just world and adherence to either a masculine or feminine gender role would be significant predictors of high victim blame. Preliminary data collection involved presenting written vignettes to 70 Law undergraduates from the University of Leicester. Initial results from this study suggest that type of rape and rape myth acceptance are the most significant predictors. The practical implications of these findings with relation to those groups (e.g. the police) who come into contact with rape victims will also be addressed in future studies in the planned programme of research as part of a PhD. This research intends to expand into examining and comparing the perceptions of male rape victims and also the perceptions of rape victims within the Police and rape victim counsellors.

*Women's attitudes towards sexual harassment: an in-group identification perspective.*

Afroditi Pina, & Garcia Viki

The term "sexual harassment" can be used to describe a broad spectrum of behaviours, from the obvious requests for sexual favours in exchange of job-related advancement, or in threat of reprisals, to sexist jokes, teasing of a sexual nature, and repeated requests for dates towards an unwanting recipient (Sheets & Braver, 1999). The main concerns surrounding sexual harassment are the varying differences in legal definitions as well as the current differences in legislations. The purpose of the current research is to identify the broad range of sexually harassing behaviours, as well as examine the factors that influence women's appraisals of, emotional reactions and consequent action tendencies towards this phenomenon (based on the paradigm by Yzerbyt et al., 2003). The theoretical and practical implications of the findings are discussed.



Friday 1 July 2005

16:45-17:45

Thematic Session 19

**Police Officers**

*Room: Lobelia*

*Chair: Keri Nixon*

*Use of The Enhanced Cognitive Interview to debrief police informants and undercover officers*

John Potts

Since Biblical times the use of informants by Governments and individuals has been an accepted method of collecting intelligence for both nefarious and reputable reasons. In more recent times the use of informants by governmental bodies, including the police service, within Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been covered by legislation under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000. This is the first time that these invaluable resources have been recognised and accepted as being an integral part of the intelligence and evidential chain. At present the informant or undercover police officer, now collectively known as Covert Human Intelligence Source (CHIS), is debriefed after the event using the Standard (Unstructured) Interview (SI). This takes no heed of research that shows the police in general have no more powers of recall than the general population, or of the principles affecting encoding, storage or retrieval of events. Since the mid 1980's, the Cognitive Interview (CI), and Enhanced Cognitive Interview (ECI) have been used, to obtain more information from willing police witnesses across Europe. This is because a wealth of research now shows that the use of the ECI can significantly increase the amount of information gained, without an increase in respect of erroneous information. The CHIS is merely another type of witness to an event whose presence at the scene is planned or engineered and not merely accidental. From that perspective, in order to elicit the maximum amount of intelligence from the CHIS it should be useful to "debrief" the event using the ECI. Research has been undertaken to compare the amount of intelligence obtained from a CHIS by the use of ECI compared against the SI using operational police CHIS de-briefers. 40 military students watched a 5-minute video depicting a planning meeting for an armed robbery, filmed from the perspective that they were actually part of the "gang". They were then randomly split into 2 groups and debriefed by operational detectives using either the SI model or by operational detectives who had received at least 8 hours training in ECI. The results of this study will be presented and discussed.

*Police decision-making when detecting deceit: An exploration of the wider investigative context*

Lynsey Gozna, & Koonti Dhanani

The majority of research involving professional lie detectors has concentrated solely on accuracy and confidence levels in simulated police officer-suspect interactions by virtue of verbal and nonverbal cues. Much of this research has been limited by a lack of ecological validity where professionals do not have the opportunity to interview "real suspects". However, detecting deception in suspect interviews through behavioural cues is just one method of determining the potential guilt of a suspect. Therefore wider information and evidence collected within the investigative process and the impact this has on decision-making should also be considered. The present research explored: (i) the extent to which police officers rely on verbal and non-verbal behavioural cues when detecting deceit during actual police investigations; and (ii) the extent to which police officers consider wider investigative factors when making judgements of veracity. A sample of 45 police officers from a British police force completed a 30 item self-report questionnaire. Analysis performed on the data revealed an insight into the decision-making of police officers within the interview room and the wider investigative context. The findings are discussed in line with previous research and decision-making within police investigations and implications and recommendations for future training are presented to propose a broader approach to detecting deception.

*Gender differences among police candidates in the School of Police of Catalonia during 2003/2004: Setting a psychological and professional profile*

Sílvia Martínez, Mónica Montero, Juliana Vilert, & Lola Vallès

This research aims to develop a descriptive study of the psychological and professional profile and the values system of women candidates to the Catalan Police that took part in the Basic Training Course 2003/2004 (N=420) in the School of Police of Catalonia (Spain). The main target is to identify the differences in the psychological profile of those candidates that passed the course and those who did not succeed and to compare these results with a men candidate's sample (N=103). The results show that women candidate's psychological profile (clinical and personality traits) is what is expected, meaning that it describes a candidate with the following traits: not disturbable, patient, emotionally stable and with capability to manage her own emotions. Regarding behavioural competences the results show that women candidates are better evaluated in personal and interpersonal competences indicators whilst men are better evaluated in professional competences indicators. Changes observed in women candidates values system complement their psychological and professional profile: the impact of the training in the School of Police generates modifications in their values system, both in personal and interpersonal values. However this impact is higher in men candidates.

Friday 1 July 2005

16:45-17:45

Thematic Session 20

**Influences on Interviewer Responses**

*Room: Tilia II*

*Chair: Graham Davies*

*I don't remember it like that: The effect of delay and a misleading fellow eyewitness on children's testimony*  
Lucy Akehurst, & Natalie Burden

This study was designed to investigate the effect of 'socially encountered misinformation (Gabbert, Memon, Allan and Wright, 2004) and delay on the accuracy of children's eyewitness testimony. Forty-five, 8-10 year old children watched a video recorded event. Between watching the event and the first round of interviews participants were randomly allocated to one of three conditions. One group of children was asked to read an account of the event they had witnessed that contained misleading information (that is, information about people, objects and actions that did not actually appear in the event). The second group was met by a confederate of the experimenter with whom the children had watched the event. She chatted to each participant individually and introduced the same misinformation that had been displayed, in writing, to the former group. The final group of children completed a filler task and was not exposed to any misinformation (the control group). All the children were interviewed on the day of the event and three months later. During the interviews six leading questions and fourteen neutral questions were asked. The children's responses were recorded and coded for accuracy and suggestibility.

*Autobiographical memory retrieval of people with and without a history of childhood sexual abuse*  
Beatrijs Hauer, Elke Geraerts, Ineke Wessel, & Harald Merckelbach

Adults who have experienced sexual abuse during their childhood (CSA) may suffer from depression or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). CSA experiences may also affect the memory of victims. Traumatized people may continuously re-experience the traumatic event (e.g., persistent memories, thoughts, images). On the other hand, if these people are asked to remember other personally experienced events, they have difficulty retrieving specific memories. For example, they tend to report overgeneral memories such as "when I play squash" or "during my holiday in France", rather than specific memories like "last week I had dinner with my friend". In this study, we investigated autobiographical memory of people with and without a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). First, participants completed questionnaires about different aspects of their traumatic event. Then, participants' autobiographical memory was tested using the Autobiographical Memory Test (AMT). The AMT asks participants to respond with specific autobiographical memories to positive and negative cue words. We expected that on the AMT, participants with a history of CSA would come up with more overgeneral (i.e., less detailed) memories than the control participants. Furthermore, we expected that if traumatized participants recall specific memories, these will be related to their traumatic event. The issue of overgeneral memories of CSA victims has ramifications for the quality of their eyewitness accounts. Therefore, results will be discussed in the context of eyewitness psychology.

Real-life suspects may be motivated to mangle on evaluative tests as a means of avoiding criminal prosecution. One area where such faking may present a problem is in the evaluation of defendants in criminal cases who claim that they have been subject to undue pressures in police interrogations. The present study aimed to compare possible indicators of malingering with those of compliance on the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scales (GSS). Previous research by Baxter and Bain (2002) demonstrated that participants primed to fake vulnerability to pressure during administration of the scales identified the need to appear vulnerable to leading questions but not interrogative pressure. Baxter and Bain (2002) concluded that such an inconsistent pattern of scoring may indicate malingering on the scales (cf. Smith & Gudjonsson, 1984). The present study hypothesised that participants issued with instructions either to fake susceptibility to leading questions or to comply with an interviewer's perceived requirements would show unique patterns of GSS scores, allowing them to be differentiated from each other, and from normal adults. Participants were tested in one of three conditions: faking, complying, or standard. Sixty-six participants were evenly split between conditions. Results supported the hypotheses; participants in the faking and complying conditions demonstrated specific patterns of scoring on the GSS1, making them distinguishable from each other and the standard group. Results support the argument that inconsistent responding may be a pattern of malingering on the scales (Baxter & Bain, 2002; Smith & Gudjonsson, 1984), in so far as they show that interviewees motivated to appear vulnerable to leading questions do not identify the need to fake acceptance of negative feedback and change their responses. Participants primed to fake susceptibility to leading questions displayed the same unique pattern of scoring identified by Baxter and Bain (2002) whose participants were primed to fake vulnerability to interrogative pressure. However, the present results pose a problem for identifying malingerers on the GSS as they indicate that interviewees who are motivated to fake compliance can respond in a pattern commensurate with genuine vulnerability to interrogative pressure. Results are discussed in terms of the theoretical distinctions between compliance and suggestibility.

Saturday 2 July 2005

9:00-10:30

Thematic Session 21

**Structuring Criminal Actions**

*Room: Lobelia*

*Chair: Gérard N. Labuschagne*

*How Does Crime Pay? The Differentiation of Criminal Specialisms by Fundamental Incentive*

Donna Youngs, & David Canter

Attempts to define offence specialisms may benefit from the application of formal psychological frameworks of behavioural differentiation. To explore this, Bandura's (1986) framework of fundamental incentives to human action was applied to 42 offending behaviours as self-reported by 185 convicted young offenders. A Multidimensional Scaling analysis of the co-occurrence patterns within these behaviours revealed three distinct styles of offending that could be related to Bandura's Material, Power/Status and Sensory incentives (alpha coefficients for the scales derived from these regions were  $r=0.94$ ,  $r=0.90$  and  $r=0.76$ , respectively). The identification of this psychological basis for the differentiation of criminal styles may, in turn, allow a better understanding of the processes that underpin offenders' patterns of specialization; or versatility- in relation to these styles. More broadly, this indication of a central role for incentive, rather than other psychological processes, in accounting for variations in criminal style has important implications for the psychological conceptualisation of criminality generally.

*Dimensions of Burglary Modus Operandi: A Disaggregated Approach*

Brian Ewart, & Giles Oatley

While the value of modus operandi (MO) is recognised in violent crimes, the role of such information in the prevention and detection of property crimes is a more recent development. For example, its importance is demonstrated in identifying houses at risk of revictimisation (Ewart and Oatley, 2003, revealing networks of burglars (Adderley and Musgrove, 2003) and crime matching and suspect generation (Yokota and Watanabe, 2002 and Ewart, Oatley and Burns, in press). However, a number of issues emerge from such studies. Firstly, researchers define MO differently and few studies identify which specific aspects of behaviour have most policing potential. Also, little is known of the dimensions underlying burglars' behaviour. While increasing our understanding of criminal actions, this approach may address the problem of MO consistency which is known to compromise crime matching methodologies. Finally, previous studies (e.g. Green, Booth and Biderman, 1976 and Merry and Harsent, 2000) use very small data sets and aggregate across the crimes. The value of a disaggregating methodology with crime data has been shown (Johnson, Bowers, Young, and Hirschfield, 2001) but is seldom used in MO research. The studies reported here explore these issues. Behaviours are divided into categories of entry behaviour, entry location, search behaviour, property stolen, exit behaviour and exit location. Using a large sample of domestic burglaries ( $n=2134$ ) reported within an urban Police area during 2000, the underlying dimensions are explored using multi dimensional scaling. Crimes are disaggregated into houses which were burgled once only and burglaries which are the first, second and third burglaries at an address. This methodology reveals if dimensions emerge across and within MO categories, whether profiles differ according to burglary type (i.e. non revictimised houses vs. revictimised houses) and if they evolve during a crime series. Dimensions are revealed for property stolen, entry behaviour and search behaviour. With the exception of entry behaviour, profiles show a consistency across crimes series. The findings are discussed in terms of profiles of individual prolific offenders and the lessons for decision support technologies.

*The role of the Investigative Psychology Unit of the South African Police Service in the investigation of psychologically motivated crimes*

G rard Labuschagne

For the past 10 years in the South African Police Service psychologists have been involved in the investigation of psychologically motivated crimes. This led to the creation of the Investigative Psychology Unit within the detective service. This unit is responsible for providing investigative input, testimony, research and training in the investigation of crimes such as serial murder, spree murder, mass murder, serial rape, abductions, stalking, sexual murders, equivocal deaths and threat assessments. The unit responds on a national basis to such investigations and is the only unit mandated to do offender profiling for the South African Police Service. The introduction of psychology to investigations has helped improve the investigative capabilities of the SAPS when dealing with such crimes. South Africa has identified 58 murder series since the 1990s with the Investigative Psychology Unit being involved in all of the investigations, bringing valuable knowledge and experience to such investigations. The presentation shall discuss the four main roles that the unit fulfils that encompass the integrated approach used within the SAPS when dealing with such crimes.

*The influence of personal experience of Internet crime on psychological predictors of Internet use for financial transactions*

Ann Knowles, Trevor Barr, & Sue Moore

Trust has been identified as an important predictor of consumer behaviour on the Internet, however the predictors of trust are unclear and data regarding its importance in comparison with other personal characteristics has been inconsistent. In the current study of 2000 randomly selected Australian Internet-users, a telephone survey was used to assess a range of potential predictors of trust in on-line transaction behaviour. Using the expectancy-valence model that has been applied in fear of crime research the current study explored the relationships between Internet financial transaction behaviour, trust, personal experience of Internet crime, perceptions of likelihood and seriousness of negative outcomes and perceived efficacy in fixing problems that might occur in Internet usage. Trust was conceptualised as the antithesis of perceived risk. Results indicated a complex relationship between Internet usage, trust, personal experience of crime, perceived likelihood of Internet crime and self-reported confidence in fixing problems that may occur while using the Internet. Demographic variables such as education, age and gender had complex relationships with on-line transaction behaviours.

Saturday 2 July 2005

9:00-10:30

Symposium 9

**Missing IS the point: Missing, and trafficked, people as a Psychology and Law issue**

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: David Carson*

Symposium Abstract

Psychology and Law can, and should, have plenty to offer with regard to problems with missing people. This symposium will identify some of the issues and work undertaken. Legal issues include the 'right' to go missing and avoid being found. Legal structures, e.g. removal of travel barriers within the European Union, can increase human trafficking. Issues for psychology include: capacity to decide to go missing; appropriate interviewing of those found, in order to minimise the chance they will leave again; assessing the risk that particular missing individuals will be victimised; advising on the most efficient search tactics for particular individuals. David Carson will introduce the issues and overview some of what is currently known. Karen Shalev will describe her work, to date, on mapping where missing people go. That research is based on data collected by the National Missing Person's Helpline. Juliet Singer, Head of Police Liaison with the Helpline, will describe their developing work, with other agencies, on tackling human trafficking. We hope the symposium will lead to a rich discussion about how P&L may assist in this difficult area and the development of, at least European, links to foster further study.

*Missing persons: Issues for Psychology and Law*

David Carson, & Francis Pakes

Hundreds of people go missing every day. Actually we cannot know how many. There are core definitional issues about who is 'missing.' I do not know where my child is; she is missing to me. She knows where she is; she does not think she is missing. I tell the police. Can, should, they help me? How are they to assess the risk that she may be, or become, a victim of crime? How can I convince them to take me seriously; how can I impress upon them the risk is high because her behaviour is so out of character? (Actuarial versus 'clinical' factors, again.) Is that relevant? She comes home. Was she ever 'really' missing? Do you change your mind if I admit that she is an adult? What if it was my son? 'Missing Persons,' as a topic, is replete with psycho-legal issues. This paper will identify and develop some, always recalling practical and human dimensions. There are issues of capacity. As a legally (at least or most) competent adult I am allowed to go missing. I can choose to disappear and create a new identity and life for myself. The police cannot 'stop' me - unless it involves a criminal fraud. What about children, or vulnerable adults? Assessing the risk posed by dangerous people is easy - in comparison. Many people, who go missing, end up as victims or perpetrators of crime. Many are trafficked from one country to another and imprisoned in sex trades. But, of all the reports of missing people made to the police, they are a small proportion. How should the police assess risk? Which are the relevant risk factors? Should the focus be on the risk posed to, or by, the individual; or should it be the risk of embarrassment to the service concerned? Are the police, given their experience is dominated by false positive reports, the best people to assess risk and lead searches? And there are issues of how to interview, appropriately, those who return, to learn more for the future whilst not precipitating them to go missing again.

*Risk assessment and missing persons*

Charles Hedges

How do, and how should, police officers assess the risk when presented with information that someone is considered to be missing? They have extensive experience of false positives, of people returning soon after being reported missing, which can lead to a sceptical attitude towards reports. Some people, for example children in state care, are frequently reported missing, at least in part so that legal responsibility can (allegedly) be passed to the police. And the police must recall and respect the right of competent adults 'to go missing.' The author is the leading authority, at least amongst police officers, on missing persons in England. He has reported, for the Home Office and the Association of Chief Police Officers, ('Centrex: Guidance on the Management, Recording and Investigation of Missing Persons 2005') on police strategies and developed risk assessment and management measures designed to assist police officers with these decisions. In this paper he will summarise this work and describe developing strategies in the UK. In particular he will identify 'acting out of character' as a potent risk factor and describe attempts to operationalise it. The author is currently seconded to the National Centre for Policing Excellence, in England, which is charged with developing best policing practices, which will become the criteria against which police forces will be judged.

Hedges, C, 2002, 'Missing you already.... A Guide to the Investigation of Missing Persons.'

Hedges, C, 2002 'A Police Officers Guide to the Investigation of Missing Persons'.

*Missing Persons: Where Do They Go?*

Karen Shalev

Missing persons are a growing problem in today's society. Cases of high risk require immediate response by the authorities. The psychological strain on the families of the disappeared has been documented. In order to try and help this crisis be resolved quickly an empirical analysis of this topic is called for. The paper will present initial findings from a study conducted in the UK, which uses geographical modelling techniques often used in criminal contexts in order to identify behavioural patterns, which may assist police forces in narrowing search areas. Initial findings from the analysis of 423 cases will be presented. The results will be discussed in context of European culture.

*Missing or Trafficking?*

Juliet Singer

Hundreds of young people go missing each year. It might be the consequence of a family dispute. They might be on holiday, from another country. Perhaps nothing serious will happen to them. But many find themselves trafficked from one country to another and imprisoned within the sex trades. What is known about those who do find themselves grossly abused? How might psychology assist? How does the law, e.g. open borders, compound problems? The National Missing Persons Helpline is a UK charity established in 1992. It supports and advises those who go missing and those left behind. It has the most detailed database of missing people, vulnerable and otherwise, in the UK. In 1996 it became a partner in a best practice protocol concerned with tackling the trafficking of young people from West Africa. In 2004 it established a special helpline for victims of trafficking. The author is Head of Police Liaison, with the Helpline, and a regular contributor to practitioner seminars on the topic. She will describe and analyse the problem, as perceived by the Helpline, and invite suggestions as to how psychology and law might assist in a practical, yet principled, manner.



Saturday 2 July 2005

**9:00-10:30**

Symposium 10

**Current trends in Eyewitness Research**

*Room: Tilia II*

*Chair: Susan Dixon*

*Symposium organizer: Amina Memon*

Symposium Abstract

This symposium provides us with a flavour of the current research on eyewitness memory and decision-making. The data comes from 4 different countries (UK, Sweden, Australia and USA) and illustrates innovations in methodology and theory. The first paper investigates the way in which eyewitnesses detect and evaluate the potential risk of crime. The second paper presents an archival study of offender descriptions reported by the 29 witnesses who saw the assassin of the Swedish foreign minister Anna Lindh. The accuracy of the descriptions are discussed and the results compared with other archival studies. The third paper tests whether dual process models of recognition memory performance have the potential to provide a satisfactory account of eyewitness identification decision processes. The fourth paper is a study of how a witness's perceptions of crime seriousness can influence the decisions he or she makes from identification parades where the culprit is present or absent. All papers will discuss the relevance of their research for the legal system. Our discussant Professor Ray Bull will comment on the forensic application of the results.

*Eyewitnesses' perceptions of risk from potential crime scenarios*

Susan Dixon, Amina Memon, & Kathryn Mearns

This study investigates the role of risk assessment from the perspective of an eyewitness viewing potential crime scenarios. Risk assessment in a forensic context enables eyewitnesses to detect and evaluate the likelihood of a crime before it becomes realised. The present study explores the level of risk perceived by eyewitnesses in different scenarios (i.e., whether they thought something unlawful/antisocial was going to occur) and how this influences (i) the main factors ('risk cues') influencing the perceived risk level; (ii) eyewitnesses' anticipations as to the outcome of each scenario; and (iii) how eyewitnesses believe they would respond to each scenario were they a real witness to the event. Participants (N=100) viewed a series of scenarios without seeing the outcomes then evaluated risk. The results suggest that (i) behaviour cues, particularly dynamic information such as actions and movements, have greatest influence on the level of risk perceived in scenarios rated as high, medium and low risk; (ii) increased risk is associated with increased anticipation of an unlawful/antisocial outcome; (iii) increased risk is associated with a higher number of eyewitnesses reporting the need to monitor the situation further or intervene. Gender differences and criminal stereotypes emerged in the risk assessments. The application of the results to the legal system and the detection of criminal behaviour by members of the public, the police and Closed Circuit Television operators will be discussed.

*"I saw the man who killed Anna Lindh". A case study of witnesses' offender descriptions*

Anders Granhag, Karl Ask, & Anna Rebelius

The present archival case study was conducted using 74 offender descriptions reported by 29 witnesses who saw the assassin of the Swedish foreign minister Anna Lindh. The description accuracy was gauged against authentic video documentation of the perpetrator, captured by surveillance cameras a few minutes before the attack. All offender descriptions were collected within a month from the attack, and the number of interviews per witness varied from one to seven. Due to the fact that pictures of the suspected perpetrator were published in the media three days after the attack, descriptions from a majority of the witnesses were obtained both before and after the publication. In general, witnesses' descriptions of the offender were quite inaccurate for both basic features (e.g., height, age, build) and more detailed attributes (e.g. cap, shoes). Specifically, four out of ten described attributes were incorrect. In addition, superior accuracy was found for offender descriptions reported after the publication of the pictures of the suspected perpetrator, compared with descriptions reported prior to the publication. The findings will be paralleled with previous archival studies on eyewitnesses' descriptions.

*Exploring Eyewitness Identification Decision Processes*  
Neil Brewer, Anna McKinnon, Matthew Palmer, & Nathan Weber

Although eyewitness identifications are influential in many criminal investigations and trials, the nature of the underlying decision processes is not well understood. Yet, achieving a detailed understanding of these decision processes is likely to prove crucial for the delineation of the most reliable identification test procedures and the most informative markers of identification accuracy. This study explored whether the application of dual process models of recognition memory performance (i.e., models that distinguish recollection vs. familiarity based decisions) to the eyewitness identification context furthers our understanding of witness performance. Under conditions of either full or divided attention, participants viewed a video of people going about normal daily activities in a city street. Participants then (a) performed a filler activity, (b) received remember-know judgment training, (c) were shown two lineups and asked if they recognized anyone from the video, and (d) provided remember-know judgments to distinguish recollection versus familiarity based judgments. Identification accuracy, latency and confidence were recorded. Across two separate targets a number of features of the identification response data were consistent with dual process models of recognition memory. First, remember and know judgments distinguished accurate from inaccurate identifications. Second, the confidence distribution characteristics for remember and know judgments were consistent with the model's predictions. Third, the divided attention manipulation used at encoding to undermine recollection-based judgments produced the expected reduction in the proportion of recollection-based identifications and the predicted confidence patterns.

*Crime seriousness and eyewitness identification decisions*  
Amina Memon, James Bartlett, Sarah Vahedipour, & Lynn Hulse

Empirical studies show that there is a considerable agreement on how people rate the seriousness of various offences. In the current research we explored the possibility that variations in the scripts, schemas, and affective responses activated by different crime scenarios lead to subjectively different decision contexts and that these impact lineup task performance. We also explore the role of personality (norms, values, authoritarianism), affect and Need for Cognition in eyewitness decision making. Witnesses viewed a crime video of an ambiguous event (someone suspiciously entering and leaving a house) and later received one of two narratives. One narrative portrayed the sequence as a theft (an item of limited value is stolen) while another narrative portrayed the sequence as a gruesome murder. The crime narratives were followed by a target present lineup where the accurate response was to identify the target or a target absent lineup where the accurate response was not to choose from the lineup. The serious-crime group made more lineup choices, performing more accurately when the perpetrator was present, but performing more poorly when he was not. Our results suggest that if the lineup task is framed by information that the crime was serious and the suspect reprehensible, the witness is more biased to make a lineup choice. In other words, it seems that when presented with the option of whether to incriminate the guilty or protect the innocence, crime seriousness increases the tendency for the former.

Saturday 2 July 2005

9:00-10:30

Symposium 11

**Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Psychology and Law: Opportune Moments and Enhanced Perspectives**

*Room: Apera*

*Chair: James McGuire*

Symposium abstract

Therapeutic jurisprudence can be described as a lens for close study of the operation and effects of the law and of its positive and negative impact upon individuals and groups. In this symposium, contributors illustrate its richness as a framework for considering the linkages between psychology and law and for generating areas of inquiry, enabling conceptual analysis, and guiding empirical study. The first two papers focus on aspects of offender rehabilitation and consider the importance of motivation to change as a factor within it. Astrid Birgden describes a model of readiness to change that brings together concepts from therapeutic jurisprudence and applies them to an understanding of the process of engaging offenders in treatment. In a related paper, Dr Sharon Casey provides data on a specific method of assessment of a number of variables associated with readiness to change. Following this there is a switch of emphasis to examine a “team model” approach to the resolution of disputes in divorce cases. Finally, expanding our perspective still further, Professor Michael Perlin focuses attention on the activities of forensic psychologists from a human rights perspective, considering the extent to which there is a need for systems of licensing and review to ensure adherence to internationally agreed legal and ethical standards.

*Multifactor Offender Readiness Model: Responsivity, readiness and rehabilitation*

Astrid Birgden

Offender rehabilitation includes the principles of risk, need and responsivity. Responsivity refers to offender motivation and commitment to change. However, responsivity in the clinical literature is primarily focused on therapy and therapy features. Therapeutic jurisprudence as a legal theory provides a broader framework. Therapeutic jurisprudence attempts to capture moments in the criminal justice system to maximise therapeutic effects of the law and minimise anti-therapeutic effects of the law. The ability to capture these therapeutic opportunities requires consideration of the dynamic interaction between offender, rehabilitation program and context. The proposed Multifactor Offender Readiness Model (MORM) will be described as a means of enhancing the concepts of responsivity and motivation. The assumption underlying the MORM is that rehabilitation readiness in offenders is a function of both internal (or person) factors and external (or context) factors (Ward, Day, Howells, & Birgden, 2004). The paper will describe the application of therapeutic jurisprudence and the MORM to offender rehabilitation

*The assessment of general readiness for rehabilitation in offenders*

Sharon Casey

The concept of treatment readiness in an offender context can be broadly defined the characteristics (states or dispositions) within either the client or the therapeutic situation, which are likely to promote engagement in therapy and, subsequently, are likely to enhance therapeutic change (Howells & Day, 2002). To be ready for treatment means that the person is motivated (i.e., wants to, has the will to), is able to respond appropriately (i.e., perceives he or she can respond), finds the treatment relevant and meaningful (i.e., can engage) and has the capacities (i.e., is able) to successfully enter the treatment program. Consequently, while the readiness construct incorporates the constructs of both treatment motivation (whether someone wants to enter treatment) and responsiveness (whether someone is engaged in the treatment process), it offers a broader assessment of the conditions required for treatment engagement and facilitating an effective therapeutic alliance. The Multifaceted Offender Readiness Model (MORM) identifies 12 different domains of treatment readiness. Five of these domains relate to internal (or individual) readiness factors (such as beliefs about treatment and emotions), the other seven relate to external (or contextual) factors (such as opportunities to attend programs and the timing of programs). According to the MORM, each of these readiness factors will be associated with subsequent engagement in treatment and program performance. High levels of program performance are likely to be associated with reductions in criminogenic needs and consequent reductions in the risk of re-offending. As such, the MORM has the potential to predict who will respond the most to rehabilitation programs. The present study describes the development and validation of a general measure of treatment readiness based on the MORM, the adaptation of that measure for specific populations (e.g., readiness for violence programs), and the implications for the effectiveness of treatment.

*“With Faces Hidden While the Walls Were Tightening”: Applying International Human Rights Standards to the Practice of Forensic Psychology*

Michael Perlin

Although there are now robust bodies of literature in both “law and psychology” and in international human rights law, there has been remarkably little written about the specific relationship between forensic psychology and international human rights standards (and about the relationship between mental disability law and such standards in general). Attention is paid when it appears that state psychiatry or psychology is used as a tool of political oppressions – e.g., in the former Soviet Union or in China – but the literature is strangely silent on questions dealing with the extent to which forensic psychology practice comports with international human rights norms. Studies done by groups such as Mental Disability Rights International (MDRI) reveal serious and systemic problems in this area, and evidence suggests that, in many nations, little has been done to correct violations of such norms. In this paper, I seek to offer some preliminary insights into this issue by looking at (1) the range of cases in which forensic psychologists typically evaluate persons in the criminal justice system and then testify as to their findings, (2) the range of standards of practice imposed in such matters, (3) the role of lawyers in the resolution of these issues, (4) the extent to which the work of forensic psychologists is examined critically by courts and/or licensing boards, (5) the special issues posed when this question is examined in the context of nations with developing economies, and (6) the extent to which such work meets international human rights norms. I will conclude by offering some suggestions as to how such norms can more effectively be met (focusing specifically on how information about such norms can effectively be disseminated in nations with developing economies), by recommending that licensing and review boards specifically build such norms into their evaluation processes, and by considering different strategies to best insure that there is adherence to such norms in forensic practice.

Saturday 2 July 2005

11:00-11:45

Plenary Lecture

**Does The Law Use Even a Small Proportion of What Legal Psychology Has to Offer?**

Viktoras Justickis

*Chair: Mandeep K. Dhami*

*Room: Tilia I+II*

Although it can be argued that all legal problems in all branches of the law are psychology-dependent only Criminal law actively uses psychology Modern Legal Psychology still remains mainly a Psychology of Criminal law. It is only recently that psychology has been taken up in some areas of Civil law. This narrow focus of psychological impact on the consideration of crimes and criminals leaves vast areas of the law untouched by psychology and psychologists. Yet Criminal law is not even regarded by many as a leading branch of the Law. It cannot be seen as more important or more used than such aspects as constitutional, international, administrative, ecological, business, labour or any other laws.

National law systems around the world seem to be very different in the degree to which they use psychology. Some use it only exceptionally, yet for others psychological input is much more commonplace. For example, in Lithuania psychological examination is not used to assess a defendant's ability to understand the police caution, to cooperate with a lawyer or to follow trial proceedings, nor is psychological expertise not used to assess the impact of emotional distress, or a person's competence to handle his/her finances, etc. All this is routine in USA or Germany.

Yet it is interesting to note that all national legal systems seem to embrace psychology in a similar sequence, almost as if there were a natural psychological development to the incorporation of psychological concepts and methods. It would seem the starting point is the consideration of children as witnesses in criminal proceedings. This is then expanded to consider the capabilities of various sub-groups of adults to cope with the court processes. These capacities are further broadened to evaluate the impact of various emotional and other mental states on the fitness to plead or to offer evidence. Beyond these examinations of individuals in the context of crimes slow steps are taken to consider similar issues in areas of civil law, most notably family court cases. In rare situations the potential contribution of psychology is explored in relation to broader matters such as legal codification, classification, and interpretation of human actions.

Two sets of factors seem to be of special importance in determining the progress towards using psychology in a national legal system. The first is how the differences between the epistemologies of law and psychology are resolved. The law is normative and psychology is a science. The law operates with dichotomous certainties and psychology with arrays of probabilities. So, that even though adversarial judicial systems search for truth in different ways from magisterial ones, they both seek a definitive truth that contrasts with the unfolding dialectic that is the essence of scientific psychology.

The second set of factors that impact on the uptake of psychology by the law is external to both psychology and law. They are the speed of influence of current global social changes within any given society. As we have seen with the demise of totalitarian systems around the world, the speed of democratisation, and improvement of human rights brings with it a hunger for the systematic, scientific resolution of many legal problems that psychologists are well placed to assuage. I would even go so far as to say that positive developments in a modern society require and generate an increasing "psychologization" of its Law.

To further this productive process it would be valuable to map out the opportunities for psychological contributions to legal systems far beyond eye witness testimony and the fitness of defendants to plead, into realms beyond courts of criminal justice. Such a map is both geographical and conceptual. It would, for example, be of enormous value to have a clear account of exactly how psychological expertise is used in the legal systems of different countries. This would reveal what is common to many countries and where there are particular, rare nuggets of activity from which others can learn. From this it may be possible to develop an overview that might have some analogy to the famous Mendeleev periodic table that has proved so valuable in Chemistry. This could present the main areas of legislation, implementation and application (in rows) in every branch of the Law (columns). Each cell of such a table could further indicate the degree to which psychology is used for those matters in that area of jurisprudence.

Such a "Periodic table for Legal Psychology" would expose extensive virgin territory of the law into which psychology could penetrate and thus give impetus and focus to research for this important branch of psychology.

Saturday 2 July 2005

11:45-13:05

Thematic Session 22

**Malingering and False Allegations**

*Room: Lobelia*

*Chair: Rachel Taylor*

*Detection of feigned psychosis with the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology (SIMS): A study of coached and uncoached simulators*

Marko Jelicic, Annemarie Hessels, & Harald Merckelbach

The aim of the present study was to investigate the efficacy of the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology (SIMS) to detect feigned psychosis in nave, informed, and coached participants. Sixty undergraduate students were administered the SIMS and a number of filler questionnaires and asked to fill out the questionnaire honestly (controls; n = 15) or instructed to malingering psychosis because they were standing trial for a serious offence. Before they completed the SIMS, instructed malingers either received no further information (nave malingers; n = 15), some information about psychotic symptoms (informed malingers; n = 15), or some information about psychosis and a warning not to exaggerate symptoms (coached malingers; n = 15). Even in the group of coached malingers, the SIMS had acceptable sensitivity and specificity rates. These findings suggest that the SIMS may be of some value in forensic assessments.

*Development of a multi-mode method for the detection of malingered cognitive symptoms in mental illness*

Adrian Coxell, & Jelena McMennemin

Current methods for detecting the malingering of mental illness (e.g., the SIRS and the MFAST) are based on the endorsement of rare and / or bogus symptoms of mental illness. Clinical experience, however, also shows that persons malingering mental illness also malingering various cognitive problems during assessment of their mental state. Typically, however, methods for detecting malingering of cognitive deficits (e.g., the TOMM) have concentrated on persons malingering symptomatology subsequent to actual (or claimed) head injury. This study investigated malingered cognitive deficits (assessed by responses to queries about a variety of cognitive symptoms - mostly rare or bogus), and performance on simple tests administered either by the researcher or by a computer. The study employed the recommended design for research into the assessment of malingering (See Rogers, 1997), using three groups of subjects (35 healthy controls instructed to perform normally; 35 healthy controls instructed to malingering mental illness; and 35 psychiatric inpatients responding normally). A ROC curve analysis based on a "malingering score" calculated from statistically unusual performance on the tests and interview responses found that malingers could be distinguished from true patients with a high degree of specificity and sensitivity ( $p < 0.01$ ). Clearly further development of this type of testing is necessary, but it is hoped that the combined assessment of both malingered cognitive symptoms and malingered psychiatric symptoms may lead to more valid diagnostic decisions regarding the likelihood that the person presenting to services is/ is not malingering.

*An experimental study on effects of "legalese" on comprehensibility and memory*  
Masahiro Fujita, & Yukio Itsukushima

As Japanese Diet approved the bills concerning lay participation in criminal judicial decision making in May 2004, how do lay persons understand legal instructions and descriptions of the facts of legal cases which are described in so-called "legalese" is one of the questions of growing concern in recent Japan. "Legalese" is a form of languages used within the communities of legal professionals. In the context of psychological studies on jurors' behaviours, a line of academic efforts are devoted to jurors' capacity of understanding legal instructions and/or documentation. For example, Severance, Greene, & Loftus (1984) examined the effects of patterns of judicial instructions. They reported the forms of instructions do affect jurors' understandings of legal concept and their decision making. Also, in Wiener, Pritchard, & Weston (1995), the authors recounted instructions in penalty phase raise confusion; revision of the instructions made little improvement on jurors' understandings. And miscomprehension strongly related with willingness to impose the death penalty. In our study, focusing on the effects of using "legalese", we examine effects of "legalese" on intelligibility and accuracy of memory with a questionnaire experiment. In the experiment, we presented one of some forms of descriptions of concise summary of a criminal case (in a form of indictment) and judicial instructions to participants. We prepared three conditions in the experiment: a) presenting in comprehensive words condition, b) presenting in "legalese" with comprehensive explanation condition, and c) presenting in only "legalese" condition. The participants were Japanese university students who were awarded course credits with participating (or who voluntarily participate) in the experiment. In our presentation, we present the results of the experiment and discuss the effects of using "legalese".

*Assessing the ability to fake on the MMPI-2 the consequence of psychological injury of a motor vehicle accident in non-accident victims*

Ramón Arce, Francisca Fariña, & Mercedes Novo

The Spanish Law 30/1995 concerning civil liability in motor vehicle accidents (MVA) has included, under the precept of moral damage, the compensation of victims of psychological injury. The literature has identified posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and the indirect measurements/symptoms (hypochondria, hysteria, depression, anxiety, and dysthymia.) (i.e, Blanchard and Hickling, 2004; Bryant and Harvey, 1995; Taylor and Koch, 1995) as the psychological symptoms/scars of an MVA. Nevertheless, in civil law the diagnosis of PTSD does not constitute sufficient evidence alone given that in legal terms faking or false testimony must be detected and eliminated before an expert testimony can be admissible (i.e., Rogers, 1997). In this context, and in order to assess the ability of malingerers to fake psychological injury from MVA, a total of 105 lay subjects in psychopathology were asked to simulate they had been involved in an MVA, one week after training, they were evaluated on the MMPI-2, the standard instrument for evaluating psychological injury in a forensic context (Butcher and Miller, 1999). The results show that subjects were able to fake both the direct and indirect symptoms of psychological injury of an MVA. The assessment of the predictive capacity of the validity and configurations scales of the MMPI-2 for effective simulators of moral damages revealed a wide margin of error: 26 subjects (24.76%) were perfect simulators. Finally, the results for the assessment of psychological injury of MVA are discussed and guidelines are recommended for detecting faking.

Saturday 2 July 2005

11:45-13:05

Thematic Session 23

**Making sense of Legal Issues**

*Room: Malva*

*Chair: Mandeep Dhami*

*Judicial Interpretations of the Standard of Proof for Denying Bail*

Mandeep K. Dhami

We examined how a sample of lay magistrates (judges) in the English criminal justice system interpreted the phrase “substantial grounds” for denying bail as stated in the Bail Act (1976). As a standard of proof, this phrase acts as a threshold for remanding defendants in custody. The English bail law affords magistrates considerable discretion as to how they interpret this phrase. To date, however, there has been little research on how judges interpret standards of proof at the pretrial stage or how interpretations may vary intra-individually (i.e., where the same individual invokes different interpretations for a phrase over different cases). Understanding judges’ interpretations of standards of proof can aid in evaluating judicial performance and developing guidelines and training to reduce variability in interpretations, and encourage appropriate interpretations. We found that the standard of proof applied in the English bail system is lower than that applied in the American system. On average, magistrates denied bail to simulated defendants when they judged their risk of absconding, offending, or obstructing justice to be 47%, 37%, and 42%, respectively. There were wide intra- and inter-individual differences in magistrates’ interpretations of the phrase substantial grounds. Magistrates with more experience on the bench adopted a higher standard of proof than those with less experience. The fact that the bail decision can influence later decisions to convict and sentence necessitates efforts to improve the current situation. We propose that law-makers define standards of proof more precisely, and whenever possible, quantitatively.

*Evidence concerning the disparate impact of outcomes versus procedural justice among authorities versus subordinates*

Larry Heuer, Steven Penrod, Ayelet Kattan, & Stacey Gottesman

Courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, have repeatedly reviewed cases in which individual rights are pitted against the state’s authority to restrict those rights. In such cases the courts have described their review process as a balancing of risks to the individual versus benefits to the state. (Monahan and Walker, 1994). This cost-benefit analysis contrasts sharply with several decades of research demonstrating the importance of procedural justice criteria for procedural evaluations. A key prediction of procedural justice theories is that satisfaction with procedures is based on an assessment that the procedures are enacted fairly. Furthermore, procedural justice theories specify that procedural fairness evaluations are based upon procedural, rather than distributive criteria. Four experiments are reported that examine the role of costs and benefits versus procedural and distributive justice for procedural fairness and procedural evaluations among decision makers versus decision recipients. Experiments 1 and 2 employ a fictitious case in which a defendant challenges the legality of a police search. Both experiments examined the responses of actual judges in a 2 (high versus low benefit to the state) x 2 (search procedure conducted fairly versus unfairly) randomized factorial. Both studies reveal that these judges evaluate procedures differently than has typically been reported among samples of decision recipients: outcome concerns such as expected benefits strongly influenced both procedural evaluations and assessments of procedural fairness while procedural concerns such as voice, neutrality, and respect were minimally influential for procedural satisfaction or procedural fairness. Furthermore, while fairness concerns continued to be important among these decision makers, outcome fairness was more influential than procedural fairness for the judge’s evaluation of the stop procedure. Studies 3 and 4 manipulated role (authority versus subordinate) while again varying the theoretically relevant variables of procedural fairness and societal benefit. The results of these experiments support our predictions that (a) procedural fairness would have a greater influence on the procedural evaluations of subordinates than authorities; and (b) societal benefits would have a greater influence on the procedural evaluations of authorities than subordinates. The implications of these findings for satisfaction and legitimacy in legal settings, as well as for procedural justice theory are discussed.



*Meanings of Law in a Cultural Context*  
Shulamith Kreitler

The purpose of the talk is to present a study which investigates the meanings of law in the context of 3 cultural groups in Israel. The assumptions underlying the study were that the meanings of law change in different cultural contexts and that these meanings may be related to diverse attitudes concerning social policies. The cultural groups were citizens of Israel: 25 were born in Israel, 25 immigrated in the previous 5 years from former Soviet-Union countries, and 25 immigrated in the previous 5 years from Ethiopia. They were administered a questionnaire which requested them to state the meanings of law, to name 3 associated terms related most closely to law, and to state the functions of law. The meanings of law were analysed in terms of the meaning system (Kreitler & Kreitler). The results showed that the three groups differed distinctly in the meanings assigned to law: the Israeli-born had a functional view of the law focused mainly on managing daily affairs while meddling minimally in the everyday life of the citizens; the Russian-born assigned to law a political and social function focused on shaping the ideological content of the social structure and enforcing rightful daily conduct of the citizens; the Ethiopian-born had a religious view of the law focused on improving the spiritual nature of society and its members. Further findings were in line with the differential semantic content of law. Conclusions in regard to policies are stated.

*Forensic Linguistic Analysis as Poison.*  
Susan Giles, & David Canter

The examination of whether crime scene behaviour can reliably distinguish between criminals is an area of study that has received much attention, with calls for pragmatic and systematic study incumbent to any scientific, critical review. Words that are written as part of a crime, or that are the crime scene (e.g. extortion demands, personal threats, or suicide letters) offer a special capacity as evidence. Yet the potential for written or verbal "fingerprints" has yet to be established in any comparably scientific way. Away from the scientific methods employed by psychologists, investigators have sought the unchallenged descriptive and illustrative advice of linguists to assist in civil and criminal proceedings. Linguists and organizations claiming expertise in linguistic analysis offer a variety of methods for identifying unique aspects of a person's writing style, focusing on how something is said over what is said, with very little reference to the fundamental questions underlying such a task. Using practical case examples from our own experience we demonstrate some of the basic weaknesses in CUSUM analysis, layout or punctuation analysis, phraseology linking and more general stylistic or grammatical approaches. These criticisms include; inappropriate selections of comparative material, ignoring genre and base rates, no known rate of error, a lack of scientific research, and speculative assertions. We argue that a systematic and reliable method should start from basic principles and establish whether there are any aspects of writing that can reliably distinguish between people beyond the influences of situational contexts or writing genre. Beyond this we question the relative value to investigators of material content and style.

Saturday 2 July 2005

11:45-13:05

Thematic Session 24

**Eyewitness Research**

*Room: Tilia II*

*Chair: Ray Bull*

*Validity in judgments of eyewitness credibility: The role of witness ingroup/outgroup status and testimony presentation mode*

Torun Lindholm

Three experiments examined fact-finders ability to judge the accuracy of verbal eyewitness testimony as a function of witness in-group/out-group status (based on ethnicity) and testimony presentation mode. In Experiment 1, Swedish fact-finders were presented with videotaped testimonies from high-and low-accurate in-group (Swedish) and out-group (immigrant) witnesses. Results revealed that fact-finders assigned more credibility to high- as compared to low-accurate in-group witnesses, but that actual witness accuracy was unrelated to credibility judgments of out-group witnesses. Path analyses showed that fact-finders accuracy judgments of in-group, but not of out-group witnesses were related to witnesses self-reported confidence. Fact-finders ability to discriminate between high-and low accurate in-group witnesses was found to generalize to written presentations of the testimonies in Experiment 2. Experiment 3 examined Swedish civilians, police officers, and judges ability to discern the accuracy of in-group and out-group witnesses answers to specific questions about a crime event as a function of testimony presentation mode (videotape or text transcript). Preliminary results indicate that police officers were more proficient than civilians and judges at discriminating between accurate and inaccurate statements from in-group but not of out-group witnesses. All three groups showed a strong response bias, in particular when judging statements of out-group witnesses presented in the visual modality. Implications for theory and legal practices are discussed.

*Could we trust eyewitnesses effect of stereotypes and cognitive busyness on the accuracy of eyewitness testimonies?*

Catherine Greffeuille, Magali Ginet, & Serge Guimond

In many cases of crime, eyewitness testimonies can have a considerable impact on the jury's verdict. However, they are often biased. One possible source of error is the eyewitnesses' stereotypes. Surprisingly, few studies have focused on this factor (for exception, see Boon & Davies, 1988). Furthermore, research has demonstrated that the effects of stereotypes on other variables are often modulated by the cognitive busyness. The goal of the present study was to explore the influence of stereotypic expectations and cognitive busyness on the accuracy of witnesses of an attempted rape. In this study, participants viewed a short film depicting an encounter between a man and a woman in a bar and ending with a rape attempt. Before, participants were informed that the woman in the film was either an airport receptionist or a nightclub hostess. Furthermore, the level of cognitive load of participants was manipulated. Participants in the high load condition were asked to memorize an 8-digit number. After viewing the film, participants had to recognize individuals scenes. Some of the scenes were part of the film (the target scenes). Other scenes were similar to the target scenes but depicted the woman as either being more provocative or as being more distant than in the film (distractors scenes). Participants evaluated the likelihood that each of the scenes was part of the original movie. They also evaluated the responsibility of the woman and of the man for the attempted rape. Results indicated that participants in the airport receptionist condition remembered the woman as more provocative than she actually was. We also observed a significant interaction between stereotype and cognitive busyness concerning the woman's responsibility. When participants thought she was a nightclub hostess, they attributed more responsibility to the woman when they were under high-load condition than when they were under low-load condition. When they thought she was an airport receptionist, they attributed less responsibility to the woman in the high-load condition than in the low-load condition. Taken together, these results show that stereotypes have a powerful impact on the accuracy of eyewitnesses testimonies.

*Children's knowledge of criminal court terminology*

Ray Bull, Emma Crawford

Testifying in court is a daunting experience for any witness and an understanding of legal terminology can be beneficial. The limited previous research has found that children under eleven years have significant gaps in their knowledge of court. While older children have been found to know more, their misunderstandings warrant further investigation. In the current study it was predicted that older children would know more about criminal court proceedings than younger children, females would know more than males, and participants from a selective school would know more than those from a non-selective school. 111 participants were recruited from two secondary schools in Northern Ireland. This study was a 3 x 2 x 2 factorial design (12/13/15 years; female/male; school A/school B). Participants completed a knowledge-of-court questionnaire that asked them to describe sixteen legal words. Age was found to have a significant effect. Miscomprehensions were, however, evident in all age groups, in particular for "cross examination", "jury" and "defendant". (No significant effects of gender or school were found.) The practical implications of these findings for child witness preparation will be discussed.

*Gender Differences in Accuracy of Preschool Children Memory for Eyewitnessed Event*

Iлона Česnienė, & Rita Bandzevičienė

Differences between boys and girls in their narratives (Adams et al., 1995; Buckner, Fivush, 1998; Nelson, Fivush, 2000) and memories (Schneider, Pressley, 1997) suggest that a gender gap in eyewitness memories may exist. Investigations of this possibility in preschool children, however, are in short supply. This paper aimed to describe gender differences in reports of observed event in the sample of 51 preschool children (30 girls and 21 boys, 6,5 years old in average). Children were interviewed twice. The tendency was noticed that reports of girls exceed in accuracy reports of boys in almost all evaluations. But in responds to questions of interviewer opposite correlation between type of question and accuracy was found in different gender groups: in responds to closed questions the number of mistakes significantly growth in the group of girls and the number of correct answers significantly growth in the group of boys. Gender differences also were confirmed in accuracy subject to content: girls were more precise in description of persons, process and environment. Implications of the study in forensic settings are discussed.

Saturday 2 July 2005

11:45-13:05

Thematic Session 25

**Offender Psychometrics**

*Room: Apera*

*Chair: Ed Hilterman*

*Developing the Personal Concerns Inventory for Offenders: Reliability and Validity*

Joselyn Sellen, Mary McMurrin, Eleni Theodosi, & Miles Cox

Measuring offenders motivation for treatment is important both for selection and monitoring treatment engagement, yet few psychometrically robust measures of offenders motivation exist. The Personal Concerns Inventory (PCI; Cox & Klinger 2000) was developed to assess motivation to change in people with addictive behaviours. It focuses on identifying goals in a number of life areas, and two profiles have consistently been identified -- adaptive and maladaptive. The aims of this study were to adapt the PCI for use with offenders and assess its psychometric properties with this population. A pilot study suggested the PCI may hold promise for assessment in this population, revealing motivational profiles consistent with earlier studies. In this paper we will present preliminary results from over 100 men in prison. Early analysis suggests that a 4-factor model, rather than two, better accounts for the data. The reliability and validity of the PCI will be discussed as well future applications.

*Bullying in Prisons: the Importance of Perceived Social Status, Prisonization and Moral Disengagement*

Catherine Rebecca South, & Jane Wood

Research has focused on the environmental causes of bullying in prison, but neglected the intrinsic characteristics of bullies. Although the importance of social status in prison has been noted as one factor that may influence bullying, no empirical research has yet addressed this. The main aim of this study was to investigate whether the perceived importance of social status in prison motivates bullying, with the subsidiary aim of exploring whether moral disengagement and pressurization influence the relationship. One hundred and thirty two adult male prisoners were interviewed from six prisons in the United Kingdom and categorised as a bully, victim, bully/victim or not involved. The prevalence of bullying was high, with over half the prisoners being both a victim and perpetrator of bullying. As predicted, bullying was positively related to the perceived importance of social status; prisoners involved in bullying valued social status more than those who were not. Furthermore, moral disengagement mediated the relationship between bullying and social status. Prisonization was also related to the perceived importance of social status, moral disengagement and bullying. It is concluded that a desire to achieve social status in prison may contribute to bullying. Moreover, prisonized attitudes may instil values such as social status into prisoners and may also help facilitate cognitive distortions such as moral disengagement which in turn, may serve to maintain involvement in bullying activity.

Criminal activity frequently goes hand-to-hand with psychoticism and hostile social relation both in juvenile and adult. Based on expert literature and information from media we can reach a conclusion that nowadays-general level of aggressiveness and negative, belligerent social attitude are more intensive in youth than in the past. The presented research has been concentrated on the analysis and description of differences in the personality functioning and social relations of juvenile and adult offenders. Research was conducted in custody, prison and resocializing centres (reformatory). The examination included a group of 156 person. The first research group constituted juveniles. The second research group constituted adult offenders. Among the group of adult majority were rather young, below 35 years. The examination was preceded by analysis of court files and documentation and an interview. Afterwards, the examined were subjected to psychological tests: Eysenck Personality Questionnaire & Revised and Interpersonal Relationships Scale of J.M. Stanik. Eysenck assumed that the behavior of an individual is constant and independent of time and situation. He considered that criminal tendencies are universal and controlled by a generalized conditioned reaction, learned during the process of socialization. It was found that the psychoticism scale correlates significantly with aggressiveness, egocentrism, impulsiveness, other hostility, non-acceptance of cultural norms, immaturity, and anti-authoritative attitudes. Interpersonal Relationships Scale is able to yield a series of significant information pertaining to the functioning of an individual in the interpersonal sense. It is a useful method in the diagnosis of the lack of social adjustment, as it provides a lot of information about the examined and reveals the preferable style of social functioning. The most interesting differences between the examined groups were found in relation to the following variables: aggressive-sadistic interpersonal style, competitive-narcissistic interpersonal style and psychoticism. The juveniles obtained higher scores in the all mentioned subscales. The present study illustrates the importance of studying the relation between age and delinquency. This suggests too, that assessment of violence risk, prevention and intervention oriented at reduction of aggressive behaviour and antisocial attitude should be aimed at children and younger youth.

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