NEW CHALLENGES IN LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Vilnius, Lithuania
21 October, 2011

Book of
PROGRAMME – ABSTRACTS

MRU
MYKOLO ROMERIO
UNIVERSITETAS

NEW CHALLENGES IN LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY:
THEORY AND PRACTICE
Vilnius 2011

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Note: The text of the abstracts is not edited.

The source of photos: www.vilnius-tourism.lt

WELCOME

Welcome to the Conference "New Challenges in Legal Psychology: Theory and Practice" in Vilnius.

The main mission of the conference is to bring together professionals of various areas of legal psychology. The aim is to share experience, discuss contemporary research and problems, and to outline perspectives of legal psychology development in future.

Conference will cover traditional and newest topics in legal psychology. Likewise it will overview theoretical and practical aspects of this science: issues in education of legal psychologists, professional competences of psychologist conducting psychological assessment, the role of psychologist in penal process, peculiarities of interrogation process, the evaluation of evidence reliability, false confessions, re-offense risk assessment, issues in procedural justice, the effectiveness of interventions, etc.

On behalf of the organizing team I wish you all a pleasant and productive stay.

Assoc. prof. Alfredas Laurinavičius
(Conference Chair)

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Initiator and Conference host:
Mykolas Romeris University
Department of Psychology
http://www.mruni.eu

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Prof. habil. dr. Viktoras Justickis
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Assoc. prof. Alfredas Laurinavičius
Teresa Jaskiewicz – Obydzinska

Keynote speakers
Dr. Julian Boon, *University of Leicester, UK*
Philip Howard, *National Offender Management Service, UK*
Prof. habil. dr. Viktoras Justickis, *Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania*
Prof. habil. dr. Gintautas Valickas, *Vilnius University, Lithuania*

GENERAL INFORMATION

Conference venue

The venue of the international conference "New Challenges in Legal Psychology: Theory and Practice" will be the Mykolas Romeris University in Vilnius.

Adress: Ateities St. 20, Vilnius, Lithuania

Mykolas Romeris University is a modern, dynamic and fast growing University with a well-established place in the sphere of global higher education.

The mission of the University is to educate youth, to amass and nourish intellectual potential, to train leaders capable of creating and implementing innovations, which influence the overall scientific, cultural and technological progress changing society.

The University owns a modern complex of lecture halls and libraries and is equipped according to high technical standards.

Language
The official language of the conference is English.

Vilnius
Vilnius is the capital of the Republic of Lithuania.

Vilnius is somewhat unique compared to the major cities in the rest of the Baltic States, its old architecture being a hodge-podge of styles with Scandinavian, Russian and German influences. The mix blends well into a charming 'Vilnian Baroque', that fills the cobblestone winding streets of the old quarter. The city is further enhanced by its picturesque setting in

a valley at the confluence of the Neris and Vilnia rivers, nestling beneath wooded hills in the south-east corner of Lithuania.

The city boasts numerous other interesting churches, beautiful historic buildings, museums, monuments and parks, and the splendid University of Vilnius, one of Europe's oldest institutions of learning, chartered in 1579. Many of Vilnius churches and towers, fortifications, secluded medieval courtyards and narrow streets are a mix of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Classical styles.

Vilnius, like all Lithuanian cities, has a wide selection of restaurants. Lithuanian beer is widely considered to be some of the best in the world. Drink it with tasty local breads and cheeses or national dishes like "zeppelins", balloon-shaped potato cakes filled with meat, or potato sausages and pancakes.

For more information about Vilnius and places to visit: http://www.vilnius-tourism.lt/

International conference
**NEW CHALLENGES IN LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY:
THEORY AND PRACTICE**

PROGRAM
21st October, 2011 Vilnius, Lithuania
I-414 room

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09:00–10:00	**Registration**	
10:00–10:15	**Conference opening**	
10:15–11:00	Keynote. Legal and Forensic Psychology – What have we got, and what do we want for the future? **Dr. Julian Boon**, University of Leicester, UK	
11:00–11:45	Keynote. Research findings from the Offender Assessment System in England and Wales. Improving risk prediction, and changes in risk over time. **Philip Howard**, National Offender Management Service, UK	
11:45–13:00	**Lunch break**	
13:00–13:30	**Poster Session**	
	I-414 room	I-416 room
13:30–13:50	Criminalistic Characteristic of Violent Crimes in Lithuania. **Prof. dr. Eglė Bilevičiūtė**, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania	Application of Special knowledge for criminal profiling. **Assoc. prof. dr. Janina Juškevičiūtė**, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
13:50–14:10	The prognostic validity of static and dynamic risk factors of reoffending based on OASys assessment in Lithuanian offenders sample. **Laura Ustinavičiūtė**, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania	Psychological Mechanisms Affecting the Changes in Murderer`s Statements **Teresa Jaskiewicz-Obydzinska**, Institute of Forensic Research, Kraków, Poland
14:10–14:30	Offenders' Risk Assessments and Cognitive Behavior Correctional Programs for Offenders in the Lithuanian Correction System. **Vilmantė Gintaraitė**, Psychology Section at the Alytus Correction House, Lithuania	The Relationship between Subjective Memory Beliefs, Compliance and Response Change within a Simulated Forensic Interview. **Hazel McMurtrie**, University of Strathclyde, UK
14:30–15:00	**Coffee break**	

15:00–15:20	The Practice of a Forensic Psychologist Expert in the National Service of Forensic Psychiatry. **Ingrida Karmazaitė-Karnackienė**, National Service of Forensic Psychiatry, Lithuania	Application of content criteria for analyzing testimonies received using traditional methods of interrogation and in course of Cognitive Interview. **Justyna Szostek**, Silesian University in Katowice, Poland
15:20–15:40	Couple's Experiences of Violence in the Family: Narrative Analysis. **Assoc. prof. dr. Jolanta Sondaitė**, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania	Lie detection from non-verbal behavior in Czech Republic. **Lenka Mynaříková**, Charles University, Czech Republic
15:40–16:00	Problems and topicalities of investigative interviewing in Lithuania. **Assoc. prof. dr. Laima Ruibytė**, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania	Psychology of computer crimes-diagnosis attempt. **Dr. Jakub Lickiewicz**, Krakow University, Poland
16:00–16:30	Coffee break	
16:30–17:15	Keynote. Therapeutic jurisprudence and the humanisation of the modern justice. **Prof. habil. dr. Viktoras Justickis**, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania **Prof. dr. Gintautas Valickas**, Vilnius University, Lithuania	
17:15–17:45	**Discussions. Closing**	

MAP OF MYKOLAS ROMERIS UNIVERSITY
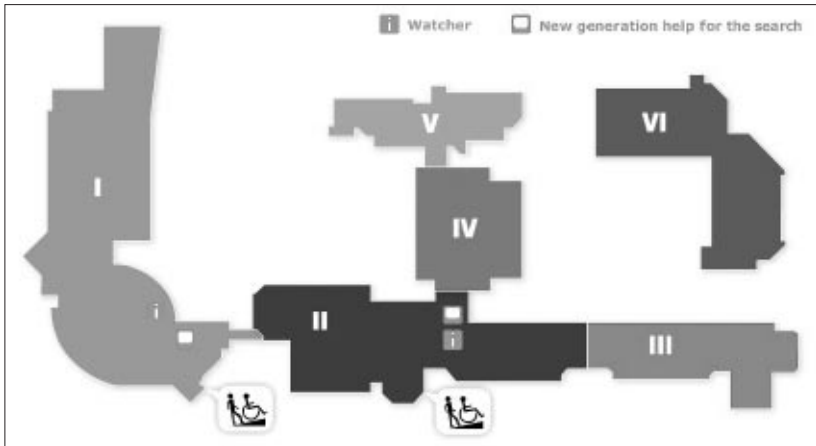
I corp   4th floor

414 Conference Hall
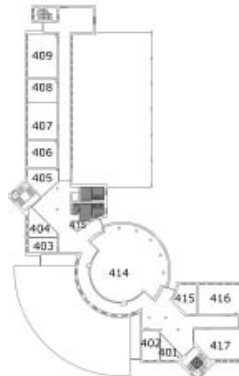
IV corp   1st floor

130 Cafeteria
131 Canteen

KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS

Legal and Forensic Psychology - What have we got, and what do we want for the future?
Julian Boon, University of Leicester, UK

A viewpoint is presented which argues that while forensic/legal/investigative psychology has over the decades generated large amounts of research – this has not necessarily yielded corresponding results in terms of applicable output. Utilizing by way of illustrations offender case examples, an alternative scientific approach (e.g. Bhaskar 2002) is advocated as being better for the purpose of furthering forensic psychology's objectives. This 'Realist' approach is geared to the real-world phenomena which, it is argued, is at the essence of forensic psychology's concerns. It is argued that such a paradigm-shift – from that of the current Empiricist approach in UK/USA - would better serve the interests of future, forensic psychology research agendas. It is further argued that such a move would be to the very significant mutual benefits of the forensic academic, practitioner, and police communities.

NOTES

Research findings from the Offender Assessment System in England and Wales. Improving risk prediction, and changes in risk over time.
Philip Howard, National Offender Management Service, UK

The Offender Assessment System (OASys) was launched in England and Wales in 2001, and large sets of assessment data have now been studied by the OASys research team of the National Offender Management Service. Assessment data can be linked with reoffending data, and assessment histories can be studied to show how offending-related needs change over time. This presentation summarises research in these areas, and explains the practical implications of the findings. In reoffending research, the original OASys score has been replaced by predictors of general and violent reoffending, named OGP and OVP, which have much greater predictive validity. Survival analysis has shown that offenders are most likely to reoffend at the start of community supervision, then become gradually less dangerous. Analysis of assessment histories shows that some OASys items are much more likely to change than others. Combining reoffending and change data shows that changes in offending-related needs and therefore OGP and OVP scores are genuinely predictive of changes in the likelihood of reoffending.

NOTES

Therapeutic jurisprudence and the humanisation of the modern justice.

Viktoras Justickis, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Gintautas Valickas, Vilnius University, Lithuania

The therapeutic jurisprudence (TJ) is an interdisciplinary field of science focusing on traumatic effects of the modern cold and formalistic justice upon the mental health of people participating in it. TJ aims to make the legal system humanistic, warm, attentive to human feelings.

During the last two decades TJ attracted great interest and has contributed to legal reforms in many countries.

The presentation focuses upon resistance of legal system to its humanization by TJ. The main reason behind this resistance is the difference in aims of the legal system and TJ. The leading goals of the first one are social stability, justice, representation of interests of the nation and its single social and political groups. The leading aim of the TJ is the protection the psychic health of participants of the legal process.

Depending on the social and legal context, interrelation of the aims of a legal system and of TJ can be different: congruent under one circumstances or conflicting in different ones. Based upon different relations between aims of the legal system and TJ, a new "two direction conception".

This conception provides a typology of problems that arises applying TJ ideas for humanization of some law.

The first type of situations in which TJ is applied are those in which the aims of TJ are congruent with ones of law. It these situation application of TJ enriches the legal system making its action more consistent and helping the law to fulfill its mission in the most consistent way.

The second type are situations in which both conflicts. Implementation of TJ meets resistance of the legal system. The relative significance of both has to be assessed and the optimal ways of their integration should be found.

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PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Criminalistic Characteristic of Violent Crimes in Lithuania

Egidijus Vidmantas Kurapka, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Eglė Bilevičiūtė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Snieguolė Matulienė , Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

There is still high overall crime rate in Lithuania, the long-term upward trend of crimes are determined, the victimization of citizens is increasing, while their sensitivity, vulnerability. Of particular concern are the most dangerous types of crime. Violent crimes cover different forms of violence and violent manifestations of society (murder, grievous bodily harm, rape and other crimes related to sexual abuse).

Criminalistic characteristic of violent crimes is understood as a whole of criminalistic important features, which brings out these crimes, committed and consistent patterns mechanism. Structure of criminalistic crimes' characteristic is made up of components which express the totality of evidence, reflected in its elements as a basis to create the conditions for choosing the best forensic methods, tools and techniques of crime detection, investigation and crime prevention. In our view, the structure of crimes' characteristic includes the following elements: criminal way, the person who committed the crime, an attempt to subject matter and / or the victim and the crime situation.

The authors present a five-year (2006-2010) conducted research, during that there was analysed the criminalistic characteristic of violent crimes and the criminal pre-trial investigative issues here. Some results of this research were presented at the scientific program "Threats of criminality and human security in modern management techniques" (2008-2010). Empirical study has examined about 370 criminal cases of violent crimes and interviews with some 300 officers involved in an investigation (pretrial investigators and prosecutors).

Obtain data on violent crimes' criminalistic characteristic may be the basis for criminal investigation algorithms. Criminalistic crimes' characteristic in algorithmic approach should be the most complete, since only this for the investigator the accurate criminal investigation recommendations will be given, which will bring an objective-based versions, choosing the well-thought-out research directions and best methods. Such tasks for themselves the authors of the report are upraised.

The prognostic validity of static and dynamic risk factors of reoffending based on OASys assessment in Lithuanian offenders sample

Laura Ustinavičiūtė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Alfredas Laurinavičius, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Rita Žukauskienė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

The most comprehensive research on the prediction of risk of criminal conduct examines and emphasizes the impact of static, dynamic risk factors (Andrews, Bonta, 2006; Hanson, 2000; Hanson, Bussiere, 1998; Zamble, Quinsey, 1997). Though there is much agreement that more concentration on dynamic risk factors is essential in developing methods of risk reduction, the effort is only beginning, research on dynamic risk factors is still in its infancy (Douglas, Skeem, 2005).

The study examines the relation between rates of reconviction and statistic and dynamic factors of reoffending based on OASys assessments. The predictive validity of risk factors was tested in a sample of 254 prisoners aged 18 to 62 (M – 32.77, SD – 9.96) from 12 Lithuanian custodial settings. 118 offenders were convicted for general, 122 – violent, 14 – sexual offending. Offenders' criminogenic needs were assessed using OASys.

Static and dynamic measures of offenders were assessed one month prior to release. Recidivism was coded during the 12-months follow-up period of the 166 males and 47 females who were released from custodial settings. ROC analysis was conducted to assess predictive validity of the risk factors assessed by OASys. Power of each reconviction prediction model in female, male and general groups was measured. Prediction of reconviction using OASys was better than random guess. In general sample AUC = .718, p = .0001, in female offenders' sample AUC = .861, p = .0001, in male's sample AUC = .670, p = .0001. The results of the study show good prognostic validity of dynamic risk factors. The strongest predictive power of recidivism in males sample had Financial management and income (AUC = .678, p = .0001) and Education, training and employability AUC = .671, p = .0001), in females sample – Thinking and behaviour (AUC = .866, p = .0001).

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Offenders' Risk Assessments and Cognitive Behavior Correctional Programs for Offenders in the Lithuanian Correction System

Vilmantė Gintaraitė, Psychology Section at the Alytus Correction House, Lithuania

Since 2006 the Prison Department under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania have started the long but necessary process of the adaptation and integration of risk assessment inventories, such as STATIC 99, PCL-SV, SVR -20, HCR -20, SARA, OASys, into our correction system. The process started from the evaluation of the needs: offenders, courts, specialists, and analysis of the best practice abroad. Then licenses of the assessment tools were bought and the process of the adaptation was started. It was separated into several steps to ensure the high quality of application of risk evaluation tools: 1) preparation of the risk assessment tool for the application in Lithuania; 2) scientific rationale for the reliability of the risk assessment tool; 3) analysis of the prognostic validity (prediction of the criminal behavior); 4) primary trainings for the specialists; 5) supervision of the application of the risk assessment tools.

Since 2007 four cognitive behavior correctional therapy programs were introduced for specialists and, after the trainings, were launch in the correction institutions: EQUIP (a multi-component group treatment program for juvenile delinquents and other youths with antisocial conduct disorders; Gibbs and Potter, 1987; Gibbs et al.; the length – 42 h), „One to One" (OTO - One to One is a general offending behavior program for individual therapy; P. Priestley, 2008; the length– 24 h.), „Behavior-Interview-Change" (individual program for motivation to change antisocial behavior; C. A. Far-bring, P. Berge, 2004; the length – 11 h.) and SeNAT (Sex Offender Therapy Program for Lithuanian Corrections; D. P. Boer, 2009; the length ~ 90 h.).

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The Practice of a Forensic Psychologist Expert in the National Service of Forensic Psychiatry

Ingrida Karmazaitė-Karnackienė, National Service of Forensic Psychiatry, Lithuania
Vilma Joneliūkštienė, National Service of Forensic Psychiatry, Lithuania

The National Service of Forensic Psychiatry (NSFP) under the Ministry of Health is currently the only institution performing forensic psychology, forensic psychiatry expertises in criminal, civil and administrative cases and writing specialist's conclusions on the tasks given by the officers of pretrial investigation and by the trial. In the paper there will be presented the main directions of forensic psychologist expert work in NTFP, expert's duties and rights, requirements for the qualification of the expert. The paper describes functions of forensic psychologist expert in forensic psychiatry expertises, particularity and tasks of the psychological evaluation intended to assist the forensic psychiatry expertise, its significance for the conclusions drawn by forensic psychiatrist experts. The paper presents as well the topic of forensic psychology expertises completed in NTFP, their object and basic tasks in criminal, civil process, situation-specific assessment strategy of psychological evaluation, its methods, significance of the decisions made in such expertises. The particularity and possibilities of psychological expert evaluation, different factors playing role in the expert work will be discussed.

NOTES

Couple's Experiences of Violence in the Family: Narrative Analysis
Jolanta Sondaitė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Dorota Oleskevic, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

The present study features a qualitative research, the goal of which is to describe and analyze the narratives of couple's experiences of family violence.

The semi-structured interviews were hold with 6 persons in 3 couples who experienced violence in the family (3 men and 3 women participated in study). The age of the participants ranged from 36 to 49.

The narrative analysis method, which is based on the model of Kellet and Dalton (2001) conflicts' narrative analysis structure (interpreting and quality of dialogue and negotiation, interpreting narrative and conflict dynamics, interpreting representations of Self, other, and context), was employed in order to achieve the goal.

The analysis revealed that partners see the situation of violence in the family as hopeless: they do not think about changing their lives, they do not see the way out, they feel helpless and insecure, they have the feelings of mortification and guilt, and they are emotionally stressed.

The participants represent their partner mostly in negative terms.

The analysis revealed family violence as an effect of destructive interaction between partners: the main motives for violence is desire to stop the violence of the partner or revenge and desire to hurt the partner. Often, the victim and the perpetrator change their roles in family violence.

NOTES

Problems and topicalities of investigative interviewing in Lithuania
Laima Ruibytė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

The goal of police interrogation of suspects is to collect the information about the crime and a confession by the suspect. Police use different techniques during interrogation and the use of those techniques reflect the investigative interviewing culture. The analysis of interrogation manuals and handbooks (Holmberg, Kronkvist, 2008) show, that sometimes police interviews can violate basic human rights legislation. This happens when interrogators extensively use confession –seeking approach and methods involving trickery, deceit, lying, threat and other coercive interrogation techniques. In different studies of police interviews was found that in many cases police interviewers believe in advance about the quilt of the suspects and this believe strongly influences the selection and interpreting new information (Kassin, Goldstein, Savitsky, 2003) and police office's behavior with the suspect.

In early 1990s the idea of investigative interviewing was developed which changed the attitude towards police interrogation. This information–gathering approach emphasizes ethical principles and state that police investigators should be open-minded, act according to ethical principles and show humanity. But some authors (Sears, Stephenson, 1997) assume that it is difficult for police system to replace the confession-obtaining approach with information–gathering approach. Such way of interviewing require from police officers conversational or interpersonal skills competencies and cognitive and analytical competencies.

As in Lithuania we didn't fined researches of police interrogation of suspects we interviewed 33 police investigators about the use of interrogation techniques and what they believe are the main skills required by investigative interview. They were asked how often they used each of 12 techniques and what kind of 16 skills most necessary in the interview of suspects. The results reveal that most frequently used are such interrogation methods as convincing of the suspect that his confession is favorable for him (84.8%) and baiting questions (63.7%), the less used – early disclosure of all available evidence to the suspect (63.6%).

NOTES

Application of Special Knowledge for Criminal Profiling

Janina Juškevičiūtė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

Every year the crime rate is increasing, however, fewer crimes are being solved and the criminal situation in Lithuania is getting worse. One of the main reasons of low crime detection is insufficient application of special knowledge, especially psychological one, in crime investigation.

Special knowledge is deep knowledge in science, technology or other areas of human activity, acquired during education, special training courses, and professional activities. It is applied evidentially or to obtain other information necessary in crime investigation. Special knowledge, criminal psychological knowledge in particular, might be applied in violent crime investigation, for instance, in criminal profiling.

Criminal profiling is an educated attempt to provide investigative agencies with information about committing the crime, by interpreting the offender's personality and behaviour. Criminal profiling is an untraditional crime investigation method which is applied in crime investigation practice in many countries. The first attempt to employ criminal profiling in Lithuania was in 2003 in the case of serial murder investigation. The case involved seven old women that had been murdered during the period of March 17 - July 8, 2003.

The author shares her experience in the first Lithuanian criminal profiling and discusses the problems the investigators encountered. She shows what a great role criminal psychology may play in crime investigation. Suggestions for the future application of criminal psychology are presented.

NOTES

Psychological Mechanisms Affecting the Changes in Murderer`s Statements

Teresa Jaskiewicz-Obydzinska, Institute of Forensic Research in Kraków, Poland
Ewa Wach, Institute of Forensic Research in Kraków, Poland

There is a little amount of research concerning the psychological factors influencing the changes in suspect`s and accused statements. This knowledge however may be crucial for the choice of interview tactics and the credibility assessment.

The aim of the present study was a qualitative analysis of factors influencing submitting of changes to statements, the nature of changes and their significance in the final evaluation of statement credibility. The following factors affecting changes` appearance have been distinguished: external (course of action, conditions during interrogation, time in custody) and internal (personality). The nature of changes has been examined in the following categories: supplement, omission, partial or complete change of statement`s content. Moreover, the direction of the changes has been identified as: partial or complete (also false) self-accusation, denial of participating in the incident or blaming others.

The results indicate that the changes made by accused of homicide are driven by a variety of motives and circumstances, both situational and personal (related to their psychological qualities). The fact that statements are mostly changed by persons with a lower IQ, neurotic, with a low self-esteem and who are submissive indicate that some specific techniques might be used during their interrogations in order to avoid further changes. The lack of relationship between the number, the character of the changes and the credibility of the statements indicates the necessity to call for psychological evaluation of the individual factors influencing judicial evaluation of the accused`s credibility in their description of the event.

NOTES

The Relationship between Subjective Memory Beliefs, Compliance and Response Change within a Simulated Forensic Interview

Hazel McMurtrie, University of Strathclyde, UK
James S. Baxter, University of Strathclyde, UK
Marc C. Obonsawin, University of Strathclyde, UK

The Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scales (GSS 1 and 2) (Gudjonsson, 1984, 1987) were developed for clinical and forensic purposes to measure witness tendency to yield to leading questions and to change responses subsequent to negative feedback. Susceptibility to suggestion and interpersonal pressure (IP) within an interrogative context has been termed interrogative suggestibility (IS). The experiment reported here adapted the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale procedure (GSS; Gudjonsson, 1984, 1987) to investigate the determinants of participant response to investigative pressure within a simulated forensic interview. 101 adults (aged 18-85) viewed a videotape of a staged event and completed questions. Neutral or negative feedback was delivered. The relationship between subjective memory beliefs, compliance and response change was assessed in young, middle-aged and older adults. It was hypothesised that irrespective of type of feedback delivered, participants with poor memory beliefs would exhibit higher levels of compliance and response change, than those who reported to have excellent memory capabilities. As older adults generally perceive more change in their memory, report lower levels of memory capacity, and perceive that they have less control over their memory than younger adults, it was further predicted that older adults might be more susceptible to greater levels of compliance and response change. Confirming the experimental hypothesis and previous results, beliefs about one's own memory were related to compliance and response change although contrary to expectations, this did not vary with age. Measures of compliance and response change were not correlated. The results are discussed from a theoretical and applied perspective.

NOTES

Application of content criteria for analyzing testimonies received using traditional methods of interrogation and in course of Cognitive Interview

Justyna Szostek, Silesian University in Katowice, Poland
Adam Zbieranek , Regional prosecutor's office in Tychy, Poland

Credibility of eye witness testimony has been an important question for researchers in both, psychology and law, for many years now. At the beginning it was considered just in its formal aspects and it applied to witnesses personalities. In 1924, W. Marston was the first, who claimed that results of interrogation depend on the method itself and there is a connection between techniques used to collect information and the testimony's results. As the multiple interrogation techniques has became more innovative in the last few decades (for example the Cognitive Interview) there is an urgent need to verify their impact on credibility. Although Cognitive Interview had been found in early eighties, it become popular in the European research centers just last decade. However specialists who are active on this field are more focused to describe certain doubts and questions that arise within this method than to examine the efficiency of the method itself. On the other hand latest scientific approach to the issue of credibility focuses on formal and content criteria, that could be used for analyzing testimonies (for example Statement Validity Assessment, Reality Monitoring, Scientific Content Analysis and the latest idea developed in Poland - the Multidimensional Adults' Statement Assessment Method). The paper presentation will be based on the research undertaken by the author. Main purpose of it was to assess efficiency of using various criteria for analyzing testimonies collected with different interrogation techniques.

NOTES

Lie detection from non-verbal behavior in Czech Republic
Lenka Mynaříková, Charles University in Prague, the Czech Republic
Hedvika Boukalová, Charles University in Prague, the Czech Republic

In this contribution we would like to address the issues of research in the deception detection field in the Czech Republic. Unlike in the foreign research, studies provided so far are small in number and in participants and they don´t offer deeper look into the problem.

Two studies were aimed to signs of deception as observed by professionals (i.e. police investigators) and lay-persons (i.e. first-year psychology students). In the first – qualitative inquiry of police officers we asked 9 experienced investigators about their experience and knowledge about behavioral displays of lie. The police investigators expect wide range of non-verbal behavior and are aware of the importance of the context and collateral information.

In the lay-persons study we compared 30 participants in terms of their deception detection and overall accuracy rates in an attempt to find those who score higher than the average accuracy rate and we were also interested in the participant's opinions about the typical non-verbal signs of deception. We presented participants 10 one minute long video shots from real life criminal investigation and we asked them to identify truthful and deceitful behavior and give reasons for their decision. We identified two persons who scored higher than 0,7 in their overall accuracy rate, more interesting there was a significant number of respondents scoring lower than 0,3. When making their decisions, the less successful respondents used more subjective criteria and relied more on their impression from the lying persons than those who scored higher. More successful participants were oriented on the particular cues in behavior and tried to give more reasonings.

Our results suggest there might be differences between men and women in the frequency of criteria used in their decisions, but this conclusion needs to undergo another research, that is being already planned.

NOTES

Psychology of computer crimes- diagnosis attempt
Jakub Lickiewicz, Krakow University, Poland

Computer crime is becoming a greater threat to the modern world. Media constantly inform the spectacular intrusions into computer systems of large corporations and even government systems. Public opinion determines them, often wrongly, as hackers, treating as a homogenous group. Law enforcement authorities and experts in the IT technician perfected the technical security methods, however, increasingly appreciate the advantages psychology, particularly psychological profiling. However, despite the great interest the issue of computer crime is methodologically correct studies are missing from this range.

The paper presents results of research on the Polish population of hackers. Distinguished two groups of people with different technical skills, defined as neophytes beginners and experienced elite. Studies have shown the existence of differences within the personality traits and motivations of the perpetrators. The dependence allow to conduct about their functioning on a place of crime and modus operandi.

Demonstrate the dependence between technical skills and personality traits made it possible to construct a psychological model of a hacker, showing the dependence between the techniques using and the psychological characteristics of the offender. It allows the creation of adequate psychological profile of the perpetrator, which can be used in determining the unknown perpetrators of computer crimes, which could be a new instrument in the fight against the threats.

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POSTER PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

Sex offenders in Lithuania: comparison between rapists' and child molesters' risk factors
Marijus Mitrauskas, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania
Rita Bandzevičienė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

The heterogeneity of sex offenders and conflicting findings about the characteristics of sex offender types has led some researchers to investigate sex offenders as a single category. Other researchers have found that sociodemographic characteristics and criminal histories vary somewhat for subgroups of sexual offenders (Lievore, 2004). The main purpose of the current study was to evaluate and compare risk factors between incarcerated rapists and child molesters in Lithuania.

The study sample was drawn from 5 randomly selected correctional institutions and consisted of 119 male sexual offenders. The mean age of the participant was 32.7 years (SD = 9.82, range - 20-68). 39 (33%) subjects were convicted for sexual crime against children and 80 (68 %) for rape. The mean age of rapists was 30.4 years (SD = 8.34) and child molesters 37.4 years (SD = 10.9) (t = 3.541, $p < .00$). Two risk assessment instruments were used for the study purpose: Sexual Violence Risk - 20 (SVR-20, Boer, et al., 1997) and Static-99 (Hanson, 1999).

Results of the present study showed that child molesters exhibit more deviant sexual behavior pattern than rapists (Z = -4.203, $p < .00$) as well as more intimate relationship problems (Z = -2.394, $p < .01$). The study revealed that rapists have committed more past nonsexual violent offences (Z = -3.055, $p < 0.00$) and have caused more physical harm for victims in sex offences (Z = -2.223, $p < .02$). However sexual offenders against children exhibit high density of sex offences (Z = -3.488, $p < 0.00$) and escalation in frequency or severity of sex offences (Z = -3.717, $p <.00$) as well as substance abuse problems (Z = -2.167, $p < .03$).

Factors Influencing Jury Deliberations

Deana L. Julka, University of Portland, Oregon, USA

This research utilizes both quantitative and qualitative research procedures to explore factors influencing jury deliberations. Special focus was placed on exploring the role of choice & influence of jury forepersons, the effect of need for cognition (NFC), and the effect of motivational techniques on persuasion. Undergraduates participated in jury groups of 3-7 people per jury and read a legal case, filled out individual questionnaires, and then deliberated to a verdict. All deliberations were videotaped and coded. Qualitatively we examined nonverbals used by jurors to indicate confidence, dominance, and other characteristics related to persuasion. It was hypothesized that attitudes will become more polarized in groups that have similar initial tendencies; that forepersons are often chosen based on familiarity with juries, on prestige, and on status; that those jurors who use personal stories indicating familiarity with the facts at hand will become 'experts' within the jury, and their opinions will be weighted more heavily; that those high in need for cognition will be less persuaded by emotional arguments and more persuaded by factual information and will rely less on personal stories given by jurors; and that jurors who score low on the NFC scale will participate less in the juries when not encouraged to do so compared to low NFC-scoring jurors who are encouraged to participate (motivation manipulation technique). Data analysis reveals support for these hypotheses. Implications will be discussed.

Correlations between individual attributes and criminal experience in young male parolees

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The study investigated the relationship between three individual attributes (extraversion, neuroticism and intelligence) and two variables of criminal experience, i.e. sort of crime and number of convictions. Data consisted of responses on a self-administered survey completed by 68 male parolees' aged from 18 to 30, including Lithuanian version of H. Eysenck questionnaire (EPQ) and Raven Test of Progressive Matrices, and records from case information. Results gathered confirmed significant correlations only between neuroticism and both controlled variables, however mean score on neuroticism in group of the parolees was moderate. Extraversion was related to intelligence and age: more intelligent parolees had higher scores on extraversion scale; younger respondents were assessed as more intelligent. Difficulties that challenge the investigators of sentenced for parole and directions for further investigations in the context of individual risk factors and their relation with criminal experience were discussed.

The relationship between personality traits of citizens, confidence in authorities and their assigned attributes

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Alfredas Laurinavičius Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

The aim of this research is to examine confidence in authorities, their assigned attributes, personality traits of citizens and their relationship. 130 citizens were investigated using National Character Survey (Terracciano, 2005), Trust in Strangers Scale (Naef, 2009) and four scales to measure confidence in authorities and interpersonal trust (composed by author).

The results have shown that confidence in authorities are related to their perceived consciousness and, occasionally, to their extraversion and agreeableness. Confidence in authorities are also related to some personality traits of citizens, including propensity to trust and interpersonal trust.

A comparison of the criminogenic needs of different reconvicted female offender groups

Andra Kiškyte, Panevezys correction house
Alfredas Laurinavičius, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

The main aim of this paper is to investigate peculiarities of criminogenic needs of reconvicted female offenders. 46 reconvicted female offenders who were incarcerated in Panevezys correction house participated in the research. The offender assessment system OASys was used to assess criminogenic needs.

Results revealed that most criminogenic needs of reconvicted female offenders intercorrelate. Findings from the research showed that the first contact with police in younger age and relationships with the convicted partner is informative prognostic factor of reconvicted female offenders' recidivism risk, while abuse in the childhood is not. Moreover results revealed that positive relationships with family are protective factor of reconvicted female offenders' recidivism risk.

Furthermore results of this research showed that reconvicted female offenders do not acknowledge that they have problematic areas in their lives. However they relate some of these areas to their future criminality. Subjective opinion of women offender about their criminality related areas has prognostic value as it is related to OASys total score.

The relations of criminal thinking and criminal activity of Lithuanian male and female prisoners

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Laura Ustinavičiūtė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

Introduction: Criminal thinking is a dynamic risk factor of criminal behaviour that could be used as a target for intervention; it is one of the main risk factors that have the most significant impact for the prognosis of the risk behaviour (Hollin, Palmer, 1994; Gendreau, Coggin, 1996).

Methods: OASys (Offender Assessment System) developed jointly by the Prison and Probation services of United Kingdom (2002) and Walters D.G. Criminal thinking styles inventory (2006) were used to measure incarcerated offenders history of criminal behaviour (criminal activity, age at first conviction), thinking and behaviour problems, criminal thinking styles and risk to re-offend.

Results: 102 incarcerated Lithuanian offenders participated in this study. Sample consisted of 54 female (M-34,17, SD-13,29) and 48 male (M-28,19, SD-7,94). Comparison analysis made by Mann-Whitney U test indicates that criminal thinking of male offenders is expressed more than in female offenders sample: Mollification (p=0,045), Cut-off (p=0,0001), Power Orientation (p=0,027), Super Optimism (p=0,0001), Cognitive Indolence (p=0,001), Discontinuity (p=0,003), Proactive thinking (p=0,0001), Current criminal thinking (p=0,0001), Historical criminal thinking (p=0,0001).

Thinking problems of male prisoners are more expressed than for female offenders: impulsiveness (p=0,01), aggressive behaviour (p=0,006), self - control (p=0,030).

Criminal thinking of female offenders was related to the number of previous convictions (p=0,015), age of first conviction (p=0,043), current age (p=0,040) and risk to re-offend (p=0,021), while criminal thinking of male offenders is related to number of previous convictions (p=0,034), age of first conviction (p=0,014) and risk to re-offend (p=0,004).

Conclusion: The results of the study confirmed the previous research findings (Walters, 1995; Palmer, Hollin, 2003), that criminal thinking styles are related to criminal behaviour. However, thinking problems and most of criminal thinking styles of incarcerated male offenders are expressed more in comparison to female offenders.

Marital and Relationships Problems Associated With Criminal Behaviour Among Lithuanian Female And Male Prisoners

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Laura Ustinavičiūtė, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

Introduction: Contemporary studies emphasize that peculiarities of interpersonal relationships are closely related to criminal behaviour and are risk factors related to criminal activity for females and males (Andrews, Bonta, 2010). However, gender differences related to criminal behaviour and risk factors associated to family and marital circumstances have not been explored enough.

Methods: OASys (Offender Assessment System) developed jointly by the Prison and Probation services of United Kingdom (2002) and Social support questionnaire by Sarason I. G. and colleagues (1983) were used to measure Lithuanian prisoners relationships problems, social support and risk to re-offend.

Results: 102 incarcerated Lithuanian adult offenders participated in this study: 54 females (M - 34,17, SD - 13,29) and 48 males (M - 28,19, SD - 7,94). Comparison analysis made by Mann-Whitney U test indicates that incarcerated women have more partners, who has criminal record (p=0,023), more family members as social support sources (p=0,004) and are more satisfied by comprehensible support (p=0,004). Males comparing to females have more negative childhood experience (p=0,002) and more problems related to the integration into the society (p=0,016). Comparing the social support elements associations to risk of reconviction there were found some differences. In male sample risk to re-offend was negatively related to all social support sources (general number of sources of social support (p=0,005), family members as a social support (p=0,023), partner as a social support (p=0,025)) and satisfaction of social support (p=0,010), in females sample – satisfaction of social support (p=0,042).

Conclusions: The results of study imply that dissatisfaction of social support is related with increased risk of reconviction for both prisoners gender groups. Study analysis confirmed the previous researchers results (Jiang, Winfree, 2006), that incarcerated women are more focused on relationships than incarcerated men, and have more support sources that could lead to the more satisfaction by comprehensible support.

Internet child sexual abuse: blame attributions and punishment
Raitis Eglītis, University of Latvia
Dace Landmane, University of Latvia

The aim of this study was to test whether blame attribution and punishment differences exist between internet child sexual abuse (CSA) cases when victim is 10 and 15-years old. Previously only two studies dealing with internet CSA were conducted and some of their conclusions were contradicting similar studies of real life CSA. For example, in the real life CSA it was revealed that 10-year old victim is blamed less compared to 15-year old (Rogers & Davies, 2007), but such finding did not emerge in the internet CSA (Rogers, Wczasek & Davies, 2010). One real life CSA study indicated that if the victim is younger – perpetrator is blamed more than in the older victim case (Rogers, Josey & Davies, 2007) again – internet studies did not confirm that. Also these studies where made only in student samples which limits the practical use of findings.

Present study included Latvian State police officers (N = 34). The study uses a scenario where child sexual exploitation on the Internet is described. After adopting victim and perpetrator factor items from two scales (Jackson incest blame scale Jackson & Ferguson, 1983 and blame attribution questionnaire Davies, Rogers & Hood, 2009; Rogers, Wczasek & Davies, 2010) in one, a tool for the victim and perpetrator blame measurement was created also a measure for the punishment was developed. Respondents read the scenario before completing attribution and punishment items. The procedure was repeated including the victim age manipulation in the scenario.

It was revealed that the 15-year-old victim compared to a 10-year-old victim is blamed more. If the victim was 10 years old, the abuser was blamed more compared to a 15 year old. If the victim was 10 years old, perpetrator received a harsher punishment than if the victim was 15 years.

Prostitution, human trafficking and challenges of immigration in Africa
Osuagwu Ugochukwu, Victory and Rose Associates, Nigeria

The paper is an attempt to explore and defend African ethico-feminism as a viable complementary ideology for curbing the challenges of prostitution and female trafficking in 21st century Africa. It argues that African ethico-feminism is a new conception of feminism necessarily relevant to the African predicament on prostitution and female trafficking. This ideological perspective strongly condemns prostitution and female trafficking as ethically unjustified. The paper posits that the strength, resilience and resounding liberation of African women can be positively harnessed and enhanced in order to reduce the spate of prostitution and female trafficking in the continent. It identifies the roles of men and youth in Africa towards curbing prostitution and female trafficking. Finally, the paper harps on the urgent need for African states to augment the principles of ethico-feminism with other viable measures in an attempt to evolve a holistic panacea to the wave of prostitution and female trafficking in Africa.

A study on Childhood Abuse as a Risk Factor for Drug Dependence

Sramana Majumdar, Research Scholar, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India

Substance abuse is a complex phenomenon that can be related to various psycho-social pre-conditions. This study aimed at evaluating the significance of Childhood abuse as a risk factor for drug dependence. The relationship between the two was assumed to be along the theoretical proposition of the Cognitive-Affective-Pharmacological Control Theory. The sample included 40 male adolescents and adult drug users, from a varied socio-economic background who were interviewed with the help of a schedule. Data was collected from drug rehabilitation and community intervention centres across the city, and t test was administered to analyze the level of significance. The results of the study show that childhood abuse is highly implicated among male adolescent and young adult drug users. It is present in most of its forms in the history of more than half of the sample, thus confirming the possible role that abuse plays in developing dependence on illicit substances. However there is not enough evidence to say that childhood abuse is a significant risk factor for drug dependence.

The study has also reviewed the main assumptions of the CAP Control theory and found that in a relatively high number of drug users who have a history of abuse, the associated feelings were helplessness and loss of control. The exact nature of affective repercussion of abuse as related to drug use needs to be further explored.

The implication of the findings is important from a rehabilitative model as well as a socio-legal model. For rehabilitation, the knowledge about the background and the risk factors that have caused dependence can enhance the treatment procedure; make therapy more client-centered and definitive. From a socio-legal viewpoint the link between child abuse and drug dependence cans only re -emphasize the need to strengthen the legal provisions concerning child abuse.

WORKSHOP

OASys (Offender Assessment System)
Alison Bellair, OASys Operational Manager for the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) of England and Wales
Workshop on will take place on Saturday, 22th October 2011

Alison Ballair provides policy guidance and operational support to probation and prison managers, whose teams conduct risk assessments and develop and implement risk management plans. She has also recently provided advice and support to government departments in Russia and Macedonia who have been developing and implementing their own risk assessment systems for offenders. Prior to joining NOMS in 2008, Alison was the OASys lead at London Probation Trust. She has honours degrees in Law and Philosophy from the University of Melbourne, Australia.

A workshop to look at the practical aspects of implementing an offender risk assessment system. Prisons and probation in England and Wales have been using our offender assessment system, OASys, since 2001. We will provide an insight into how OASys is used in practice in England and Wales. We will also share our experiences of implementing a risk assessment system – including the challenges we faced and how we addressed them. We will provide an opportunity to discuss current challenges that staff in Lithuania are facing as they implement their OASys.

Overview of OASys in England and Wales:
- How risk assessments are conducted
- How risk assessment information is used to develop sentence plans and risk management plans
- Our experience of implementing a risk assessment system – both good and bad

Common challenges to be discussed include:
- Implementing a new risk assessment system – changes to practice
- Using actuarial predictors to support clinical judgment
- Ensuring consistency of assessment
- What information can and can't be used to assess risk? (eg: where offender found "not guilty" or was not charged)
- Involving other agencies (eg: police, social work) in assessment process and implementation of risk management plan.

NOTES

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

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Attended international conference
**"New challenges in legal psychology:
theory and practice"**
in Vilnius, Lithuania (21 October, 2011)

*Assoc. prof. Alfredas Laurinavičius,
Conference Chair*

NEW CHALLENGES IN LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY:
THEORY AND PRACTICE
Vilnius 2011