

Abstracts. Symposiums 17-23

Changes & AddOns

Symposium 17: Polygraph as lie detector

Chairperson: **V.D. Balin**

ABOUT THE RELIABILITY OF THE DATA SUBMITTED BY THE LIE DETECTOR

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Critics of the polygraph applicability often talk about vague and insensitivity. But we think that is a substitution of concepts.

Possibilities of lie detector's application based on peculiarities of the human nervous system structure. There are various reasons for its description. 1. «Center-periphery» approach. 2. A modular approach. 3. Atomic approach. The structure of the nervous system is a set of layers: vegetative, motor and central nervous system («psychic» brain).

For justification of the lie detection possibility is better suited third approach, because: the reflection of environment is carried out simultaneously with the position of three departments of nervous system, all products of this reflection are isomorphic to each other. Man is aware only of the results of the work of «mental» brain. Consequently, the products of autonomic and motor systems can serve as a source of information about what man did and that he was worried some time ago, which can be judged by his reactions: EEG, ECG, SGR and other. Recent reflect properties of the environment (situation) with different accuracy, and these reactions can be correlated with the scales of geometric invariants: topology, projection, affine invariant, likeness, metric.

Internal organ is analyzer of the medium properties, signaling its work by the same electrical code of the situation, in which is a person, and reactions. Their aggregate this code is always adequate to picture of the world, formed in the human head. The picture may be wrong, it does not conform to reality, but a correspondence between the subjective picture of the totality and reactions will always, even if a person is not mentally healthy. The operator needs to guess, how the subject sees the situation, about which human is subjected to the research. All statements that polygraphic method guesses only in 50, 75 or 80 % of cases mean only how adequately operator is awaring a situation in which is the subject (the suspect), himself, and they both.

A reference indicator proves that each person has a «vegetative response style». Otherwise, each person responds to standard stimulus his own way, his combination of reactions, which should be considered when preparing procedures for the detection, making a psychological portrait of the subject. Overall portrait contour looks like: physiological, psychophysiological, psychological data (especially processes, conditions, properties); socio-psychological parameters; the performance of labour activity. Disease characteristic.

In the portrait has to be maintained the principle of intersections: different parts of the nervous system give different pictures, in general terms mimic each other, but differ in accuracy and nature of received from outside signals; then we need to register cortical, motor and autonomic indicators, not only the last, which is often done. Physiological data should duplicate psychological.

VEGETATIVE STYLE AS A PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE ROLE, «EXECUTABLE» TO THE TEST IN A SITUATION LIE DETECTION

I.G. Broeva

With the development of polygraph expertise relevant becomes study of methods to counter this procedure. There are four groups of resistance: 1. Mechanical 2. Psychological 3. Pharmaceutical 4. Behavioral. This paper describes a psychological way of counteraction. In the basis of such methods of counteraction use of psychological techniques to artificially suppress or enhance the reaction.

The possibility of application of psychological resistance depends on the vegetative balance (VB) neural processes influencing the awareness of self-regulation of conduct. VB – ratio of activity of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. Defining vegetative style, you can identify the potential ability of the examinee to the restructuring of reaction organism to several emotiogenic factors, the tendency to a certain model (scenario) behavior.

Using the technique of the training of actors, it is relatively easy to control the autonomic reactions: change of heart rate, blood pressure, etc. A.V. Alekseev (2002) the classification ways to counter offers to form the test image that is used for control of vegetative functions. The training method actors S.V. Gippius (2001) is based on the techniques of formation of view, breath control, development a tempo-rhythm of role.

Vegetative style actor, performing some role to influence the nature of its performance. In world literature describes various classifications themes: 36 stories J. Polti, 7 stories Christopher Booker, 4 story Borges etc.

Typical subjects derive specific roles. It is assumed that activities under their natural roles (vegetative style), more successful. For example, in sports more successful sprinters with the sympathetic nervous system and stayers with the parasympathetic nervous systems. Othello has a sympathetic nervous (quick-tempered, inclined to be active). Oblomov has a parasympathetic nervous systems (sedentary, inert).

Research on the students in the laboratory of psychophysiology SPbSU showed that students with the sympathetic nervous system false answers are logged easier than with the parasympathetic nervous systems, which may be a delayed reaction, reduced emotional response to the situation of the study.

Conclusions: 1. Each individual has its own vegetative style. 2. Knowing your vegetative style – life style (line) – allows to counteract the success polygraf inspection, from which it follows, that to such a check, you should find out psychophysiological type of the test. 3. Acting psychotechnics can be used as a psychological way of counteraction. 4. It is possible that the totality of the mastered acting techniques ownership is located in the accordance with the individual vegetative style, will help to distort the results of polygraph check.

USE OF THE POLYGRAPH IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

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In the context of the global financial crisis, the criminal situation in Russia remains extremely tense and dangerous — with a consistently high and unstable crime rate. Law enforcement authorities and secret services must therefore employ new methods, measures and techniques for crime prevention, investigation and detection to meet the current challenges. This has led to the emergence of new scientific methods and measurements, applied in order to scrutinise the human body and mind. One such measure is the introduction of psychophysiological examinations based around the use of the polygraph — «lie detector», in the Russian Federal Departments.

It is common today for polygraphs used in psychophysiological examinations to be mistakenly referred to as «lie detectors». In fact, we consider the use of a term «lie detector» to be fundamentally incorrect, due to the fact that a polygraph does not detect truth or lies by agency of the device itself, but rather it detects psychological responses. When operated by an experienced polygraph examiner, with expert knowledge in the methods of psychological analysis and the ability to logically interpret any reactions which are detected, a polygraph may simply facilitate the implementation of a psychophysiological method of «lie detection». The main objective of psychophysiological polygraph examination is to provide courts, prosecutors, investigators and interrogating officers with information, which they may then decide to employ as evidence in the course of criminal proceedings.

During preliminary or judicial investigations, a suspect, an alleged offender, a witness or a victim could be subject to a polygraph examination. In cases where the suspect or an accused party refuses to take a polygraph test, the other parties in the criminal proceeding — a victim or a witness — are subjected to polygraph examinations.

In this respect, it is important to note that psychophysiological examination can only be administered after with the voluntary consent of the individual who is to be examined.

In 2001, forensic experts from the «Forensic Science Institute of the Federal Security Service of Russia», conducted psychophysiological polygraph tests on the initiative of the Military Prosecutor based on the «Theoretical Concept of the Targeted Memory Test». The use of polygraph tests in forensic examinations is regarded as a prospective area of development in legal proceedings. By 2014, more than a hundred forensic polygraph examinations had been conducted in the Russian regions, the results for the majority of which were used as evidence in court.

PROBLEMS OF POLYGRAPH APPLICATION PRACTICE IN CRIMINAL CASES

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Special knowledge in legal proceedings is in great demand in Russian judicial practice. Among other methods a polygraph is actively used not only in the process of investigation, but also in evidence on criminal cases due to obtaining an expert opinion. However, the professional community of forensic experts, including those dealing with polygraph, is still in the process of development. The rules of their activity are often not clear enough what leads to contradictions and problems. For example, an expert has no own material and legal interests in a criminal case. Therefore the aspiration of an appointed private expert to get the reward provided by the law for carrying out his duties can negatively affect (in practice it often happens) the quality of his work.

In 2012 according to the data provided by Committee of Inquiry of Russia (the CI of Russia) its polygraphologists made over 4500 conclusions of the expert-specialist and 1100 expert opinions on criminal cases. The number of similar examinations carried out in the country by privately practicing experts is unknown. The study of the use of a polygraph application results as a proof on criminal cases was not carried out.

However, having received in 2011 a signal of non-professionalism of certain privately practicing polygraphologists, the CI of Russia immediately prepared competent *The Review* of practice of carrying out psychophysiological examinations with polygraph application at detection and investigation of crimes. In *The Review* sent to regional divisions, it was offered “to exclude practice of carrying out psychophysiological researches with polygraph use by private experts and non-state expert establishments”.

Another precedent of a mistake made by a specialist of the CI who broke the regulations of the Specific expert technique of carrying out psychophysiological researches with polygraph application (2005) and Uniform requirements to the order of carrying out psychophysiological researches with polygraph application (2008) was used by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in 2013. In the

Review of the cassation practice of Judicial board on criminal cases it was stated without any argument that the conclusions by results of psychophysiological examinations do not conform with the requirements imposed to criminal procedure laws to expert opinions and do not refer to evidences on a case. This situation shows how any professional community at the stage of its formation is vulnerable because of actions of nonprofessionals.

Symposium 18: Interviewing tactics (1)

Chairperson: **R. Bull**

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT WAYS WITHIN INTERVIEWS OF REVEALING INFORMATION TO SUSPECTS

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The gradual revelation of information by interviewers has recently been shown in some studies to increase the ability to distinguish truthful from deceptive adults' accounts (e.g. Dando & Bull, 2011; Dando et al., in press). This presentation examines the differential effects of early and gradual revelation in two (mock) studies involving adolescents. In the first, gradual revelation was associated with greater (i) within-statement inconsistency and (ii) statement-evidence consistency (for some of the several items revealed) from interviewees. However, gradual revelation did not increase the difference between liars' and truth-tellers' 'Criteria Based Content Analysis' (CBCA) and 'Reality Monitoring' (RM) scores (though such differences were found overall in the contents of what lying and truth-telling participants said). In the second study (a) liars omitted more crime-related information/details and (b) their statements were significantly more inconsistent with the information/evidence disclosed by the interviewer. The timing of the interviewer's evidence revelation had a significant effect on liars mentioning (c) during their free recall some of this information and (d) on the total number of details mentioned in free recall. Implications for the conducting of (and training for) interviews will be made.

DROP THE SMALL TALK WHEN ESTABLISHING BASELINE BEHAVIOUR IN INTERVIEWS

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The present experiment investigated the behavioural patterns of interviewees when comparing their baseline behaviour, prior to the interview, to their behaviour during the investigative interview.. Similar to what has been advised

in the police literature, the truthful baseline behaviour was established prior to the interview through non-threatening questions. The investigative part of the interview then followed in which the interviewee was aware that it would be assessed whether s/he was lying. During the investigative part, interviewees either discussed the job they had (truth tellers, $N = 128$) or pretended to have (liars, $N = 115$). Findings revealed that both liars and truth tellers' behavioural patterns differed between the baseline behaviour and the investigative part of the interview. The findings suggest small-talk should not be used as a baseline comparison with the investigative part of the interview when determining if the interviewee is being deceitful. An alternative way of using a baseline lie detection method, the comparable truth method, is discussed.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERROGATION TACTICS AND RAPPORT BUILDING IN OBTAINING CHANGES IN THE SUSPECT'S ACCOUNT FROM DENIAL TO ADMISSION

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This study aims to examine the nature of interrogation tactics used with suspects to obtain changes in suspect's position from denial to admission in a non-PEACE model country. A sample of 92 video-taped interviews with homicide or sexual assault suspects was transcribed for analysis. In the half of 92 cases suspects consistently denied (consistent denial group, CD), whereas in the other half cases suspects changed their accounts from denial to full or partial admission (change account group, CA). Seventeen interrogation tactics derived from Soukara, Bull, Vrij, Turner, & Cherryman (2009) were coded and counted by two trained coders. Inter-rater reliability (ICC) was .67. Investigator's attempts to build rapport with the suspect was also coded. Statistical analysis showed that challenging the suspect's account, interruptions, emphasizing contradiction, open questions, repetitive questioning were found in more than half of the sample and leading questions were used in all of the cases. More leading questions and less challenging the suspect's account were used in CA than in CD. Within CA, disclosure of evidence, gentle prod, open questions were used more frequently before the position change occurred compared to the later part of the interview. Investigators showed more concern/empathy after the suspect changed the position. In only 41% of total sample investigators attempted to build rapport with the suspect and the ratio was not different between CD and CA. But the proportion of interviews in which the investigator used rapport building themes for persuasion was significantly higher in CA (19.6%) than in CD (2.1%). The results of this study suggest that coercive interrogation tactics are still widely used with suspects but information gathering strategies such as disclosure of evidence, open questions, and rapport building seem to be effective in obtaining admissions. The needs for introducing a desirable investigative interviewing model and systematic investigator training are discussed.

THE USE OF EMPATHY IN POLICE INTERVIEWS WITH SEX OFFENDERS: TOWARDS A TAXONOMY OF INVESTIGATIVE EMPATHY

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Research suggests that those suspected of sexual offending might be more willing to admit their crimes if police interviewers displayed empathic, non-judgmental behaviour. However, the literature in this domain is in its infancy, hence investigative empathy is not yet well understood. This study explores empathy in a sample of real-life interviews conducted by police officers in England with suspected sex offenders. Using qualitative methodology, the *presence* and *type* of empathic verbal behaviours displayed was examined. Resulting categories were subsequently quantitatively analysed to investigate their occurrence overall, and across interviewer gender. We identified four distinct types of empathy, some of which were used significantly more often than others. Female interviewers displayed more empathic behaviour *per se* by a considerable margin.

INTERVIEW TACTICS: USING MIMICRY TO ENCOURAGE COOPERATION

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There is an established body of literature that suggests a link between verbal mimicry and cooperation; specifically that an increase in verbal mimicry is related to an increase in cooperation. Evidence for this link is found in a range of social situations, for example during tasks of information exchange (e.g. vetting interviews), competitive negotiation scenarios and during police interrogations. In a forensic context, research has shown that patterns of verbal mimicry are crucial to police interrogation outcome: A confession from a suspect is more likely when the suspect increasingly mimics the language use of the interviewer. In contrast, in interrogations where a confession does not occur, the balance of mimicry oscillates back and forth with no clear direction.

Although it is known that the natural occurrence of verbal mimicry and cooperation are correlated, research has not yet determined whether actively manipulating verbal mimicry will change an interviewee's behaviour. This was the aim of the current studies. We explore the role of mimicry in encouraging information exchange in two experimental situations, first to test whether we can elicit mimicry from an interviewee and second to test whether mimicry can be used deliberately to elicit cooperation. In Study One, a confederate manipulated aspects of their own language use during a cooperative information exchange task ($N=54$) and demonstrated that it is possible to elicit mimicry from another participant just by changing one speaker's language use. In Study Two, a confederate was trained to intentionally mimic key aspects of an interviewee's verbal behaviour ($N=64$). By doing so, he was able to gather more information

from the interviewee and secure a better outcome for himself. These results offer a potentially useful way of gaging the nature of interviewer- interviewee relations through, for example, tracking patterns of mimicry to identify periods of high or low cooperation during a police interview. By examining verbal mimicry in this way, we are able to cut through the complexity of words to achieve an understanding of the higher level coordination between parties.

Symposium 19: Intimate partner violence

Chairperson: **A.C. Baldry**

THE HIDDEN VICTIMS: MEN ABUSED IN INTIMACY

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Internationally developed research has demonstrated the relevance of victimization experienced by men, showing that they are victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) and experience significant levels of physical and psychological impact. These studies are mainly quantitative and focused in the prevalence and the impact of IPV. In Portugal, this phenomenon has not yet received any scientific or social attention. This study focused on the prevalence, the context and dynamics, the reactions of men after an episode of IPV, their help seeking behaviours and their motives to stay in intimate violent relationships. Heterosexual men, 18 years and over, completed an online questionnaire about how they solve conflicts in their intimate relationships. Those who perceive themselves as victims filled another questionnaire targeted for the purpose of gathering additional information on IPV. The sample consisted of 1557 participants, of whom 70.3% admitted having been the target, of at least, one violent behaviour in the last year, though only 9% have been recognized as victims of VI. The results show that men are victims of IPV, in particular victims of moderate and mostly psychological violence. Although men showed a significant impact of the experience of victimization (e.g., psychological health, relationships with others and the professional/academic performance), asking for help is not a common behaviour. In more than 77% of the cases, man doesn't activate the formal or informal support. This finding suggests that most of men victims do not identify their experiences as 'violence' or 'abuse' or see themselves as victims of IPV. This result also seems to reflect the difficulties and obstacles that men experience when they are victims, like, embarrassment, fear of ridicule, internalized gender stereotypes and dearth of support services. Increased awareness of the complex multifaceted processes and effects of IPV on male victims is vital to the development of services and support systems for this targeted population. This is a real and widespread phenomenon, even though IPV against men have not been in mainstream social movements.

Key words: men, victims, intimate partner violence, prevalence, impact, help-seeking

VICTIMS OR “FIGHTERS”? NARRATIVES OF BATTERED WOMEN WHO KILLED THEIR MALE INTIMATE PARTNERS

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Researchers, advocates, clinicians and other technicians who work in the field of intimate partner violence, mostly, consider that women who live in a violent relationship suffer an impairment of their ability to protect themselves, namely to end their relationship, as part of their experience of being victimized. Maintenance of those violent relationships is understood as lack of empowerment. In the present study, that is part of a larger study, it has been used a qualitative approach. A semi-structured interview was specially conceived for this research. Our participants are 4 female adults, inmates, condemned for homicide perpetrated by themselves against their male partner and 2 females condemned by hiring someone to kill their male partner. A content analysis from the interviews transcripts was conducted in order to explore dimensions associated to women's self-perception, their perception of their husband, perception of their power in the relationship and their explanations for pursuing into the relationship. Their narratives reveal a sense of strength and endurance that allows them to persist in the relationship. At the same time, that perception seems to prevent those women of being aware of the danger in which they live as much of being victimized as of becoming perpetrators.

THE RISK OF FORGIVING THE INTIMATE VIOLENT PARTNER ON THE DECISION OF REPORTING TO THE POLICE AND OF RECIDIVISM

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Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a growing social problem, affecting the lives of many women and families across all the world (WHO, 2013).

One main issue is the constant increase of risk associate with the recidivism of such behavior and the impact over the victim of such apologies-forgiveness-violence pattern. This method of interpersonal violence will affect women's resiliency and the psychological well-being and decisions planning. In this study we looked at the effect of forgiveness, and detect under which conditions forgiving the violent partner could be of risk and to women's well-being.

A large and well known literature shows that forgiving yields salutary outcomes for victims; nevertheless forgiveness has also a dark side and can be detrimental . Gordon et al. (2004), for example, reported that the more women victims of intimate partner violence hosted in a shelter home were prone to forgive their violent spouses, the more they were likely to get back to their abusive partners. Moreover, McNulty (2010) found that whereas less forgiving spouses experienced

declines in the frequency with which their partners perpetrated psychological and physical aggression over time, the more forgiving spouses actually experienced stable or growing levels of psychological and physical aggression over those years. Drawing from McCollough (1998) framework, the aim of the study was to test a socio-cognitive model of forgiveness and its correlates with women's well-being, in terms of depression and optimism for the future by looking at the impact on decision to leave the partner or not, for those who were still in the relationship, or to go back with him, for those who had already left the violence abuser. Both proximal (attribution, empathy, partner behaviors and attitudes, quantity and type of violence suffered) and distal variables (forgiveness history, quality of relationship, religiosity) are considered. The sample comprises 200 women attending shelters for women victims of violence in different Italian cities who were either still in the violent relationship or who have end it. Results are presented in light of the forgiveness-ending violent relationship and practical implications are discussed.

PSYCHOMETRIC ASSESSMENT OF SCALES MEASURING THE INDIVIDUAL PROPENSITY TO INTERVENE AGAINST INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

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Public interventions against intimate partner violence (IPV) may be essential for the prevention of the problem. Yet, little research has focused on psychological barriers that prevent people from intervening. The objective of this study was to design and assess measurement instruments that accurately measure the levels of the individual propensity to intervene against IPV. Two cross-sectional studies were conducted using survey method. The two surveys were completed by 169 and 142 individuals, respectively, from the adult Swedish general population. To determine the latent factors of the scales, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was performed on the first data set, and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) on the second data set. The EFA identified six scales: cause attribution (6 items), problem awareness (6 items), negative affective response (6 items), personal norms (4 items), social descriptive norms (7 items), and social prescriptive norms (7 items). In the CFA, there were no items with cross-loading onto multiple factors, supporting the distinctiveness of the measured constructs. Goodness-of-fit indices indicated that the factor solutions fit the data at acceptable levels (CFI = 0.97–0.99, RMSEA = 0.053–0.098). The reliability of the six scales ranged from acceptable to excellent (Cronbach's alpha: 0.60–0.92). The results indicate that the scales target individual psychological barriers against intervening against IPV. The scales are brief and suitable for use in community efforts that aim to improve public interventions against intimate partner violence.

ALCOHOL INTOXICATED WITNESSES: PERCEPTION OF AGGRESSION AND GUILT IN INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

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Purpose Many witnesses to violent crimes are alcohol intoxicated, but research is lacking on the extent to which alcohol influences their memory and perception of the event. This study investigated whether alcohol intoxicated and sober eyewitnesses differed in how aggressive and guilty they perceived the involved parties in an intimate partner violence situation.

Method Eighty-seven healthy men (N = 44) and women (N = 43) were randomized to an alcohol group (0.7g/kg) or a non-alcohol group. In a laboratory setting, alcoholic/non-alcoholic drinks were consumed before viewing a film depicting intimate partner violence. Ten minutes after viewing, in an interview, the participants rated how aggressive and guilty they perceived the involved parties.

Results Alcohol intoxicated participants perceived physically aggressive behavior as less aggressive, but neutral behavior as more aggressive, than did sober participants. Alcohol intoxicated participants also perceived the man and woman as more equally guilty, while the sober participants perceived the man as considerably guiltier than the woman.

Conclusions Alcohol had a complex impact on the perception of violent interactions. It lowered the perception of aggression in the neutral interaction, and increased it during displays of physical aggression. These results may be explained by the anxiety-reducing effects of alcohol.

Keywords: alcohol intoxication, eye witness, perception, aggression, guilt, intimate partner violence

Symposium 20: Forensic psychology and psychopathology

Chairpersons: **M. Ioannou, A.V. Shaboltas**

TREATMENT ATTRITION AMONG PROBATIONERS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS: EVALUATING THE ROLE OF RISK/NEED AND PSYCHIATRIC VARIABLES

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Offenders with mental illness (OMI) represent a significant portion of individuals supervised by community corrections agencies (e.g., parole, probation).

Interventions with OMI serve the dual purpose of providing appropriate therapeutic services and reducing the risk of future criminality. These interventions are often legally mandated and thus program completion becomes an important clinical and criminal justice outcome. The use of criminogenic risk assessment instruments in these settings is growing as a way of identifying criminogenic needs, determining the risk of recidivism, and implicitly, determining treatment goals, intensity and duration. Indeed, a large meta-analysis identified criminogenic risk factors as significant predictors of program completion for offenders mandated to various programs (Olver et al., 2011). However there was no specific focus on OMI. In this study we assessed the relative predictive validity of a popular risk assessment instrument in forecasting program completion. Demographic (e.g., age, gender), clinical (e.g., psychiatric diagnosis) and criminogenic risk factors (i.e., the Level of Service Inventory Revised, LSI-R) were compared by treatment completion status in a sample of 167 mentally ill probationers supervised at an enhanced day reporting center (DRC) in the Northeast United States. The average participant was 36 (SD = 10.5; range 18-62) years of age, male ($n = 136$; 81.4%), diagnosed with a Psychotic Disorder, ($n = 103$, 61.7%), and a substance use disorder ($n = 130$; 77.8%). A relatively small group were diagnosed with Antisocial Personality Disorder ($n = 12$, 7.2%). The average number of prior arrests for the sample was $M = 13.42$ (SD = 12.42, range = 0 — 94). Contrary to expectations, bivariate (e.g., t-tests) and multivariate (i.e., forward entry logistic regression) analyses revealed that the LSI-R total score was unrelated to program completion. However, younger participants, and those who scored higher on the LSI-R Alcohol and Drug use subscale were significantly more likely to drop out of treatment. Implications for the use of the LSI-R with OMI will be discussed.

CRIMINALS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: JUDGEMENTS OF CULPABILITY

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The present study sought to identify how different individuals, based on their experience and knowledge make judgements of the culpability of individuals with (ASD) who commit crime. Eighty-eight participants were split into three categories: a. participants who were professionals and had knowledge and experience of ASD, b. participants who were not professionals but received an autism briefing before completing the study, and c. participants who were not professionals and did not receive any autism briefing before completion of the study. All three groups were provided with ten scenarios that consisted of both ASD perpetrators of crime and none ASD perpetrators of crime followed by a set of ten questions aimed at judging a participants culpability rating of the perpetrator in each scenario. Results revealed differences in the way that the three groups judged the scenarios, with professionals and those participants receiving autism briefing making similar

judgments. The implications of these findings for the reliability of juror decisions on the culpability of the individual with ASD are discussed.

PATIENT TREATMENT EVALUATION IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

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In the last three years, Routine Outcome Monitoring (ROM) is applied within Forensic Mental Health care in the Netherlands. Primary goal of ROM is to obtain better insight in the treatment progress of the individual patient and to make rational choices concerning treatment by systematical measurements of patient psychopathology, daily functioning and wellbeing (Ellwood, 1988). This gives the ability to adjust treatment approaches in an early stage if necessary, what is important since treatment in forensic institutions is a process that takes a long time. Therefore, ROM assessments are an important condition to improve treatment quality. This presentation focuses on ROM in two forensic psychiatric centers in the Netherland. In more detail, four important key indicators will be discussed, namely, "problem severity", "daily functioning", "quality of life" and "risk of recidivism". Important tool in the evaluation of the fourth indicator is the Instrument for Forensic Treatment Evaluation (IFTE) first studied in the dr. S. van Mesdag Clinic in the Netherlands and Tilburg university. The IFTE hands the possibility to evaluate risk and protective factors on a half yearly base to assess treatment goals. This presentation will discuss the structure of the IFTE, the use of ROM tools at the beginning of treatment and the evaluation during treatment.

METHODOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DATA RANGING IN DIAGNOSIS OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR

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On the one hand, maladaptive behavior's investigations are conducted actively and this theme represented widely in literature. On the other hand, unified diagnostic and expert approach to the maladaptive behavior's analysis is not formed as yet. Questions of diagnostic by this behavior as integrated and united phenomenon, but equipped of its own systemic diversity, are not completely examined. This study suggest actuality of research of maladaptive behavior in psychology and law. There is need to develop a unified methodological approaches

to diagnosis of heterogeneous in nature and genesis mechanisms of adaptation / maladjustment (biological, psychological, pathological and non-pathological, etc.). To justify importance of data ranking on adaptive / maladaptive forms we examined 209 persons. Among those — 58 mentally sound male adolescents, out of which 28 persons identified the problem of adaptation, and also 151 persons with cerebral organic disorders, coupled with neurotic disturbances.

The state of mental processes such as attention, memory, thinking was investigated. The scopes of indicators of mental process` norm were counted up, and the scopes of the departures of the norm, with slight, moderate and pronounced extents of violations. The degrees of “neurotisation” and “psychopathisation” were investigated with the methodics which ensures expression in points of the extents of violations and for the scope of the norm of personality`s reactions. The multifactorial methodics “COPE” was used for investigation of coping strategies. In this connection 14 strategies of personality`s reactions were disposed in order from the most active and efficient — to low-efficient and, at last, to disadaptive behavioral strategies. The statistical significance of correlations and interconnections between experimental psychological and clinical indicators in monofactorial dispersive analysis were established, on the basis of the Fisher`s F criterion. The allocation by each of indicators` groups in form of certain scales was conducive to the statistical analysis of interconnections. The structural streamlining of diagnostic indicators in the form of ranging was applied for clinical`s investigation. All of clinical data in three ranges were distributed: range of the main syndrome, range of polymorphism of main syndrome, range of attendant syndrome, with following statistical processing.

On the basis of the statistical processing ranging data established, that diagnostics of neurotic syndromes and of their importance for behavioral disadaptation must not to depend on establishing of their anatomical and morphological conditioning (by laboratory instrumental methodics, methodics of radiation visualization). By ranging we also got a significant new result — we found depending of the formation of personality maladaptive coping strategies on the performance of cerebral dysfunction. The results confirmed the methodological importance of ranging of clinical and experimental psychological data in psychology and law.

Keywords: methodology, psychology and law, diagnostics, ranging, maladjustment, coping strategies, cerebral dysfunction.

EMOTIONAL PROCESSING IN PSYCHOPATHY: SEARCHING OF THE CORE OF PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY

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Modern approaches to the psychopathy increasingly emphasize the emotional core of this disorder related to improper interpersonal functioning of psychopaths

and other primary characteristics in the diagnosis of the psychopathy. However, many conceptions of development of psychopathic personality disorder, and research on the specific functioning of basic emotional processes of psychopaths show inconsistencies and even contradictions in this regard. The main issue of presented research was to determine the relationship between the perception of emotions, emotional experience of psychopaths and the possible impact of the specific processing of emotional stimuli on the functioning of psychopaths. The presented research project was designed to compare the relations of the processing of emotional information between people with different levels of psychopathy, covering both subjects from the general population (students) and detained in prisons. Methods used during the study included assessment of psychopathy (PCL-R and/or PPI-R), complex assessment of affective states (PANAS-X) and affective control (CECS), subjects' understanding of emotions (Test of Emotion Comprehension) and experimental tasks (i.e. lexical decision task; accuracy of emotional perception task). The primary objective of the research was to understand and describe characteristics of emotional information processing among psychopaths. In addition, it was an attempt to answer the question whether the processing of emotional stimuli in psychopathy is distorted on the level of perception of the stimulus or the emotional information is perceived correctly by psychopaths, however, would not have a typical effect on the next stages of information processing by not affecting decision-making processes, planning actions or behavior. The study was focused on the question to which extent the emotional functioning (perception of emotional stimuli and experiencing emotions), is the key one, distinctive feature of a psychopathic personality disorder. Conclusions from the study may lead to a better understanding of the specificity of emotion processing among psychopaths, pointing possible mechanisms underlying the development of the disorder and consequently may become guidelines for creating effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Symposium 21: Investigation skills and professional training (2)

chairpersons: **S.L. Sporer, V.F. Engalychev**

DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN TRUE AND FALSE INTENT AMONG SMALL CELLS OF SUSPECTS

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Purpose. Despite high potential value for real-life situations, detecting true and false intentions by groups of suspects has not been previously investigated.

Method. The experimental study had a set-up in which participants ($N = 232$), half in dyads and half in quartets, planned for either a mock crime or a non-criminal event. In structured individual interviews, all participants were asked one set of questions targeting their intentions (anticipated questions) and one set of questions targeting the planning phase of the intentions (unanticipated questions). We scored level of detail and consistency in participants' interview responses.

Results. As predicted, questions on the planning phase were perceived as unanticipated and difficult to answer by both liars and truth-tellers. Truth-tellers' answers to the question on intent were perceived as more detailed compared to the liars. Cells of truth tellers and liars achieved an equally high within-group consistency for their answers to the questions on the stated intentions, whereas cells of truth tellers achieved a higher within-group consistency for the answers to the questions on the planning phase. Finally, truth-tellers' descriptions of their intentions contained more information related to *how* to attain the stated goal, whereas liars gave more information related to *why* it was necessary to attain the stated goal.

Conclusions. Asking anticipated and unanticipated questions can be a successful way of eliciting cues to true and false intentions among small cells of suspects.

TRAINING TO DETECT DECEPTION WITH CONTENT CUES: DOES FEEDBACK HELP?

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Detecting deception is difficult and cannot be improved easily. Training or guidance with verbal content cues appears more promising than other approaches (see the meta-analysis by Hauch, Sporer, Michael, & Meissner, in press). This study (1) tested the discriminative validity of an integrated set of content criteria, the Aberdeen Report Judgment Scales--Short Training Version (ARJS-STV; Sporer, Masip, & Cramer, in press); (2) whether guidance with the ARJS-STV and feedback improve detection accuracy; (3) the accuracy of judgments and response bias using signal detection theory parameters.

Method. Interviews were conducted with 108 participants who provided true or freely invented accounts about their driving test. These accounts were transcribed verbatim and analyzed by 72 raters in a 2(no feedback vs. feedback) x 2(no guidance vs. ARJS-STV criteria as guidance) design ($n = 18$ per cell).

Each of the judges in the two guidance groups rated 12 accounts from one of nine sets on the 17 ARJS-STV criteria on 7-point scales and judged their credibility on a 10-point scale. Unguided participants made credibility ratings only. Half of the participants received feedback about the accuracy of their judgment after each account, the other half did not. Altogether there were $2 \times 2 \times 18 \times 12 = 864$ judgments.

Results and Discussion. As expected, six of the ARJS-STV criteria showed significantly larger mean values for self-experienced than for invented reports. But did this also help judges to classify the accounts correctly?

On average, raters in the no guidance condition, independent of feedback, did not differ from chance in overall accuracy, 53.9%, $d = 0.22$, SDT measure of performance, $A' = 0.56$, $d = 0.24$, area under the ROC curve: $AUC = 0.54$ [0.48; 0.59], $d = 0.10$ [-0.07;0.23], nor response bias, $B'' = -0.07$, $d = -0.11$. In the guidance group, all performance measures were significantly above chance: overall accuracy, 58.3%, $d = 0.61$, performance, $A' = 0.62$, $d = 0.59$, $AUC = 0.61$ [0.56; 0.66], $d = 0.28$ [0.15;0.41]. Response bias, $B'' = -0.36$, $d = -0.74$, differed significantly from zero. Guidance improved classification of true accounts but not of lies. In contrast, feedback did not improve performance beyond guidance. We currently test whether rating a large number of accounts with these criteria and feedback can boost performance of a small set of more expert raters.

THE USAGE OF SPECIFIED KNOWLEDGE IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SPHERE OF EVIDENCE OF THE VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

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The evidence of the victims and the witnesses is the most important and significant source of the criminal information and of the crime itself and the other sources of evidence. The process and the results of the investigation depend on how much the evidence is complete and corresponds to the reality. The process of the formation of the evidence — from the perception to the transfer of the information — contains psychological character; it is effected by the objective factors (location, time, duration, surroundings, and the nature of the crime) and subjective factors (physical and psychological nature of the person, emotional, physiological state and etc.), the action of which reflects on the completeness and reliability of the evidence.

The pros of these factors, and also certain motives and objectives, by which the victims and the witnesses are guided, shows that the evidence will be authentic, based on the reality, or inauthentic — false or inaccurate. The understanding of the reasons, by which the victim or the witness can give false evidence — is an important factor for their verification. Reasons, such as, the fear for your own life, distrust of the law enforcement, negative attitude towards one of the participants of the event, the desire to stress your own significance, to exaggerate your own role or your sufferings, the shame of your own or someone's actions, features of the senses and memory, — justify the method of the verification of the evidence. In any case, for the verification of evidence, it is necessary to have the knowledge in the area of psychology. The methods of the verification may be classified depending on usage of the psychological knowledge by the subject.

During the interrogation and the following analysis of the evidence the investigator uses psychological methods, developed in the scope of the criminal tactics. In case of the doubts of the wholeness and trustworthiness of the evidence, the investigator conducts such investigative actions as confrontation and verification of the evidence at the location.

The participation of the psychological specialist helps the investigator to better prepare for the interrogation, develop effective tactics, analyze the evidence, evaluate the necessity to carry out the judicial-psychological expertise, to formulate the questions for the expert; the involvement of the psychological specialist has a great potential for the verification of the evidence, but remains unevaluated.

Forensic psychology expertise of the witnesses and the victims — is more effective method of verification of the evidence. The expertise is assigned for the establishment of the ability to adequately perceive the significance of the criminal information, to keep it in mind, to realize, to reproduce the perceived. Carrying out the complex psycho-psychiatric expertise is a traditional method. Holding of the complex psycholinguistic research of the evidence allows detecting and interpreting the contradictions. The meaning of the verification may be assigned through situational expertise.

The development of the technologies gives new possibilities for the work with the victims and the witnesses: polygraph, which is used in one or another procedural form of the polygraph; 3D-simulation, allowing to take into an account mutual location of the participants of the incident for the exposure and interpretation of the contradictions of the evidences; 3D-scanning of the objects, of the living, the surroundings of the location of the incident and the following work with the witnesses and the victims in the virtual reality for the activation of the memory; the software, which allows to detect the emotions of the interviewee, to analyze his voluntary and involuntary movements. The effectiveness and the possibilities of the newest technologies still need to be researched.

UNDERSTANDING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES EMPLOYEES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES OF JUVENILE WITNESSES AND VICTIMS IN GIVING EVIDENCES

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Criminal cases in which as victims and/or witnesses juvenile children act, are of the priority, the special attention as at an investigation stage is paid to them, as well as by hearing of cases in court. Protection of interests of the children, who appeared to be victims of crime, assumes that investigators and judges at investigation and judicial review of affairs have to be able to interact with children considering their age features when carrying out interrogations. However in the country there are no special programs for training of investigators, judges to

work with the juvenile participants of criminal trial. When carrying out forensic psychological examinations, from materials of criminal cases, including protocols and videos of interrogations of minor witnesses and/or victims, it becomes obvious that investigators do not possess the required skills of communication with the juvenile. The reason for that is insufficient understanding of lawyers (investigators, and also judges and lawyers) the psychological features of the juvenile, about their abilities to give evidences.

We conducted the research in this respect with the purpose to identify the level of awareness of employees of law enforcement agencies, judges about psychological abilities of juvenile witnesses and victims to give exact evidences about facts of the case.

The questionnaire including some groups of questions, the representations directed on studying was developed: about features of processes of perception and memory of children of preschool and primary school age; about of level of development thinking; speech abilities; degrees of suggestibility and tendency to imagination. Also the questionnaire included the questions directed on a self-assessment of skills of interaction with the juvenile. 55 investigators and 24 judges took part in the research. The results acquired testify that practitioners have no sufficient idea of a level of development of the speech of the juvenile, and also the developed skills on establishment of contact with them and conducting dialogue. Also susceptibility to the myths about unreliability of children as information source owing to the exaggerated ideas of their suggestibility and imagination comes to light.

The results of research are being used for development of methodical recommendations about carrying out questioning and interrogations of the juvenile during the investigation and in court, and also trainings of establishment of contact and conducting dialogue with the juvenile victim.

Symposium 22: Lies in the investigation process

chairperson: **E. Solodukhin**

CREATING A FALSE IDENTITY: INVESTIGATING COGNITIVE LOAD FOR, AND PERCEIVED CREDIBILITY OF, NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS

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Existing research has found that, whilst being interviewed, non-native speakers are perceived as less credible than native speakers (Da Silva & Leach, 2013). One assumption is that there is an increase in cognitive load when speaking

in a non-native language. A cognitive overload may occur from an attempt to complete too many demanding tasks at the same time (e.g. speaking in another language and answering questions), causing a leakage of verbal and non-verbal behavioural cues commonly perceived as being deceptive. To date, this explanation has not been tested and so this forms the primary aim of study one. Sixty participants (30 native English speakers and 30 non-native English speakers) were interviewed using a mock border control paradigm, half told the truth and half were asked to deceive the interviewer. All participants were asked to complete a questionnaire to ascertain their perceptions of cognitive load during their interviews. Study two aimed to investigate whether leakage of behavioural cues, foreign accent or the content of statements is the primary cause of perceived decreased credibility for non-native speakers. A sample of the interviewees from study one (including some liars, some truth tellers, some native speakers and some non-native speakers) were shown to 120 participants in one of four modes; visual and audio, audio only, visual only and written statement. Participants were asked to rate the credibility of each interviewee they observed.

LYING IN A NON-NATIVE LANGUAGE: EFFECTS ON EMOTIONALITY AND COGNITIVE LOAD

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We are examining the impact of language barriers on deception. Recently, emotionality and cognitive load have been raised as possible explanations for the differences between native and non-native speakers when they lie and tell the truth (e.g., Cheng & Broadhurst, 2005; Evans et al., 2013). Individuals do appear to experience less emotion when speaking their non-native languages than their native languages (e.g., Dewaele, 2004). Speaking in a non-native language is also cognitively taxing (Perani & Abutalebi, 2005). Although there is an assumption that both cognitive load and emotionality are affected when an individual is lying (e.g., Warren, Schertler, & Bull, 2009), it has yet to be tested across a range of language proficiencies. In this study, 80 community members are randomly assigned to either lie or tell the truth in English about having witnessed an event. Each participant is from one of four language proficiency categories (i.e., they are basic, intermediate, advanced, or native English speakers), as determined by a language training facility's standardized tests and laboratory pre-screening questionnaires. Following the task, participants complete a 28-item questionnaire in which they rate the degree to which they experienced cognitive load (e.g., thinking hard, monitoring, planning) and emotionality (e.g., nervousness, fear, guilt).

We are conducting a Language Proficiency (basic vs. intermediate vs. advanced vs. native) X Veracity (lie vs. truth) mixed-factors MANOVA on participants'

experiences. Based on previous research on cognitive load, we expect there to be significant main effects of proficiency and veracity. In addition, we hypothesize that there will be an interaction between proficiency and veracity. That is, lie-tellers who speak basic or intermediate English should experience a greater amount of cognitive load than those who are advanced or native speakers. Truth-telling is expected to be (moderately) taxing for low proficiency speakers — because they are communicating in their weaker, non-native languages — but not for the other groups. We are also examining the impact of proficiency and veracity on emotionality. Again, we hypothesize that there will be main effects of proficiency and veracity, and an interaction between those variables. Specifically, native and advanced speakers are expected to experience greater emotionality than basic and intermediate speakers when lying. Truth-tellers' emotionality should follow this same general pattern, but be lower overall. All findings will be discussed in light of recent work on detecting non-native (vs. native) speakers' deception (e.g., Da Silva & Leach, 2013; Evans et al., 2013).

DECEPTIVE INTENTIONS: COGNITIVE LOAD DURING LYING AND THE MERE INTENTION TO LIE

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Background: Can deceitful intentions be discriminated from truthful ones? Previous work consistently demonstrated that deceiving others, especially by lying, increases cognitive load because of increased task regulation and monitoring processes. We hypothesized that these processes are already present during the mere intentions to lie and, consequently, that cognitive load already increases before stating an actual lie.

Methods: In three studies, we used a new paradigm enabling us to compare cognitive load during lying, truth telling, and truth telling with the aim of lying at a later instance. Participants either had to lie on all questions, tell the truth on all question or tell the truth but lie on a marked question. To control for prospective memory participants in the lie and truth condition also reacted to a marked question, but in a neutral way. We analyzed cognitive load before the marked question using tonic skin conductance (SC) as indicator for cognitive load. A pilot study confirmed that a.) SC rises with cognitive load, and b.) that this pattern is most accentuated in tonic (SC).

Study 1 (N=47) and 2 (N=46) were based on a 1-factorial within subject design (veracity: lie/truth/intention). In addition participants had to solve a parallel double-task (an emotion recognition task in Study 1 and a computational task in Study 2) in order to magnify the differences in cues to deception between deceiving and truth telling. In Study 3 (N=108), we employed a mixed design

with veracity (lie/truth/intention) as a within subject factor and type of double task (emotion recognition/solving a sum/no double-task) and prospective memory (control/no control) as between subject factors.

Results: All studies showed that skin conductance is highest during lying, followed by the intention to lie and truth telling. Lying evoked higher skin conductance compared to truth telling with and without the intention to lie ($p < .05$). However, the difference between intention to lie and truth telling only became significant in Study 2 ($p < .05$). We found no effects of double task and prospective memory manipulations in Study 3.

Discussion: By demonstrating that tonic SC levels are consistently higher during lying than during truth telling, the present results provide strong support for the idea that lying requires cognitive effort. Also, we found first empirical evidence supporting the notion that even preparing a lie may already be cognitively challenging. However, this effect appears to be more sensitive. We will discuss potential moderating conditions.

RESTORING THE BALANCE: HOW FEELINGS OF INJUSTICE AFFECT LIE TENDENCY

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Deception research is currently focused on improving detection rates, rather than looking at the deterrents of deception. However, a better understanding of the underlying factors that cause people to lie creates the possibility to decrease the amount of lies people tell in the first place. In an online study, it was found that people's perception of the fairness of a request was the most consistent and significant determinant of the amount of personal information they would disclose (Malheiros, Preibusch, & Sasse, 2013). If people are more likely to be truthful when they feel the situation is fair, does that mean they will be more deceitful when a situation is unfair? The current study investigates this question by analysing the effect of feelings of unfairness on lie tendency. The cover story of this online experiment was a language proficiency study consisting of a grammar and semantics test. First, participants were told that they would receive a monetary bonus if they would answer all grammar questions correctly. Secondly, participants were told they would receive a monetary bonus for each correctly provided definition during the semantics test. At the end of the grammar task, participants received true ($n = 75$) or false feedback ($n = 81$), causing participants in the false feedback condition to believe that they would not receive the bonus despite having answered all questions correctly. It was then measured how many people cheated during the semantics test in order to increase their monetary bonus. Results revealed that the manipulation worked; participants in the unfair situation felt more anxious and frustrated after the feedback manipulation, whilst

participants in the control condition did not. Consequently, participants who received false feedback cheated more often than people who did not receive such feedback, implying that being treated unfairly increases the chances of cheating later. This knowledge has a high practical relevance, for example in the context of rejected insurance claims. A lack of transparency when rejecting applications may create feelings of unfairness in clients, increasing the chances that those clients will lie in order to “restore the balance”.

COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LIARS

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In order to create efficient and parsimonious algorithms of lie detection it is necessary to understand specific characteristics of liars. Special attention should be given to cognitive and emotional features as well as their interaction on two levels of individuality (personality and temperament). This report summarized our attempt for a systemic study of individuality of liars.

Lying was conceptualized as an inclination to conscious violation of constructive communication principles by various means of manipulating information (telling direct lies, deception, and diversionary response). To measure the procedural component of lying we used situational judgment testing. The typical item would include a description of dialogue, a concrete question and several response options — phrases in which different means of manipulating information were manifested. Information manipulation means were based on information manipulation theory by S.McCornack. To measure the motivational component of lying we used the machiavelism scale MACH-IV. Quantitative indicators of procedural and motivational components of lying led to distinguishing three groups of respondents with varying levels of lying inclinations. The sample was comprised of bachelor and master of arts students. The most evident quantitative differences between honest and often-lying respondents concerned amorality, psychoticism, emotional and volitional stability, and communicative flexibility. Some psychodynamic characteristics (like intellectual speed or communicative endurance) are equally important both in higher-than-average and lower-than-average lying inclination. Thus, specific characteristics of respondents with varying levels of lying inclination manifest themselves in the combination of a set of temperamental features (communicative and intellectual) and the level of personality maturity (morally normative behavior, volitional and emotional self-control). Factor structure of liars' individuality shows a dissociation between communicative traits of personality and communicative features of temperament. The report also includes new data on the relationship between inclination to lie and susceptibility to cognitive biases.

Symposium 23: Interviewing tactics (2)

Chairperson: R. Horselenberg, N.P. Kirillova

THE SELF-ADMINISTERED INTERVIEW (SAI) IN MIXED GERMAN EYEWITNESS SAMPLES

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The Self-Administered Interview (SAI) is an efficient tool to protect eyewitness memory over time and to reduce effects of misleading post-event information (Gabbert, Hope & Fisher, 2009, 2012). In three studies we examined whether the SAI is also an appropriate tool in German eyewitnesses and if it is able to enhance eyewitness memory over time. Furthermore we examined whether the SAI reduces the effect of misleading questions in oral interrogations after a one-week delay. In each study, 40 adults witnessed a video of a sexual harassment in a University cafeteria (Study 1, 2) or a brawl in a train subway (Study 3). After witnessing the video, half of the adults in each study were asked to complete the SAI (SAI group) and the other half of the adults were asked to give a verbal report about the witnessed event (control group). After a one-week-delay all participants were asked to give a verbal report about the event witnessed one-week before. Following that all participants were asked 24 oral questions by the experimenter (12 neutral questions and 12 suggestive questions in a mixed order). The questions were asked in a standardized manner using the same order across the groups in all studies. Results of study 1 and 2 show that adults in the SAI group reported significant more correct details after a short delay and after a one-week-delay, compared to the control group. In study 3 the advantage of the SAI was visible only after the short delay; the number of correct details remembered after the one-week delay declined to the level of the control group. Accuracy was comparable in all groups in all studies. Regarding the oral interrogation, the studies showed that on average the participants yielded to the suggestions in one third of the suggestive questions. In study 1, the response shift into the suggested direction was lower in the SAI group compared to the control group. In study 2 and 3 no differences between the two groups were found. Our results indicate that the SAI is an appropriate tool to protect eyewitness memory in German mixed eyewitness samples. However, the SAI is not consistently able to prevent responding to misleading questions.

WHEN EVIDENCE IS LACKING: INTERVIEWING AND DECISION PRACTICE IN THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE

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In assessing cases of seeking asylum, much weight is placed on the credibility of asylum seekers' statements. Other evidence to support the statements is often lacking. Asylum officers have to assess whether the asylum seeker is veracious about who he is, where he came from, and what he has experienced. The goal of the present study is to examine how European asylum officers assess the veracity of the asylum claim in a detailed interview, and what kinds of memory errors influence the assessment of credibility of the asylum seeker.

Asylum officers from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the UK were invited to participate in an online vignette study. Four vignettes were designed presenting the story of an asylum seeker that, if veracious about origins and flight motives, should lead to recognition as a refugee. First, participants were asked what kinds of questions they would ask to assess whether the asylum seeker's statements about his origins or flight motives are veracious. Second, the influence of memory errors in statements in the detailed interview on credibility ratings was examined.

Preliminary results of the study will be presented. A high variability between the approaches to the detailed interview of the asylum officers is expected. Furthermore, it is expected that some memory errors of which it is known that they do not necessarily indicate an untrue experience, are still used as an indicator of credibility in the asylum procedure.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES FOR VICTIM EXAMINATION APPLIED BY THE PROSECUTOR AT COURT

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The formulation and application of psychological techniques for examination at Court is necessary for a quality improvement in criminal prosecution fulfilled by a prosecutor. Within the victim examination it is important to keep in mind that he is interested in the case. The crime committed against the victim distances him from normal social relationships. It causes a special, difficult processes that damages his mentality. Directly after committing the crime he is excited, confused and can't size up the situation adequately and as a consequence provides objective evidence. Past suffering may cause aggressive behavior and a desire for revenge by the criminal. In open court proceeding it is stated that the victim should make a public testimony that effects his relation to the accused psychically and emotionally. Court practice states other facts that

influence victim's testimony. Sometime after a criminal event the victim may come to terms with the criminal, therefore his disturbance decreases and a feel of pity for him may appear.

As a result he tries to change the testimony and understates the particular circumstances of the accusatory nature by hushing up some facts. The prosecutor should take into account all these circumstances when choosing the tactics of the examination techniques.

The effectiveness of the examination mainly depends on making the right psychological contact between the prosecutor and the victim. The following techniques facilitate it: expressing an interest in the victim's personality; making an individual approach to him; being polite and having a correct attitude to the victim; showing a respectful attitude to his legal position; showing an interest in his fate; stating the questions in a clear way; demonstrating impartiality; respecting the rights of the participants of the proceeding; establishing business relationships with the judges and attorneys; having an ability to listen to the person examined, and never interrupting him; encourage the definite behavior of the examination at court; exemption of the uncomfortable situations for him and other techniques.

The examination techniques differ depending on the situation at court. A non-conflict situation is when the person examined is willing to provide and provides true testimony, though this testimony is not always true. It happens in the case when a person makes an honest mistake or forgot about some particular circumstances. The most effective way is to use of the comparative and associative bond methods in such cases.

When formulating questions the prosecutor should know both the subjective and objective factors that influence the formation of the testimony. The subjective factors include the following: the psycho-physiological state of the person, his age, gender, health status, professional capacity etc. Among the objective factors that influence the perception are the time of day when the event was perceived, the meteorological conditions, the lighting conditions, the viewing distance (and so on) which can be distinguished.

In a conflict situation when a victim provides false testimony, it is advisable for the prosecutor to use the following examination techniques: specifying the facts stated in the testimony in order to identify the discrepancies; using these discrepancies in the closing submissions; comparing the testimony in case it changes; convincing the victim to provide true testimony; disclosing the evidence in a certain order; explaining additionally the provisions regarding the liability for false testimony; making an emphasis on the first false testimony; explaining the meaning of the evidence submitted; stating the questions from the general to the particular provisions; stating questions in chronological order; motivating the person examined to repent and others. The ability of the prosecutor to apply the methods developed in forensic psychology and

criminalistics not only facilitate the effectiveness of the criminal prosecution, but also provide the defense of the victim's rights and interests.

COLLECTIVE INTERVIEWING: A TRANSACTIVE MEMORY APPROACH TOWARDS IDENTIFYING SIGNS OF TRUTHFULNESS

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Group interviewing has been neglected in the deception literature, yet it coincides with recent collective memory research. The present experiment applied the transactive memory theory to a collective interviewing situation and explored whether signs of truthfulness emerged through measuring joint memory recall. Truth-tellers were real couples who had been in a relationship for at least one year and cohabiting. Lying pairs were friends who pretended to be in a relationship for at least one year and cohabiting. All couples were interviewed in their pairs about their 'real' or 'fictitious' relationship. It was found that truth-telling pairs posed questions to one another, provided cues to one another, handed over remembering responsibility, and finished each others' sentences significantly more than lying pairs, supporting the idea that real couples have a transactive memory system, unlike pretend couples. Question type did not influence the findings. Implications for a collective interview approach that considers memory within deception detection are discussed.

PARTICIPATION OF THE SPECIALIST-PSYCHOLOGIST IN PREPARING FOR INTERROGATION OF UNDER-AGE VICTIMS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (CSEC)

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CSEC according to international legal acts includes children's pornography, prostitution, trafficking of children.

Russia is one of basic sending and receiving countries in trafficking of children with a purpose of sexual exploitation. It enters into the first three along with China and the USA in rating of countries where the named phenomenas are widespread.

At research of CSEC often not only the age characteristics of under-age children are not taken into account but also their condition. It is possible to improve this situation with involving of specialists in the field of children's psychology to preparing and participation in investigatory actions with victims of CSEC.

Evidence of the child — victim of the crime is an important direct proof which cannot be replaced by any other one. Such interrogation differs that it should be exhaustive but limited on the time.

These circumstances cause obligatory careful preparing of investigator to forthcoming interrogation in order to, on the one hand, provide full all-round and objective proof, and, on another hand, not to aggravate psychological trauma caused to the sufferer.

At a stage of preparing or interrogation the help of the specialist — psychologist is needed. Personality of the child should be most full investigated with his participation: age of the child, his sex, his level of mental and intellectual mentality, conditions of upbringing in his family or in educational institution, reaction of the child to suffered violence, relations of associates to the situation should be taken into account. For this purpose materials of criminal case and other information characterizing a victim and crime event should be represented to the specialist — psychologist: reports of interrogations of accused person, of witnesses, reports of survey of the place of crime, exhibits and other proofs. Interpretation by psychologist of received information will help the investigator not only to understand behaviour of the child before, during and after criminal act in relation to him, but also to construct correctly interrogation tactics, namely: to make the list of questions which are subject to ask, to formulate them correctly taking into account the age and condition of interrogated child, to choose a place tactically correctly (office of the inspector, specially equipped room, home conditions, child care centre) and time (taking into account age-specific mode of the day) of an interrogation, to determine participants of investigatory action (teacher familiar to the child or extraneous person, concrete representative of the child), which proofs and in what sequence it is possible to show them during interrogation.

We believe that such approach to preparing of interrogation will help the investigator to achieve the greatest productivity and to provide to the full observance of the rights of the under-age victim.

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