Breaking New Grounds in Psychology and Law: Futuristic or Imminent?

28 - 31 May
Mechelen, Belgium
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Dear colleagues,

We are very happy to welcome you in the vibrant city of Mechelen for this year’s conference of the European Association of Psychology and Law!
During this 2017 EAPL conference, we want to focus on three main topics that will be inextricably part of the Psychology and Law future, if it is not already. These three topics are: intercultural psychology and law, machine learning and the prediction of behavior, and psychology and law in a digital world. It is our explicit goal to stimulate dialogue and promote a synergy between the field of psychology and the field of law. Therefore, these topics will not be addressed by a traditional keynote, but rather by a dynamic keynote duo, consisting of one legal expert and one psychologist. We hope that this specific format will challenge our prominent keynote speakers and stimulate rich exchanges, both between the keynote speakers and between the speakers and the audience.

We were happy to receive so many interesting abstracts, dealing with a variety of topics within the field of psychology and law. We think it resulted in a very exciting and divers program, and hope you will enjoy listening to the many presenters as much as we enjoyed reading their abstracts. At this year’s conference, we are also introducing the format of pitch presentations. This format is increasingly being used as a new way to communicate about research. We hope it will stimulate further conversation between researchers during and after the conference.

And that’s not all!

Besides all your interesting contributions, we will also enjoy the good life! This year’s EAPL conference in Mechelen is organized within the framework of the city festival here in Mechelen, called OP.RECHT.MECHELEN. This festival is commemorating the 400 year anniversary of the Great Council, which can be considered the first European court. Therefore, the mayor of Mechelen himself would like to offer us a reception at the beautiful City Hall. We also have two more receptions to offer you: a welcome reception on Sunday and a closing reception on Wednesday! Please join us for the conference dinner on Tuesday at Salons Van Dijck, to enjoy a wonderful meal with inspiring company. Finally, some of you have also registered for JUST=, our cultural event. This cultural spectacle will take place in the ancient Court of Savoye.
We wish you all a pleasant stay here in Mechelen, and hope this year’s conference will stimulate us all to exchange expertise and innovative ideas that will allow our field of Psychology and Law to take the next step into a promising future.

Chairs
Rafaele Dumas (UCL)
Emma Jaspaert (KU Leuven)

Members of the Scientific Committee
Ray Bull (President of EAPL)
Emilie Michaux (KU Leuven)
Michele Panzavolte (KU Leuven)
Kasia Uzieblo (Thomas More)
Miet Vanderhallen (UAntwerpen)
Geert Vervaete (KU Leuven)
Renate Vollbert (President-elect of EAPL)

Members of the Organizing committee
City of Mechelen
MMMechelen Feest
A Big Thank You to...

Marie Dekeersmaeker (Thomas More)
Donald Jager (Thomas More)
Sanne Martens (KU Leuven)
Nathan Nguyen (UCL)
Eveline Saenen (Thomas More)

Marianne Bourguignon (UCL)
Daniel De Cat (KU Leuven)
Dominique Dewatines (UCL)
Ann Van Dievoort (MMMechelenFeest)
Sabrina Goossens (KU Leuven)
Bloeme Van Roemburg (MMMechelenFeest)
At this time of substantial developments around the world in terms of psychology-law, may I welcome you all to our 2017 Annual Conference. The impact of our work is continuing to grow.

For example, governments increasingly are turning away from seeing the purpose of imprisonment as just for punishment, and emphasising rehabilitation (in which psychology plays a major role). In New York the United Nations is working on the development of a ‘universal protocol’ for the interviewing world-wide of people suspected of being involved in wrong-doing.

I recently took up invitations to present workshops, lectures etc. in both Thailand and Taiwan where the police and other justice agencies are seeking to make great strides in updating their work practices based on relevant research. Indeed, in Taiwan a national commission (consisting of five committees) is currently addressing and deciding on developments to which psychology-law scholars are contributing - the meetings of these committees is streamed live to citizens of Taiwan.

The research being presented at our conference will contribute to further developments. Indeed, seeing the impact of your research has for me been one of the joys of my presidency, as has learning about the innovative work of ‘early career’ colleagues.

Our Association particularly welcomes its new student members, the part of our society with the fastest growing membership. During my time as President (2014-17) I have contacted people in those European countries where we have as yet few members asking them to invite people to join our Association. I now invite you to assist us in increasing our membership.

Ray Bull
President of EAAPL
## Schedule of the Conference

### Sunday, 28 May, 2017 - Cultural Center Mechelen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18:00 - 20:00</td>
<td>Welcome Reception and Early Registration – Welcome speech EAPL President</td>
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### Monday, 29 May, 2017 - LAMOT Conference Center, Mechelen

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:15</td>
<td>Registration (Central Hall)</td>
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<td>9:15 – 9:30</td>
<td>Welcome speech &amp; practical information (Auditorium)</td>
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<td>9:30 - 10:30</td>
<td>Keynote session – The Biology of Violence - Adrian Raine (Auditorium)</td>
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<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break (Central Hall)</td>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:15</td>
<td>Judicial decision making: experts (Dijlezaal)</td>
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<td>Gonçalves, F.V. et al. To know or not to know. What should be the context?</td>
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<td>Scanlon, P. et al. Examining juror certainty based on expert firearms testimony</td>
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<td>Geurts, R. et al. Assessing threats of violence: professional skill or common sense?</td>
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<td>Almansoori, R. et al. Dubai police officers’ perception of interviewing when dealing with major crime.</td>
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<td>Conchie, S. et al. Criminal disruption: what methods promote errors in groups?</td>
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<td>Wyler H. What would I say? Exploring differences in suspect’s interview strategies depending on the ethnic background and type of crime.</td>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:15</td>
<td>Interviewing: Police (Begijnenzolder)</td>
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<td>Zietlow, B. et al. Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation – the unprovokable criminal offense?!</td>
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<td>Crossley, L. et al. The dark triad and sexual assault perpetration among college men.</td>
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<td>Scarpati, A. et al. Men’s attitudes towards sexual violence in Brazil and Britain: should the justice system be concerned about that?</td>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:15</td>
<td>Sexual violence (Verloren Zoon)</td>
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>11:00 – 12:15</td>
<td>Online &amp; cybercrime (Herten Aas)</td>
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<td>Dozortseva, E. et al. The internet and incitement of adolescents to suicide.</td>
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<td>Watson, S. J. et al. Identifying insider attacks through language change in an immersive police operations simulation.</td>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:15</td>
<td>New advances in memory detection (Scala)</td>
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<td>Chair Klein Selle, N.</td>
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<td>Orthey, R. et al. Resistance to countermeasures in forced choice performance testing.</td>
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<td>Meijer, E. H. et al. Detecting concealed information during sleep.</td>
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>11:00 – 12:15</td>
<td>Operational challenges for frontline emergency service in their interaction with the public (Alcazar)</td>
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<td>Chair Dando, C.</td>
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<td>Shawyer, A. et al. Developing evidence-based communication protocols for fire and rescue services: control room operators.</td>
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<td>Minhás, R. et al. A qualitative comparative analysis of racial stereotypes in police decision-making.</td>
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<td>Baker, B. et al. Obtaining investigation relevant information through investigative empathy.</td>
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<td>Walsh, D. Examining associations between rapport, questioning and evidence disclosure strategies and the outcome on interviews with suspects in England and Wales.</td>
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<td>Milne, B. et al. The whole truth and nothing but the truth? Transforming verbal interviews into written statements.</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>13:15</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<td>Session 5</td>
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<td>Wagenaar Symposium</td>
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<td>Eyewitness: Accuracy</td>
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<td>Session 7</td>
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<td>Virtual reality</td>
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<td>Practice in Psychology and Law</td>
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<td>Symposum 3</td>
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<td>Investigative interview: Challenges in the human trafficking area</td>
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<td>Wagenaar Symposium</td>
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<td>Lie detection</td>
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<td>(Begijnenzolder)</td>
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<td>Kask, K.</td>
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<td>culprit in a multiple perpetrator mock crime</td>
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<td>Dahl, M. et al.</td>
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<td>Analysis of eyewitness testimony in a police shooting with fatal outcome – Manifestations of spatial and temporal distortions</td>
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<td>Sporer, S. L.</td>
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<td>Confidence of older eyewitnesses: Is it diagnostic of identification accuracy?</td>
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<td>13:45</td>
<td>Meenaghan, A. et al.</td>
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<td>Using virtual</td>
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<td>understand the behavior of burglars</td>
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<td>Taylor, D. et al.</td>
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<td>Cognition in context: A comparison of eyewitness retrieval in face-to-face and remote avatar mediated interviews</td>
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<td>Santtila, P. et al.</td>
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<td>Simulated interviewer training improves interviewing style with real children</td>
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<td>Measuring sexual</td>
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<td>preference in child molesters: Investigating a choice reaction time using the Virtual People Set</td>
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<td>14:05</td>
<td>Niesten, I. J. M. et al.</td>
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<td>Does the DSM’s typology of malingering foster tunnel vision?</td>
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<td>Tyson Amurun, O.-O. et al.</td>
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<td>- The use of interpreters in investigative interviews</td>
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<td>Grzybek, A. et al.</td>
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<td>Is the use of interpreters a help or hindrance for memory recall?</td>
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<td>13:30</td>
<td>Van der Heide, D. et al.</td>
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<td>Are symptom validity tests too difficult for asylum seekers?</td>
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<td>14:00</td>
<td>Wilson, L. et al.</td>
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<td>Emotional bias in interpreter-assisted police interviews</td>
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Notes:
- Session 5: Lie detection [1]
- Session 7: Virtual reality
- Session 8: Practice in Psychology and Law
|------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|

16:15 - 17:30  Keynote session – Machine learning & prediction of behavior - Kent Kiehl & Ekaterina De Vries (Auditorium)  
17:30 – 19:00  EAPL-S Meeting (Herten Aas)  
20:00  Cultural event – JUST= (Hof van Savoye, Voochtstraat 7)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 13</th>
<th>Session 14</th>
<th>Session 15</th>
<th>Session 16</th>
<th>Symposium 7</th>
<th>Symposium 8</th>
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| 10:45 - 12:00     | Interviewing: Interpreters & Lawyers  
(Begijnenzolder) | Eyewitnesses: The face in context  
(Dijlezaal) | Deterrence  
(Verloren Zoon) | Risk assessment  
(Herten Aas) | Regulation of online marketing practices  
(Scala) | The Blackstone Consortium  
(Alcazar) |
|                   | Tyson Amurun O.-O. et al. - The use of interpreters in investigative interviews.  
1. | Ellis, S. et al. - Where I have seen you before?  
Frowd, C. D. et al. - Visualizing the exterior context: The benefit to holistic face production.  
Lander, K. et al. - Can animated face composites make them more recognizable?  
Morales Córdova, H. - Drug use among Peruvian young offenders: An evaluation research from a developmental approach.  
Kapardis, A. et al. - Testing deterrent theory for serious traffic offenders in Cyprus empirically: Legal and psychological aspects.  
Hardy, J. et al. - “It’s like they want you to go back to jail.” Stigma as a barrier to resettlement for female offenders. | Pouls, C. et al. - Field validity of the HCR-20.  
Laurinavičius, A. et al - Examination of the relationships between the MMPI-2 and the HCR-20 in samples of male and female violent offenders.  
Coteur, K. et al. - Risk assessment: Predicting intimate partner violence. | Chair  
Sibony, A.-L.  
Sibony, A.-L. - What is the use of psychology in consumer protection law?  
Poncin, I. et al. - Personalization, trust, and law in the digital world.  
Trzaskowski, J. - Storytelling and privacy: How modern marketing challenges the law. | Chair  
Horselenberg, R. & van Koppen, P.  
Horselenberg, R. - Introduction to the consortium.  
Santtila, P. - The case of Anneli Auer.  
Tuesday, 30 May, 2017 - LAMOT Conference Center, Mechelen

14:15 – 15:30

**Pitch session 1**  
(Scala)

**Cherryman, J. et al.** - Mock juror's perception of guilt of an alleged perpetrator: effects of the child witness failing or passing the truth and lies test.

**Houben, S. et al.** - The consequences of EMDR on the susceptibility to emotionally-negative and neutral false memories.

**Friedrich, W.** - Experiencing moral feelings by first-time offenders and penitentiary recidivists.

**Mohammadi, M.** - Torture and psychological rehabilitation, a literature review.

**Avşar, R. et al.** - Enlightenment instructions decrease the acceptance of central misinformation.

**Gonçalves, F. V et al.** - More than lies: mixed analysis methodology on detecting deception.


**Werner, C.** - To what extent does the law need to do more to address gendered workplace dress code?

**Kloft, L. et al.** - Drug effects on false memories in a legal context.

**Nguyen, N. et al.** - The influence of dehumanization on judicial judgments.

**Serie, C. M. B.** - Well-being and recidivism in adolescent delinquents with psychiatric disorders. Does living a good life result in a reduction of recidivism rates?

**Verigin, B. et al.** - Where the truth lies: within-statement deception detection.

**Yamasaki, Y. et al.** - Research for the bias in the fact finding process in view of different interrogation techniques and camera angles.

**Caivano, O. et al.** - Role of theory of mind in children's disclosure of an antisocial and prosocial secret.

**Hershkowitz, I. et al.** - Credibility assessment in child abuse investigations.

**Pitch session 2**  
(Dijlezaal)

**Ildirim, E. et al.** - Insanity defense in Turkey: a historical and an organizational evaluation.

**Srivatsav, M. et al.** - Examining strategic order of presenting evidence during suspect interrogation.

**Van der Auwera, J. et al.** - Predictive profiling at airports: a license to screen specific ethnic groups?

**Backman, H. et al.** - Protective factors of psychopathy and adolescent delinquency.

**De La Fuente Vilar, A. et al.** - Memory of uncooperative witnesses.

**Portch, E. et al.** - Does animation improve the ability to match unfamiliar facial composites?

**Verschuere, B. et al.** - What are the core features of psychopathy? A prototypical analysis using the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R).

**Kuhle, L. F. et al.** - Facets of empathy and psychopathy in undetected sadistic pedophiles.

**Romeo, T. et al.** - The effect of false denials on memory for a negative virtual reality experience.

**Yaremenko, S. et al.** - Chronotype and time-of-day effects on eyewitness memory.

**Iordanou, C. et al.** - Investigative interviews of children: does drawing facilitate their memory?

**Klein Selle, N. et al.** - What mechanism underlies ERP-based concealed information detection?

**Middleton, C. et al.** - Socrates' trial in theatre: using literature and arts to socialize law and justice.

**Hoogesteyn, K. et al.** - Improving the disclosure of information in a forensic interview.

15:30 - 16:00

**Coffee Break**  
(Central Hall)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 17</th>
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<th>Session 20</th>
<th>Session 21</th>
<th>Symposium 9</th>
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<td></td>
<td>(Scala)</td>
<td>(Dijlezaal)</td>
<td>(Verloren zoon)</td>
<td>(Herten Aas)</td>
<td>(Begijnensolder)</td>
<td>(Alcazar)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Countermeasures to IAT used for lie detection.</td>
<td>‘Guilty, no doubt’: A study on how judges’ detention decisions influence their decisions about guilt.</td>
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<td>How effective is unanticipated questioning for detecting deception? It depends on what you ask.</td>
<td>The administration of Canadian youth interrogation rights: A field study.</td>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>EAPL Members Meeting</th>
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<td>17:15 - 18:15</td>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>City Hall Reception &amp; Conference Dinner – Awards (City Hall, Reuzenstraat 1)</th>
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<td>19:00</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Session 22</td>
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<td>09:00 - 10:15</td>
<td>Interviewing: Interviewer - interviewee relationship (Herten Aas)</td>
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<td>(How) does current praxis to build rapport work to improve eyewitness recall.</td>
<td>Testing a radical alternative to traditional identification procedures: Reaction time-based concealed information test does not work for lineups.</td>
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<td>“Breaking (the) ice”: Communication error recovery in suspect interviews and crisis negotiations.</td>
<td>Eyewitness identification: Simultaneous vs. sequential and identity vs. similarity.</td>
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<td>Individual differences in information accumulation and interviewing aptitude.</td>
<td>Evidence for the superiority of the large lineup.</td>
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<td>Instructing eyewitnesses to collaborate effectively.</td>
<td>Automatic and controlled strategies in lineup decision making.</td>
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Chairs: Boskovic I., Merckelbach, H. & Jelicic, M.
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session 26</th>
<th>Session 27</th>
<th>Session 28</th>
<th>Session 29</th>
<th>Symposium 12</th>
<th>Symposium 13</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:45</td>
<td>Memory malleability</td>
<td>Judicial decision-making: Jurors</td>
<td>Interviewing - Techniques</td>
<td>Child sexual abuse</td>
<td>Recent insights into the detection of concealed information</td>
<td>The believability of alibis: Bridging the gap between research and legal practice</td>
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<td>(Begijnzenzolder)</td>
<td>(Herten Aas)</td>
<td>(Dijlezaal)</td>
<td>(Verloren Zoon)</td>
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<td>Suchotzki, K. &amp; Verschuere, B.</td>
<td>van Koppen, P. J.</td>
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<td>Maegherman, E. et al.</td>
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<td>Shakhar</td>
<td>Knowledge evidence for alibis</td>
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<td>et al.</td>
<td>Clark, K.</td>
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<td>Detecting concealed memory of personally familiar faces via eye movements.</td>
<td>The effect of judicial guidance and expert testimony upon alibi skepticism.</td>
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<td>Geven, L. et al.</td>
<td>Fawcett, H. et al.</td>
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<td>Conceal, don’t feel, don’t let it show: Intentional versus instructed cheating in the Concealed Information Test.</td>
<td>The effect of judicial guidance and expert testimony upon alibi skepticism.</td>
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<td>A promising Bayesian approach to child sexual abuse investigations.</td>
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<td>Closing Ceremony with reception – Closing speech EAPL President</td>
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<td>Applying the model statement technique in investigative interview with eyewitnesses.</td>
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The new knowledge being gained from applying neuroscience techniques to understanding crime is creating an uncomfortable tension between our concepts of responsibility and retribution on the one hand, and understanding and mercy on the other. This presentation outlines implications of this body of knowledge not just for research on violence, but also for our future conceptualization of moral responsibility, free will, and punishment. If the neural circuitry underlying morality is compromised in offenders, how moral is it of us to punish prisoners as much as we do? Can biological risk factors help better predict future violence? And how can we improve the brain to reduce violence?

Adrian Raine is University Professor and the Richard Perry Professor of Criminology, Psychiatry, and Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania. For the past 33 years, Dr. Raine's research has focused on the biosocial bases of antisocial and violent behavior in both children and adults. His research interests include: the neurobiology of violence, psychopathic, and antisocial behavior; nutritional interventions to prevent child behavior problems; positive psychology; schizotypal personality; alcoholism; brain imaging; psychophysiology; neurochemistry; neuropsychoology; environmental toxins, and behavioral and molecular genetics.

In 2017 Dr. Raine has also been honored by the Society for the Scientific Study of Psychopathy as the recipient of the Robert Hare Lifetime Achievement Award.
The criminal justice system makes predictions every day about how humans will behave in the future. Predicting future behavior, especially antisocial behavior, is a complicated endeavor. Recently researchers have made use of advanced tools from machine learning, a field that teaches computers how to learn from large datasets and predict outcomes, to aid in predicting human behavior. We will review the basics of machine learning and discuss its application to criminal justice questions. We will also review how neuroscience data has been used to improve our ability to predict future antisocial behavior.

Katja will address these questions from a legal and philosophical perspective, focusing in particular on the constructive nature of ML models.

Kent Kiehl is a Professor of Psychology, Neuroscience and Law at the University of New Mexico and Executive Science Officer of the non-profit Mind Research Network in Albuquerque (NM, USA). Dr. Kiehl conducts clinical neuroscience research of major mental illnesses and brain injury. His laboratory collected data using the Mind Mobile MRI System from over 3000 offenders at eight different facilities in two states. Dr. Kiehl lectures to state and federal judges, lawyers, and lay audiences about the intersection of neuroscience and law and he contributes to the development of educational curriculum. He serves as a legal consultant on criminal and civil cases involving brain imaging.

Katja de Vries is a legal researcher and philosopher of technology affiliated to the Centre for Law, Science, Technology, and Society (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium). She publishes on a wide range of topics and has co-edited "Privacy, Due Process and the Computational Turn" (Routledge, 2013). Her PhD thesis ("Machine learning/Informational fundamental rights. Makings of sameness and difference", Brussels 2016) reflects her interdisciplinary background (four master degrees: one in psychology, one in philosophy and two in law).
Intercultural and Ethnic Issues in Immigration

The purpose of this talk is to outline approaches to the study of Immigration and review a program of research that demonstrates current ideological perspectives about immigration and ethnicity. The review includes a discussion of issues that can produce bias in decision making concerning immigrants, immigration law, and immigration policy. Finally, an introduction to the means to address biased decision making and policy by legal actors will be provided.

**Cynthia Esqueda** is a member of the Department of Psychology (Social Cognitive Program and Psychology/Law Program) and the Institute of Ethnic Studies (Latino Studies and American Indian Studies) at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Dr. Esqueda’s research interests focus on motivations for and cognitive processes about "race" and ethnicity within the legal system. She is a member of the Minority Advisory Committee for the American Psychology-Law Society, and she teaches Psychology of Race and Ethnicity and also Psychology of Immigration courses. She received an award from Death Penalty Focus in 2015 for her work on the death penalty and race bias.

**Marie-Claire Foblets** is head of the department of Anthropology of Law at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Halle (Germany) since 2012. Before she was a Belgian lawyer and anthropologist and professor at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Leuven, Belgium). Her research interests are interculturalism, migration and minorities.
Christopher Slobogin will discuss the use of big data and algorithms in the criminal justice system, focusing on risk assessments used in sentencing determinations. After describing the rise of evidence-based sentencing and providing examples of risk assessment instruments currently in use, he will describe three principles (the fit principle, the validity principle and the fairness principle) that he thinks should govern risk assessments in the criminal justice system. The talk will end by posing questions to the audience about specific aspects of the topic.

Frans Leeuw’s keynote will address Empirical Legal Research: from Legal Realism to Legal Big Data. He will discuss the importance of legal realism, the psychology of law and (Legal) Big data analytics for understanding, evaluating and harnessing legal complexity. He will focus on what (New) Legal Realism has to offer, and what recent contributions are the field of Legal Big data. The presentation will with a short statement to be discussed.

Christopher Slobogin occupies the Milton Underwood Chair at Vanderbilt University Law School, one of the top law schools in the United States. He has authored Minding Justice: Laws that Deprive People with Mental Disability of Life and Liberty (Harvard University Press) and Proving the Unprovable: The Role of Law, Science and Speculation in Adjudicating Culpability and Dangerousness (Oxford University Press), and recently received Distinguished Contribution Awards from both the American Psychology-Law Society and the American Board of Forensic Psychology, the first law professor to receive both awards.

Frans L. Leeuw holds the Chair of Law, Public Policy and Social Science Research at Maastricht University, the Netherlands. He is also the Director of the National Institute for Applied Justice & Security Research (WODC) in Den Haag. He occupied several positions such as professor at Leiden and Utrecht University (the Netherlands); Dean of the Humanities & social sciences Faculty Open University (the Netherlands) or Director, National Audit Office’s Department on Evaluation and Performance Auditing. He is also the past President of the Dutch and the European Evaluation Society and advises the World Bank, the EU and other organizations.
Expert judgments has been an area of interest in various fields. Within criminal investigation and forensic sciences this is not an exception, where some of the disciplines (fingerprint comparisons; DNA) have been the focus of research on topics associated to contextual information, cognitive bias and errors within experts' decisions.

Previous research have been proposing official guidelines where methodologies such as blind verifications started to be implemented within forensic experts' procedures.

A mixed methods approach was applied in this study, where the authors conducted with forensic examiners a computer-based experiment (n=68) and individual interviews (n=50). Participants had a wide range of experience (1 to 37 years) and were based in 9 countries (U.K., U.S., Brazil, China, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Australia).

Computer-based experiment simulated a forensic activity where examiners were exposed to four types of contextual information. Individual interviews investigated variables associated with current methodologies, challenges to achieve accreditation processes, the exposure to contextual information and the motivation that experts have during their casework.

Results suggest that there are types of contextual information that affect negatively examiners' performance, whereas some types of contextual information have effects to the control condition (no context). These results oppose to some research which suggested that examiners are prone to error when they have certain types of contextual information such as the type of crime.

Qualitative data from interviews provided a view that has not been acknowledged in the previous literature. Examiners mentioned that there are some guidelines which might not be useful or even possible to accomplish, even to achieve accreditation. During interviews, examiners’ motivation was split between two types: motivation associated with contextual
information, and motivation only on the task of comparing fingerprints, however further studies need to be done as accuracy was not different between both types of motivation within experts.

This paper opens the discussion on the accessibility of contextual information by examiners, on the focus of their motivation and on future guidelines. Consideration of these findings in a global context is important as transnational crime is becoming an increasing concern requiring international partnerships and communication between forensic bureaus [eg. PRUM Treaty].

Keywords: forensic sciences, decision making, motivation, standards

Examining juror certainty based on expert firearms testimony

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Firearms examiners’ ability to engage in individualization i.e., “match” suspects exclusively to evidence has been increasingly criticised. To address this uncertainty, some American courts have required firearms examiners giving evidence in criminal cases to testify in, allegedly, more diluted terms, such as “more likely than not” and “to a reasonable degree of ballistic certainty.”¹ This study aimed to generate knowledge about potential jurors’ certainty that a defendant’s firearm fired suspect ammunition, based on these phrases.

A sample of (n = 107) participants (m = 28, f = 78, age range = 19-75, mean = 29.09), all of whom were eligible for federal US jury service, completed a 12-item expert testimony questionnaire, with certainty measured on a 0-100 scale per item. Expert phrases were chosen from US case law. Three high-certainty (e.g. “There is an exact match between the suspect ammunition and the ammunition test fired from the Defendant's gun”) and three low-certainty (e.g. “The suspect ammunition is unsuitable for comparison with ammunition test-fired from the Defendant's gun”) statements were included. The remaining statements relied on professional opinion (e.g. “There is a match between suspect ammunition and ammunition test-fired from the defendant's gun to a reasonable degree of ballistic certainty”).

A Greenhouse-Geisser-corrected one-way ANOVA found a significant main effect for certainty (F[5.8]=110.62, p<0.001, η²=0.51), suggesting that participant certainty was influenced by expert testimony. Bootstrapped paired-sample t-tests showed a trend of significant findings, with increased expert certainty leading to increased participant certainty with notable exceptions.

The results of this study will be used to inform the practices of lawyers, judges and experts faced with these challenges. Identifying ways to address inconsistencies and insufficiencies related to forensic science testimony is a key part of the National Commission on Forensic Science’s agenda.

Keywords: jurors, certainty, expert testimony

Assessing threats of violence: Professional skill or common sense?

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When faced with threats of violence, it is of great importance to assess the risk for actual harm to occur. Over the last decennia, this task has developed into a domain of its own and professionals have specialized in threat assessment. However, it is yet unknown whether professional experience affects the quality of threat assessment. The present study examined how threat assessment professionals (N = 44), university students (N = 44), and laypersons (N = 45) assessed the risk for violence in three fictitious cases.

The assessments (i.e. assigning risk values to different pieces of information) were found to be strikingly similar across the three groups. Yet, professionals were more consistent with one another in their assessments, and professionals selected more relevant (evidence based) information when given the opportunity to request additional facts.

The findings imply that threat assessment professionals may contribute most during the process of information gathering. This suggestion fits well with research in other domains, where experts typically excel at cue selection (i.e. what information should be looked for), but not at cue weighting (i.e. how the information should be interpreted). Allocating expertise to tasks that could be done by others is inefficient, but relying on laypersons knowledge when expertise is needed is even more problematic. It is therefore crucial to understand at which stage professional experience contributes most. Such understanding is beneficial to those who consult threat assessment professionals as well as to the professional him or herself.

Keywords: threat assessment, violence risk assessment, expert decision-making

Beyond reasonable doubt: Establishing thresholds for reliable eyewitness identification evidence

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Eyewitness identification of alleged suspects can have a powerful effect on both judges and jurors. However, identification evidence is not always accurate. According to the Innocence Project (2017) 71% of 349 post-conviction exonerations included mistaken eyewitness identifications (Innocence Project, 2017). The problems of misidentification are associated with either system variables (e.g. filler or foil selection) or estimator variables (e.g., weapon focus). Two essential and little researched estimator variables are distance and light. The sparse research shows that increased distance results in decreased identification accuracy (e.g. Lampinen et al., 2015; Loftus & Harley, 2005). Previous studies on distance have, however,
not included a manipulation of lighting conditions and there is a need to investigate the effect of both light and distance on eyewitness accuracy.

In our present study we will use 8 targets (4 men and 4 women) who will be placed at one of 8 different distances (range; 1-15 meters) from an eyewitness in three different lighting conditions (low, medium, high). Participants will be randomised to 1 light condition where they will view 8 separate live targets (in counterbalanced positions). After viewing each target, the witness will immediately be asked to identify the target in a computerised target present line-up, before continuing to view the next target.

Data collection will take place between March-April 2017. Our aim is to present the preliminary data at the EAPL conference in 2017.

Many factors have an impact on the accuracy of eyewitness accounts. Surprisingly, previous research has not aimed to define the interactive effect of light and distance on eyewitness accuracy, nor the thresholds where that interaction (e.g. low light at 10 meters) makes observation and encoding flawed to degree that later accurate culprit identification is impossible above chance level.

**Keywords:** eyewitness, distance, luminosity
‘Dubai police officers’ perception of interviewing when dealing with major crime’

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Studies examining police officers’ perceptions of forensic interviews are conducted mostly in English-speaking and European countries. The results of these studies may not be generalizable to countries with different cultures and policing practices. Ten Dubai police officers were interviewed in-depth about their perceptions of interviewing individuals involved in major crimes, including sex crimes. The results were transcribed in Arabic and translated to English before using thematic analysis on Nvivo to analyze the data. The analysis yielded seven themes: training; planning and preparation; building rapport; active listening; confrontation; discussion of the crimes; and attitudes towards sex crimes. These themes will be presented and discussed in light of cultural differences and policing practices.

Keywords: investigative interviewing, investigations, forensic interviews

Criminal Disruption: What methods promote errors in groups?

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Although law enforcement utilizes a range of ‘disruption’ methods to derail the activities of criminal groups, little is known about the effectiveness of these methods in the short and long-term. This study tested the effectiveness of providing misinformation, removing a person, and changing the social dynamic of a group as potential disruptive factors on group performance.

We conducted a field-based study in which established groups (N=238 employees) and non-established groups (N = 112 general public) completed four problem-solving activities as part of a 5-person group. During each activity, the groups were manipulated in one of the ways identified above, or they completed the task with no intervention. Their performance on each activity was measured using subjective ratings (i.e. scores provided by professional facilitators) and objective measures (i.e. task completion).

Groups in the no-manipulation condition achieved higher performance on most tasks compared to groups who experienced a manipulation. At an aggregate level, changing the social dynamic
by assigning a leader was more effective at reducing performance compared to the other forms of disruption. However, these main effects were not universal and performance was subject to a task x disruption interaction. Established groups performed better than non-established groups on the more difficult tasks, but their performance on these harder tasks was disrupted to a greater extent than on the easier tasks. Specifically, there was a linear positive relationship between the complexity of the task and the extent to which the disruption impeded the performance of the established groups.

Overall, the results suggest that maligning the social dynamic of a group (e.g. through undercover work) has the biggest disruption on group performance. Conversely, removing a leader—which simulates the popular law enforcement strategy of arresting gang members—had only a limited effect.

**Defining and identifying the vulnerability of suspects: Towards a conceptual framework**

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There exists a large body of literature on vulnerable suspects. Yet, there is no clear and unequivocal approach to, nor a comprehensive definition of ‘vulnerability’. How a suspect’s vulnerability is defined and the factors thought to contribute to this vulnerability appear to depend on the perspective taken. On the one hand, the results of the academic research over the past decades show that a suspect’s vulnerability is predominantly linked to the risk of a false confession, which appears to be associated with three categories of risk factors: situational factors (e.g. being interrogated, fatigue and isolation); individual factors (e.g. age and mental disorders); and innocence. On the other hand, EU (case) law seems to relate vulnerability to the suspect’s inability to understand and effectively participate in criminal proceedings, which may be hampered by the complexity of the procedure or individual factors (e.g. age, a mental or physical condition). The lack of theorization on the precise meaning of vulnerability can be explained by the focus of academic research on mapping the causes of false confessions, whereas legal instruments aim to provide special procedural safeguards for vulnerable suspects. Nevertheless, both the academic literature and recent EU law recognise the specific needs of vulnerable suspects. In particular, they stress the important role of the criminal defence lawyer in compensating for a suspect’s vulnerability, especially since such persons need special care to understand their legal rights and to improve the quality of their statements. Consequently, the defence lawyer needs to identify early whether his client can be qualified as vulnerable. There is, however, insufficient knowledge of the approach to be taken in identifying vulnerable suspects by defence lawyers. This knowledge gap relates to both the legal framework and current practices of identifying vulnerable suspects. This presentation therefore aims to define ‘vulnerability’ and to discuss some preliminary results from interviews with defence lawyers on current practices of identifying a suspect’s vulnerability during the pre-trial investigation in Belgium.

**Keywords:** vulnerable suspect, identification, criminal defense

**What would I say? Exploring differences in suspects’ interview strategies depending on ethnic background and type of crime**
The strategic use of evidence (SUE) technique is an effective approach to elicit verbal cues to deception by exploiting differences in guilty and innocent suspects’ strategies in an investigative interview. Most of the studies on the SUE technique conducted so far have involved low-stakes crimes (e.g. theft) and predominantly white participants. The present study aimed to explore whether the findings from previous studies can be replicated for a high-stake situation (being involved in a drug possession with intent to supply offence) and for suspects of different ethnic backgrounds. Ethnic background is of interest as research suggests that white and African/African-Caribbean individuals tend to differ in terms of their belief in a just world and trust in the Criminal Justice System. Both of these variables might impact suspects’ verbal strategies in an investigative interview.

The study employed a 2 (guilt: guilty vs innocent) x 2 (type of crime: drug offence vs theft) x 2 (ethnic background: white vs African/African-Caribbean) between subjects design. Undergraduate students read a hypothetical scenario describing what happened to them during the past 20 minutes (either they committed a crime or an innocent activity). Participants further imagined being stopped and ‘interviewed’ by the police thereafter and answered an interview questionnaire consisting of open-ended and closed questions. The study is expected to further our understanding of both suspects’ willingness to volunteer potentially self-incriminating information and the extent to which their statement is in line with available evidence (e.g. CCTV, fingerprints) depending on their guilt, ethnic background, and type of crime. The results are hoped to inform future studies on the effectiveness of the SUE technique under specific circumstances.

**Keywords:** investigative interviewing, ethnic differences, strategic use of evidence technique
During the years 2010-2012, the EU member states have indexed 30,146 victims of human trafficking. Likewise, during that timespan there were 8551 proceedings against human traffickers held within the EU, which led to 3786 condemnatory sentences. Behind every one of those numbers, there are human fates and therefore the question arises, which strategies can be used to effectively combat human trafficking. The question does not only seek for political solutions but also for a way on how to aid the oftentimes very complex police investigation regarding human trafficking cases. The work of the judiciary is also of interest: Many proceedings are suspended by the prosecutor’s office. Or in other proceedings there is no conviction.

Knowledge about victims of human trafficking can be retrieved from previous studies. Yet, no independent study has so far solely focused on research about the perpetrators. Information about the modus operandi in Germany, is rare. Also, there is little knowledge about the course of criminal proceedings. Hence, the German-Austrian joint research project “Prevention and Intervention in Human Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation” (PRIMSA) will within its framework mainly concentrate on investigating the perpetrators however, nonetheless it will also consider other questions.

Hereunto, interviews with experts will be conducted, 500 files will be analysed and perpetrators as well as sex customers will be questioned. Findings obtained in the file analysis and the interviews will be introduced in the presentation.

These findings illustrate that there is no dominant perpetrator group. In criminal proceedings the role of witnesses appears to be difficult. Psychological knowledge plays an important role here. In addition, the lecture will discuss the circumstances in which customers are willing to help the victims of trafficking in human beings.

In addition, the findings show the influence of different emphases for example in form of subject focused commissariats or specialised prosecution offices.

**Keywords:** human trafficking, perpetrators of human trafficking, knowledge about human trafficking
The dark triad and sexual assault perpetration among college men

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The present study examined Dark Triad (DT) traits (i.e. psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism), rape myth acceptance, and sexual assault perpetration among college men. Recent years have seen an increase in public concern regarding sexual assault on college campuses. This raises the question of whether perpetrators of such assault differ from other types of sex offenders in meaningful ways (e.g. in terms of personality characteristics and attitudes toward women). We sought to explore this by investigating how DT traits, which share a common core of manipulative and callous interpersonal behaviour, and the acceptance of rape myths are related to the perpetration of sexual assault. Participants (N = 378) were given measures to assess all three DT traits, as well as the Sexual Experiences Survey-Perpetrator Version and the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. It was hypothesized that DT traits would be associated with a higher acceptance of rape myths. It also was hypothesized that most of the victims would be identified as friends or acquaintances of the perpetrator and that most sexual assaults would be incapacitated (i.e. involving drugs and/or alcohol to subdue victim). Psychopathy and narcissism were both predicted to be associated with increased sexual assault perpetration. Sexual assault perpetrators made up 17.2% of our sample. Results indicated that all three Dark Triad traits were correlated with higher acceptance of rape myth beliefs. As predicted, most of the sexual assault victims were identified as friends/acquaintances and the majority of assaults were incapacitated. Finally, psychopathy and narcissism traits were both found to be associated with the perpetration of sexual assaults.

Keywords: dark triad, sexual assault, psychopathy

Men’s attitudes towards sexual violence in Brazil and Britain: Should the justice system be concerned about that?

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Despite considerable efforts to prevent and eradicate sexual violence, this offence remains as a serious problem around the world; with one in three women at risk of being victimized in her lifetime. Research suggests, however, that a significant number of women are reluctant to come forward and to report the offence, as they feel the media, the legal system and society, in general, are unsympathetic to victims. Drawing from that, in this study we explored how men from from Brazil (N = 139) and Britain (N = 109) understand the problem of sexual violence perpetration (i.e. victims’ responsibility, offender’s motivations, etc.) and the issues of consent. Participants (male, over 18y) answered an online self-reported questionnaire and thematic analysis was used to analyze the data. Results suggest that British and Brazilian men
rely heavily on rape myths in order to understand this phenomenon; although important differences between the two cultures could also be found. Some did not recognize sexual violence as an issue in their country, whereas others discussed it as a serious problem and explored the reasons why they believe so. Participants also discussed about their views on the need for harsher punishment, treatment for offenders and prevention strategies. In line with previous research, our results suggest that those who endorse rape myths tend to narrow the spectrum of behaviors recognized as 'true violence'. This can have serious implications for both offenders and victims. An argument on how rape myths feed on – and are sustained by – traditional discourses about gender, sex and sexual violence is also made. We conclude with a discussion about the pervasiveness of rape myths and the need to dismantle rape culture in society in order to allow survivors to get the justice and support they deserve.

**Keywords**: sexual violence, rape myths, cross-cultural research

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**The dark triad and jealousy: Sex differences in experience, induction, and motives**

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Jealousy is a main motive for intimate partner homicide, so how is it differentially experienced in men and women with dark personality traits? Research has suggested men and women’s experience of jealousy differs, yet the rate at which they induce jealousy in their romantic partners and the motivations for doing so are generally similar. We sought to discover what is associated with inducing jealousy in one’s partner and whether the motives for doing so are related to personality traits. We examined correlations among Dark Triad traits, jealous experience (behavioural, cognitive, and emotional), the purposeful induction of jealousy in one’s partner, and the motivations for inducing jealousy.

We used self-report data from 317 women and 125 men age 18-81 years. Bivariate correlations and hierarchical regression analyses were used to assess the correlations between Dark Triad traits, experienced jealousy, jealousy induction, and motives for inducing jealousy.

The Dark Triad and specifically, psychopathy, is significantly positively correlated with jealous experience, jealousy induction, and malevolent motivations for inducing jealousy in both sexes. Men’s experience of jealousy was most closely tied to antisocial behaviour, while women’s experience of jealousy was most related to an erratic lifestyle and interpersonal manipulation. While psychopathy was a predictor of revenge and power/control motivations in both sexes, Machiavellianism and the Dark Triad as a whole were significant predictors for these motivations in women.

This study provides support for examining the Dark Triad and a two factor/four-facet model of psychopathy when investigating indirect aggression in interpersonal relationships. In addition, this study provides insight into the affective experiences of “dark” individuals and explores some of the more covert manifestations of dark traits in women. Clinicians must be trained to recognize signs of jealousy in men who have antisocial tendencies and be extra vigilant during a separation or divorce.

**Keywords**: jealousy, dark triad, jealousy induction
The internet and incitement of adolescents to suicide

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In the past few years dozens of Russian adolescents became victims of a new type of crime. It is an intentional involvement of adolescents into a ‘game’ with self-harm and suicidal activities provoked by anonymous and mobile group of perpetrators in the Internet social networks. Despite the efforts of law enforcement authorities and volunteers these criminal activities proceed. The goal of this study is to describe the psychological process of the incitement of adolescents to suicide and their mental state prior to the suicide.

Case-study of a suicide committed by adolescents under the influence of the ‘suicide game’.

The mental condition of the adolescents involved in the ‘game’ happened to be influenced by the well-planned interaction regulated by the creators of the ‘game’. By means of selecting teenagers with emotional problems and a number of consequent steps they led the adolescents that had subscribed for the game to suicide. The content and development of this process, the resulting adolescents’ mental conditions will be described.

The phenomenon of incitement of adolescents to suicide must be dealt with by joint efforts of psychologists, psychiatrists, lawyers and specialists in cybercrimes.

Keywords: the internet, incitement to suicide, adolescents

Victims’ responses to an offender’s digital apology: The role of perceived suffering and responsibility-taking

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Restorative justice programs aimed at facilitating victim-offender mediation (VOM) are part of many criminal justice systems around the world. VOM is often considered crucial for victims’ recovery and for the prevention of offenders’ recidivism. However, in practice, parties often decline the opportunity to meet face-to-face because they believe a direct confrontation will be too stressful. For this reason most VOM programs also organize indirect forms of contact, such
as writing letters or shuttle mediation. Studies show, however, that these indirect forms are less effective than face-to-face meetings.

Technological developments have created the possibility for direct, digital communication systems in mediation. The use of such systems offers the best of both worlds: the possibility of direct, live communication without the high stress associated with physical proximity between parties. In line with this reasoning, this study tested whether an offender’s online, face-to-face apology is received better among victims than an (in terms of content) identical apology offered indirectly. Consistent with an inference-based model of apologies (Giner-Sorolla, Zebel, & Kamau, 2017), we hypothesized that the direct (vs. indirect) apology would lead victims to infer stronger responsibility-taking and suffering in the offender; in turn, this should predict more positive responses among them.

Participants (n=246) imagined being a victim of a violent robbery. Consequently, they received a standardized apology of the offender directly (webcam-recorded, face-to-face) or indirectly (written or shuttled through a mediator).

The direct (vs. indirect) apology induced significantly stronger responsibility-taking and suffering inferences, which in turn predicted greater perceived sincerity of, and less anger/fear towards the offender among participants.

This research offers an explanation for the beneficial effects observed in the field among victims who participate in face-to-face (compared to indirect) VOM. In addition, it suggests that digital forms of VOM has added value to existing VOM modalities.

Keywords: victim-offender mediation, digital apologies, victims

Identifying insider attacks through language change in an immersive police operations simulation

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Insider attacks are dangerous because such individuals circumvent defences and attacks can occur over protracted periods. Co-workers often fail to identify or report warning signs in their colleagues. Additionally current detection methods have difficulty identifying attacks until after they have begun. We sought to remedy these issues by identifying language markers indicative of insider activity.

One hundred and ninety-one participants took part in a 6-hour simulation designed to mimic the environment and tasks associated with police investigations into organized crime. The simulation required three teams of four persons to work together via email to identify members of criminal gangs, and to plan their arrest. Following a familiarization round, one member from two of the teams was approached covertly and tasked with stealing information in exchange for £5 per task completed. Those selected to act as insiders scored highest on a Dark Triad scale. We manipulated two factors as part of the study: Time Pressure (30 mins vs. one hour per round) and Workplace Hierarchy (designated team leader vs. no hierarchy). We compared insiders and non-insiders on language style matching (LSM), and language use related to self-focus (personal pronouns use), positive and negative emotional content, and cognitive complexity.
A series of linear mixed effects models showed that insiders had lower LSM, $p = .009$, greater self-focus, $p = .021$, and plausibly used more negative emotion words than non-insiders, $p = .109$. Insiders used more positive emotion words when under high time pressure or when there was no hierarchy, but only in the round of the game immediately after becoming an insider.

We propose that tracking emails for these language cues can provide a method for identifying potential insider threats that is free from judgment biases. Automatic scanning of email may also reduce the need for more intrusive access to employee emails.

**Keywords:** insider attack, language cues, deception detection

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**Does a propensity for risky behaviour influence smartphone security?**

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Almost nine out of ten people worldwide are mobile phone subscribers. However, little is known about which attitudes and behaviours people adopt which encourage leaving a device vulnerable to hacking. Recent research indicates that the actions people take regarding cybersecurity parallel their actions relating to illness prevention (e.g., smoking). The goal of the current research is to quantify the security measures people use on their mobile phone and also the relationship between a general propensity towards risk and smartphone security.

We aim to determine participants' general risky behaviours through using previous methods of measuring their risks when gain and consequence involve primarily: safety, ethics, and gambling. The attitudes and behaviours with regard to mobile phone security will be tested through analyzing the quantity and quality of the protective measures participants adopt and what they stand to lose from having their security compromised (i.e., the type of sensitive data on their mobile device). We will establish participants' propensity for risk using standard experimental measures (i.e. Balloon Analogy Risk Task).

Our study intends to answer two key questions. First, can general recklessness manifest in risky attitudes and negligence regarding securing one's mobile device? Second, does a lack of cybersecurity, identifiable through a mobile phone, allow for inferences concerning an individual’s likelihood of engaging in risky behaviours?

A better understanding of individuals who are more likely to take risks with their mobile device will provide useful information for developing future interventions which are more likely to prompt the adoption of security measures. If robust security measures were more widely adopted, smartphones would be viewed as a less desirable target for criminals.

**Keywords:** smartphone, risk, cybersecurity
Symposium 1
29 May
11:00 – 12:15
Scala

New advances in Memory Detection

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Memory detection is an exciting and rapidly developing field. This symposium will address both new insights concerning its boundary conditions and practical applications. The first two talks will focus on the sensitivity of the Concealed Information Test (CIT). Nathalie Klein Selle will start by discussing whether the CIT is sensitive to implicitly concealed items. Ewout Meijer will then continue by addressing the question whether concealed memory traces can be detected during sleep. The final two talks will discuss more practical questions. Gershon Ben-Shakhar will describe the impact of emotional stimuli on CIT detection efficiency. Finally, Robin Orthey will explain how measures of randomization influence the detection accuracy of a Forced Choice Test (FCT).

Keywords: memory detection, concealed information test, forced choice test

Resistance to countermeasures in forced choice performance testing

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Concealed memory detection using a forced choice test (FCT) is prone to countermeasures. Measures of randomness have been used but failed to detect coached liars. Here we attempt to modify the measure of randomization to increase detection accuracy in coaching. By distinguishing semantic switches (changes between correct/incorrect answers) and horizontal switches (changes between location of selected answer e.g. left/right), we aimed to disentangle responses that ‘look’ random and that provide a ‘random’ mixture of correct and incorrect information. Truth tellers and liars were subjected to an FCT examination over a mock crime. Half of the participants received coaching. Our presentation of correct answer alternatives was systematically mirrored each trial to force participants to choose between responses that ‘look’ random and responses providing a mixture of correct and incorrect answers. As expected, coaching lead to a collapse of detection accuracy for the traditional criterion, but not for semantic switches. The results are discussed in light of proposing a new detection criterion and highlighting the issues of the traditionally used cut off criterion.

Keywords: deception detection, forced choice, countermeasures
An exploration of the sensitivity of the concealed information test

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The Concealed Information Test (CIT) utilizes physiological and behavioral responses to detect the presence of crime-related information in memory. Meta-analytic research has shown that the CIT is sensitive to explicit memory. Interestingly, there are also some indications that the CIT may be sensitive to implicit memory. The present study is a first systematic exploration of the sensitivity of the CIT to implicit memory in healthy adults. In Experiment 1, Dutch participants were presented with Dutch word, and based upon a word stem completion task (implicit memory) and a recognition test (explicit memory), words were categorized into the explicit, implicit, and the no memory conditions. While CIT detection efficiency using the electrodermal and cardiac measures was significant in the explicit memory condition, it was found to be non-significant in the implicit memory condition. In Experiment 2, Israeli participants studied Dutch words and based upon a dot-clearing task (implicit memory) and a recognition test (explicit memory) words were categorized into the explicit and implicit memory conditions. Findings using electrodermal, respiratory and cardiac measures will be discussed.

Keywords: concealed information test, explicit memory, implicit memory

Detecting concealed information during sleep

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The P300-based Concealed Information Test is a well-established technique for detecting memory traces. It uses the P300 brain potential, relies on the active participation of the interviewee, and is vulnerable to countermeasures. Research using brain potentials has shown that when individuals are asleep, the meaning of presented words is still processed. This implies that memory traces can also be detected during sleep. Seven participants spend the night in a sleep laboratory, and EEG was monitored throughout the night. Every time the participant entered stage 2 sleep, we presented spoken words referring to 1) the first name of the participant and 2) the fraternity the subject was a member of. Analysis of the brainwave activity revealed only moderate success in detecting concealed information during sleep.

Keywords: concealed information test, P300, sleep
Memory detection: The effects of emotional stimuli

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The Concealed Information Test (CIT) aims to detect the presence of crime-related information in memory. In two experiments, we examined the influence of emotional stimuli on the outcomes of the CIT. In experiment 1, each participant was tested immediately or after one week, on a series of neutral and either negative arousing or negative non-arousing pictures. CIT detection efficiency was unaffected, but physiological and recognition data did not support the manipulation’s effectiveness. In experiment 2, each participant was tested after a week on a series of neutral and negative arousing pictures. Importantly, stimulus arousal was increased and memory ceiling effects were prevented. This time, both memory and CIT detection efficiency using the skin conductance, but not the respiration and heart rate measures, were enhanced for emotional compared to neutral pictures. Taken together, these results indicate that the use of emotional stimuli does not deteriorate and may even improve CIT validity.

Keywords: concealed information test, external validity, emotion
Operational Challenges for Frontline Emergency Service in their Interaction with the Public

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Understanding how frontline personnel gather reliable information from the public is vital, as is increasing our understanding of the barriers which may prevent such aims being fulfilled. Research remains insufficient in these areas, however.

The collection of papers in this symposium examine these issues. Paper 1 examines how (and what) information is obtained, by those receiving emergency calls from the public (from actual recordings). Paper 2 examines whether stereotyping of suspects influences decision making, using semi-structured interviews with serving police officers. The next two papers concern studies of actual police interviews with suspected sex offenders, examining first (Paper 3) how empathy is displayed, while Paper 4 examines if key techniques used by interviewers possess any association with interview outcomes. Paper 5 examines the accuracy and completeness of written statements recorded by police officers, when compared to what interviewees actually said. Implications for future research and professional practice will be discussed.

Keywords: reliable information gathering, investigative interviewing, decision making

Developing evidence-based communication protocols for fire and rescue services: Control room operators

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Detailed and reliable information is the life-blood of decision-making and efficient post-incident management by the emergency services in major incidents. Thus, it is imperative that the way in which such information is elicited is effective, in order to support both the resolution of the incident and any subsequent investigation. It is essential that the communication and recording methods used to elicit and record the information that drives decision making and subsequent investigations are in accordance with evidence based best practice guidance. The accuracy and richness of this initial account is not only vital in the saving of lives and appropriate allocation of resources, but will have an impact on decision making and subsequent actions beyond the initial call out.

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The research to be presented examined the communication utilized by control room operators for the fire service to gather information from callers at the scene of a fire. The data was collected from recordings of interactions between control room operators and the public, and this communication was evaluated using a bespoke coding frame. The evaluation examined such as; question types, rapid rapport techniques used, communication skills, and the transfer of information (quantity and quality of the information) transferred to the front-line firefighters.

This evaluation of communication relating to real life events has helped to start to inform the development of protocols and standards relating to emergency services information gathering techniques. Full results will be presented and discussed.

**Keywords:** communication, emergency services, information gathering

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**A qualitative comparative analysis of racial stereotypes in police decision-making**

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Recent empirical research suggests that the police are aware of the general trends in street crime and, from such awareness, tend to form impressions of the likelihood that persons belonging to various racial groups will commit certain types of crimes (e.g. drugs related crimes). In such circumstances, based on beliefs that certain racial minorities are disproportionately involved in certain types of crimes, this may lead to the police undertaking racial profiling, which has the effect of creating a cycle of profiling of suspected offenders, no matter how inaccurate these beliefs (and, thus, profiles) are. As such these cycles of profiling are results of negative stereotypes.

The present research involved semi-structured interviews with twenty serving front-line officers in England and Wales, during which the same scenario was put to each of them in turn, only differing in the name of the suspect (which for one half of the sample referred to an indigenous person from the UK, while the other was a name of someone from an ethnic minority). We employed an innovative methodological technique, crisp-set qualitative comparative analysis (csQCA), which enabled us to identify the causal relationship between factors (i.e. racial stereotypes) and associated outcome(s) of investigations in response to given scenarios.

We found two pathways to officers’ investigative decision-making. Both pathways indicated that any negative stereotypes based on suspect’s group membership may well indeed influence the officers’ investigative decision-making that may well contribute to an overall different outcome of a criminal investigation when investigating a similar crime but involving suspects from two different groups of the community.

The present study has focused on the influence of racial stereotypes on investigative decision-making by exploring new ways of QCA analysis. It is also suggested that further data be collected in future research before we confidently understand the influence of racial stereotypes on officer’s investigative decision-making.

**Keywords:** decision-making, stereotypes, QCA
Obtaining investigation relevant information through investigative empathy

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Rapport has been found to be an important aspect of investigative interviews conducted by the police. Growing evidence exists that suggests that empathy may well play a major role in establishing such rapport. However, there is limited available research conducted on operationalising empathy in a way that is easily understood and, arguably, therefore being easily applied during interviews. Using a novel research paradigm, empathy was measured by third party observation through various levels of its appropriateness of use by police officers during interviews with suspects of sexual offences. We called such empathy thus, investigative empathy.

The present study examined 19 field audio recordings of police interviews with suspected sex offenders (SSO) conducted in England and Wales. We measured whether there was an association between the use of empathy and the amount of investigative relevant information that was given by the suspect. Such measures and definition of investigation relevant information (IRI) were adopted from prior research. In turn, investigative empathy measures were applied during five-minute intervals immediately preceding the moments when the suspect provided IRI, in order to identify presence or absence of investigative empathy.

Interim results have found that suspects tended to provide IRI more often than not when that was preceded by displays of investigative empathy by their interviewers. These findings suggest that there is a positive relationship between investigative empathy and the amount of IRI received from suspects. That is, suspects provided significantly more information when empathy was displayed by interviewers than when empathy was absent.

As a consequence of these findings this novel research supports prior studies concerning the importance of displays of empathy by the police during interviews with those suspected of serious crimes such as sex offences. Implications for practice and future research will be also discussed.

Keywords: investigative interviewing, empathy, suspects
Examining associations between rapport, questioning and evidence disclosure strategies and the outcome of interviews with suspects in England and Wales

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Prior studies have examined, separately, matters concerning the importance of rapport building, types of evidence disclosure and various questioning strategies during interviews with suspects. Yet other studies have examined these three techniques (again, separately) and their relationship with interview outcomes, such as those relating to confessions/denials, or the quality/quantity of the information obtained by suspects. However, there has been no examination as to the relationship between rapport building, questioning types, and evidence disclosure modes. Nor has there been examination between them and interview outcomes.

As such, the present study involved a ground-breaking research paradigm that examined associations between (i) rapport building/maintenance skill levels; (ii) certain questioning strategies; and (iii) three evidence disclosure modes (namely, early, gradual or late forms of presentation). Further, the study examined whether there were associations between the three interviewing behaviours and techniques and interview outcomes in twenty-two real-life interviews with suspected sex offenders conducted by the police in England and Wales.

It was found that there were strong associations between (i) interviewers’ rapport skill levels; (ii) their use of questioning strategies; and (iii) gradual evidence disclosure forms and either greater shifts towards confession (from those who made initial denials), or regardless of a confession, fulsome information from suspects. However, it was also noted that other questioning strategies and late disclosure of evidence also produced confessions and detailed information from suspects, while early disclosure and less skilled interview strategies failed in obtaining either confession shifts or comprehensive accounts.

The study finds further evidence of the importance of rapport in achieving the interview aims of gathering extensive and accurate information. However, the study also broke new ground by establishing an association between three important interview tasks rapport development, questioning, gradual evidence disclosure. Implications for practice will be provided.

Keywords: rapport building/development, questioning strategies, evidence disclosure

The whole truth and nothing but the truth?
Transforming verbal interviews into written statements

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Little research attention has been paid to the process by which formal written statements are generated from the content of verbal interviews. In most countries, evidence is collected from witnesses and victims manually, whereby the interviewer simultaneously listens, assimilates what the interviewee says, determines the next question and tries to remember everything reported by the interviewee in order to produce a formal statement reflecting the interviewee’s
account. This paper will examine the content and reliability of evidential statements taken in real world investigations by comparing written statements generated by interviewers to recordings of what the interviewees actually said during their interviews. Nineteen witness/victim interviews were audio recorded in the course of actual investigations. Transcripts of what the witness/victim reported to the interviewer were compared to the resultant hand written statement produced by the interviewing officer and signed as an accurate record by the interviewee. The interviews and resultant written statements were coded for consistency across a number of relevant categories including items consistently reported in both interview and statement, items mentioned in the interview but absent in the statement and items present in the statement but not mentioned by the interviewee during the interview. Full results will be presented and discussed.

Keywords: statement taking, investigative interviewing, witness/victims
Content-based tools for lie detection and language behavior

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In two studies, we examined whether and how levels of richness in detail, a fundamental verbal cue for truthfulness in several tools, change as a function of the interviewee’s language behavior. In the first study, we collected true and false accounts, written by males and females. Half the participants were informed about the richness indicator, and were encouraged to include it in their accounts. Results demonstrated gender differences in levels of richness for uninformed participants. Specifically, uninformed-females provided better truthful accounts than uninformed-males, and differences in richness between truths and lies emerged only for uninformed-females. Gender differences in levels of richness were eliminated when participants were informed, and discrimination between lies and truths was no longer possible. This finding implies that gender differences in richness levels are related to language style rather than verbal ability, and that the indicator of richness in detail is vulnerable to countermeasures. In the second study, youth at-risk and normative youth provided alibis regarding their activities in a certain time period. Results showed that the youth at-risk, who demonstrated lower verbal ability than the normative youth, provided also poorer in detail alibis. In addition, we found a positive correlation between the level of richness in detail and the perceived credibility of the alibis. Since youth at-risk represent the population of criminal suspects better than normative youth, these findings have direct implication for the application of content-based tools in real life. Both studies show that the interviewee’s language behavior must be considered when using richness in detail as an indicator for truthfulness. Practical implications will be discussed.

Accuracy of the Scientific Content Analysis (SCAN)

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Although scarce research, SCAN appears to be used worldwide among various safety agencies. In Slovenia, a Central European state, there are attempts for SCAN to be applied in criminal
investigations and wider. On rare occasions, the technique is already used by the Police, although the police authorities do not officially approve it. Efficiency of SCAN was never tested in Slovenia; therefore, the aim of the study was to examine accuracy of the technique while it is used in this specific linguistic and cultural milieu. The study is in progress, therefore preliminary findings are presented.

Participants were undergraduate students (N = 150) with a mean age of 21 years. All participants were requested to describe in writing a true and fabricated emotionally negative event, which they (supposedly) experienced in the past few months. Participants were assured that the study is anonymized and all data gathered confidential. While writing accounts, participants’ privacy was assured. In random writing order each participant wrote two accounts, one truthful and one fabricated. After a short consideration, they mainly spent 15 minutes to write an account. Subsequently, four trained assessors who were blind to the truthfulness of the accounts evaluated 300 statements with 11 criteria as predicted by SCAN. In an attempt to avoid potential order effects the sequence of the assessed statements varied depending on an assessor. Typically, participants wrote 210 words per account. The difference in the number of words written between the true and fabricated accounts was small and insignificant. Preliminary results show that SCAN cannot distinguish between truthful and fabricated statements. Therefore, it seems that there is no justification for its use in the criminal investigation.

Keywords: SCAN, accuracy, deceit

The verifiability approach: Giving an example statement increases the number of verifiable details

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The present experiment investigated to what extent providing an example statement influences the ability of the verifiability approach to detect deception. We expected truth tellers to include more verifiable details than liars, and liars to include more unverifiable details than truth tellers. Also, we hypothesized that providing an example statement would increase these differences.

Participants were instructed to write down two statements about a recent negative event that had recently happened to them, one truthful and one fabricated statement. Half of the participants received a detailed example statement before writing, and were told that they had to produce a statement similar to the example statement. The other half were merely asked to produce the two statements as detailed as possible. The order in which the statements were produced was counterbalanced.

The example statement encouraged participants to give a longer statement that was richer in details. Contrary to what we expected, liars included more verifiable details in their fabricated statements, but did not differ from truth tellers with regards to the non-verifiable details. Liars use more descriptive details to describe events, yet using an example statement did not influence the ratio of verifiable vs. non-verifiable details.

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The current study provides support for the verifiability approach, although in a counterintuitive way. Nonetheless, our results highlighted strategies (i.e. false alibi witness) that show potential for investigative purposes.

**Keywords:** verbal lie detection, deception, verifiability approach, verbal cues

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**Distinguishing between true and false confessions and denials by using the multivariable adults’ statements assessment model (MASAM)**

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Previous research has illustrated that legal actors generally trust suspects’ confessions more than denials, regardless of whether they are true or false. This study hypothesized that training in using of Multivariable Adults’ Statements Assessment Model (MASAM) facilitates discrimination between suspects’ true and false statements.

Suspect statements from four categories, true/false confessions and true/false denials, were collected from Swedish and Polish criminal case files. Two groups of raters, 26 law students from Uppsala University and 24 psychology students from the University of Silesia conducted content analysis with the use of MASAM content criteria on a 6-point scale and assessed the overall veracity of the statements. Their answers were compared to answers from 10 raters that employed but received no training in using MASAM.

Results showed that raters trained in using MASAM discriminated between true and false suspect statements more accurately than untrained raters. The trained raters did not show a generally greater reliance on confessions, but rated both true confessions and denials as more truthful than false confessions and denials.

Although replication is still needed, the results indicate a potential of MASAM as a tool in distinguishing between suspects’ true and false confessions and denials. This may improve the accuracy of criminal investigations, e.g. because it prevents false confessions from guiding the entire inquiry and subsequent proceedings.
If only some are arrested: The identification accuracy of a single culprit in a multiple perpetrator mock crime

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Eyewitness misidentification has been found to be one of the largest causes of wrongful convictions. It is known that many actual crime include not only one but several perpetrators. However, a vast majority of this research has examined the identification accuracy of a single perpetrator.

The aim of the study was to examine how accurate is the identification in case of only one of the perpetrators is presented in a lineup in a multiple perpetrator crime. Although the witnesses could see multiple perpetrators in a crime then it can be possible that only one of them is caught by the police and presented to the witness in a lineup.

Thus, it is examined how accurately the participants identify a single perpetrator of multiple perpetrator crime compared to lineups where both perpetrators are presented. It is hypothesized that seeing only a single lineup in a multiple perpetrator crime can decrease the identification accuracy as participants may feel urge to select someone from the lineup as otherwise no perpetrator is identified.

The sample consisted of 280 participants. In the experiment 2 (seeing lineups for both of the perpetrators vs seeing only one lineup about one of the perpetrators) x 2 (simultaneous vs sequential lineup) x 2 (target-present vs target-absent lineup) between-subjects factorial design was used.

The participants were tested individually. First the participant was shown a video of a theft episode followed by distraction tasks. Finally, one group of the participants saw both lineups (indicating that the perpetrator may or may not be in the lineup) whereas the other group of participants saw (randomly) only a single lineup about one of the two perpetrators.

The results of the study are discussed more in depth in relation to the knowledge available in the area of psychology and law.

**Keywords:** eyewitness identification, multiple perpetrators, lineups
Analysis of eyewitness testimony in a police shooting with fatal outcome: Manifestations of spatial and temporal distortions

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Eyewitness statements are commonly used in the criminal justice system and viewed as having a high probative value, especially when the witness has no motive to lie, other witness recollection corroborates the account, or the witness is highly confident. A fatal police shooting incident in Sweden had 14 witnesses (nine civilians, four police officers, one paramedic) and was also filmed with two mobile phones. All interviews except one were conducted before witnesses viewed the films, allowing for analysis of discrepancies between their statements and the videos. In this incident, a police patrol was sent to find a man who was reported to have attacked two persons with a knife. When found, the perpetrator refused to obey officer commands, and the police eventually shot him. The analysis showed systematic biases among witness testimonies. Elements associated with perceived threat, e.g., the assailant’s armament and movement direction and number of shots fired, were remembered fairly accurately. However, most witnesses poorly recollected when the assailant fell to the ground and how much time passed during various phases of the incident. Moreover, memory of the actual order of events was altered and important aspects omitted that were crucial from a legal point of view.

The use of eyewitness statements is very common and often considered by the criminal justice system to possess a high probative value, especially when the witness has no motive to lie and when veracity is corroborated by other witness recollection or the witness is highly confident (e.g., Kebbell & Milne, 1998; Wells, Memon, & Penrod, 2006). Nevertheless, an abundance of research has brought into question the validity of these recollections and highlighted various factors that can give rise to biased recall (Arkowitz & Lilienfeld, 2010). Reviews of the field (e.g., Bothwell, Deffenbacher, & Brigham, 1987; Krug, 2007) have concluded that the relationship between accuracy and confidence is low or moderate at best. Mistaken eyewitness statements have demonstrably also led to wrongful convictions, resulting in years of imprisonment or even capital punishment (e.g., The Innocence Project, http://www.innocenceproject.org/).

An important issue concerns the validity and usefulness of conclusions based merely on laboratory studies (for a discussion on real life vs. laboratory, see Wagstaff, 2003; Yuille, Ternes, & Cooper, 2010). The overwhelming body of research on eyewitnesses is based on what Yuille et al. (2010) call ‘laboratory witnesses’; that is, findings based on research conducted in a laboratory, often with the belief that the results are generalizable to real-life situations, thus constituting something reliable and useful to the legal justice system. Research based on archival studies or real-life settings, on the other hand, does not always support ‘laboratory conclusions’ but sometime points in a different direction (Yuille et al., 2010). In comparison to laboratory research, however, archival studies or real-life settings are very scarce. Furthermore, for obvious reasons, they permit a lesser degree of control and are therefore more difficult to reliably analyze. Nevertheless, these studies constitute an extremely important part of the overall understanding of eyewitness memory: a finding detectable in the laboratory but not in real life is not only useless but also potentially detrimental to the legal justice system.
The data were based on the protocols of interviews with the police officers and witnesses and the film recording made by one of the witnesses with his cellphone. The correctness of the statements made by the witnesses was then tested against the film recording.

The main finding is that there were considerable discrepancies between the statements made by the witnesses and police officers and what actually happened based on the video recordings. In particular, the ability to correctly report the actual course of action was affected. The results show, the main aspects of the incident were included, but the order was altered or disintegrated from the actual timeline. The biases found seem to be systematic, independent of whether it’s the involved police officers or bystanders who made them.

Possible causes (Stress, Schema and Event segmentation) to the found biases are discussed.

**Keywords**: eyewitness, police shooting, real-life case

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Confidence of older eyewitnesses: Is it diagnostic of identification accuracy?

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Wixted, Mickes, Clark, and Gronlund (2015) argued that confidence recorded at the time of the initial identification is a much better postdictor of eyewitness identification than previously thought. Although the calibration analyses of some large sample studies seem persuasive, the authors failed to discuss noteworthy exceptions, such as old age. Parallel to the own-race bias an own-age bias has been demonstrated: At old age, people’s ability to identify a person in a lineup declines (see Sporer & Martschuk, 2014). The question of interest here is whether there is also a parallel decline in confidence. If not the postdictive value would be expected to decrease.

We re-analysed a large-scale field study by Sauerland and Sporer (2009) with \(n = 436\) choosers (\(N = 720\) participants) using different methods to assess the postdictive value of confidence to assess accuracy.

Analyses revealed that the postdictive value of confidence was reduced with increasing age of participants. Confidence became progressively dissociated from performance: Whereas confidence remained relatively unchanged with age, identification accuracy was reduced (see Figure 1). Additional analyses will be presented that show accuracy at different levels of confidence in different age groups.

The increased over-confidence of older people implies that their confidence at time of identification should be treated with caution. Further statistical analyses will be conducted and discussed in light of findings by Wixted et al (2015).
Figure 1. Mean confidence of incorrect and correct choosers in different age groups

**Keywords**: eyewitness identification, confidence-accuracy relationship, older witnesses
Using virtual environments to understand the behaviour of burglars: A qualitative perspective

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Until recently, research into the decision-making of residential burglars at the scene of the crime has involved retrospective interviews with incarcerated and active burglars and experimental methods using maps, photographs, slides and videos. Building on this research, we describe an innovative visual method – a virtual reality simulation of a residential neighbourhood, which we use to understand the cognitions and behaviour of experienced burglars. This paper will focus on the qualitative analysis of a study involving 56 experienced residential burglars who undertook a simulated residential burglary using the virtual neighbourhood. We demonstrate its effectiveness in increasing our understanding of offender expertise, identifying novel themes for discussion, and facilitating disclosure in participants. In addition to enabling us to ‘observe’ criminal behaviour, and to systematically record and analyse movements within the neighbourhood, the use of the simulation enables us to identify narratives relevant to the offenders themselves, as they ‘thought aloud’ while navigating the simulated environment. Themes that emerged were further explored during interview. We show that the use of a computer simulated environment effectively reinstates the criminogenic event, increases the level of engagement, and encourages participants to talk more openly about their experiences, skills and knowledge.

Keywords: burglary, virtual reality, expertise

Cognition in context: A comparison of eyewitness retrieval in face-to-face and remote avatar mediated interviews

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The empirical psychological eyewitness memory literature typically concerns episodic performance in the presence of another. Face-to-face interviewing has many advantages, but it also has many psychological disadvantages, i) organising face-to-face interviews often results in significant delays between encoding and retrieval, which can be detrimental because
memory is malleable and suggestible, ii) interviewer variables such as gender, age, and culture can affect retrieval performance, iii) the demand characteristics associated with a perceived imbalance of power, status and expectation can also negatively impact the quality and quaintly of information retrieved, and reported. Interviews in virtual environments, on the other hand, are quicker, easier to arrange, and may well mitigate some of the negative effects of face-to-face interviews.

Using a between subjects, mock witness design we investigated the efficacy of remote interviewing in a virtual environment, communicating via avatars, with face-to-face interviews. In conditions of intentional encoding, forty participants first viewed a stimulus event, and following a distractor task were randomly allocated to either the face-to-face, or avatar interview condition. In the latter, participants communicated using Oculus Rift headsets. Interactions were digitally recorded, and then transcribed.

Using multivariate inferential statistical methods, analysis of memorial performance revealed significant differences across retrieval conditions for the amount of correct, incorrect and confabulated episodic information recalled, and the type of information.

Our findings will be introduced, and discussed with reference to how technological advances might be utilised for investigating crime by supporting episodic remembering.

**Keywords:** virtual environment, remote interviewing, eyewitness memory

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**Simulated interviewer training improves interviewing style with real children**

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We provided immediate and detailed feedback in a training paradigm in which simulated interviews with computer-generated avatars were used to improve interviewers’ questioning style after which the interviewers interviewed children exposed to mock-events. Forty psychologists conducted six interviews each and were randomly assigned to a control or feedback group.

Compared to the control group, the group receiving feedback used a higher percentage of recommended questions and retrieved more relevant details less wrong details from the avatars. The group receiving feedback also used more recommended questions with the real children and got them to reveal more correct information.

The present study replicated previous findings regarding the role of feedback in improving the quality of investigative interviews and shows that the training effect transfers to actual interviews with children.

**Keywords:** investigative interviews, simulated training, serious gaming
Measuring sexual preference in child molesters: Investigating a choice reaction time using the Virtual People Set

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Identifying pedophilic sexual preference among child molesters is important for treatment planning and risk assessment as not all child molesters are pedophilic. Extant physiological and self-report methods have several limitations.

Sexual preference for children was assessed indirectly by means of a Choice Reaction Time (CRT) task with images from the Virtual People Set in 49 extrafamilial child molesters and 25 controls.

Multilevel regression analyses failed to find a difference between RTs for different stimulus age categories among the child molesters. The control group, however, showed longer reaction times for the adult and adolescent stimuli compared to the child stimuli. The lack of CRT effect in child molesters could not be explained by mixed victim profiles (prepubescent and pubescent victims), differences in intelligence or lack of attractiveness of the stimuli. One explanation for the discrepancies in results between groups could be that the CRT task can potentially be manipulated. ROC analyses showed that mean difference scores were moderately associated with group status.

The CRT paradigm has some potential, but further research is needed to elucidate the mechanisms pertaining manipulations of the task.

Keywords: child sex offenders, choice reaction time, virtual people set
The use of empirical findings in legal practice
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Valorization of empirical research with regards to the criminal justice system is gaining increasing importance in the debate on academic research in various legal, psychological and sociological fields. It is expected that research is not only published, but that it is also used to improve legal practice and policy.

Findings of empirical research may be of direct or indirect relevance to legal practice and policy. The paper first investigates the relevance and applicability for legal practice and policy of findings from research in the fields of sociology of law and psychology and law. A distinction is made between direct and indirect application of empirical findings.

Next, a study is presented on how findings of empirical research in the fields of Psychology and law and Sociology and Law are actually being used in legal practice and policy. The practice of law is thereby understood in a broad sense: from police investigation to the judicial decision, both criminal law, civil law and administrative law. Members of the EAPL and of the Vereniging voor Sociaalwetenschappelijke bestudering van het recht (the Dutch association of researchers in sociology of law) filled in an electronic questionnaire and gave interviews about the actual use of empirical findings in legal practice and policy.

Findings suggest that, although the criminal justice system and policy makers do apply empirical knowledge into a certain degree, the actual use of empirical results seems defective.

Challenges for research into military investigations
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In case of suspected violations of rules, regulations or the law by representatives of the security forces, investigations are mandatory and necessary. At the same time, investigations in the security forces are stressful for the interviewees, and sometimes for the interviewers as well. On the one hand, investigations can both ensure perceived justice and deployment readiness and mental health in military units, e. g. by protecting soldiers from abuse. At the same time, investigations in a military unit can negatively affect mental health, unit cohesion and soldiers’ deployment readiness, in particular if these investigations have been preceded by
a history of distress. Therefore research in this area is of special importance to both, human rights and military readiness.

Most frequently, investigations concern disciplinary matters in the military. In contrast to civilian criminal investigations, most of the investigations are carried out by military supervisors. Differing from police detectives, military supervisors have a number of main tasks to accomplish: Those are to lead in combat, to ensure unit cohesion and the soldiers’ readiness to deploy and mental health.

The very specific military context poses new challenges to research into investigations. A first planned pilot project should be presented. This project pursues the following objectives: (1) providing an assessment of the quantitative relevance of the topic in the Armed Forces, (2) a validation of translated and newly developed questionnaires assessing the processing of the investigation experience, including meaningfulness of investigations, impartiality, perceived justice and unit cohesion, (3) a qualitative assessment of how soldiers undergoing psychotherapy process the investigations and (4) extracting first recommendations for preventive measures and psychotherapy.

Analyses for applied accessibility: Suggestions for forensic interview research
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Most forensic interviewing research is focused on methods and analyses that elicit a difference in the average performance between groups (as does most general psychological research). For example, the average difference in statement features provided by honest or dishonest participants is a common test in deception research. It is also important to note that research studies code and identify differences in language and behaviours between honest and dishonest participants after the interview has been completed. Whilst these methods and analyses have greatly benefited the theoretical understanding of forensic interviewing research, these results are not readily suitable for applied use. In practice, it is likely that police or security interviewers will form live judgments and evaluations of a witness/suspect during an interview process and will not interview large populations of witnesses to notice average performance differences between more and less useful statements.

This talk will present some suggestions on how research methods and analyses in forensic interviewing paradigms can begin to move towards directly benefiting the applied settings, as well as adding detail to theory. Using analyses from published research, and research presented at this conference, the current talk briefly highlights potential solutions to the analytical gap between research and practice. This will include ‘lens modelling’ and idiographic judge analyses to detect individual interviewer statement preferences and biases and round robin methodologies to quantify interviewee variability. The various benefits and limitations of these methods will be highlighted in the talk. The presentation concludes with a call for more studies to provide conclusions focused on informing the practice and potential pitfalls of one interviewer interviewing one interviewee in vivo.

Keywords: methods and statistics, applied research, forensic interviewing
The dark side of migratory phenomena, human trafficking (HT) is a complex crime to investigate. HT victims may be identified in countries of transit or destination across Europe. National policies in several European countries have thus made the fight against HT a priority. However, some major interview-related issues still limit the number of prosecutions, among them: (1) The victims’ silence, and (2) The presence of interpreters.

The collection of papers in this symposium will explore these two issues. The difficulties encountered during HT interviews/investigations will be examined via a survey of experienced police officers (Paper 1), investigators and interpreters (paper 2), and semi-structured interviews with investigators and other key investigation personnel (Paper 3). The influence of interpreters and, in particular, the interpreting method used (Paper 4) and their emotional state during interviews (Paper 5) will then be addressed. Finally, we will exchange best practices in the fight against HT.

Keywords: human trafficking, communication, challenges

Forensic interviews with child victims of trafficking: Developing best practice

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Human trafficking (HT) is a significant problem across Europe, with the UK currently considered high on the priority list as a destination country for victims. Whilst there is an extensive research literature on best practice in investigative interviewing of vulnerable witnesses (e.g. Milne & Bull, 2002, Milne & Bull 2006), research exploring forensic interview practices with child victims of human trafficking specifically has not yet been a particular focus for academic research.

Child victims of HT often present with a unique set of characteristics that need to be appropriately managed in an interview situation, which requires appropriately trained and experienced staff. Experienced Police interviewers (N=10) completed an extended survey
which served as an exploratory study scoping their understanding of the difficulties and issues that can arise when interviewing child HT victims. Open-ended survey questions explored challenges and solutions in child HT interviews, and identified interviewer specific training needs.

The overarching theme emerging from both the literature and this exploratory research study is the need for more time in child HT interviews. Certain features and dynamics of child HT forensic interviews are considered to be unique to child HT interviews; 1) difficulties with establishing rapport due to the child feeling fearful of adults/authority figures and their uncertain situation; 2) questioning is more challenging and requires interviewers to have an in-depth understanding of the experiences the child may have gone through and finally; 3) language and communication difficulties are a significant barrier to rapport development, with the use of an interpreter adding an additional layer of complexity to the interview.

Due to the small sample size in this exploratory study, further research is clearly needed. It is suggested that future research should focus on the analysis of real-life child HT interviews as conducting in depth focus groups with the interviewers themselves.

**Keywords:** witness interviews trafficking

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### Examining the criminal investigation of human trafficking and modern slavery crimes in the UK

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With regard to the crimes of human trafficking and modern slavery in the UK official figures, a large disparity appears to exist between the numbers of (i) potentially trafficked victims; (ii) crimes recorded; and (iii) current prosecutions for these crimes. These discrepancies have led to the perception that the criminal investigation of human trafficking and modern slavery crimes is both challenging and complex. Nevertheless, whereas there is a collective consensus among the anti-trafficking community to consider human trafficking and modern slavery crimes as serious and complex crimes, the reality is that little is known concerning what is involved in the criminal investigation of these crimes. From the more recent official and non-governmental reports considering human trafficking and modern slavery criminal investigations in the UK, what becomes apparent is a lack of an agreed response as to how the different police forces in the UK investigate human trafficking and modern slavery crimes.

The present study, using a semi-structured interview research design, sought views from over twenty very senior professionals, greatly experienced in the investigation of these crimes. When set against the literature (that provided an analytical framework from both criminological and psychological disciplines), it was found that the survey participants believed that investigative decision making was often flawed, particularly in areas such as hypothesis generation, confirmation bias, and investigative sense making.

The paper will provide explanations for these findings and their suggested impacts on investigation decisions and outcomes, before proceeding to discuss their implications for the lack of a common investigative response to these crimes, alongside the extent as to whether such a common response is actually feasible or even desirable.

**Keywords:** criminal investigation, human trafficking, modern slavery, investigative reasoning
The use of interpreters in investigative interviews

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The aim of investigative interviewing is to obtain accurate and reliable accounts from interviewees. Despite an increase in the amount of research concerning investigative interviewing, little research has been conducted into such interviews where an interpreter is required. The present study broke new ground by examining the beliefs of investigators and interpreters, employed by an International Law Enforcement Agency concerning their professed experiences of interpreter-assisted investigative interviews.

Using self-administered questionnaires, completed by 66 investigators and 40 interpreters, questions were asked that examined the perceived challenges which both interpreters and investigators encounter when gathering information during the investigative process, and how they perceive to overcome such challenges– including the impact of planning, rapport and cognitive load during their investigation.

The study shows there was no single view as to whether interpreters were (or should be involved) in the planning of interviews. Neither was there any agreement as to the way that interpreters do (or should) manage to deal with accounts from interviewees, with some saying that interruptions were necessary and others suggesting alternative means of coping with such situations. No consensus emerged either concerning how disruptive interviewers found interpreters, nor was there any agreement regarding how accurate interviewers believed interviewers undertook their interpretations (although it remains unknown how they formed such conclusions!). However, there was greater unanimity among all survey respondents concerning the techniques required to build rapport (found in prior research to be an important constituent of successful investigative interviews).

Given the amount of disagreement between those who completed the survey and the scarcity of research that exists in regard to these matters, suggestions are made to enable identification of best practice and for future research.

**Keyword:** planning, rapport and cognitive load

Is the use of interpreters a help or hindrance for memory recall?

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The need for using interpreters has become a paramount necessity across many jurisdictions. But how should interpreters be utilised in the interview scenario in order to ensure maximum quantity and quality of information? The research to be presented examined how two different interpreting methods impacted upon the free recall segment of an interview.

A total of 84 participants (21 with English as their first language and 63 Polish participants with English as their second language) viewed a short film of a staged burglary. Subsequently, the participants took part in an interview in order to describe what they witnessed in one of four
Analysis concerned two key areas: (i) quantity and quality of interviewee free recall, and (ii) the accuracy of the interpreting. Participants recalling information in English (their first language or a second language) recalled significantly more details than participants using an interpreter (i.e. both interpreter conditions). Interviewees who used the simultaneous interpreting elicited more information than those assisted by the traditional interpreting. Though, the traditional interpreting offered the most accurate interpretation but took the longest to implement.

This research suggests that it is preferable to interview interviewees who are fluent or even proficient in their second language in that language. The simultaneous interpretation could offer a substitute for traditional police interpreting and should be further researched.

**Keywords:** legal interpreting, free recall, investigative interview

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**Emotional bias in interpreter-assisted police interviews**

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Interpreting for police interviews requires a high standard of skill, as improper interpretation of witness, victim, or suspect statements can lead to serious legal ramifications including skewed investigations, overlooked evidence, dropped or dismissed cases, false convictions, and even violations of legal and civil rights. Legal interpreters are expected to maintain a neutral stance, similar to police officers, to reduce undue influence when interpreting evidentiary information. However, the content of legal interpreting is often emotionally evocative and may impact an interpreter’s ability to remain neutral. Emotions have a powerful impact on human behaviour and, within an interview, emotionally affected persons are liable to unconsciously bias the information gathered. Yet, it remains unknown if interpreters are aware of changes in their emotional state during such legal interpreting or whether they are equipped to handle the situation if their emotional state is compromised.

In the present study, 83 interpreters completed a self-administered questionnaire, recruited either online or at conferences in the UK. The questionnaire examined participants’ perceptions of the role of the interpreter and, to our knowledge, is the first of its kind to examine the perceived impact of emotional state during interpreter-assisted investigative interviews.

Our interim findings indicate that, while over 50% of interpreters felt that they had been affected emotionally during an investigative interview, only 18% of them indicated they would request a break in the interview if they felt emotional. We have also found that while the majority of interpreters believe they are sufficiently prepared to interpret for an array of serious and violent crimes, less than 40% report undertaking any training for police or legal interpreting.
The preliminary results indicate that while interpreters recognize that they are emotionally affected by interpreting, they infrequently do anything about it. The impacts for legal interpreting are discussed, as well as follow-up research.

**Keywords:** interpreters, investigative interviewing, emotional bias
Challenges in the Field of Malingering: Perspective of Research and Practice

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Malingering is defined as the intentional exaggeration or fabrication of symptoms for external incentives (e.g. reduced criminal responsibility or financial compensation). Its relevance for the legal domain is obvious. Meanwhile, legal psychological journals pay little attention to the topic. This is all the more curious given that there is a range of important research questions related to malingering. For instance, the DSM assumes that a person who is likely to malinger has to have antisocial personality traits. The first presentation by Alfons van Impelen will address this issue. Furthermore, Isabella Niesten will describe a study testing whether the DSM’s typology of malingering leads to tunnel vision among experts. Douwe van der Heide will share his perspective from practice, and will present a study on utility of western symptom validity measures among asylum seekers. Finally, Harald Merckelbach will discuss the ongoing problem in differentiating between malingering and dissociative symptoms.

Keywords: malingering, asylum seekers, dissociative symptoms

Biased symptom reporting and antisocial behaviour in forensic samples: A weak link

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The DSM – from its third edition onwards – assumes that antisocial behaviour is intimately linked to malingering. However, in contrast to its prima facie plausibility, the empirical support for this idea is weak.

In two studies (one with 57 forensic inpatients and one with 45 prisoners) the connection between biased symptom reporting and antisocial behaviour is explored.

The findings are as follows: 1) the association between symptom over-reporting and antisocial features is a) present in self-report measures, but not in behavioural measures, and b) stronger in the punitive setting than in the therapeutic setting; and 2) participants who over-
report symptoms a) are prone to attribute blame for their offence to mental disorders, and b) tend to report heightened levels of antisocial features, but the reverse is not true.

The data provide little support for the inclusion of antisocial behaviour (i.e. antisocial personality disorder) as a signal of symptom over-reporting (i.e. malingering) in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders – Fifth Edition (DSM-5). The empirical literature on symptom overreporting and antisocial/psychopathic behaviour is discussed and it is argued that the utility of antisocial behaviour as an indicator of biased symptom reporting is unacceptably low.

**Keywords:** antisocial personality disorder, malingering, response bias

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**Does the DSM’s typology of malingering foster tunnel vision?**

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The DSM-5 provides an over-inclusive and moralistic typology of malingering. What happens when a patient fits this typology, but passes Symptom Validity Tests (SVTs)? Do experts tone down their diagnostic hypothesis of malingering?

We gave psychologists and psychiatrists a case vignette. Some of them were forensic experts (n = 19), others were clinicians working in a non-forensic setting (n = 23). The case vignette alluded to the DSM-5 typology of malingering. In successive steps, experts received additional information about the case, among which unremarkable SVT outcomes that contradicted the diagnostic impression of malingering. After each round, experts indicated how strongly they suspected that the patient malingered and whether they would mention this diagnostic option in their report.

Results showed that forensic experts had higher levels of suspicion that the patient malingered than clinical experts and this difference was present throughout the successive rounds. Neither the forensic experts, nor the clinical experts seemed to incorporate the SVT information in their evaluations.

The stereotype that the DSM-5 sketches of malingering may encourage a form of tunnel vision that is difficult to remedy by SVTs. In fact, experts seem to be not very sensitive to the idea that unremarkable performance on SVTs tempers the diagnostic likelihood of malingering. Recently, we collected additional data among clinicians and graduate forensic/legal psychology students to both replicate our findings and to test whether tunnel vision could be remedied with education concerning the DSM-typology’s limitations and the (negative) predictive power of SVTs. The findings and implications of these studies will be discussed in detail during the symposium talk.

**Keywords:** malingering, symptom validity tests, negative predictive power
Are symptom validity tests too difficult for asylum seekers?

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Measured with standard Western instruments the average IQ in central Africa is about 70. Are ‘fake’ cognitive tests in fact ‘real’ cognitive challenges to some non-Western asylum seekers? 1. We compared the outcomes of 72 inpatients in a psychiatric clinic for asylum seekers on two ‘fake’ cognitive tests (the TOMM and a forced-choice test modeled after Morel’s MENT) to their outcomes on a ‘real’ cognitive test (the Study Path Selection Test). We divided the patients in a group with a positive incentive to exaggerate their symptoms (n = 52), a group with no such incentive (n = 14) and a group with a negative incentive (n = 6).

2. As Africans tend to have the lowest average IQ on standard Western instruments *) we compared the scores on the forced-choice test of African asylum seekers (n = 93) from the same clinic to those of asylum seekers from other parts of the world (n = 110).

(1) For the ‘fake’ tests significant group differences were found, but not for the ‘real’ cognitive test.

(2) After correction for incentives there were no significant differences between the groups. These data do not provide evidence for the hypothesis that ‘fake’ cognitive tests are a ‘real’ cognitive challenge to some non-Western populations. However, the study was conducted in a specific population that may not be representative. Further experimental studies are necessary, preferably with out-patient asylum seekers and with African patient groups in the countries of origin.

Keywords: asylum seekers, symptom validity, cognitive tests

Overreporting and dissociative symptoms: A qualitative review

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Dissociative symptoms are common among defendants and forensic patients. According to the wisdom of the DSM-5, such symptoms constitute a distinct category of severe psychopathology.

In this presentation, we address the question why there is a substantial overlap between dissociative symptom reports and blatant symptom exaggeration. We will consider two possibilities: 1. Malingering is the primary source of dissociative symptoms; 2. Dissociative symptoms cause behavior that superficially looks like malingering.

We conclude that the first possibility possesses so much plausibility that it should not be easily dismissed.

Keywords: overreporting, dissociative symptoms, malingering
Beauty or the beast?
The impact of attractiveness, type of crime and gender of the defendant on the general public’s need for punishment

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Recent research found that physical attractiveness of the defendant has an impact on the defendant's perceived credibility, the decision of guilt and the severity of the punishment. Physically attractive defendants are seen as less responsible for their crimes and are sentenced more leniently than physically unattractive defendants. The following work was inspired by Sigall and Ostrove (1975), who found a link between the defendant's physical attractiveness and sentence length in simulated crime cases.

A 2 (Physical Attractiveness: Attractive, Unattractive) x 2 (Gender: Male, Female) x 2 (Type of Crime Committed: Attractiveness-Related, Attractiveness-Unrelated) between-subjects factorial design was used. Participants (N = 234) were presented with one of eight different case vignettes based on the aforementioned design via online survey. Participants were provided randomly with case vignettes which included biographical information and a picture of the defendant.

It was hypothesized that when a crime was attractiveness-related (e.g., swindle), the attractive defendant would receive a longer sentence length than the unattractive defendant; but if the crime was attractiveness-unrelated (e.g., burglary), the attractive defendant would be treated more lenient than the unattractive defendant. These predictions were not supported. However, a trend showed that physically unattractive females received more severe sentences than either physically unattractive females or males (both attractive and unattractive). There were no statistically significant differences between physically attractive females and male defendants in terms of sentence length. The results did not reveal statistically significant differences for sentence length based solely on the gender of the defendant.

Extralegal factors did not bias the verdict as much as suggested by prior research. The provisional conclusion is that the extralegal factors examined in the current study do not manipulate consequential judgements of sentence length as much as one might fear.

**Keywords:** physical attractiveness, type of crime, general public’s need for punishment
Gender role attitudes and public punitiveness toward male and female offenders

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This study focuses on gender role attitudes as a possible determinant of public punitiveness toward male and female offenders who have committed the same offenses. In light of theoretical approaches that attempt to explain leniency toward female offenders—namely chivalry and evil woman hypotheses—we predicted that more gender traditional respondents would be more lenient toward female than male offenders who committed non-violent offenses such as fraud. We also predicted they would be more punitive toward female offenders in case of violent offenses such as murder or robbery. The data were anonymously collected online in Turkey. We presented 400 respondents with either female or male offender vignettes of murder, robbery and fraud. After each vignette, they answered four questions related to how, how severe and why they wanted to see the offenders punished. They also filled in Sex Role Egalitarianism Scale (SRES-BB; King & King, 1990). Preliminary results indicate that there was a significant three way interaction of offender gender, offense type and gender egalitarianism only for how severe respondents wanted to see the offenders punished. A simple slopes analysis revealed no significant offender gender and offense type interaction for respondents with low gender egalitarianism scores. Results will be discussed. Conceptual and practical implications relevant to gender egalitarianism will be pointed out.

Keywords: gender egalitarianism, punitiveness, female offenders

The effects of moral disengagement, values, gender roles and perceived threat on the approval of hate crime

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Moral disengagement is a socio-cognitive mechanism leads to justifying harmful immoral acts. International research on aggression and violence suggest strong relationship between moral disengagement and aggressive behaviors. However, to date, this relationship has not been investigated in the context of hate crime. In our first study, we tested this relationship via experimental manipulation of gender and livelihood of a Syrian refugee living in Turkey by vignettes. 102 university students (Mage = 22.18, SD = 4.09, % 60 women, % 40 men) participated in the first study. The results showed that people with high moral disengagement level found hate crime against a Syrian male beggar more just and reported least empathy toward him than in other conditions (a Syrian male worker, a Syrian female worker, a Syrian female beggar). Relying on this finding, we will test the relationship between moral disengagement and hate crime further by including values, gender roles and perceived threat in the second study. Thus, we will provide participants a vignette consisting of a hate crime that is committed by three people after following a Syrian person (father versus mother of three kids) leaving from work/begging and going home at 9 o’clock in the evening. Thus, we
will apply a 2 (moral disengagement: high vs. low) x 2 (parenthood of the victim: father versus mother) x 2 (livelihood of the victim: working versus begging) ANOVA design. The data will be collected from university students. The results of the second study will be presented in this presentation.

**Keywords**: moral disengagement, values, gender roles, Syrian refugees, hate crime

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**Intuitive processing is related to higher estimated probabilities and to harsher sentences**

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According to the Dual Process Models, when we make judgements, we can use our intuitive or our analytic system. The intuitive system is based on heuristics, and favors judgment errors. For instance, it can automatically infer the probability of an event, from the availability in memory of a previous similar event (the availability heuristic). The analytic system is based on logical analysis of information and tends to give accurate responses. In this study, we investigated the extent to which heuristics used by the intuitive system influence judgments related to rape. We asked 990 participants to estimate the likelihood of a rape case, immediately after a rape case was highly mediatised (August 2015; T1) and one year later (August 2016; T2). Also, at T2, we measured participant’s ease of remembering rape cases (as a measure of availability), and their predisposition to use the intuitive versus the analytic system.

Our main hypothesis was that the availability of rape cases will influence participant’s estimations of rape probability. First, because availability decreases over time, we observed a decrease in rape probability estimates from T1 to T2. Second, ease of remembering rape cases positively predicted rape probability estimates. Moreover, the relationship was stronger for participants with an intuitive cognitive style, than for those with an analytic style.

The second hypothesis was that rape probability estimates and proposed rape punishments are influenced by the affect heuristic. That is, based on the same negative affective reaction to rape, participants estimate a higher rape probability and, also, they propose a rape punishment. Consequently, probability estimates correlated significantly with rape punishment, but only for participants with an intuitive cognitive style.

In summary, our results show that availability of rape cases and the affective reaction to rape influence probability estimates by means of automatic, intuitive, heuristics.

**Keywords**: cognitive style, heuristic, dual process models
When is the issue of false memory raised in historical child sexual abuse allegations? An archival study of 496 British cases

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This study demonstrates that false memory, particularly of historical child sexual abuse, is a significant issue in the English criminal justice system. This is the first study to systematically analyse a large database of cases from the UK in which the issue of false memory was raised. We examined a random sample of 496 cases from an archive of 20 years worth of cases collected by the British False Memory Society (BFMS). The BFMS is a charity that provides support to those who claim they have been falsely accused of a crime on the basis of a false memory, dealing mostly with claims related to historical child sexual abuse. The results of this study show that the issue of false memory is raised often in the UK, with thousands of known cases. In our sample, the issue was raised most often in cases where the person said to have a false memory was a woman in her thirties who had attended psychological therapy and was accusing her now elderly father of historical child sexual abuse. Occupation of both the accuser and accused was varied, suggesting that the issue of false memory can become relevant to people from diverse occupations. We highlight the need for understanding as to the role of false memories in the criminal justice system, and stress the need to change the false dichotomy of allegations being seen as either the truth or lies, to one that acknowledges false memories as a reasonable third option.

The moves of a malingerer: Physical differences in deceptive motion using point-light displays and the imposition of cognitive load

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The degree to which somebody is affected by physical injury is not always obvious. Therefore, to reduce fraudulent insurance and benefit claims, it would be beneficial to be able to reliably discriminate between truthful and deceptive injury. Recent investigations focusing on the detection of a fake injury (limp) using point-light methodology found that when walkers were...
not subjected to additional cognitive load fake limps were rated more painful, stranger and more ‘fake’ than the genuine limps. However with cognitive load all ratings for fake limps were similar to those for the genuine limps, and for genuine limps imposing cognitive load had no effect. The aim of this study was to analyse the biomechanics of fake and genuine injury in order to provide evidence of the physical differences between genuine and fake injuries.

Biomechanical analysis was carried out on video clips of point-light displays showing ten females each walking on a treadmill on four occasions, with an induced genuine limp and faking a limp, each with and without the addition of cognitive load.

In line with expectations, biomechanically, fake limps are more ‘bouncy’ than genuine limps and there is a reasonable effect of veracity on difference in amount of left and right hand movement. The atypicality (heterosagital biases) of limping gait disappeared when participants were under cognitive load, with participants’ limps ‘normalising’ to nearer normal gait. Additionally, when judging veracity of the limps, participants are most influenced by targets’ hand movements (and by extension upper body movements).

Findings are discussed in terms of the benefits of point-light methodology together with implications for the judgement of deceptive movement, cognitive load and biomechanical analysis.

Keywords: deception, injury, biomechanics

Perceived complainant credibility: The roles of emotion, empathy, and facial mimicry

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There is mounting evidence that complainants’ emotional expression has a substantial impact on observers’ credibility judgments—a phenomenon known as the Emotional Victim Effect (EVE). To date, however, the psychological mechanisms underlying the EVE are not well understood. Based on previous research showing that facial mimicry plays an important role in empathic responding and emotion recognition, the current research examined the role of facial mimicry in the production of the EVE. Participants (N = 362) in an experiment were shown a videotaped statement by a (fictional) rape complainant who displayed either strong negative emotions or few emotional expressions. While watching the statement, participants in the experimental groups were instructed to actively mimic the complainant’s facial expressions or to actively inhibit facial mimicry. Participants in the control group received no instructions regarding facial mimicry. Failing to replicate the original EVE, participants’ ratings of the complainant’s believability did not differ as a function of the complainant’s emotional expressions. Moreover, there was no evidence that participants’ facial mimicry moderated the influence of complainant’s emotional expressions. Unexpectedly, however, facial mimicry had a direct influence on believability ratings; participants instructed to inhibit mimicry considered the complainant’s statement significantly less believable than did participants in the control condition. Exploratory follow-up analyses indicated that mimicry inhibition may exert its influence on believability by impairing empathy and emotion recognition. The current findings are important in two regards: (1) the failure to observe the EVE in a high-powered replication attempt contributes to future estimates of the true size of the effect (e.g., meta-analyses); (2)
the demonstrated influence of inhibited facial mimicry on believability judgments has implications for fact finders in actual trials. Judges and jurors who deliberately counteract facial mimicry in order not to be swayed by emotional expressions may be unaware that such countermeasures produce increased skepticism.

**Keywords:** credibility, facial mimicry, emotion
Both psychopathy and low self-control are considered strong correlates of antisocial behaviour and, as such, included in recent measures of risk assessment in forensic psychology. They are also important elements of some influential theories of crime. Yet Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990) contend that (1) all types of delinquency and analogous behaviours can be explained by a lack of self-control, and (2) psychopathic traits (like many other correlates of crime) are spurious since they are themselves explained by low self-control. Surprisingly, little effort was made to test this claim and the few studies available, mainly conducted in English speaking countries, have produced inconsistent evidence (DeLisi, 2016).

The present study aims to address this gap by comparing the effects of psychopathy and low self-control on delinquency, substance use, antisocial personality and social rejection. Data were taken from a large community sample of Portuguese young adults, assessed in the context of a broader investigation on the development of antisocial behaviour. They all completed self-report measures of low self-control, psychopathy and various forms of antisocial behaviour. Data on sociodemographic factors were also collected during an individual interview.

It was found that 1) both low self-control and psychopathy independently predict social rejection and antisocial personality, 2) low self-control was the only significant predictor of self-reported delinquency (global score), theft or substance use, and 3) psychopathy was the only predictor of aggressive/violent behaviour. Furthermore, not all components of low self-control and psychopathy significantly predicted the diverse forms of the antisocial behaviour contemplated in this study. The claim that psychopathy beyond and above low self-control does not contribute to explain antisocial behavior was not supported. Indeed they both made a significant, although modest, contribution. Suggestions are made for further research on the specific effect of each dimension of psychopathy and low self-control on different forms of antisocial and criminal differ behavior.

**Keywords**: psychopathy, self-control, delinquency
Psychopathy from a bio-psycho-social perspective
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Psychopathy is an important predictor of criminal behavior and recidivism. Therefore, it is important to determine those factors contributing to this disorder. Psychopathy is presumed to be a life-long phenomenon with an early onset, thus necessitating a bio-psycho-social perspective. Despite some recent attempts to take developmental perspectives into account (e.g. latent class analysis, Mokros et al., 2015), theoretically interesting variables in the context of psychopathy are typically analyzed in isolation. Our goal is to provide a broader perspective of psychopathy by integrating biological, psychological and social variables.

Biological and genetic factors are crucial in the development of psychopathic traits (Viding & McCrory, 2012). We assume that two personality traits with strong biological underpinnings are closely related to psychopathy, i.e., mentalizing ability and sensation seeking. In addition, early environmental influences such as parental criminality, neglect, or experiences of violence predict psychopathy (Sevecke, Krischer, Schönberg, & Lehmkuhl, 2005). From a behavioral perspective, early deviant or delinquent behavior is also one of the key risk factors (Hare, Clark, Grann, & Thornton, 2000).

Therefore, we investigated the influence of personality traits, environmental risk factors, and early behavioral components on psychopathy. We tested a structural equation model, based on data of N = 56 adult offenders from German prisons, forensic psychiatric hospitals, and probationary services.

The resulting model confirms a two-factorial structure of psychopathy and explains 66% percent of variance in psychopathy. Mentalizing ability, but neither sensation seeking nor early environmental risks had a significant direct impact on psychopathy. Furthermore, the results are not mediated by early behavioral problems. We discuss future directions for research on the life-long influences on psychopathy.

Keywords: psychopathy, mentalizing ability, sensation seeking

Introducing the comprehensive assessment of psychopathic personality (CAPP) - self-report: Development and initial validation
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The Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP; Cooke et al., 2012) considers 33 personality traits that integrate historical and contemporary conceptualizations of psychopathy through a lexical approach. The CAPP model is currently operationalized as a clinical assessment instrument through clinician-ratings based on a semi-structured interviews, record reviews, and institutional staff ratings. This approach has substantial utility, but is often
not efficient for research purposes or for use with non-institutional samples. The current study was designed to develop and validate a self-report inventory for the CAPP model.

Approximately 10 experimental items per CAPP trait were evaluated in a sample of 550 community-dwelling U.S. participants who were carefully recruited to match current U.S. census data on gender, age, and race/ethnicity. A second independent sample of 200 university students from New Zealand (75% female; 70% New Zealand European; Mean age = 19.8 [SD = 3.5]) was used for initial validation purposes. These individuals were administered the CAPP Self-Report as well as the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure, Self-Report Psychopathy Scale-III, and Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale for initial validation purposes.

In the first sample, Item Response Theory analyses were conducted on each CAPP trait scale, which resulted in three items that yielded the most information across the latent trait construct being evaluated. These analyses yielded a 99-item CAPP Self-Report measure. CAPP domain and trait scales showed a promising pattern of convergent and discriminant validity with other self-report psychopathy scales.

The current findings indicate that it was possible to develop a self-report inventory that measures the CAPP model, with promising validity, at least insofar as other self-report psychopathy measures are concerned. This new measure is promising for furthering research on this emerging psychopathy model in correctional, forensic, and other settings in which this clinical construct is of high importance.

**Keywords:** psychopathy, CAPP, scale validation

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**Does the temperament go well with criminal thinking?**

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In the course of research the authors have tried to determine whether temperament is capable of predicting criminal thinking in the development of a delinquent lifestyle.

In Poland the research has been carried out in a group of 180 minor boys (aged 13-17), intellectually balanced, who according to court decision were placed in Youth Rehabilitation Center. The Polish version of PICTS G. D. Walters adopted by Magdalena Rode was used to measure criminal thinking styles. Temper variable was measured by means of Buss and Plomin EAS Temperament Survey and Pavlovian Temperament Survey (J. Strelau, B. Zawadzki) measuring the Strength of excitation, Strength of inhibition, and Mobility of nervous processes.

Carried out statistical analyses were to distinguish the variables which are responsible for predictability of levels of criminal thinking styles intensity.

Temperamental predictors explain the changeability of particular criminal thinking styles in the range of 33% - 67%.

Research results indicate the temperament role (its particular characteristics) in development of criminal cognitio of juvenile delinquents. These results provide preliminary evidence for the connection biological factor and cognitive system formation in juvenile delinquents.

**Keywords:** criminal thinking styles, temperament, juvenile delinquents
Cross-cultural Psychology & Law

Cross cultural approaches to the investigating traditional practices: The diversity of thought roundtable analysis

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Our work within NSW Police Force has through an integration of psychology and police practice, trialled the application of "Diversity of Thought Round Tables" with live cases in real time. This has resulted in the development of new lines of enquiry in response to the investigation of cases in which culture, language, ethnicity may be a factor. There is an ever growing trend in the need for more effective and organic approaches to the investigation of breaches of the law that may occur within traditional practices

This workshop will actively explore the impact of diversity of thought as an investigative tool. Through a live process that brings to the table specialists, experts, police investigators and community representatives prior to the development of an investigations plan. This is for the purpose of unlocking different perspectives and to draw back the lenses that traditionally limit thinking within a policing context. This workshop will engage participants in a live case mapping exercise that brings together diversity of thought, the use of unconscious Bias, intuitive hypotheses alongside inductive and deductive processes. Through an action research approach and reflective practice we have "round tabled" a number of live cases that posed difficulty for investigators and these have all resulted in new lines of enquiry in these cases that have previously been difficult to negotiate.

To illustrate the application of the “roundtable” process, we will run a live case analysis on two cases where success has been attributed to unlocking Diversity of thinking and applying that to problem solving.

Two such cases involving Female Genital Mutilation and a Domestic Homicide respectively have yielded outcomes for both police and the communities in which they occurred. The value of the round table case analysis in the investigation planning phase has proven to be crucial.

This unique approach coupled with key skills in both the policing and psychology domains has truly yielded results. The use of strategies borne out of cross cultural psychology alongside robust investigation techniques has resulted in a new brand of integrated analysis we refer to as “diversity of thought roundtables”

**Keywords:** cross cultural psychology, investigative interviewing transformed, diversity of thought
Unexpected questions in cross cultural verbal deception detection

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Asking unexpected questions during interviews is an effective method to detect deception. However, most of the existing evidence of this effect comes from studies of participants from individualist cultures (e.g. Sweden, UK). Studies of cultural norms and interpersonal beliefs suggests that what counts as unexpected may differ between individualist and collectivist cultures (e.g. China, Ukraine). This pre-registered study compares the responses of individualist and collectivist truth-tellers and liars to expected and unexpected questions.

Second-language English-speaking participants (N = 120; 58 individualists; 61 liars) were interviewed, in English, about a future intention. They responded to three questions of four types: expected by all, unexpected by all, individualist-expected, collectivist-expected. A series of linear mixed effects models, run on LIWC language categories, compared liars and truth tellers as a function of culture and question expectedness.

The positive affect and negations within participants’ accounts were influenced by veracity, culture and question type. Specifically, (1) Individualist liars used more positive affect than truth-tellers, while collectivist liars used less. The least positive affect was observed when participants responded to the expected by all questions; (2) Individualist and collectivist liars used the same amount of negations. However, individualist but not collectivists used more negations when telling the truth. By contrast to these predictions, no evidence was found for expected differences in self-presentation (i.e., use of personal pronouns) nor cognitive effort (though differences were observed for ‘insight’ language).

Our findings are the first to suggest that question expectancy may be culturally dependent. They also show non-question-specific cultural differences in responses exist. Researchers and practitioners must be careful not to interpret differences in how people respond to different questions as indicative of deception without first considering culture. We will discuss how cultural backgrounds might best be considered to guide interviews.

Keywords: unexpected questions, cultural differences, lie detection

Cross-cultural efficacy of symptom validity test for identifying concealed information

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Existing studies of the Symptom Validity Test (SVT) as a test of guilty knowledge are limited to investigating the episodic memory of test-takers from a single culture, using a test in which items are presented in pairs. However, some of the most promising applications of the SVT
involve cross-cultural interactions where the knowledge of interest is not experienced and is potentially unknown to the tester, requiring more options to be considered.

We test a modified SVT administered to groups of 42 first-generation participants from Afghanistan, China, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Poland, alongside a native sample. Participants, tasked with hiding knowledge about an attack venue, a vehicle, and a person (all of which they learned but did not experience), were required to make 36 choices from items presented as triplets. For half of the participants the target items did not appear (rendering it unnecessary to hide the guilty knowledge) while for the other half each item appeared nine times.

Across all eight cultural groups the SVT identified participants withholding knowledge significantly above chance (Mean AUC = .860, 95% CI [.746, .972]). However, what this means in practice varied widely. For example, using the selection of ≥9 target items (i.e., what should occur by chance) led to 62% correct hits and no false alarms in the Lebanese participants, but only 43% correct hits and 21% false alarms in the British participants.

The SVT has promise as a technique for identifying knowledge of a range of items, across multiple cultures. In its modified form, the test showed no loss in discriminative power compared to prior research and yet it enabled the presentation of a third more items. However, the variation in performance of an individual criterion means that the test is best deployed in combination with other techniques.

**Keywords:** cross-culture, deception detection, Statement Validity Test
With the globalization came many benefits, but it also created new opportunities for criminal groups to expand their activities to a transnational level. Although it is of utmost importance that actions need to be undertaken to effectively combat this type of crimes, the transnational element characterising such crimes makes its investigation, prosecution, and punishment much more complex. To be successful, international police cooperation is crucial, but not easily achieved. Within the H2020-project “LAW-TRAIN”, a virtual training tool is being developed that allows police officers from different countries to train together in the preparation for, and the conduct of a police interview with a virtual suspect. This symposium will deal with different important aspects in developing such a training tool: the methodology and training trajectory for the training, the humanization of the virtual suspect, and the development of a virtual trainer.

**Keywords:** LAW-TRAIN, virtual training, police interview

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The aim of LAW-TRAIN is to train police officers in preparing and conducting a suspect interview in a transnational context. Two distinct training goals are identified: (a) training team collaboration competencies, and (b) training interviewing skills. A methodology has been developed for the virtual training tool, which has culminated into a specific training trajectory with four distinct phases: (a) the individual preparation of the case at hand, (b) the joint preparation of the suspect interview, (c) the actual interview with the virtual suspect, and (d) the debriefing. The rationale behind the development of these different phases in the training trajectory will be discussed. We will also describe the benefits and innovations that arise from the virtual training tool, such as the possibility for remote training, the creation of a virtual suspect, the identification of parameters for the performance evaluation that can be extracted by the system. Further research opportunities with data collected via the training tool will also be discussed.

**Keywords:** methodology, training trajectory, virtual training
The role of a Virtual Trainer: measuring and classifying police trainees' performance

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Providing useful feedback to trainees and trainers is a key functionality of LAW TRAIN's project. All the interactions performed between team members are monitored and registered in the system, from the files they shared to the questions posed during the interview. With the enormous amount of data saved during the training sessions, several challenges emerge: How to handle the extensive recordings? How to guarantee that the PEACE methodology is followed? How to present the feedback to the trainees and trainers? In this presentation, we will explain how law, psychology and computer science fields combined enabled the design of a Virtual Trainer. We will cover its role during the training session: from the methods used to monitor, process and classify the trainee's performance, to the visualization techniques used to present helpful feedback to the LAW TRAIN's platform users.

Keywords: virtual trainer, system logs, visualizing feedback

Humanizing the virtual suspect in a police interview

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In LAW-TRAIN, interviewing skills are trained in a mixed-reality environment, in which human trainees (police officers) interview a virtual suspect (VS). The effectivity of the training significantly depends on the realism of the VS psychological behavior.

Thus, one primary challenge in LAW-TRAIN is to mimic the behavior of a human suspect. A novel approach for humanizing the VS behavior, in which the responses of the VS are selected based on a psychological model, will be presented. First, I will elaborate the psychological model components and the considerations that led us in its development. Second, I will present an experiment that supported the validity of the model, by showing that participants (n = 24) had difficulty differentiating between simulations generated by the system (i.e., the VS) and those of a human instructor (i.e., human suspect). Finally, I will compare the psychological model to an alternative approach – machine learning.

Keywords: Virtual suspect, psychological model, humanizing virtual behavior, machine learning
The ability to detect deception and ascertain veracity is an important skill for law enforcement officers and investigators. Over half a century of research has demonstrated that improving the ability to deter and detect deception rests on our capability to develop and refine interviewing techniques. However, there is still much to learn about the underlying motivations of deceivers, as well as the behaviour of liars versus truth-tellers. The research presented in this symposium explored the dangers of using nonverbal behaviour to determine veracity, and examined the process and motivation to deceive. It also investigated the verbal behaviours of liars and truth-tellers, and studied the differences in how liars and truth-tellers encode, retain, and relay information. Implications for all these research findings are discussed in regards to the investigative interview.

**Keywords:** veracity assessment, deception, interviewee behaviour

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**Observing expectancy effects in truth-tellers: Implied interviewer biases influences behaviour in interviewees**

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Given the prevalence of expectancy effects within most human interactions, social scientists have recently started to investigate the properties of this phenomenon within forensic contexts, such as the investigative interview. However, most researchers have studied expectancy effects in relation to accusatory or confession driven interview techniques. Little is known about expectancy effects in information-gathering interviews. In the present study, expectancy was induced using (fabricated) negative information about group membership. Truth-telling participants were interviewed using an information-gathering interview style. It was hypothesized that participants exposed to the negative information would demonstrate verbal and nonverbal behaviours consistent with increased cognitive load and behaviours typically associated with deception and evasiveness.
Fifty-two participants (37 females and 15 males) were recruited from a university in the Netherlands. Half of the participants were exposed to negative information about their group. A blind taste testing task was used to create a situation where the participant would be left alone and could choose to complete the task honestly or to cheat (100% chose honesty). All individuals participated in a videotaped interview where five neutral questions and five information-gathering question were asked. The videos were later coded and analyzed for specific verbal and nonverbal behaviour.

Partial support for our hypotheses were obtained as only differences in nonverbal behaviours were observed (i.e., blinking, smiling, laughing, serious affect, illustrators, eye-contact, and eye-closures). Self-reports of increased anxiety were also expected for this group; however, this hypothesis was not supported. The findings in this study demonstrate that truth-tellers experiencing expectancy effects will exhibit behaviour typically associated with deceit and suspicion. Implications for these findings regarding expectancy effects and behaviour during investigative interviews are discussed.

**Keywords:** expectancy effects, nonverbal behaviour, investigative interviewing

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**Activation-Decision-Construction-Action Theory model: An explorative study of how cost-benefit calculations influence adults’ truth-telling and lying behaviours for antisocial versus prosocial lies**

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To design effective deception deterrent strategies, it is essential to understand what influences a person’s decision to tell a lie or not. The Activation-Decision-Construction-Action-Theory model (ADCAT, Walczyk, Harris, Duck, & Mulay, 2014) presents a detailed, cognitive model of deception that puts forward the decision-making process as a cost-benefit calculation. The aim of the current research was to examine the effects of the ‘Decision’ component of the ADCAT model for different types of lies.

Ninety-one undergraduate students watched hypothetical scenarios of four different types of lie (antisocial-no cost to another vs. antisocial-cost to another vs. prosocial-no cost to self vs. prosocial-cost to self). After each scenario, participants indicated whether they would lie or tell the truth and responded to questions about the probability and valence of truth-telling and lying in each scenario.

As predicted, the expected value of lying and participants’ calculated motivation to lie were related to deciding to tell more lies, irrespective of type of lie. Contrary to what the theory would suggest, the expected value of truth-telling was associated with lower rates of decisions to lie for prosocial lies only.

Taken together, more investigation is required to understand how the type of lie being considered influences the effectiveness of deterrent strategies that highlight the value of telling the truth.

**Keywords:** ADCAT, decision-making process, deception
Deception and decay: Verbal lie detection as a function of delay and encoding quality

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In standard deception experiments, truth tellers and liars are interviewed immediately after experiencing an event. The event is typically meaningful (or made meaningful) to them and, as such, is intentionally encoded. This context may not reflect all real-life situations involving deception, where events may be reported after delays and may not have been attended to. We examined the effect of encoding condition and retention interval on the verbal accounts of truth tellers and liars.

Truthful and deceptive participants (N = 149) witnessed a verbal exchange between two confederates and reported it either immediately or after a three-week delay. The exchange was made important for, and thus intentionally encoded by, all liars and half of the truth tellers. In contrast, the exchange was made unimportant for, and thus incidentally encoded by, the remaining half of the truth tellers.

In the immediate condition, intentional truth tellers reported more details than incidental truth tellers and liars. Both groups of truth tellers reported fewer details in the delay condition than in the immediate condition, whereas liars reported an equal amount of detail in both conditions. No difference emerged in reporting detail between the three veracity groups in the delay condition.

We concluded that the finding that ‘truth tellers provide more detailed than liars’, frequently reported in deception research, holds true when the event is intentionally encoded by truth tellers and when interviewed without delay. As such, the richness of detail heuristic appears to have clear boundary conditions.

Keywords: deception, delay, encoding

Applying the verifiability approach in an international airport setting

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Airport Security is based upon the assessment of human behaviours within a set of basic rule breaking parameters (Kirschenbaum, 2015). That is, specific behavioural triggers which appear different to normal in-group behaviours are likely to flag individuals as ‘suspicious’ to security personnel. In the current study, we tested the utility of applying the Verifiability Approach (VA) within an International airport setting. The VA works on the notion that truth tellers provide more verifiable details than liars. The VA is empirically tested as a method of assessing veracity without relying on behavioural cues, which can become clouded by human alignment to specific cultural norms. By concentrating on the verbal responses of airside participants, it is envisaged that lying and truth telling can be differentiated by the amount of verifiable information provided.
399 airside participants (Europeans, Asians, and Africans) were asked questions regarding their travel plans. We asked participants to either lie (n = 195) or tell the truth (n = 204) about their planned activities. The critical question required participants to provide information that would convince the investigator they were telling the truth. We then transcribed and coded their responses for verifiable details; that is details that could potentially be checked by an investigator.

Overall, truth tellers provided significantly more verifiable details than liars. Furthermore, when taking their ethnicity into account, there was no interaction effect between veracity and culture. Additionally, truth tellers provided a higher verifiable/total detail ratio than liars, which again showed no interaction effect between veracity and culture.

These findings support the suitability of the Verifiability Approach as a cross-cultural veracity tool. The study recognises the issues associated with the use of non-verbal cues and the importance for deception researchers to develop tools, which enable the analysis of verbal responses to be used cross-culturally.

Keywords: deception, cross-cultural lie detection, verifiability approach
The use of interpreters in investigative interviews

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The aim of investigative interviewing is to obtain accurate and reliable accounts from victims, witness or suspects regarding the matter under investigation. Despite an increase in the amount of research concerning the investigative interviewing of suspects, little research has been conducted into such interviews where an interpreter is required.

The present study examined the beliefs of investigators and interpreters, employed by International Law Enforcement Agency. Using self-administered questionnaires completed by 66 investigators and 40 interpreters it was found that there were differences in views within each of the groups of investigators and interpreters (as well between these two groups of professionals). For example, there was no single view as to whether interpreters were (or should be involved) in the planning of interviews. Neither was there any agreement as to the way that interpreters do (or should) manage to deal with accounts from interviewees, with some saying that interruptions were necessary and others suggesting alternative means of coping with such situations. While there was greater unanimity among the survey respondents concerning the techniques to build rapport, this level of concordance did not extend to seating arrangements (where a number of different views emerged from the survey regarding where interpreters would be seated to best facilitate rapport between interviewer and interviewees). Given the amount of disagreement between those who completed the survey and the scarcity of research that exists in regard to these matters, suggestions are made to enable identification of best practice.

Keywords: investigative interview, interpreters, cognitive load
Using the model statement to elicit information and cues to deceit in interpreter-based interviews

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We examined how the presence of an interpreter during an interview affects eliciting information and cues to deceit, whilst using a method that encourages interviewees to provide more detail (model statement, MS).

A total of 199 Hispanic, Korean and Russian participants were interviewed either in their own native language without an interpreter, or through an interpreter. Interviewees either lied or told the truth about a trip they made during the last twelve months. Half of the participants listened to a MS at the beginning of the interview. The dependent variables were ‘detail’, ‘complications’, ‘scripts’, ‘self-handicapping strategies’ and ‘ratio of complications’.

In the MS-absent condition, the interviews resulted in less detail when an interpreter was present than when an interpreter was absent. In the MS-present condition, the interviews resulted in a similar amount of detail in the interpreter present and absent conditions. Truthful statements included more complications and fewer scripts and self-handicapping strategies than deceptive statements, and the ratio of complications was higher for truth tellers than liars. The MS strengthened these results, whereas an interpreter had no effect on these results.

To obtain a full account of interviewees in interpreter-based interview settings it appears crucial to actively encourage them to say more. By examining complications, scripts and self-handicapping strategies, truth tellers can be distinguished from liars, particularly in MS-present interviews.

Keywords: interpreter, model statement, non-native speakers, information gathering, deception

The side effect of Salduz: Heuristic acceptation of suspects’ statements

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Since 2012, Belgian suspects have the right to have a lawyer present during their police interviews. The primary task of the lawyer, next to advise the suspect, is to watch over the conduct of the police interview and to guarantee the right to remain silent and the voluntariness of the suspect’s statement. For sure a massive improvement of the suspects’ rights during the interview, at least in theory. Our observation study of police interviews in presence of a lawyer indicates that lawyers take a rather passive approach of their role during the interview, even when some questionable interview techniques are used...
The question is what impact the presence of a lawyer during the police interview has on the assessment of the suspect interview by criminal judges. Could the mere passive presence of the lawyer hamper that assessment by justifying the conduct of the interview?

We conducted 10 semi-structured interviews with Belgian criminal judges in the spring/summer of 2014 – 2 years after the “Salduz-law” was implemented. One of the topics during these interviews was the impact of Salduz on the way criminal judges evaluate the suspects’ statements.

Our interview study suggests that criminal judges accept the voluntariness of the statement when the lawyer didn’t make any comment/remark about the conduct of the interviewers. Rather than thoroughly analysing the whole interview process, including the risk factors for involuntary and even inaccurate statements (e.g. false confessions), they accept the statement heuristically at face value.

The bad, mere passive quality of the lawyer’s assistance could therefore hamper an accurate and rational judgment of the evidence of guilt. The risk is in particular that potential false coerced confessions aren’t detected, which could lead to a wrongful conviction...

**Keywords:** decision making, suspect statements, assistance of a lawyer
Eyewitnesses: The face in Context

Where have I seen you before?

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Familiarity is not basis enough for an accurate eyewitness identification. The source of this familiarity must also be correctly recalled. The two studies reported in this research examine the risk of a previously seen innocent individual (PSII) being falsely identified as the perpetrator of a crime. Participants in both studies viewed a video of a staged crime and subsequently attempted to identify the offender either in a simultaneous or sequential lineup. Identification accuracy was explored using a factorial design, which varied lineup procedure, target presence, PSII presence and lineup member positions. In Study one the impact of viewing mugshots on subsequent identifications was explored. In Study two, the risk of an innocent bystander being wrongly identified was investigated. In both studies it was found that the PSII was at a greater risk of being falsely identified than lineup members who had not been previously seen. In both studies, simultaneous lineups resulted in more accurate identification. It is argued that while familiarity is a necessary condition for accurate identification it may not be a sufficient condition, and that when eyewitnesses are required to identify offenders source recall is critical to accurate identification.

Keywords: eyewitness, false identification, source confusion

Visualizing the exterior context: The benefit to holistic face production

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Facial composites are important to police investigations, and thus improvements to the process which improve their effectiveness are clearly desirable. In the current project, we focus on the importance of external features (hair, ears and face shape) for a holistic facial composite system. Past research has shown that external features, if presented in EvoFIT face arrays, are a distraction to person constructing the face (e.g. Frowd et al., 2012). Other research
demonstrates the benefit to face recall and recognition of conducting detailed mental reinstatement of context (e.g. Davies & Milne, 1985; Fodarella et al., 2015). Here, we explore whether asking a constructor to visualise a target’s external features as part of selection from face arrays might help him or her to produce a more identifiable image. Participants viewed an unfamiliar target face for 30 seconds and the following day freely described the face using cognitive interviewing techniques and then constructed a composite of it using EvoFIT. Participants did this in the usual way, by scanning the presented face arrays for best matches, or did the same but following an additional instruction to visualise the target’s external features on each presented face. Further participants named the resulting composites. Correct naming rates improved substantially for composites produced using this mental visualisation technique. A second project used a similar design to demonstrate that this benefit does not appear to be a result of increase task engagement by constructors. The new method would therefore appear to be a useful addition to the construction procedure for a holistic composite system. 

Keywords: holistic face construction, mental reinstatement of context, witness

Can animating face composites make them more recognisable?

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Abstract

In a criminal investigation witnesses and victims are sometimes required to construct a facial composite of the perpetrator. Low composite recognition rates are typically reported in laboratory experiments (~20%, e.g. Frowd et al., 2005), which may be attributed to a number of factors. However, recent work suggests that composite recognition may be enhanced when stimuli are presented as an animated sequence; here stimuli are progressively spatially caricatured and then anti-caricatured (Frowd et al., 2007). In Experiment 1, famous face composites were shown static or were ‘animated’ in various ways; using that celebrity’s own motion parameters; an exaggerated version of those parameters; the movement parameters of another celebrity; or a spatially caricatured sequence. Results suggest that any movement offers some recognition advantage and that there be some additional advantage to animating a face using their own idiosyncratic movement parameters. Our findings have practical implications for the way in which facial composites are presented to the public and also contribute towards our theoretical understanding both how we store and process dynamic facial information.

Keywords: composites, motion, face recognition
The impact of mental reinstatement of context and holistic interviewing on the production of facial composites

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An effective method to improve recall and recognition of crime information is for eyewitnesses to reflect upon or even visit the environment in which a crime had been seen. Past research has also found that physical and mental reinstatement of context improve the effectiveness of facial composites, originally for the archaic Photofit system (Davies & Milne, 1985). Fodarella et al. (2015) recently confirmed that mental reinstatement of context (MRC) is also effective for constructing identifiable composites from contemporary systems: a typical feature type (PRO-fit) and the holistic EvoFIT. In the current project, a replication of the MRC technique is attempted along with investigating whether there would be additional benefit for use of another mnemonic of the cognitive interview (CI), the holistic interview. The design was between subjects: 2 (System: EvoFIT vs. PRO-fit) x 2 (MRC: minimal vs. detailed) x 2 (Interview: face recall CI vs. H-CI). Participants first viewed an unfamiliar target face. The following day, they were invited either to think back to the time when the target face had been seen (minimal MRC), or to freely recall the physical and psychological context (detailed MRC). Participants first viewed an unfamiliar target face. The following day, they were invited either to think back to the time when the target face had been seen (minimal MRC), or to freely recall the physical and psychological context (detailed MRC). Next, participants provided a free recall of the target face (face recall CI), or did the same but then made character attribution of the target (face-recall H-CI). All participants then constructed a single composite from memory using EvoFIT or PRO-fit. Further participants named the resulting composites. Findings will be presented at the conference. The research is beneficial to law enforcement.

Keywords: facial composites, context reinstatement, holistic cognitive interview
Forensic assertive community treatment in a continuum of care for internees: Results of a controlled cross-sectional study after 33 months

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Assertive community treatment (ACT) is a well-established way for treating non-forensic patients with good results on non-forensic outcome measures such as length of admissions or number of admissions. In contrast, results on forensic outcome measures, such as detentions, bookings or recidivism have been poor. As such, we developed a Forensic adaptation of ACT (ForACT) embedded in a continuum of care using the main elements of ACT with known correlations to non-forensic outcome such as an embedded psychiatrist, a 24/7-availability, integrated substance use treatment, integrated vocational treatment, home visits and a small case-load. We then added the main principles of known forensic rehabilitation theories, being a hybrid functioning of team members and the use of standardised risk assessment.

The study has a cross-sectional design and compares all internees included in a local ForACT team in Leuven over 33 months (N=70) with all internees leaving the prison of Antwerp in community-based care (N=56) over the same period. Outcome measures included forensic outcome measures (recidivism, incarcerations), non-forensic outcome measures (number of admissions, length of stay) and community tenure (CT).

The study reveals significantly less probability of recidivism (OR= -6.29) new incarcerations (OR = -13.99) and higher CT (OR = 2.5), yet shows very high admission rates with short length of stay, in 70% of cases due to substance use.

The current study shows significant results in favour of the ForACT team on forensic outcome measures and community tenure, yet reveals high admission rates which stresses the importance of good back-up from a residential setting within a continuum of care. Substance use is by far the main reason for these admissions and will be the greatest challenge to improve the results for non-forensic outcome measures.

Keywords: treatment, internees, community
As has happened in Latin America, the juvenile delinquency in Peru has increased significantly over the five last years (MINJUS, 2013). This unprecedented increase has been significantly exacerbated by a high percentage of juveniles who have problematic drinking and dependence of drugs (DEVIDA, 2013). According to the international literature (Killias & Ribeaud, 1999 and Farabee, et. al, 2001), there is an interdependent and complex relationship between drug use and crime. Using the Framework of Developmental Criminology (Farrington, 2003) and drug use Risk Assessment, and quantitative and qualitative methods of research; we analyse the possible relationships between antisocial behaviour, drug use, and associated risk-protective factors to these both ones behaviours; employing a national database about the re-offending and some psychological characteristics between Peruvian young offenders (95% males and 5% females), and seven focus groups (71.4% males and 28.6% females). Furthermore, the effects of a non-residential program for drug intervention in young offenders were evaluated to identify if psychological variables such as personality characteristics and coping strategies, positively affect to drug abuse risk (reducing it), using a quasi-experimental design. For this purpose, we developed a drug intervention program, applied for three months to a group of 85 youth offenders with problematic use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and cocaine. The homoscedasticity of the variance of all dependent and independent variables was guaranteed through balance procedures between the control and experimental groups. The findings were consistent with international evidence, highlighting the predictive ability of alcohol abuse and cannabis dependence over the recidivism, of the coping strategies as protective factors of the risk of drug abuse, and of the antisocial personality characteristics as risk factors. However, the effect size measured through of the application of intervention program, employing those predictors, was small over the reducing of the drug abuse risk. The motivations and expectancies associated to use of alcohol and cannabis, and to the antisocial behaviour were consistent with the initial prevalence and with the intervention effects over the young offenders with and without treatment. The internal and external validity of the final evidence generated by our research was examined, to explain and understand juvenile delinquency in Peru, and inform to design of public policies that reduce the impact of drug use on the etiology and course of juvenile delinquency. The need to conduct further studies of drug use trajectories from a development perspective is discussed, as well as to explore the typology of drug users limited to adolescence.

Keywords: drugs, young offender, treatment, evaluation research
Testing deterrence theory for derious traffic offenders in Cyprus empirically: Legal and psychological aspects

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In imposing penalties on serious traffic offenders convicted of such offences as speeding with blood alcohol content over the permissible limit, courts in various countries emphasise the importance of deterrence. However, empirical evidence supporting the assumption in such sentencing from Mediterranean countries is long overdue. The paper draws both on two empirical studies of driver behaviour in Cyprus and analysis of relevant case law as well as on police data over a number of years to ascertain the deterrent effect of the Supreme Court’s guidance and the approach of the police in reducing serious and fatal traffic accidents. Original findings are reported regarding sentencing by courts and policing approaches and their policy implications are discussed.

“It's like they want you to go back to jail.” Stigma as a barrier to resettlement for female offenders

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To explore women’s experiences of release from prison with the support of a peer-mentoring and educational presentations scheme. One study took place before a TR contract was obtained, the other after.

A range of participatory research methods were used to assist semi-structured interviews with offenders, including Photo Elicitation and the Ideal Outcomes Inventory. Methodological developments in the second study involved the additional use of repertory grids.

Interview transcripts were analysed using Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis. Master themes, such as notions of trauma and community, stigma, and the role of reframing will be discussed.

Implications of the research include greater knowledge of women’s support needs upon release into the community, as well as questions around the suitability of risk-based models, such as the 9 Pathways framework, for both desistence support and for working with women in the Criminal Justice System.
Field validity of the HCR-20
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Structured risk assessment has become a part of routine practice in forensic settings. The Historical Clinical Risk Management-20 (HCR-20) is one of the most commonly used tools for structured professional judgment. Overall, research indicated that the HCR-20 total and scale scores were associated with violence with moderate to large effect sizes (Douglas & Reeves, 2010). However, most of the validation studies are based on assessments by trained researchers in a carefully planned study design. So far, little attention has been paid to the clinical applicability of risk assessment tools in general, and the HCR-20 in specific. Few studies suggest poor predictive validity when implemented in daily practice.

The present research focused on the field validity of the HCR-20 in three forensic psychiatric medium security units in Flanders (Belgium), using different performance indicators.

The current study showed that the overall predictive validity of the HCR-20 in a naturalistic design was low. The tool was mainly effective in identifying low-risk individuals. High-risk accuracy was poor, meaning that the tool for SPJ failed at accurately predicting who would reoffend. Interrater reliability was insufficient for the C- and R-scale.

Despite the low predictive accuracy, a return to unstructured risk assessment and its significant drawbacks is not advised. The study revealed that more attention should be paid to implementation issues and continuous peer review.

Keywords: risk assessment, HCR-20, field validity

Examination of the relationships between the MMPI-2 and the HCR-20 in samples of male and female violent offenders
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The reliable psychological assessment of offender provides useful information complementing traditional violence risk assessment and can help in planning interventions or managing risk of
violence (Gardner et al., 2015). Prior research has examined the relationship between personality characteristics and problematic behaviours, suggesting the utility of self-report personality measures in assessing risk of aggression (Grossi et al., 2015).

The main goal of the study was to examine the relationships between scores on MMPI-2 scales and the HCR-20 Violence Risk Assessment Scheme. Convenient sample (100 male and 50 female offenders convicted for violent crimes) was selected for the study. 45% male and 30% female were excluded from further analysis on the basis of MMPI-2 validity scales (VRIN T < 80, TRIN T < 80, F T < 100, L T < 80, CNS < 30). The mean age of male participants was 39.15 years (SD = 12.22) and 38.29 years (SD = 12.66) for female participants. The average number of convictions for violent crime was 2.86 (SD = 1.58) in male and 1.13 (SD = 0.41) in a female samples.

Results demonstrate that there were significant relationships between HCR-20 scores as well as risk rating and MMPI-2 clinical, content, and restructured clinical scales in male sample (e.g., 8Sc, RC3, RC9, NEGE, MAC-R) and in female sample (e.g., 8Sc, 0Si, RCd, RC6, RC7).

The results of the study support the idea of using the MMPI-2 as a complementary tool in a process of risk assessment of violent behaviour. The important clinical implications of these findings will be discussed.

Keywords: violent offenders, MMPI-2, HCR-20

Risk assessment: Predicting intimate partner violence?

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Can we predict intimate partner violence (IPV)? Answering this question we will explore the possibilities in risk assessment and clarify the state-of-the-art in Belgium, where a new instrument has been developed, combining forces of science, the Police and Justice department and social work.

Recent research about recidivism of IPV shows that nearly 20% of perpetrators relapses within the first month after conviction and having carried out their sentence. 60% to 70% relapses within 6 months after enforcement. (Vanneste, 2016) These numbers confirm that a quick and profound analysis of the situation is necessary to produce a risk management plan tailored to the needs of the involved parties. Although risk assessment tools for domestic violence and femicide already exist, professionals felt that these instruments did not offer enough insight to assess situations of intimate partner violence immediately. Furthermore little instruments that are scientifically validated and show good results were being used.

Therefore during a research of 3 years a new, manageable risk assessment instrument for IPV was developed. This development occurred with the input of many people in the concerned fields of activity: police, justice and social assistance. The deeper understanding of the risk factors in specific situations offers a profound base for risk management to cope in the best possible way, from a legal and welfare perspective, with the situation. An overview of possibilities for risk management, processing the new legal guidelines in Belgium (COL 04/2006), was recently added. Since July 2016 the instrument is available online for all professionals concerned with IPV.
Continuously improving the instrument, a new phase has started. Using the online collected data the psychometric qualities of the instrument are being tested. Researchers will also evaluate the interrater and test-retest reliability. And the user-friendliness will be examined applying the best practices in User Experience Design.

**Keywords:** risk assessment violence
Marketing relies on insights from psychology to steer consumer choice. Along with new technologies, such as facial recognition, big data offers companies unprecedented means to refine the influencing mechanisms they use online and target offers ever more finely. Should all new marketing techniques be allowed to flourish unimpededly? Or should the law set certain limits to protect consumers online? If so, what can consumer protection learn from psychology and become (almost) as smart as marketers? This symposium starts from the premise that law should not stay at a cognitive disadvantage compared to firms it seeks to regulate. Rather, it should build on insights from psychology. Panelists will debate how and address core issues pertaining to proper use of psychological input in consumer protection law: where are ‘entry doors’ for psychology in the existing legal construct? What can experimental knowledge bring when it comes to applying existing law and reforming it?

**Keywords:** consumer protection, online marketing, big data

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**What is the use of psychology in consumer protection law?**

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This paper will set the scene for the discussion both in terms of indispensable background knowledge of the legal framework and, methodologically, by presenting a framework for analysing various types of contributions from psychology to the legal debate.

This paper is a conceptual enquiry into how input from psychology – here Cialdini’s typology of 6 types of influencing techniques – can be used to refine the interpretation and application of existing law.

Conceptual insights from psychology can inform consumer law.

The paper establishes the usefulness of conceptual input from psychology. An important discussion is whether and how this claim can be expanded to empirical results? How experimental data inform the legal debate about application of existing rules or about the need for new rules?

**Keywords:** unfair commercial practices, influencing techniques, interpretation
Personalization, trust and law in the digital world

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At the center of this research lies the study of the website personalization. Website personalization is the automatic adaptation of the website content and design based on user’s preferences (Ho et al., 2011; Tam & Ho, 2006). Website personalization is system-initiated (Treiblmaier et al., 2004) and the key element lies therefore in the automation (Ho & Bodoff, 2014; Treiblmaier et al., 2004). Researches on website personalization are generally interested in the company perspective by highlighting the analytics part of the topic (Hauser et al., 2016; Wendel & Kannan, 2016). Our research will analyze the consumer perspective by providing empirical insights on the consumer’s relational and behavioral responses towards the brand.

In terms of methodology, we investigate the website personalization experience through qualitative research. Interviews with experts and advertisers make it possible to understand the technical aspects of website personalization and have a clear typology of practical experiences and purposes. Focus groups and interviews with users/consumers provide a deep understanding of the consumer’s experience and identify the key drivers of such experience but also put on the light potential drawback and boundaries effects. The key role of the trust relationship is then confronted with the consumer expectation in terms of legislation.

This marketing practice in the digital world raise many questions in terms of the legitimacy of the practice, the need to protect the consumer (data), the trust relationship between consumer and website designer. In this perspective, it is first important to understand the consumer’s perceptions (Li, 2016). From a marketing perspective, the focus is on how consumers perceive the website personalized content and design adaptation. From a legal perspective, should such perception be taken into account and if so how? Is it important to inform consumers about personalization? If so why is it and how should they be informed? These questions will be discussed with other panel members.

Keywords: personalization, trust, consumer protection

Storytelling and privacy: How modern marketing challenges the law

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This paper integrates and cuts through domains of privacy law and biometrics. It presents a legal analysis on the use of Automated Facial Recognition Systems (the AFRS) in commercial (retail store) settings within the European Union data protection framework. The AFRS is a typical instance of biometric technologies, where a distributed system of dozens of low-cost cameras uses psychological states, sociodemographic characteristics, and identity recognition algorithms on thousands of passers-by and customers.
Current use cases and theoretical possibilities (including online) are discussed due to the technology’s potential of becoming a substantial privacy issue. First, this paper introduces the AFRS and EU data protection law. This is followed by an analysis of European Data protection law and its application in relation to the use of the AFRS, including requirements concerning data quality and legitimate processing of personal data, which, finally, leads to an overview of measures that traders can take to comply with data protection law, including by means of information, consent, and anonymization.

Data protection rules offer some degree of protection to consumers and limit certain uses of facial recognition techniques.

Some uses however, may escape the scrutiny of data protection law, because facial recognition techniques are operated to infer emotional state from data which cannot be considered ‘personal’ in the legal sense (thus not coming within the scope of data protection law). In these instances, can the more general rules on consumer protection against unfair practices (discussed in the first paper of this symposium) be of assistance?

Keywords: facial recognition, emotions, data protection law
We started a European-wide network of academics working together with students on criminal cases in which the final decision merits reasonable doubt. It’s called the Blackstone Consortium.

The consortium supports several roles. It is an educational tool for students to gain a valuable lesson of real life cases. They will be better prepared for their future positions. It is also a way to work on research projects together on a more regular basis and in other consistencies than usually. This would improve the strength of legal psychology research throughout Europe and would stimulate students to visit other laboratories. The Blackstone Consortium will also come with an advice for the persons involved in the reasonable doubt cases studied to reopen their case.

In this symposium our plans will be discussed together with two cases that have been analysed recently.

**Keywords:** reasonable doubt cases, Blackstone Consortium

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**Introduction to the Consortium**

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In this short introduction, the goals of the consortium will be discussed as well as the current members and future plans.
The case of Anneli Auer

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A murder of the father of a family of six (mother, father and four children) takes place in the middle of a strongly religious and close community in a small town. An emergency call is made by the mother of the family, Anneli Auer. Her husband is killed during the call in the presence of the family’s 9-year-old daughter. Did Anneli Auer do it or is there an outside killer? She has been stabbed in the chest while the victim has 72 stab wounds. DNA found from the murder scene excludes several suspects from the case. This DNA is in a later episode shown to be that of a police investigator. There have been altogether 11 trials in the case so far and the original murder investigation has expanded into a Satanic Child Sexual Abuse case as well. At the moment Mrs. Auer is free from the murder but convicted for the Satanic crimes. The case has a series of legal psychological issues of interest: a false (?) confession, polygraph testing, child interviewing and suggestibility, non-verbal and verbal behaviour during the emergency call etc. Is Anneli Auer a Witch? And can psychology contribute to the answer? One or two of the empirical issues that were (attempted to be) solved using psychological methods will be discussed in this session.

Murder during carnaval: Drunk eyewitnesses

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On a carnival evening in February 2012, Tom got stabbed to death. A friend of his, Stephen, got in a fight with Bob. Tom got involved in the fight as were many other friends. The best friend of Bob, Donny, got involved too and effectively distracted the group from Bob. Tom and his brother then stole the phone from Donny in order to make Bob come back. Donny went home but shortly after that returned to get his phone back and shouted to the group. Tom and his friends started chasing Donny. During this chase, Tom collapsed. When his friends found him, they realized Tom had been stabbed twice and was bleeding severely. Immediately, although no-one saw the actual stabbing, Bob became the main suspect. It was him, after all, who started the fight and broke Tom’s nose with his fist. During Bob’s interview with the police, though, Bob told them that Donny did it. Bob informed the police that short after the stabbing, Donny said to him that he stabbed Tom. Based on this account, Donny got sentenced to ten years. But what about the other witnesses? Is there any other evidence?
Mock Juror’s perceptions of guilt of an alleged perpetrator: Effect of the child witness failing or passing the truth and lies test
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Since provision was made in the 1990’s for children’s evidence in chief to be presented via a witness/ victim’s first visually recorded investigative interview, each child has been required at the outset of the investigative interview to demonstrate for the courts his or her understanding of truth and lies. Despite there being no clear relationship between children demonstrating, or failing to demonstrate, an understanding of the concepts and consequences of telling lies and the actual truthfulness of their subsequent account, it remains a legal requirement in England and Wales. Examples of exactly how this competency test might be administered can be found in the current official guidance (Achieving Best Evidence: Ministry of Justice, 2011) for investigative interviewers to implement the Youth Justice and Criminal Justice Act 1999.

This study aims to examine potential jurors’ perceptions of a child witness account according to whether or not the child passes the competency test. An opportunity sample of 82 participants were randomly assigned to one of the two truth and lies conditions (pass or fail) and completed a specially designed on-line questionnaire including a fictional vignette. A series of Likert-style questions were asked about this vignette (concerning guilt of the defendant, and truthfulness of the child), and more general Likert-style questions were asked about the truth and lies test itself.

As expected, participants rated the ‘defendant’ as significantly more guilty, and the child significantly more truthful when she had passed the truth and lies test compared with when she failed the test.

This suggests that potential jurors are influenced by whether or not a child passes the truth or lies competency test. We see disadvantages in administering this test, including that jurors may incorrectly assess an account from a child that has failed the test to be less credible and reliable.

Keywords: children, juror, truth and lies

The consequences of EMDR on the susceptibility to emotionally-negative and neutral false memories
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Eye movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) is a popular intervention to treat PTSD. During EMDR, patients are exposed to bilateral stimulation. The goal of this bilateral stimulation is to reduce the emotional impact of the traumatic memory. During each recall attempt, the memory becomes instable and there is a chance for memory errors to occur (e.g.,
false memories). To date, the memory effects of EMDR are unclear. The major aim of the current research is to address the false memory effects of EMDR. Studies on divided attention demonstrate that divided attention negatively influences memory. As EMDR can be seen as a divided attention task during recall, it is expected that the use of bilateral stimulation will lead to increased false memory rates.

Participants are presented with negative and neutral DRM lists, which will be counterbalanced. During recall, they are allocated to an EMDR condition (i.e., following a moving dot on an EMDR kit) or a control condition (i.e., free recall). Memory is tested by means of free recall and a recognition test.

The aim of the current research is to see whether EMDR will lead to the production of false memories. This effect is risky in the courtroom. When brought to the legal domain, false memories might contribute to wrongful convictions. On top of that, the results of this research might also refine or improve the way EMDR is administered in clinical practice.

Keywords: EMDR, false memory, bilateral stimulation

Experiencing moral feelings by first-time offenders and penitentiary recidivists

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The presentation reports experiencing moral feelings by first-time offenders and penitentiary recidivists. Moral feelings are common forms of emotional distress and a common factors in behavioral decisions (including decisions against the law). People invoke feelings to apologize for misdeeds, to express sympathy, to manipulate others, to refuse sex, to discipline, to bolster self-control, and etc.

The research were carried out in Five Regional Inspectorate of Prison Services in Poland. Although most of the research has been conducted on men, this study focuses on male crime offenders. They where divided into groups according to the following criteria: reoffending-prisoners convicted for the first time and penitentiary recidivists. Due to the adopted research model the answering to the main research question will be based on the results of few groups, which will be isolated due to aboved criteria. The research group constituted a representative sample (N=113) and the study were based on psychological and satisfactory psychometric method. Participants were asked to complete a Moral Feelings Scale (SUM) (Strus, 2010)- a new instrument of measuring different moral emotions in situations where a violation of moral norms take place.

In Poland there is no research taking into account a prisoners as a research group due to moral feelings. Abroad we can find few studies on shame, guilty, ego development, moral motivation, moral maturity etc. (Baumeister, Stillwell, Heatherton, 1994; Einstein, Lanning, 1998; Eisenberg, 2000). This study will show the differences or similarities in two types of offenders- first-time and recidivists.

Keywords: offenders, moral feelings, imprisonment
Torture and psychological rehabilitation, a literature review

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This literature review describes psychological effects of torture and highlights the different types, models, approach and interventions in rehabilitation for victims of torture.

A search of electronic databases (Pubmed, Medline, Cinahl, Embase and Psychinfo) up to February 2017 is considered using a predetermined search strategy.

Data extraction is carried out using a standardised data extraction form. The articles representing data from selected cohorts are included.

Any type of rehabilitation may have an effect at an early stage of these situations. Future possible lines of research are also discussed.

Keywords: torture, rehabilitation, victims of torture

Enlightenment instructions decrease the acceptance of central misinformation

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The presentation of misinformation distorts eyewitness memory and creates false memories. However, not all false memories are similarly relevant. False memories about central items (e.g. the weapon used in an assault) are forensically more relevant than false memories about peripheral items (e.g. an unrelated object in the background). Misinformation about peripheral contents is easily incorporated into memory, but false memories about central contents can also be created (e.g. Van Damme & Smets, 2014).

Several attempts have been made to try to reduce the negative effects of misinformation. For example, the enlightenment instructions try to ensure that participants have an adequate representation of the task and have been successful in reducing false memories (Blank & Launay, 2014; Oeberst & Blank, 2012). No research to date tested the effect of enlightenment instructions in the acceptance of misinformation for central items.

In this research we tested whether enlightenment instructions may help reduce the acceptance of misinformation for central items.

Participants: 68 ps, 46 in the enlightenment condition and 22 in the no enlightenment.

Design: 2 (item type: misinformation, control) x 2 (centrality: central, peripheral) x 2 enlightenment (yes, no), with the last variable between subjects.

These data were analyzed using four 2 (Misinformation: with, without) x (2) (Type of information: central, peripheral) two-ways mixed ANOVAs. All of the assumptions needed for this analysis were fulfilled.

1. False memories for central contents can be created.
2. Enlightenment instructions reduce the false memories for central contents.
3. Enlightenment reduces false memories for peripheral contents because it promotes a stricter response criterion.
4. Enlightenment has different effects in different types of contents maybe due to different mechanisms.
Psychological assessment in forensic context is one of the most used feature within the criminal justice system when there is a need to understand the personality and psychological behavior of victims and defendants. However, associated with this type of procedure provided by psychology, it is expected a great possibility of deception by the subjects who are being interviewed during assessments.

Research in this field has been taking a more individualistic than integrative perspective, where approaches for detecting deception have been generally isolated rather than within a collaborative view.

This paper aims to challenge the focus of an individualistic perspective, mixing two perspectives: cognitive-behavioral and psychoanalysis approaches. The authors analyzed 461 psychological reports where psychometric tests were used [MMPI reduced version, SCL-90-R] and crossed the results with four subjects where amongst the psychometric tests also the Rorschach has been applied. The results from Rorschach’s testing were retrieved within the free interpretation method originally from the French School. All assessments were conducted at the Portuguese National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences – south delegation.

Results show personality traits associated in a larger scale with schizophrenia (positive malingering) and depression (negative malingering). The Rorschach showed personality structures associated with literature on borderline and neurotic personality.

The conjunction of these two types of data can provide a wider information on the subjects' personality, supporting the analysis of their attempts to deceive. It is also important to take into consideration that the final user of a report such as a psychological assessment within the criminal justice system is the court [judges, jurors, prosecutors and lawyers], and therefore, the authors believe that this type of mixed methodology will provide a wider information about subjects instead of only a simple view of some personality traits suggested by psychometric tests.

Finally, there will be an attempt to reflect about possible synergies between different areas of interest related to psychology [ex. Neurosciences, Machine Learning and AI] aiming for a better understanding of the phenomenon of detection deception within the criminal justice system by providing a protocol suggestion for future studies.

Keywords: forensic psychology, detection deception, psychological assessment
Does alcohol use influence the relation between memory functioning and suggestibility?

An explorative study
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Interrogative suggestibility is an important psychological vulnerability during police interrogations. Suggestibility may influence the reliability of verbal accounts given by suspects, witnesses and victims. A wide range of individual factors (e.g., memory and substance abuse) is related to heightened levels of suggestibility. The poorer a person’s memory, the more suggestible the person is likely to be. Alcohol withdrawal increases suggestibility, whereas alcohol intoxication decreases suggestibility (Gudjonsson, 2003). Current knowledge into the factors moderating the memory-suggestibility relationship remains limited. The present study seeks to explore whether alcohol use moderates the relation between memory functioning (subjective memory functioning, source memory) and suggestibility.

Sixty-seven undergraduates (M=18.8 years, SD=1.26; 79.1% female) completed the study. Participants first completed the Squire Subjective Memory Questionnaire (SSMQ; Squire, Wetzel, & Slater, 1979), a measure assessing subjective memory functioning, and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT; Babor, Higgins-Biddle, Saunders, & Monteiro, 2001), a measure assessing the severity of alcohol use, during an online group assessment.

During an individual assessment the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale (GSS; Gudjonsson, 1997), and the Source Identification Questionnaire (SIQ; Mastroberardino & Marucci, 2013), which measures the internalization of suggestive information, were administered.

A significant regression equation was found, F(3,60)=2.83, p<.05, R²=.12. Amount of correct answers on SIQ predicted suggestibility scores (t(63)=-2.47, β=-.30, p<.05). SSMQ scores did not predict suggestibility scores. No moderator effect for AUDIT scores on the relation between memory and suggestibility was found.

Correct answers on the SIQ correlated negatively with GSS scores, r=-.39, p<.05, whereas SSMQ scores did not exhibit any significant relation with GSS scores. No other significant correlation was found.

Preliminary results show that amount of correct answers on a source identification task predicts suggestibility scores. No moderator effect for alcohol use on the relation between memory and suggestibility was found. Implications for (police) practice will be discussed.

Keywords: interrogative suggestibility, memory, alcohol use

“To what extent does the law need to do more to address gendered workplace dress code?”
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This pitch will argue that legal reform is needed as a springboard and one effective method of achieving change in the area of gendered dress codes. It uses an analysis of discrimination and equality discourse surrounding binary gendered dress to argue that the law regulating women’s dress is unsatisfactory; but that reform’s current weaponry through notions such as “direct discrimination” are too high-threshold for the nuances of the existing situation. Satisfactory resolution through purely legal reform (Part Two) is proposed as jarring with
barriers to effective reform; not least that objectifying women through their sex has tangible commercial benefits to weigh up against achieving true equality (Part Three), and that our concept of “what woman is” in finding solutions presents conceptual difficulty (Part Four). This abstract reasoning is interwoven and contextualised with the current “High Heels and Workplace Dress Code Inquiry”. In putting forward ideas for legal reform, this Paper challenges whether immediate, substantive redress for codes endorsing particular requirements such as “high heels” should be the focus of reform, or whether consultation and extensive democratic debate should further probe whether our gendered focus through the Equality Act 2010 has flaws ab initio. In analysing why the law is framed as it is, it has also been necessary to acknowledge that many of the ideas underpinning current practice are entrenched and potentially patriarchal, and therefore the law must outline what is acceptable practice and operate as the catalyst for societal change.

**Keywords:** dress codes, gender equality, discrimination

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**Drug effects on false memories in a legal context**
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False memories refer to memories of events/details that did not occur. False memories frequently occur spontaneously but can also be elicited through suggestion. Legal cases have shown that eyewitnesses and innocent suspects can falsely remember to have seen non-existing details of a crime or falsely confess to have committed a crime due to suggestive interrogation tactics of the police. Such false memories can lead to wrongful convictions. Moreover, eyewitnesses and suspects are often under the influence of drugs such as cannabis and 3, 4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) while no knowledge base exists whether their drugged state makes them more sensitive to spontaneous or suggestion-based false memories.

Our study will investigate the susceptibility to false memories during cannabis and MDMA intoxication and its association with dissociative traits and drug-induced dissociative states in two separate placebo-controlled studies. During counterbalanced treatment conditions, participants (N=64 per study) will be administered the drug/placebo and will be exposed to a Virtual Reality eyewitness and perpetrator mock crime scenario. False memories will be induced by adding suggestive misinformation through a co-witness or in a subsequent interrogation. Suggestion-based false memories will be examined within an interrogation while spontaneous false memories will be tested using the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm. In order to model the effects of drugs on immediate versus delayed questioning, participants will be assessed at two times (immediately after drug administration versus after one week). Additionally, dissociative states and traits as well as other factors known to influence (false) memory (e.g., attention, arousal, compliance) will be assessed.

From a practical perspective, examining this issue is highly relevant as cannabis and MDMA are the most often used drugs in the Netherlands. Demonstrations of drug-induced false memories may be extremely relevant in the courtroom and in forensic examinations. In this pitch, this study and its relevance for court will be discussed.

**Keywords:** false memory, drug use, mock crime
The influence of dehumanization on judicial judgments
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Haslam (2006) suggested to distinguish the animalistic dehumanization and the mechanistic dehumanization. Previous studies showed that animalistic dehumanization elicited harsher guilt ratings and sentencing than a control condition with no dehumanization (Vasiljevic et al. 2014; Vasquez et al. 2014). To our knowledge, the mechanistic dehumanization and contexts of property harm have not been studied. The present study aimed to fill these gaps. One hundred and thirteen participants (82 females and 30 males) read an ambiguous fictitious case of burglary that described the defendant with “mechanistic”, “animalistic” or “none” terms. Then, the participants rated the defendant’s guilt and their degree of confidence in their judgment. In addition, the participants whom judged the defendant as guilty were invited to rate the offender premeditation and intent and their motives for punishment in terms of retribution, rehabilitation, deterrence and incapacitation. Our hypotheses stated that the mechanistic defendant will be rated guiltier and to have committed the offense with more premeditation and intent than the animalistic defendant or the no-dehumanized defendant (i.e., control condition). Moreover, we expected that the punishment motives patterns will be different within the experimental conditions. The results showed that the form of dehumanization did not affect participants’ judgments of guilt. Nevertheless, the mechanistic offender like the control offender, was rated to commit the crime with more premeditation and intent than the animalistic offender. Plus, the punishment motives patterns were different within each type of dehumanization. The mechanistic dehumanization and the control condition showed a similar pattern in which retribution and rehabilitation motives were higher than deterrence and incapacitation motives. Regarding the animalistic dehumanization, incapacitation motives such as retribution and rehabilitation motives were higher than deterrence motives. The meaning and limitations of the results will be discussed.

Keywords: dehumanization, legal decision making, motives of punishment

Well-being and recidivism in adolescent delinquents with psychiatric disorders. Does living a good life result in a reduction of recidivism rates?
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Research in young delinquents, who exhibit persistent antisocial behaviour, has consistently revealed relatively high prevalence rates of psychiatric disorders (between 50% and 90%). Research and rehabilitation efforts have focused mainly on this population's criminogenic risk factors that are directly related to re-offending/recidivism, while other more general (non-criminogenic) needs (e.g., school or living situation) to increase well-being, have mostly been neglected. A recent theoretical framework, the Good Lives Model of offender rehabilitation (GLM), suggests that enhancing young delinquent’s capabilities in order to meet all their relevant human needs (in addition to only targeting criminogenic risk factors) could improve their well-being and (subsequently/simultaneously) reduce recidivism rates. Although promising, clear evidence for the underlying assumptions of the GLM is lacking. Consequently, our study aims to gain insight into associations between human needs of the GLM, overall well-being and delinquency/recidivism in the general adolescent population and in a group.
considered to especially benefit from improvements in well-being: adolescent delinquents with psychiatric disorders.

Associations between human needs attainment/satisfaction, overall well-being and delinquency will be tested in the general adolescent population by means of questionnaires in a large-scale school survey across Belgium. Secondly, we will administer the questionnaires and a semi-structured interview to delinquent adolescents with psychiatric disorders who are staying at residential institutions in Belgium and the Netherlands. The latter will be done at intake, discharge and one year follow-up, to assess changes and relations between the constructs and recidivism over time. Furthermore, we will compare which types of interventions are best able to improve well-being and reduce recidivism.

Results of the current study will add to the relatively scarce body of knowledge on needs assessment and well-being in juvenile delinquents with psychiatric disorders. More specifically, it will provide currently lacking empirical data to test the theory underlying the Good Lives Model.

**Keywords**: juvenile delinquency, well-being, Good Lives Model

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**Where the truth lies: Within-statement deception detection**

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Research often treats deception as a binary judgement, with people–or statements–being evaluated as honest or deceptive. In real life, however, statements often represent a complicated network of both truths and lies. The current study investigates the interaction between truthful and deceptive elements within one statement. We aim to fine tune a within-statement approach to detecting deception by understanding how these interactions manifest as individuals’ strategies of deception.

The experiment consists of four conditions, with participants being randomly assigned to complete zero (Lie-Lie condition), one (Truth-Lie or Lie-Truth condition), or two (Truth-Truth condition) tasks. Veracity condition (i.e., whether each element was a lie versus a truth) and order (i.e. whether the second element of the statement was preceded by a lie versus preceded by a truth) were counterbalanced. Afterwards, participants were interviewed using a structured, information-gathering approach. All participants were encouraged to deceive the interviewer into believing that they completed both tasks. Statements were transcribed and assessed for the quantity and quality of details (spatial, temporal, and perceptual information, clarity, plausibility, and the presence of complications).

It is hypothesized that truthful and deceptive elements will differ, in terms of quantity and quality of details, depending on whether they were preceded by a deceptive or a truthful element, based on participants’ strategic attempt to deceive successfully. Specifically, we expect that participants will self-report using strategies to enhance their credibility, and based on such strategies, we expect to see: 1) a main effect of veracity, 2) a main effect of order, and 3) a veracity by order interaction.

Findings from the current study will allow for a more sophisticated understanding of how truth-tellers and liars enlist different strategies of deception. Such research may lead to the development of a within-statement lie detection tool and/or the refinement of tactics that interviewers can employ to exploit suspects’ strategies in real-life legal contexts.

**Keywords**: deception detection, verbal/content cues, within-subjects lie detection
Research for the Bias in the fact finding process in view of different interrogation techniques and camera angles

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The purpose of our research is to examine the influence of a combination of interrogation technique (Reid Technique, which focuses on getting confessions, vs. the PEACE Model, which focuses on collecting information) and camera angle (SF method, in which only a suspect is in focus vs. EF method, in which both a suspect and an investigator being in focus) on fact-finding.

Forty-eight university students and graduate students (average age = 20.8 years old, SD = 1.2). Participants were randomly divided into eight groups (one group consisted of six participants and two groups belonged to the same condition).

Mock trial scenario, four types of interrogation DVDs (the combination of two types of interrogation techniques (Reid Technique vs. PEACE Model), and two types of camera angles (SF method vs. EF method). The defendant confessed during the interrogation), questionnaires, and handouts.

First, all participants watched a mock trial play. Next, by group they watched the interrogation DVD assigned to their condition. Finally, they participated in the deliberation and determined whether the defendant was guilty or innocent. They answered the questionnaire individually after the interrogation DVD viewing and after the deliberation.

The results show that that (1) interrogations using the PEACE Model were significantly higher in voluntariness with respect to evaluation of confessions, and in the ratio of guilty verdicts, (2) the camera angle that captured only a suspect was significantly higher in voluntariness in the evaluation of confessions, and (3) even if judges joined a deliberation, the judgment bias due to the camera angle of the interrogation picture was not corrected.

Based on the results, we have suggested improvements to the current Japanese interrogation techniques and camera angles used to record proceedings of an interrogation.

Keywords: Reid Technique, PEACE Model, camera perspective bias

Role of Theory of Mind in children’s disclosure of an antisocial and prosocial secret

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Secrets are manifested as a contract between individuals; an agreement that the information shared will not be exposed. The decision to keep or share a secret is influenced by the receiver and the nature of the secret. Theory of mind (ToM) abilities are related to children’s ability to create a false belief and maintain a lie or secret. This study (N = 123, 4-11 years, M = 8.3 years, SD = 2.2 years, 58 boys) examined children’s ToM and their willingness to disclose or keep an antisocial and prosocial secret. Children completed four ToM story tasks and heard two short vignettes portraying an antisocial (e.g., stealing money) and prosocial secret (e.g., a surprise gift). Children were presented with a scenario in which a peer disclosed a secret and were subsequently asked what the recipient of the secret would do. We analyzed the relation between children’s age and theory of mind scores and their judgments about whether the story character would tell a peer’s antisocial and prosocial secret. We used two logistic regressions (one for prosocial secret, one for antisocial secret) with children’s age and theory of mind.
scores as the predictor variables and their decisions to tell or not tell as the outcome. Both overall models were significant: antisocial $\chi^2(2, N = 107) = 10.22, p = .006$, prosocial $\chi^2(2, N = 109) = 10.40, p = .006$. Within the prosocial model, children’s age significantly predicted whether they endorsed keeping a secret, $p = .033$; with age children were more likely to endorse keeping a secret, whereas younger children were more likely to endorse telling the secret. Overall, this research can be useful in helping clinicians and forensic professionals who work with children to better understand in what situations children disclose secrets.

**Keywords**: children, secrecy, theory of mind

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**Credibility assessment in child abuse investigations**

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A major challenge in cases of child abuse is determining the credibility of children’s reports. Consequently cases may be misclassified as false or deemed ‘no judgment possible’. Based on a large national sample of reports of abuse made in Israel in 2014, the study examines child and event characteristics contributing to the probability that reports of abuse would be judged credible.

National data files of all children aged 3-14, who were referred for CSA (Child Sexual Abuse) or CPA (Child Physical Abuse) investigations following suspected victimization, and had disclosed abuse, were analyzed. Cases were classified as either ‘credible’ or ‘no judgment possible’ by the child investigator. The probability of reaching a ‘credible’ judgment was examined in relation to characteristics of the child (i.e., age, gender, cognitive delay, marital status of the parents,) and of the abusive event (i.e., abuse severity, frequency, perpetrator-victim relationship, perpetrator’s use of grooming, and perpetrator’s use of coercion), controlling for investigator’s identity at the cluster level of the analysis.

Less than half of the cases were assessed as credible. The most powerful predictors of a credible judgment were older age and absence of a cognitive delay. Reports of children to married parents, who experienced a single abusive event that involved perpetrator’s use of grooming, were also more likely to be judged as credible. CPA (Child Physical Abuse) reports were less likely to be viewed as credible (41.9%), compared to CSA (Child Sexual Abuse) reports (56.7%).

Rates of credible judgments found are lower than expected indicating under-identification of truthful reports of abuse, in particular physical abuse. Those cases of severe and multiple abuse involving younger and cognitively delayed children are the ones with the lowest chances of being assessed as credible.

**Keywords**: child forensic investigation, credibility assessment, child abuse
Insanity defense is long established concept that dated back to Antique Greece. In Turkey, the concept first emerged in the 1858 Ottoman Penal Code at the time of Ottoman Empire. However, medical and scientific assessment of insanity defence began in the early 1900’s. Historically, after the fall of Ottoman Empire, in 1923 Republic of Turkey has been established which resulted in radical changes in justice system. Although first penal code of the Republic adopt scientific view for insanity defence, terms used in the legislation found to be very restrictive. In time, penal code article related to insanity defence has been expanded and today it has been adopted psychological view on insanity. Thus, this study aims to review legislative procedures and practices of insanity defence evaluations in the Turkish Criminal Justice System.

Insanity defence reports and data published by Turkish Statistical Institute will be used for analysis. Descriptive statistic will be interpreted based on legislative changes.

According to the preliminary results of the research, it has been observed that the number of insanity defence evaluations has considerably increased in years. Besides, insanity evaluations for criminal cases has been effected from global models and guides.

This review is depicted the historical and organizational structure of the insanity defence evaluation procedures and outcomes in Turkey based on descriptive data. Time series analysis should be used for better understanding of impact of legislative changes. Also, field studies should be conducted on practice and opinions of the experts for deeper understanding of this issue.

**Keywords:** Turkey, insanity defense, forensic psychology

Examining strategic order of presenting evidence during suspect interrogation
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Discrepancies between a suspect’s statement and available evidence have proven to be a reliable deception detection tool within the Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) framework. Although SUE is practical, it is crucial to establish the objective of utilizing this framework for information gathering. The goal of the study is to investigate guilty suspects’ counter-interrogation strategies related to deception. By counter-interrogation strategies, we refer to suspects’ verbal strategies to convince the interviewer of their innocence. For instance, ‘Should I stay close to the truth as much as possible?’ or ‘Should I conceal my activities and deny...
everything?’. In this study, we aim to test four different SUE interviewing techniques to distinguish which of these techniques gives the highest statement-evidence inconsistency. They are (a) Early Disclosure, wherein the interviewer directly confronts the suspect and reveals evidence early on in the interview, (b) SUE-Confrontation wherein a more generalized question is presented and based on the suspect’s response, the interviewer presents evidence (c) SUE- Non-Confrontation wherein generalized questions regarding the location of the crime is presented without presenting any evidence, and (d) Direct Questioning wherein questions only about the critical phase of the crime are presented. Questions regarding the critical phase of the crime in all the interviews will remain the same. Participants assume the role of a guilty suspect and are interviewed about a mock crime. The suspects may reveal information based on their perception of knowledge the interviewer has about their role in the a crime. Due to misperception that the interviewer may not have any information regarding the suspect’s role in the crime, we expect that the SUE- Non Confrontation interview will elicit highest statement evidence inconsistencies.

**Keywords:** strategic use of evidence, suspect interrogation, statement-evidence inconsistency

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**Predictive profiling at airports: A license to screen specific ethnic groups?**

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Last year Belgium was shocked when two suicide bombings occurred at Brussels Airport. This terrorist attack initiated a substantial modification of the security measures at the airport. One of these counter-terrorism actions implies the training of certain police officers into ‘behaviour detection officers’ (BDO’s), whose task it is to notice ‘suspicious behaviour’ of ‘high risk’ passengers. Suspicious behavior is described as avoiding eye contact, yawning, fidgeting, sweaty palms, etc. If they identify such behavior on the basis of an objective process using behavioral indicators, they can select these potential terrorists, drug dealers or smugglers and route them to an additional security screening. There, however, appears to be some disagreement on the validity of this behaviour detection approach, also known as ‘predictive profiling’. On the one hand, the results of some academic research indicate that using BDO’s to single out ‘high-risk passengers’ from the crowd is more effective compared to using an ad random screening procedure conducted by regular police officers. On the other hand, critics argue that using BDO’s to detect deception based on non-verbal cues is invalid and that ethnic minorities are at risk of being subjected to an additional screening merely on a cultural bias. In that sense, predictive profiling is criticised as being a covert manner to select and screen passengers solely based on stereotypes, prejudice and intuition, implying some kind of ethnic profiling. In light of this, the research project focuses on the effectiveness of BDO’s at airports, aiming to answer the following questions: 1) To what extent do BDO’s select and screen passengers based on behavioural indicators rather than ethnicity?; 2) What is the result of this predictive profiling at airports and how can they improve their practice?; 3) How does this approach of security at airports relate to the fundamental rights of the passengers?

**Keywords:** behavior detection officers, predictive profiling, discrimination
Protective factors of psychopathy and adolescent delinquency
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There is a substantial empirical link recognized between psychopathy and adolescent delinquency. Psychopathy refers to a set of affective (lack of remorse and empathy), interpersonal (manipulativeness, egocentricity) and behavioral (low behavioral control, irresponsibility) features. Accordingly, adolescence is an essential developmental period for understanding the maintenance of psychopathic traits. However, only few previous studies have investigated contextual protective factors that are linked to psychopathy and its trajectories. To identify the protective factors of psychopathy, variables that might affect the level of psychopathic traits should be investigated with a longitudinal data. This study is the first to take into account broad social environment, i.e. parenting, friends and spouse, when examining trajectories of psychopathy and delinquency between and within adolescents over a six-year period of time.

The 1354 participants of the study were taken from the Pathways to Desistance cohort study with nine (bi)annual measurements of psychopathic traits (YPI), self-reported offending (SRO), parental monitoring and warmth, number of caring adults, peer delinquency and resistance to influence, friendship quality, and quality of romantic relationships. The ages of the participants were between 14-24 years. Multilevel regressions are used to separate within-individual and between-individuals associations. Both mediation and moderation models are investigated to uncover the associations precisely.

This longitudinal study will give a better understanding of the contextual social factors that might protect youth from psychopathy and criminal acts. It is important to understand what factors contribute to a prosocial and healthy lifestyle. This study also gives light to of what kind of interventions related to parenthood and other significant relationships would intercept the development of psychopathic traits to a stable personality disorder or persistent antisocial behavior. Also, the role of peers and romantic partners would be better supported if protective factors of psychopathy are deeply understood.

Keywords: psychopathy, adolescent delinquency, protective factors

Memory of uncooperative witnesses
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Despite the importance of eyewitness testimony, they rarely provide sufficient information (Kebell & Milne, 1998). However, witnesses’ reports are not necessarily a representation of memory. In fact, lack of reporting does not equal to lack of memory. But, there is no empirical evidence on whether memory is protected if it is not reported.

This will be the first study to examine whether level of cooperation during an investigative interview affects memory for the target event. Specifically, we aim to learn whether memory traces are conserved when witnesses are uncooperative.
During an in-person session, all participants will watch a mock-crime video clip and serve as eyewitnesses. They will be randomly assigned to only one of four interviewing conditions: control, enhanced cooperative style and two uncooperative style groups. Participants in the uncooperative groups will be told that the police believe they also participated in the crime. It is expected that participants to avoid self-incrimination will be less cooperative than those who are independent witnesses. Further, those in the enhanced cooperative condition will receive an extra incentive to facilitate disclosure. After a week, only one of the uncooperative groups will be debriefed. All groups will be interviewed again. Memory performance will be measured in both interviews.

A literature review regarding memory for the unsaid (i.e., what is remembered and not disclosed) shows mixed results. Lack of disclosure of information can be accompanied, or not, by remembering. Thus, not reporting may lead to forgetting, but also to memory facilitation (Stone, Coman, Brown, Koppel & Hirst, 2012). As this is an exploratory study, no directional hypotheses are formulated. Preliminary data will be presented during the conference.

Learning about how interview cooperation style affects memory and how this can be best recalled at a later stage is of particular relevance.

**Keywords:** uncooperative witnesses, eyewitness memory, investigative interviewing

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**Does animation improve the ability to match unfamiliar facial composites?**

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Preliminary findings suggest that familiar facial composites are better recognised when they are presented in a moving vs. static format. The motion advantage may be strongest when composites are animated using the target identity’s own motion parameters. In an applied setting, the ability to animate facial composites in this way may depend on the ability to recall and describe the way a particular face moves. In the present work an unfamiliar face matching task is used to assess how efficiently participants store and retrieve movement information to inform their matching decisions.

Participants sequentially viewed two unfamiliar faces and were asked to decide whether the same or different identities were shown. Participants either saw face pairs comprising of photographs or facial composites (constructed using the PRO-fit or EvoFIT system). The first face in the pair was ‘unaltered’ and displayed as a static or dynamic sequence. The second face in the pair was either static or artificially animated to display non-rigid motion. Faces were either animated using the target individual’s idiosyncratic motion parameters (a standard or temporally exaggerated version), another individuals motion parameters, or as a progressive spatial caricature.

Comparisons of matching rates across static and moving pairs indicate the extent to which participants use spatial and dynamic information to make their decisions. They also demonstrate the relative utility of dynamic information when applied to composites that have been constructed using holistic and feature-based systems.

Our findings have practical implications for the way in which (a) face-matching tasks are performed in security and forensic contexts, and (b) facial composites are presented during public appeals. They also contribute towards our theoretical understanding of how we both store and process dynamic facial information.

**Keywords:** facial composites, unfamiliar faces, animation
What are the core features of psychopathy? A prototypical analysis using the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R)
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What is psychopathy? There is currently no consensus on what constitute the core features of psychopathy. Prototypical analyses using the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP) showed that as many as 25 features were considered as highly prototypical of psychopathy. We extend earlier work by (1) using forced ranking to grasp which features are most important, of (2) the assessment instrument that is most commonly applied in forensic settings, the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). Forensic health workers (n=58) ranked the 20 PCL-R items on their importance for psychopathy. Affective-interpersonal features were judged to be of greater importance than behavioral-lifestyle features. The most important features were, in order of importance: Callous / Lack of empathy, Conning/manipulative, Lack of remorse or guilt. These findings align with early clinical descriptions and show remarkable consistency with the most central PCL-R features as identified through network analyses.

Facets of empathy and psychopathy in undetected sadistic pedophiles
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Severe sexual sadism and psychopathy are phenotypically different, nonetheless both constructs are identified main risk factors for sexual offending and often come along with pronounced empathy deficits. Previous research, which is mainly based on samples of detected sexual offenders supports the assumption of an overlap between sexual sadism, psychopathy and empathy deficits. Empirical analyses of associations between these concepts in non-forensic samples are sparse. For this reason, the present study relies on a non-forensic sample of sadists and non-sadists in general and sadistic offenders and sadistic non-offenders in particular to clarify, whether the link between empathy, psychopathy and sexual sadism lies in sexual preference or in offending behaviour.

The present study compares n = 18 pedohebephiles with an additional sexual sadism, n = 32 pedohebephiles with no additional sexual sadism and n = 19 teleiophiles, as well as n = 7 sadistic and pedohebophilic sexual offenders with n = 11 sadistic and pedohebophilic non-offenders on cognitive and affective empathy and subclinical psychopathy. All study participants were recruited from the “Prevention Project Dunkelfeld”.

Contrary to previous results obtained from samples of detected offenders, neither sadistic pedohebephiles in general differed from non-sadistic pedohebephiles and teleiophiles nor did the subgroup of offending sadistic pedohebephiles differ from non-offending sadistic pedohebephiles.

Nonetheless, non-sadistic pedohebephiles vary from teleiophiles concerning subclinical psychopathy.

The results indicate that sexual sadism as a sexual preference in a sample of self-referring and problem-aware pedohebephiles is not associated with pronounced empathy deficits or subclinical psychopathy. In addition, analysis show no evidence of a link between empathy or subclinical psychopathy and previous undetected child sexual offending behavior. Therefore, previous results based on samples of detected offenders cannot be replicated indicating that
forensic samples differ from non-forensic samples and results from forensic samples might not be transferable to sexual sadists in general.

**Keywords:** sexual sadism, child sexual offending, psychopathy

**The effect of false denials on memory for a negative virtual reality experience**

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Child sexual abuse (CSA) is an important societal issue which warrants the enormous amount of research resources that have been allocated for the purpose of advancing therapeutic treatment and strengthening the legal defensibility of victims. An equally important research area is how the strategies that CSA victims use to cope with their experiences may affect their memory for the violating events (Otgaar, Howe, Smeets, & Wang, 2016). As such the current study examines the effect of false denials for traumatic virtual reality details. The study is dispersed across two sessions which are separated by a one week interval and an approximate sample 24 Maastricht University students will be used in each of four experimental conditions. The main intervention is a two minute virtual reality stimulus of a plane crash scene. The study will use a between subjects design to compare memory differences between participants in four independent variables (e.g., telling the truth, false denial, fabrication and directed false denial).

The study’s protocols and questionnaire material underwent a series of pre-testing trials over a 2 1/2 month period.

A sample of 95 undergraduate students will be recruited from Maastricht University. As a pre-intervention precaution participants will be pre-screened for PTSD. Participants who indicate with PTSD symptomatology and or have a history of a psychological disorder diagnosis will be excluded.

There will be four experimental conditions, each of which will contain a sub-sample of approximately 24 participants. Assignment to the false denial, fabrication and truth telling conditions will be determined by the participants' choice of strategy. The fourth directed false denial condition will comprise of a random subsample of participants who choose to tell the truth but will instead be directed to falsely deny details.

The study will be divided into two parts separated by a one week interval. Session one interventions include: the VR clip, baseline test, distractor task, memory test 1 and an exploratory questionnaire (impression of the VR environment). Session two interventions include: a source monitoring task, memory test 1 and a second exploratory questionnaire (intrusive symptoms). Participants will be debriefed at the end of session two.

The VR intervention will take place in the virtual reality lab at the Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience at Maastricht University.

The study was launched in February 2017. Preliminary findings based on data collected to the date of the conference will be presented.

**Keywords:** child sexual abuse, memory, false denial

**Chronotype and time-of day effects on eyewitness memory**

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Individuals differ in the time of day at which they reach their peak, which has led to a classification into morning, intermediate and evening types. According to the synchrony effect model, the morning types show higher cognitive performance in the morning than in the afternoon or evening; the opposite is true for the evening types. However, little attention has been paid to a possible role of the synchrony effect in eyewitness memory performance. The current study investigates whether time of day (peak vs. off-peak with respect to eyewitness’s chronotype) affects accuracy and informativeness of eyewitness reports and identifications.

The traditional eyewitness memory paradigm was employed for this purpose. Eighty morning and evening type participants attended two sessions that were scheduled in the morning (8 AM to 10 AM) and in the evening (7 PM to 9 PM) of two different days. Thus, each participant was tested both at their peak – and off-peak time of day. During each of the sessions, participants encoded one of the two stimulus films and subsequently their memory for that film was tested using free recall, cued recall and identification tasks.

Based on the predictions of the synchrony effect model and the existing evidence on superior performance on some memory tasks at individual’s preferred time of day, it was hypothesized that participants provide more complete and accurate person and event descriptions in free reports and answers to cued questions about the stimulus film if tested at their peak time of day in comparison to off-peak time of day. We also expected eyewitness identification performance to be higher at peak in comparison to off-peak time of day.

Findings from the current study can shed new light on the role of circadian rhythm in eyewitness memory and the possibility to increase eyewitness performance by matching eyewitness’ time-of-day preferences.

Keywords: eyewitness memory, chronotype, time of day

**Investigative interviews of children: Does drawing facilitate their memory?**

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This study explored whether a drawing interview can facilitate young children’s eyewitness testimony over delays of one day, two weeks, and six months. It further examined the content of children’s drawings and how it changed over time. Fifty-four 3- to 6- year old children (M = 58.68 months, SD = 11.53 months) watched a staged event which involved a child-friendly altercation between two actors and were then interviewed about it after delays of one day, two weeks, and six months. Children were either asked to ‘tell’ what happened in the event (verbal condition) or ‘draw and tell’ what happened (drawing condition). In the latter condition, they produced a drawing of the event at each interview. Repeated measures ANCOVAs with Age as a covariate showed that children in the drawing condition reported significantly more objects F(1, 42) = 8.87, p = .005, η² = .17 and affective information F(1, 42) = 5.71, p = .021, η² = .12, than the children in the verbal condition. Similar analyses showed that there was no significant main effect of condition on the amount of errors children produced, with high accuracy rates overall. Friedman analyses revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in inclusion of the ‘the victim’ χ²(2) = 6.50, p = .039 and ‘the perpetrator’ χ²(2) = 8.40, p = .015 in their drawings over time. The findings of the study suggest that children’s recall stays stable up to six months, and drawing can supplement their verbal reports. There is
a change in the content of children’s drawings over time. Specifically, memory for salient objects remained stable, but memory for both perpetrator and victim declined over time. These findings are discussed further in terms of the use of drawing as an interview aid in children’s eyewitness testimony.

**Keywords:** children, eyewitness testimony, drawing

**What mechanism underlies ERP-based concealed information detection?**

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The Concealed Information Test (CIT) is a well-validated tool for physiological and behavioral detection of concealed knowledge. Klein Selle, Verschuere, Kindt, Meijer & Ben-Shakhar (2016, 2017) examined the underlying processes of the autonomic-based CIT by comparing the classical conceal with a reveal condition. The authors showed that while the Skin Conductance Response is a pure measure of the orienting response, the Respiration Line Length and Heart Rate are primarily affected by attempts at arousal inhibition. The present study intends to extend this earlier work using event-related potential (ERP) measures. All participants were tested on three high salient and three low salient personal items. Importantly, each participant underwent two testing sessions which were separated by 6-8 days. In one of these sessions participants were motivated to conceal their personal details (conceal condition), while in the other session participants were motivated to reveal these details (reveal condition). Findings using different ERP measures as well as theoretical and applied implications will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Concealed Information Test, orienting response, arousal Inhibition

**Socrates’ trial in theater: Using literature and arts to socialise law and justice**

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In 2016, an interactive six-scenes theatrical book was written, about the historical Socrates’ trial. “Socrates’ project” (SP) is an attempted application of the relationship between “Literature - Law – Literature” (LLL), which also uses the dynamics of Visualisation of Law (VL). LLL and VL are relevant to the meaning of Interpersonal Justice, within the broader research area of Therapeutic Jurisprudence (TJ).

The Greek ancient philosopher Socrates is a litigant in person, who is trialed by a contemporary Court of Justice, with the use of the known criminal procedural law, and through advertarianism. Ancient Athiens accuse him for impiety (asebeia) against pantheon of Athens, and for corrupting the youths. We see how the dialectic method of Socrates tries to be introduced into the proceedings and how the prosecutor’s witnesses use the rhetorical language for more pursuance that Socrates is guilty. Interesting thoughts about the “correct” notion and moral dimensions of “democracy” are exchanged through examination and cross-examination.

SP is inspired by the Greek ancient tragedy; there are chorus parts. Six sketches were also prepared by a comic artist (to boost and balance the artistic element in the printed edition). A web page is created in Facebook, where the readers / audience (Greek speaking population)
are able to enter, write down and communicate their own judgments. Guilty or not guilty? Why so?

The ongoing SP is presented and the first feedback is discussed.

**Keywords:** guiltiness, justice, interpersonal

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**Improving the disclosure of information in a forensic interview**

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Disclosure of accurate and plentiful information is essential in all investigative interviewing settings. Extant research has looked at disclosure as a process of communication, providing recommendations for interviewers to develop a sense of trust and cooperation with the interviewee (i.e. positive rapport-building). Rapport-building relates to the use of conversational tactics (e.g. addressing the source politely, chatting about common interests) to create a comfortable environment for the source to disclose. Nevertheless, studies on social cognition suggest that disclosure can also be influenced by stimuli outside of one’s awareness. It is then conceivable that such unconscious processes are present during forensic interviews (Dawson, 2016). The present study examines the effects of manipulating the physical setting of the interviewing room (i.e., context manipulation, see Kelly, Redlich, and Kleinman, 2013) to help improve the disclosure of information. Stemming from findings in environmental psychology research, we hypothesize that greater room space and distance between the interviewer and interviewee will result in more positive perceptions of the interviewer and interview (rapport) and consequently in higher disclosure. Therefore, we also propose that rapport serves as a mediator between room environment and self-disclosure.

The present study employs a 2 (room size: large vs. small) x 2 (distance: large vs. close) between subjects design. Participants are instructed to participate in a virtual reality task, in which they witness a mock crime. They are then randomly assigned to be interviewed in one of the four room conditions (larger room, large distance; larger room, close distance; small room, large distance; small room, close distance). All interviews include a rapport building phase and free recall, which is coded for total amount of details and critical details provided. Lastly, participants fill out self-reported ratings regarding their perceptions of the interview and interviewer.

Results will be discussed in light of theoretical and applied implications.

**Keywords:** context manipulation, increasing disclosure, rapport building
Within the framework of Statement Validity Analysis, the occurrence of content-related cues is not assumed to be informative per se. It is also necessary to assess the Criteria-Based Content Quality (CBCA) by inspecting information on, for example, the teller’s cognitive capacity to fabricate a statement of the given quality and the teller’s baseline verbal behavior. Baseline verbal behavior is generally assessed by an intraindividual comparison between the critical statement and a baseline statement. The main premise of this “baselining” is that the overall content quality of one teller’s statements will be consistent over accounts on different topics. However, this premise of person-specific consistency has rarely been tested. Because the content quality of truthful accounts is influenced by the course and complexity of the particular events, truthful statements on different topics can be expected to show a lower consistency than fabricated statements. In a pilot study ($n = 14$), the CBCA scores assigned to two fabricated accounts were found to correlate higher ($r_{\text{fabricated}} = .87$) than those assigned to two truthful accounts ($r_{\text{true}} = .46$) and those assigned to truthful and fabricated accounts ($r_{\text{true, fabricated}} = .42/.54$). However, only the difference between $r_{\text{true}}$ and $r_{\text{fabricated}}$ attained statistical significance. These results could also be confirmed descriptively on the individual, single-case level. Implications for the field and for future research are discussed. These stress the importance of analyzing multiple accounts per person in both field and research settings.

**Keywords:** Statement Validity Assessment (SVA), Criteria-Based Content Analysis (CBCA), baselining
The application of the verifiability approach to the detection of deception in alibi witness scenarios

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The application of alibi witness scenarios to deception detection has been overlooked, yet the job of investigators is often to determine whether an alibi witness is true or false.

Two experiments were conducted. Experiment 1 applied the verifiability approach to deception detection in alibi witness situations. Truth-telling pairs completed a mission together, whereas lying pairs were separated so that one individual completed the mission alone and the other individual committed a mock crime. All pairs were questioned (individually and collectively) about their activities at the time of the crime, with the task of convincing an investigator they had completed the mission together as a pair. Truth-telling pairs consisted of an innocent suspect and true alibi witness who both just had to be truthful. Lying pairs consisted of a guilty suspect who had to lie entirely and a false alibi witness who had to be truthful about his/her activities, but lie about being alone. Experiment 2 was a lie-detection study whereby observer’s had to examine the statements from Experiment 1 and apply the verifiability approach to make a veracity judgement.

Experiment 1 demonstrated that truth-telling pairs automatically provided more checkable details that proved they completed the mission together, whereas lying pairs provided more uncheckable details. An interaction effect showed that the collective statements allowed truth-telling pairs to provide significantly more checkable details that proved they were together in comparison to the individual statements, whereas no effect was obtained for lying pairs. Experiment 2 demonstrated that the ability of observers to accurately detect deceit was greater when rating collective statements (accuracy rate: 79%) than individual statements (accuracy rate: 40%).

The verifiability approach can improve observer’s ability to accurately detect deceit. Implications for using individual and collective statements when applying the verifiability approach to alibi witness situations are discussed.

Keywords: verifiability, collective interviewing, lie detection
Memory based lie detection: The effects of different memory enhancing techniques on delayed recall

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Research to date has revealed significant differences between truth-tellers and liars in terms of quantity and quality of details provided in statements after a delay; especially when specific interviewing strategies have been used (e.g. strategic use of evidence or unanticipated questions or tasks; Lancaster, Vrij, Hope, & Walker, 2013; McDougall & Bull, 2015). Previous findings suggest that memory-enhancing techniques can aid in detecting deception (e.g. Hernández-Fernaud & Alonso-Quecuty, 1997; Vrij et al., 2010), however, it is not clear yet how they influence statements after a delay.

In the current study we explored how memory-enhancing techniques (context reinstatement, sketch, and timeline) during an immediate interview after a target event affect the statements of truth-tellers and liars after a longer retention interval (two-week period). Interviews were analysed using the Reality Monitoring approach (Johnson & Raye, 1981) and primarily focused on the amount of visual, spatial and temporal details in the statements.

The sample comprised of 142 participants who volunteered to take part in the experiment for course credits or a small honorarium.

This study used a 2 (Veracity: truth vs lie) X 3 (Mnemonic: context reinstatement vs sketch vs timeline) X 2 (Interview: immediate vs delayed) design with Veracity and Mnemonic as between-subjects factors and Interview as within-subjects factor (Figure 1). Participants watched a video (lasting 5min.) with a staged break in to the apartment. After watching the video, they were interviewed the same day and after two-week delay. Results will be presented and discussed during the presentation at the EAPL conference.

Keywords: deception detection, memory enhancing techniques, delayed repeated interviews

Countermeasures to the IAT used for lie detection

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The Implicit Association Test (IAT) can be used as a lie detection test (Sartori et al., 2008; Agosta et al., 2011). Participants respond faster to sentences about events when the response button is shared with sentences that are true (congruent) compared to when that response button is shared with sentences that are false (incongruent). Warmelink (2015) presented two studies showing that participants who lied about their intentions on the IAT were, like truth tellers, faster in the incongruent condition than the congruent, but less so: a cue to deception. However, Verschuere, Prati & De Houwer (2009) suggested that participants could learn how
the fake the IAT. The current research tests two possible countermeasures against the IAT: practice and instructions.

Participants in two studies were asked to tell the truth or lie about a future assignment before completing the IAT. In the first study, participants (N=39) completed the IAT twice, with the first session serving as a practise session for the second. In the second study participants (N = 40) provided with instructions on how to beat the IAT (informed by the results of Warmelink, 2015).

In preliminary analysis, difference scores between the congruent and incongruent conditions were calculated. For study 1, a repeated measures ANOVA shows a significant difference between truth tellers and liars ($F(1,37)=6.65, p=.014$). Truth tellers had a higher difference score ($M=640.87$, $SD=102.27$) than liars ($M=272.63$, $SD=99.68$), as hypothesized. There was no significant effect of session ($F(1,37)=3.36, p=.075$). For study 2, there was no significant difference between truth tellers ($M=369.83$, $SD=108.17$) and liars ($M=317.30$, $SD=108.17$).

These results suggest that rote practise is not enough for liars to be able to give truth teller-like reaction times and beat the IAT. However, receiving specific instructions does help liars match truth-tellers’ reaction times and beat the IAT.

**Keywords:** lie detection, intentions, IAT
Behind the closed doors of the deliberation room, jurors should reach a majority, which ultimately decides the defendant’s fate. Although focusing mainly on the psychological processes that come into play during deliberations, research has not yet investigated the potential influence that some legal/procedural factors might exert on these psychological processes. In particular, the requirement for juries to justify their verdicts and the presence of professionals (judges) on jury panels represent elements of significant difference between certain judicial systems (e.g. Italian) and others, that choose instead unmotivated verdicts rendered by lay juries (e.g. British). Far from being mere procedural aspects, these characteristics may play a crucial role in the deliberation process and therefore affect verdicts.

Two comparative studies on British and Italian juries are being conducted. Italian judges’ semi-structured interviews and experiments with mock juries will, respectively, shed light on the role of professionals working on jury panels, and on the influence of the two abovementioned variables on juries’ deliberations and verdict decisions.

Results from the first study – Italian judges’ interviews – provided insight into the perceived role of these professionals, highlighting, in particular, the discrentional nature of their directive role, the characteristics of their relationship with the lay jurors, their attitude towards the need to provide a written motivation, and the implications that these and further aspects have on Italian jury decision-making. Preliminary findings from the second (ongoing) study – experiments with mock juries – will also be presented.

Building on the foundations of theoretical models that posit the influence of underlying reasons on choices, and of experts’ opinions on laypeople, this research project comparatively investigates jury decision-making. Preliminary results showed that procedural differences might have a substantial impact on deliberations, which should be considered in an attempt to solve the problematic aspects of the jury trial.

Keywords: jury, decision-making, comparison
Legal decision making and quantum probability theory

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The aim of our study is to analyze cognitive processes and decision making under uncertainty through the quantum cognition assumptions, taking on the example of the criminal proceedings. Two quantum principles - complementarity and superposition - were used to explain the way humans make judgments under uncertainty. In quantum cognition mathematical principles from quantum theory are used as framework to explain human cognition. It is a coherent set of formal tools used to explain empirical findings in psychology and previous research shows that quantum models outperform traditional models in fitting human data. Cognitive processes are based on multi-dimensional vector spaces (called Hilbert spaces) in which the so-called state vector is assumed to correspond to the relevant cognitive state.

A total of 120 participants were asked to complete a written test in which they have assessed evidence and assigned probabilities to suspects' guilt. Subjects judged probability of suspects guilt with or without the interim rating and probability of committing single crime or two crimes conjoined. Some participants were asked to express only their overall judgment referring to the whole case and other rated each part of the same case's summary.

Main effect of statements' order and intermediate judgment confirms that legal decisions are made in the superposition state. Main effect of single versus conjoined guilt probability confirms that conjunction fallacy can influence legal decision making.

Mathematical principles from quantum theory are good framework to explain human cognition, judgment and decision making in legal settings.

Keywords: quantum cognition, decision-making, criminal investigation

The impact of disregard instructions and mode of presentation on pre-trial publicity

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The effects of Pre-Trial Publicity (PTP) are well established, with negative PTP being reliably associated with greater numbers of guilty verdicts (e.g. Greene & Wade, 1998; Ruva & McEvoy, 2008). More recently, findings indicate that some of these effects might be due to implicit processes (e.g. Fein, Morgan, Morgan & Sommers, 2010) and therefore people might be unaware of the impact that PTP has on their decisions. As the most common approach to manage the effects of PTP in court is to issue a disregard instruction, this might not affect such implicit processing (e.g. Ruva & LeVasseur, 2012). The current study extends previous work on the disregard instruction by examining the way that the PTP is presented (audio/written) and by making the disregard instruction more salient in the context of a mock trial.
Mock jurors were exposed to three types of PTP (positive, negative, neutral) in two different presentation modes (audio, written). They then viewed a real-life enactment of a section from an assault trial; either in a condition where the judge instructed them to disregard any previous information or in a no disregard condition.

Results indicated that there were effects of PTP valence which occurred regardless of disregard instruction condition and that these effects were different for written and audio presentation modes; with those in oral presentation modes being more likely to correctly remember the source of the information presented.

Results are discussed with reference to the role that implicit social cognition and confirmation biases can play in juror decision making.

**Keywords:** pre-trial publicity, jurors, judicial instructions

"Guilty, no Doubt": A study of how judges’ detention decisions influence their decisions about guilt

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In the case Hauschildt v. Denmark, the European Court of Human Rights decided that Hauschildt’s right to a fair trial had been breached since the same judge who decided to detain him prior to the main hearing also decided about his guilt and therefore was partial. As a result, the Swedish legislator discussed whether the Swedish law allowing the same judge to both detain and decide about a defendant’s guilt needed changing and decided that was not the case, with reference to difference in Swedish and Danish standards of proof for detention.

The present experiment examined the validity of the Swedish legislator’s argument, more specifically, it tested whether judges whom have previously detained a suspect are more likely than other judges to convict the same suspect. Study participants were Swedish judges (N = 60).

The experiment had a 2 (decision: detention v. no detention) × 2 (decision maker: judge him/herself v. colleague) within subjects design. Participants read 8 scenarios inspired by real life criminal cases and rated e.g. the suspect’s trustworthiness and the strength of the total evidence. Also, they decided whether to convict the suspect of the crime.

Overall, detained suspects were rated as less trustworthy than non-detained suspects. When judges themselves decided about detention, the total evidence against detained suspects was considered stronger than for non-detained suspects but the reverse was true for the colleagues’ decisions. Also, detained suspects were more often convicted than non-detained suspects.

Although replication is still needed, the results point to detentions as triggers of confirmation bias and changing decision maker as a potential debiasing technique.
Violence and drug use in prison pose a considerable risk to the safety and well-being of inmates and prison staff, and might also impact inmates’ rehabilitation. Numerous studies have been conducted to examine which variables predict inmate misconduct. Most of this research has focused on inmate characteristics only. However, an increasing number of studies investigate the prison facilities’ characteristics and their impact on inmate misconduct. Adding to this research, we examined which characteristics of prisons and their inmate populations are related to drug use and violent misconduct.

Data was collected from 2200 adult male inmates of 18 prisons in Germany. Additionally, prison officials were surveyed to collect information about characteristics of the 18 prisons, such as the size of the prison cells, camera surveillance, inmate-to-staff ratio etc. Multilevel analyses were employed to account for the clustered structure of the data.

The results indicated that violence is influenced by the individual prisoner’s age and his relationship with the staff as well as the overall inmate-staff-relationship in the prison and the proportion of inmates having a migration background. Drug use was significantly related to the type of prison (open vs. closed correctional facility), inmate-staff-relationship (both on the individual and on the aggregate level), prison size, and the proportion of inmates having a migration background.

Our study provides evidence that characteristics of prisons and their inmate populations significantly impact drug use and violence against fellow inmates. Implications of our findings for future research and practice, including potential means to reduce inmate misconduct will be discussed.

Keywords: inmate misconduct, prison violence, drug use
The relevance of risk assessment to institutional behavior of sexual offenders undergoing correctional treatment

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A great body of research has shown evidence for various risk assessment instruments being able to estimate the risk of recidivism in sexual offenders after release from prison. Although several researchers suggested institutional conducts could serve as a potential indicator for later recidivism, studies examining influence of risk factors on intramural behavior during correctional treatment are scarce. The present study aimed therefore to examine the relevance of assessment tools for risk and protective factors regarding disciplinary violations of the sexual offenders in German correctional treatment programs.

The risk factors were measured by two representative actuarial assessment tools: the Static-99 for static and the Stable-2007 for dynamic risk factors. The SAPROF (Structured Assessment of PROtective Factors for violence risk) was applied for the assessment of protective factors. The influence of these risk and protective factors on institutional misconducts was tested within a regression model. In addition, the SAPROF was tested if it could predict institutional behavior when the risk factors based on the Static-99 and the Stable-2007 are controlled for.

The analyses revealed a significant predictive validity of Stable-2007 solely for disciplinary violations of the offenders. Neither Static-99 nor SAPROF predicted conducts of inmates. The SAPROF could not contribute above and beyond both risk assessment tools.

It seems that dynamic risk factors in the Stable-2007, which address treatment needs better than the static risk factors in the Static-99, are more relevant to intramural behavior of sexual offenders. Since intramural behavior is one of the crucial criteria regarding release planning, the Stable-2007 deserves more attention in the course of treatment. The protective factors measured by the SAPROF did not show any link to institutional behavior in the current study. Further studies examining the changes in dynamic risk and protective factors and their influence on recidivism risk are warranted.

Keywords: risk assessment, sexual offender, treatment

Is prison climate related with prevalence of non-suicidal self-injury?
Development of the theoretical model

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The main objective of the presented project is to demonstrate the relationship between climate (atmosphere) prevailing in prison and the episodes of self-aggression without suicidal intentions committed by incarcerated males. Main thesis will be that those are closely
interdependent. Even though the researchers have had an interest in this phenomenon for many years, the literature is dominated by the research conducted in the psycho-medical approach leaving some interested areas unexplored. The consequence of this is that the main focus is on the detainees, and not on the institutional environment (that is, structure of the system in which the prisoner is functioning). The aim of this paper is to switch attention to the environmental factors and connect them with the problem of self-aggression.

The research for particular prison climate factors that might influence the risk of non-suicidal self-injury will be performed in grounded theory paradigm. The structured in-depth interviews will be conducted with about 30 inmates with documented history of non-suicidal self-injury and about 20 members of prison staff. The main interest of the in-depth interviews will be the circumstances preceding the act of self-injury, its motivation and evaluation of its consequences.

The final result of the project will be a augmentation of the existing theoretical models describing the main risk factors favouring self-aggression, with additional elements related to the functioning and structure of the prison.

The obtained results will be discussed in terms of contribution to the broader debate on the role of institutions of the total type in committing self-aggressive behaviours.

**Keywords:** non-suicidal self-injury, prison, prison climate
Linking property crime using offender crime scene behaviour: A comparison of different statistical models

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Identifying linked crime series (consisting of two or more crimes that have been committed by the same individual/s) can be of significant help to law enforcement agencies as they try to catch and convict serial offenders. In the absence of physical trace material (e.g. DNA), offender crime scene behaviour is used by law enforcement agencies around the world to identify linked crime series. Our presentation will describe a study that sought to develop and compare seven statistical approaches to crime linkage.

These approaches included: 1) regression models (the Logistic and Simple Logistic functions in Weka 3.7.10); 2) classification trees (the J48 Decision Tree, Logistic Model Tree, and RandomForest algorithms); and 3) probabilistic models (BayesNet and a Naïve Bayes Classifier). The data comprised geographical, temporal and modus operandi information relating to residential burglaries (n = 180), commercial robberies, (n = 118) and car thefts (n = 376). From these data, linked crime pairs (containing two crimes committed by the same person) and unlinked crime pairs (containing two crimes committed by different persons) were created. The seven statistical methods were used to distinguish between linked and unlinked crime pairs, and their accuracy measured using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis.

The most accurate method across all three datasets was the Logistic algorithm, which achieved Area Under the Curve (AUC) values of 0.895 (residential burglary), 0.817 (car theft) and 0.833 (commercial robbery).

In describing our findings, this presentation will discuss: (1) differences between crimes types in terms of linkage accuracy (and why these differences occur); (2) differences in which types of offender crime scene behaviour are most (and least) useful for linking crimes; and (3) how these findings might be used in the future to develop computerised crime linkage support tools.

Keywords: crime linkage, offender crime scene behavior, property crime
Scripting crime scenario’s? Comparing crime scripts vs crime scenario’s for investigative value

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During criminal investigation the police constructs scenarios to outline the story of the crime. In the Netherlands it is mandatory to also construct an alternative scenario, in order to avoid tunnel vision. Although guidelines exist in theory on what a scenario should include to be sufficient, its practical application often remains inadequate. In view of the theory of cognitive scripts, crime scripts are suggested to be a tool that could aid scenario construction. In this paper we present our study on the possible utility of crime scripts in the construction of a scenario and an alternative scenario.

An experimental study was conducted in which the participants (N=64) were randomly divided between a control group and an experimental group. The participants in the control group (n=33) constructed only a scenario and an alternative scenario, whereas the participants in the experimental group (n=31) also constructed a crime script prior to constructing scenarios. The data was gathered using an online questionnaire.

Between-group analyses results included that the experimental group mentioned more assumptions in their scenarios. Also, the scenario of the experimental group contained clear beginnings more often. However, an interaction between victim and offender was noted more in the control group. Within-group analyses showed that alternative scenarios included fewer facts and were less factual. Further, more evidence was interpreted and fewer characteristics of the victim were mentioned in the initial scenarios.

The hypotheses concerning the influence of crime scripts were partially supported. Results showed that crime script construction influenced the construction of scenarios as well as the difference between the two scenarios, though for the latter support was weak. The number and type of variables for which significant results were found should be taken into consideration. Limitations of the study are discussed and directions for future research are provided.

Keywords: investigations, crime scenario’s, crime scripts

Female offenders’ crime narratives:
Avenging angel or choiceless victim?

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Although there is a vast array of theories on crime, one area that is largely under-represented is that of the actual experience of the offender engaged in criminal acts. The main aim of this study was to examine the individual and phenomenological experiences of crime amongst female offenders. This study is a replication of previous explorations with male offenders and uses the same research design and tested interview measures.
The sample consisted of 64 females convicted of a criminal offence, with an average age of 35.90 years (SD = 10.45). Participants were recruited to take part in the study by answering a questionnaire exploring the emotions and narrative roles they experienced during commission of a crime. The questionnaire was derived from Russell’s (1997) Circumplex of Emotions, Narrative Theory (McAdams, 1988) and Frye’s (1957) Theory of Mythos. From this participants Criminal Narrative Experience (CNE) was determined.

A form of multidimensional scaling called Smallest Space Analysis (SSA) was utilised to examine the data. Results highlighted emotional experiences and narrative roles were thematically associated and when both were subjected to SSA analysis two main themes of CNE were identified: Avenging Angel and Choiceless Victim. The Choiceless Victim experience was the most representative of females’ experiences.

The results of this research reinforce the importance of exploring and drawing inferences from perpetrators interpretations and recollections of crime. An understanding of how individuals felt and thought during their crimes, offers an alternative perspective of criminal behaviour and a framework for future explorations.

**Keywords:** female offenders, crime narratives, offender frameworks

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**How effective is unanticipated questioning for detecting deception? It depends on what you ask**

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Previous research has shown benefits of asking unanticipated questions in interviews to detect deception, but the nature of questioning has varied across studies.

In two experiments in which question type ('anticipatable' questions, unanticipated planning questions, and unanticipated spatial/temporal questions) was manipulated, we investigated judgments made by interviewers and by independent observers to discriminate between truth-tellers and liars following a staged event involving real or pretend execution of a delivery task.

The results showed that both interviewer and observer accuracy was significantly greater than chance when using spatial/temporal unanticipated questions but not with anticipatable or unanticipated planning questions.

These results qualify positive findings made in previous research. Much of the power of spatial/temporal unanticipated questioning comes from questions that interfere with temporal order, again confirming previous findings about the efficacy of this approach for detecting deception. We suggest that, while some unanticipated questions are less effective than others, questions remain as to what constitutes ‘anticipation’ and topic predictability: Designing questions about unexpected topics that are nonetheless relevant to the interview is a complex and poorly understood skill.

**Keywords:** interviewing, detecting deception, unanticipated questioning
Studies on young people’s aggression have acknowledged Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits (e.g. lack of empathy, lack of guilt, poverty in emotional expression) as a predictor of aggression towards peers. Despite the evidence that CU traits relate to aggressive behavior, CU traits have not, to our knowledge, been studied in research on domestic violence towards parents or even parent abuse, although we know that CU traits are related to social dominance and a lack of caring towards authority figures. The aim of this study was to examine whether young people who are assessed as being high on CU traits are more likely to perpetrate aggression towards multiple people, like parents and peers, in comparison to their peers who are low on CU traits.

This cross-sectional study was conducted with 48 young people aged between 11-16 years old, from special schools. Thirty-three parents also took part in the study. The majority of young people had a diagnosis of neurodevelopmental disorders.

We found that young people with high CU traits, who perpetrate reactive and proactive peer aggression, used antisocial goals in social interaction, believed in using aggression, and experienced poor parenting, had a greater tendency to perpetrate aggression towards parents. Those who were high on CU traits were more likely to perpetrate aggression indiscriminately towards parents and peers compared to their peers who were low on CU traits.

We argue that young people with elevated levels of CU traits tend to be more aggressive towards both parents and peers. Therefore, they are generalists’ aggressors.

**Keywords:** Callous-unemotional traits, peer aggression, child-to-parent aggression
The effects of maternal and paternal parenting on aggression and self-reported delinquency in young people and the mediating role of hostility

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This study investigated the relationship between parental child rearing behaviors and aggression and self-reported delinquency for same and different gender dyads of parents and children. It also examined whether the relationship between parenting and aggression/self-reported delinquency was mediated by hostility.

The participants were 141 young people aged between 18 – 24 years. Standardised questionnaires were used to measure perceptions of maternal and paternal parenting, physical and verbal aggression, hostility and self-reported delinquency.

The results offer support for there being gender differences in parenting with significant interactions found between parent gender and participant gender found for all three parenting dimensions. There were a number of significant correlations between parenting, hostility, aggression and self-reported delinquency, all of which were in the expected directions: high aggression and self-reported delinquency were associated with high rejection, low emotional warmth and high over-protection. However, there were different patterns of correlations between males and females. For females, parental rejection was significantly negatively correlated with hostility, aggression and self-reported delinquency, and there were also strong associations between parental warmth and self-reported delinquency. Fewer significant correlations were found for males; maternal emotional warmth and paternal over-protection were related to hostility, as was verbal aggression. Cluster analysis of parenting scales showed that an overall authoritative parenting approach was associated with better behavioural outcomes. Finally hostility was found to mediate the relationship between parenting and aggression and self-reported delinquency.

The results offer support for there being gender differences in perceptions of parenting; that the impact of negative parenting may, to some extent, be influenced by the parent and child gender-dyad; and that the relationship between parenting and aggression and self-reported delinquency is mediated by levels of hostility.

Keywords: parenting, aggression/delinquency, hostility

Long-term adverse outcomes of adolescent heavy drinking: Delinquency, substance abuse and related problems

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Recent research often links the early onset of alcohol heavy drinking to several forms of personal or social maladjustment.
However, this association remains difficult to interpret since many studies use cross-sectional designs and do not control for important confounding variables.

In this paper we sought to test whether adolescent drunkenness is directly implicated on adult substance abuse, delinquency, anti-social personality, academic underachievement and satisfaction with life, after adjusting for emotional/behavioral dysregulation, affiliation with deviant peers, and attachment to parents.

Data were drawn from a longitudinal study that followed several hundred boys and girls from childhood into their late twenties.

In mid-adolescence (third wave), participants were asked whether they got drunk during the previous year, and whether they had troublesome peers. In the same session, they completed a questionnaire on attachment to parents and a measure of emotional and behavioral dysregulation.

At the outcome, as young adults, they filled in a scale of psychopathy, a measure of delinquency – with separate scores for antisocial behaviors and substance use - and an inventory of emotional and behavioral problems – which in addition to a global score of psychopathology, provided an index of antisocial personality disorder. Information on academic attainment and satisfaction with life was also gathered during an individual interview, in the last wave.

Results showed that adolescent drunkenness is a frequent and stable pattern of behavior that has a significant impact on all the young adult outcome measures. And several of these effects (namely on substance use, antisocial personality and satisfaction with life) remained unchanged when the confounding variables mentioned above were statistically accounted for.

Episodes of drunkenness in early adolescence are more than a simple transitory phenomenon typical of that age. Rather, they represent a pattern of deviant conduct that significantly contributes to serious maladjustment in several important domains of young adults’ lives. Possible implications of these findings for prevention policies are discussed.

**Keywords:** Adolescent drunkenness consequences

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**The administration of Canadian youth interrogation rights: A field study**

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In Canada, youth are recognized as a vulnerable population and are accordingly given, relative to adults, enhanced legal protections when facing interrogation. To date, there has been no systematic study of how these legal protections are being applied in actual youth interrogations. The goal of the current research was to examine the practice of police officers to determine the extent to which they check and verify youth comprehension of their legal rights.

A 153-item coding guide was used to analyze the content of 31 real-life police interviews with youth suspects.
There were only nine (29%) interviews in which the police officer delivered all of the legal rights to the youth. Officers delivered the right to silence in discrete sections in 57% of cases, and checked for understanding via a simple "yes/no" question after each section relatively infrequently (14% - 53%). Officers delivered the right to legal counsel in discrete sections in 73% cases, and there was much variation in frequency with which understanding was checked after each section (3% - 60%). Officers delivered the right to consult in sections in 31% of cases; with four (44%) of the nine youth being asked if they understood after section four of the right to consult. There was much variation in how frequently officers attempted to verify a youth’s claim to understand the various legal rights. Verifying understanding for the right to silence ranged from 8% - 67%, and from 12% - 100% for the right to legal counsel. During the right to consult and the right to have person present, the officer attempted to verify understanding in only 10% and 22% of cases, respectively. There were only two (7%) cases in which the police officer asked the youth to explain all four rights in their own words.

Overall, the results of the current field study showed that, while many aspects of proper legal rights delivery were observed, there is still much room for improvement. In particular, police rarely sought evidence of youth understanding of their rights, and in cases where understanding was not demonstrated, youth remain vulnerable and unprotected as their misperceptions were rarely rectified.

**Keywords:** suspect interviewing, Canadian youth criminal justice act, interrogations
Following the Salduz case law, lawyers in many EU member states were confronted with a new role at an earlier stage in legal proceedings and police officers did not welcome this third party in ‘their’ interview room. Taking up the role of a legal advisor at the police station can thus at least be considered challenging. Research in England & Wales, where a long tradition exists in legal advice during suspect interviews, shows that the implementation of legal advice is complex and sets the stage for a chain reaction. However, these trends seem to have led to greater professionalisation among both lawyers and interrogators, which has made the interrogations qualitatively better (Vanderhallen, de Jong, Nelen, Spronken, 2014). In this symposium, the new role of the lawyer providing legal advice in practice is discussed, taking into account both the opinions and experiences of lawyers as well as observations of their behaviour during the interview. These findings indicate the need for training, which is further explored in the third presentation on the implementation of a training program for lawyers.

Keywords: suspect interview, legal advice, training
techniques are used. The written records do not (always) reflect these interventions and the proceedings during the interview.

This mere passive role of the lawyer during police interviews could hamper the assessment of the interview by the criminal judge. They still have to rely on the written police recordings. Implications, as well as limitations of the study are discussed.

**Keywords:** suspect interview, legal advice, observation study

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**Providing Legal Advice In Practice: Challenges for quality**

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The current explorative study aimed to improve the existing understanding of how legal advice is organised and delivered. Specifically, an attempt was made to determine whether those currently delivering legal advice felt they could do so effectively and efficiently. In doing so, the factors and circumstances that affect the quality of legal advice were considered, such as the extent to which police are willing to disclose information, or the amount of time that can be spent with the client prior to the interview. Certain factors that may impede the provision of quality legal advice were also examined, such as for instance the financial implications.

The current study was conducted in Belgium and the Netherlands (as part of a bigger research project which also looked at England and Wales, Northern Ireland, Ireland, and Scotland). In order to gain a comprehensive understanding, semi-structured interviews were conducted with three practising lawyers experienced in providing legal advice and with two policy makers. The interviews were transcribed and compiled into country reports.

Several key findings emerged from the answers provided in the different interviews. Firstly, it became clear that whereas there was a clear consensus on some issues, opinions were divided on other topics. For instance, there was some disagreement concerning the quality of legal advice and how this can be ensured. Secondly, legal advice in practice does not reflect the existing regulations. This could be explained by the variation in how the regulations are interpreted.

Taking into consideration the current findings, it appears the system currently used to provide legal advice to suspects has several areas where improvement is desirable. However, as the lawyers differed in the methods they considered to be most effective when providing legal advice, such improvements are likely to be complex. The potential implications are discussed.

**Keywords:** legal advice, interviews

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SUPRALAT: Strengthening suspects' rights in pre-trial proceedings through practice-oriented training for lawyers

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The role of the criminal defence lawyer stretches out to include an effective defence at the police station, and more in particular inside the interrogation room. Not only does legislation not provide guidance to fulfil this role to all intents and purposes, a mere legal approach simply does not suffice.

Research (Vanderhallen et al. 2014, Blackstock et al. 2014) showed that lawyers often take a passive approach during police interview, in part because of the gaps left by the legislator, that cause ambiguity and insecurity in practice. They are confronted with questions like when and how to intervene in a police interview, or how to best protect the suspect's rights outside of the interview setting.

In cooperation with national and international partners and backed by EU funding, Maastricht University has initiated the development of a unique training that goes beyond the legal aspects of the criminal defence lawyer's. It includes insights in the context of client consultation and suspect interview, e.g. their purposes, interrogation strategy and techniques. The role of the lawyer is addressed in a reflective manner, and attention is paid to communication skills in the context of legal counselling, including establishing rapport with both client and police.

The training is based on the principles of effective learning (Powell & Steinberg, 2012), and entails a trajectory of interactive e-learning combined with face-to-face sessions. Completely customized to each jurisdiction it is piloted in Ireland, Hungary, the Netherlands and Belgium as a train-the-trainer programme followed by a pilot training. In Belgium the training is offered in cooperation with the police in the form of a joint training.

This presentation discusses the need for training and the approach taken, as well as the experiences with the face-to-face sessions and the evaluation of the train-the-trainer programme in the different countries.

Keywords: suspect interview, legal advice, training
Wednesday
Presentations & Symposia

Parallel Session 22
31 May
09:00 – 10:15
Herten Aas

Interviewing: Interviewer - Interviewee Relationship

(How) does current praxis to build rapport work to improve eyewitness recall

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Bringing a witness at ease, and thus building rapport, is a widely used strategy in investigative interviews. Empirical evidence is, however, scarce and the beneficial value for event recall mostly anecdotal. Too much rapport may be harmful by leading to acquiescing answers. This bias is particularly problematic in younger witness and when witnesses are misinformed about the event. In the present study, 75 children, 76 adolescents, and 77 adults watched a mock-crime-video and were then questioned using no, minimal, or extensive rapport. The interviewer either (1) behaved in a manner that was neutral and information-focused, (2) asked personal but predetermined questions prior to the event recall, or (3) engaged in a personalized and warm dyadic communication. Participant's free recall account about the mock-crime was followed by questions, some of which were misleading. We replicated an age-increase in statement length of the free recall account and an age-decrease in susceptibility to misinformation. Our rapport building manipulation had no influence on statement length, accuracy, and suggestibility. Specific components that mediate the effect of rapport building on event recall (e.g., duration, content) remain to be further carved out and investigated to come to an understanding of why rapport may or may not be an efficient tool to promote event recall, especially from a developmental angle. Our study was a first attempt to test different forms of intensity of rapport building that are already employed in practice.

Keywords: rapport, children, memory
‘Breaking (the) Ice’: Communication error recovery in suspect interviews and crisis negotiations

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What are the consequences of misjudging what a suspect says? How should a law enforcement officer recover from such an error? In four related empirical studies we have investigated how both interaction partners manage communication errors in both suspect interviews and crisis negotiations. In the crisis negotiation setting we interviewed crisis negotiators to determine how they manage their errors and we assessed what they actually do. We found four response strategies: apology, exploration, deflect and no alignment. These different responses were triggered by internal processes, like stress, distraction, self-oriented anger and guilt. Furthermore, our research shows that you can repair what you have said wrongfully by using the appropriate response, but this appropriateness appears dependent on the type of interaction. That is, in a suspect interview setting a simple accept response appears to be effective, while an apology response appears to be more effective in a crisis negotiation. A possible explanation can be found in the differing needs of the suspect. In a suspect interview the focus is more on providing a ‘correct’ record, while in a crisis negotiation the focus is more on drawing attention to the underlying problem. Finally, we will show how our scenarios can be integrated into any training session without the role-player’s awareness (thereby achieving a genuine response).

Keywords: suspect interview, crisis negotiation, communication error recovery

Individual differences in information accumulation and interviewing aptitude

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Individual differences in interviewer performance have largely been ignored by research in forensic interviewing, in favour of analyses of questioning protocol and average performance of the interviewee. Research has shown that interviewer-interviewee rapport influences interviewees’ attempts to recall crime relevant details, and that positive or negative interactions with the interviewer will influence interviewees’ attempts to recall additional detail. However, the ability to develop rapport varies between individuals. This study explores the individual differences in the interviewer’s ability to conduct an effective information-gathering interview.

The study design used a half-block round robin methodology, where every interviewee was interviewed once by each interviewer in turn. It consisted of 10 rounds with five interviewees (N = 50) who were interviewed by a retained set of four interviewers and asked to complete a written report as a fifth interview. Interviewees were asked to watch a real life crime video and then interviewed. In each round this occurred five times, with a different video and interviewer each time, resulting in 250 interviews. Following each interview both interviewer and
interviewee were asked to complete dyadic ratings. Interviewers used a set interview script derived from the Cognitive Interview, and interviewer and interviewee characteristics were quantified using the HEXACO-60 (Ashton & Lee, 2009). Correct, incorrect and confabulated detail were coded to examine the quality and quantity of information in the statements. Correct details were further coded as fine grain or coarse grain detail. Results from this study are due by April 2017.

Individual differences in interviewers’ ability to effectively gather information will be discussed and compared to the dyadic perceptions of interview performance. The presentation concludes with suggestions for further investigations in this area and a discussion about how individual differences can influence the suitability of interviewers.

**Keywords:** forensic interview, individual differences, novel methods

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**Instructing eyewitnesses to collaborate effectively**

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Recent research has revealed benefits of conducting collaborative interviews with two eyewitnesses. Further, pairs who acknowledge, repeat, rephrase and elaborate upon each other’s contributions remember significantly more information. In this experiment, we examined whether these effective strategies can be taught. 75 pairs of witnesses were interviewed three times about a witnessed event. The first and third interview were always conducted individually. The second interview was either individual, collaborative without instruction or collaborative with instruction. Pairs in the latter condition were instructed to actively listen to each other, repeat and rephrase each other’s statements and elaborate with new information. However, the instruction had no effect on the number of type of retrieval strategies used during the discussion. We found collaborative inhibition for correct recall in Interview 2, but no difference between collaborative conditions. The inhibition effect in Interview 2 was solely due, however, to the omission of information that had already been mentioned during the initial individual interview. Moreover, collaborative pairs made fewer errors in Interview 2 than nominal pairs, again with no difference between collaborative conditions. Our findings show that collaborative interviewing of witnesses is beneficial for reducing errors, but not for increasing the amount of correct recall. Moreover, it seems that effective strategies that facilitate correct recall cannot be taught, at least not with the instruction we used in this study. Potential explanations and practical implications will be discussed.

**Keywords:** eyewitness memory, collaborative recall, retrieval strategy
Testing a radical alternative to traditional identification procedures: Reaction time-based concealed information test does not work for lineups

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Explicit eyewitness identification is widely used, but prone to error. Scholars have recently questioned researchers’ sustained confinement to the traditional eyewitness identification paradigm (Brewer & Wells, 2011; Wells, Memon, & Penrod, 2006). Existing procedures rely on explicit identification, often after some deliberation. One possible source of error is the constructive identification through reasoning (i.e. the culprit is likely to be included and number 4 looks most like him so it must be number 4). In other words, explicit identification is prone to subtle biases in human decision making and strategic misidentification. A radical alternative is to rely on more automatic indices. Automatic responses are attractive in the sense that they may be unintentional, uncontrollable, goal independent, autonomous, purely stimulus driven, unconscious, efficient, and fast (Moors & De Houwer, 2006). In the current line of research we embraced the call for exploring more radical adaptations of the identification procedure in a venture that tested a more automatic index of eyewitness identification: The Concealed Information Test (CIT; Lykken, 1959).

In a series of five experiments, a total of 366 mock eyewitnesses watched one of 11 different stimulus events that depicted a breach of law. Eyewitness identifications in the CIT are derived from longer reaction times as compared to well-matched foil faces not encountered before.

Across the five experiments, the weighted mean effect size $d$ was 0.05 (95%CI: -0.01 to .011).

The reaction time-based CIT seems unsuited for testing eyewitnesses’ memory for faces. The careful matching of the faces required for a fair lineup may have hampered the diagnosticity of the reaction time-based CIT.

Keywords: Concealed Information Test, eyewitness identification, implicit measure
The present research employed two $2 \times 2 \times 2$ independent measures designs to investigate the influence of lineup procedure (simultaneous vs. sequential), position of target (early vs. late) and photograph of target (same vs. different) on the accuracy of identification decisions (Study 1) and similarity judgements (Study 2).

Participants comprised 673 (Study 1 338; Study 2 335) members of the Australian community. Materials were presented via online surveys and included two target-present and two target-absent lineups. Each lineup adopted the following procedure. Participants viewed a photograph of a target person for five seconds and then viewed a photograph of a different person for five seconds before estimating the age of this person and indicating how confident they were in their estimation. Participants then viewed a lineup and indicated whether they were able to identify the target person (Study 1) or provided similarity ratings for each member of the lineup (Study 2). Participants were informed that the target person may or may not be present, and that if present, may be different in appearance and/or clothing.

There were more hits and fewer false positives with simultaneous lineups compared to sequential lineups. With regard to the two target-present lineups the most frequently identified lineup member in Study 1 received the highest average similarity rating in Study 2 on 11 occasions and the second highest similarity rating on the remaining 5 occasions (the 16 occasions represent all combinations of the independent variables across the two target-present lineups).

The findings regarding ‘simultaneous vs. sequential’ suggest that simultaneous lineups are superior to sequential lineups and are inconsistent with current theoretical explanations regarding the underlying processes of eyewitness identification. The findings regarding ‘identity vs. similarity’ suggest an association between identification decisions and similarity judgements (on the basis of group data).

**Keywords:** eyewitness testimony, identification decisions, similarity judgements

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**Evidence for the superiority of the large lineup**

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As lineups grow in size from 20 to 120, if no more than twelve photos are shown on each screen the number of identifications in target-present lineups remains constant, as does the number of mistaken choices in target-absent ones. Since the number of mistaken identifications equals the number of mistaken choices divided by lineup size, large lineups reduce drastically mistaken identifications, without paying a price in accurate ones. Six-person lineups produce relatively more identifications. However, this is at a very large price in mistaken ones. Moreover, there is reason to believe that some of the identifications are only
educated guesses. Some witnesses may discount some of the foils based on partial memory. When they guess from the remaining lineup members, their chances of picking the target are much improved. This strategy cannot work with large lineups because too many lineup members are left after having discounted some. An alternate explanation might be that when unsure witnesses compare between the lineup members and pick the person that fits their memory best. However, in an eye tracking experiment this was found not to happen. When witnesses could not identify the target (i.e. in target-absent lineups), witnesses quickly focused on a single lineup member. Finally, a large lineup was compared to the unique British one. In that lineup, witnesses are shown, one after another, ten videos of lineup members moving their face from side to side. The witnesses see this lineup twice before coming to a decision. The experimental results found that the lineups did not differ in either identifications in target-present lineups, or mistaken choices in target-absent ones. The conclusion is that the large lineup is far superior because of far fewer false identifications. The general conclusion is that large lineups are much superior to any other known lineup. Moreover, they are easy to implement due to the very large number of mugshots available to the police.

Automatic and controlled strategies in lineup decision making

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It is often claimed that eyewitnesses use automatic and controlled cognitive strategies when making a lineup decision, but without much empirical examination. Two additional variables important to eyewitness recognition accuracy are length of exposure to, and presence of, the target in the lineup. These variables could impact the relation between cognitive processes and accuracy. Moreover, there is likely a third strategy: a combination of automatic and controlled processes. The current study focused on the relationship between cognitive processes in identification, considering duration of exposure to the target, and presence/absence of the target.

200 students (M_{age} = 31.26; SD_{age} = 11.99) took part of this study. After watching one of two staged-theft videos (duration: 3s vs. 90s), participants completed a lineup task (with or without the target). Then, they were asked to indicate agreement on various items intended to measure cognitive strategies. Response latency was also measured.

Reliability analysis showed three cognitive strategies (a_{automatic} = .85; a_{controlled} = .74; a_{double} = .80). Overall, controlled strategies were most frequently used, followed by double, and then, automatic strategies. This was independent of identification accuracy. Participants used more automatic strategies when viewing the longer video, and when the target was present (F(2, 191) = 13.97; p < .001; \eta^2_p = .13). There was also an interaction (F(2,191) = 3.41; p = .035; \eta^2_p = .03) of accuracy, exposure duration and target presence. For correct identifications participants were more likely to use automatic strategies in both exposure durations, for target present. For incorrect identifications, participants were more likely to use automatic strategies when the target was absent, and with longer exposure durations. Also, participants tended to overestimate their own response latency (Estimated: M = 45.60; SD = 44.97; Measured M = 27.35; SD = 21.59), more so for accurate decisions than inaccurate ones (t(198) = 2.23 ; p = .027 ; d = .32) and after long exposure durations (t(198) = -7.72; p < .001; d = 1.09).
The relation between, traumatic stress symptoms, resort to legal remedies and belief in a just world at university students

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Experiences suspending normal life-fluency, and threatening individuals’ life are called as traumatic experiences. Some traumatic experiences such as traffic accidents, physical/sexual assaults and serious injury caused by other people are trauma types which human-induced. After these types of traumatic events victims are expected resort to legal remedies. In this study, the relation between traumatic experiences, post-traumatic stress symptoms, preferences of resort to legal remedies and belief in a just world was examined.

Demographic Information Form, Life Events Check-List, Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms Scale, Preferences Of Resort to Legal Remedies Questionnaire and General and Personal Belief in a Just World Scale were used as data collection tools. 349 university students took part in this study.

T-test and simple regression analyses were used to analyse the data. Analyses showed that there was a negative correlation between post-traumatic stress symptoms points and belief in a just world points. Also post traumatic symptoms negatively predicted belief in a just world. It was also showed that the participants who thought to have gained their rights in comparison with the participants who did not think same, believe that the world is fair. The reasons for not applying for legal remedies are mostly desire to forget events, the thought that judicial authorities or law enforcement officers will not be interested with his/her situation.

The findings will be discussed with related literature and information about Turkish legal system.

Keywords: post-traumatic stress disorder, preferences of resort to legal remedies, belief in a just world
The psychological effects of the levels of exposure to a terrorist attack
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Introduction: Negative life events are dealt with in two categories, human-induced and natural. When the literature is examined, it is stated that human-induced negative life events have more negative effects on the individuals. It is known that human-induced traumatic events are most severely affected when they are created with the intention to harm individuals such as war, genocide and torture. Terrorist attacks are considered to be one of human traumatic experiences. Terrorist attacks aim to cause fear on individuals and harm society's structure. In the live bomb attacks in the capital of Turkey, many people lost their lives and many people were wounded. Method: In this study, individuals exposed at different levels were studied in three groups and compared in terms of various variables. Demographic information form, post-traumatic stress diagnosis scale and world assumptions scale were applied. Multivariate analysis of variance was conducted to determine whether the scores of the groups differ according to their exposure levels. Results: Points of the groups have seen differences. Discussion: The results are explained by discussing with relevant literature information.

Keywords: level of exposure, terror psychology, trauma

Providing trauma support within the investigative interview
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The aim of an investigative interview is to obtain a detailed and reliable account from the interviewee, while the police remain objective. The study explores the challenges involved in interviewing traumatized victims and providing trauma support within the legal framework. Nineteen videotaped investigative interviews of highly traumatized young victims of the 2011 Utøya terror attack in Norway and research interviews with the 17 detectives who conducted the investigative interviews form the basis of the study. The research interviews, which provide the main data, have been analysed using qualitative, inductive methods. The videotaped investigative interviews have been used as a framework for the analysis. Various types of constraints and support were identified. The results indicate that the requirement of objectivity is central for the interviewers’ understanding of their professional role. This results in phased-bound support: At the beginning and at the end of the interview, there are many possibilities for being supportive which are in accordance with recommended trauma care. However, the interviewing detectives become more passive when the conversation is about the criminal offence, and seem less confident about being supportive. An advantage of the phased-bound support is that the detectives can concentrate on the primary task of gathering information, which can shield them from becoming too emotionally affected. A negative consequence of this approach is that the detectives may fail to recognise when the victim needs support during the information-gathering phases, causing rapport to not be maintained.

Keywords: objectivity, traumatised victims, police role
Lay guardians *ad litem*: Targets for friendly fire or hostile takeovers—and what will best answer the needs of the court

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In the USA, domestic relations courts have come to rely upon a variety of experts to assist with severe family dynamics intertwined with custody/visitation disputes. Mental health professional (MHP) evaluators have made significant contributions to resolving these situations and legal professionals have used their professional training to provide advocacy for an abstract concept: best interests. In the evolution of the guardian role, certain ambiguities were defined by statute, allowed by local rule, and resulted in guardians who are MHPs with special legal knowledge and experience. The paper will detail experience of the writer as lay guardian and contributor to training of lawyer guardians. An analysis of the content of representative cases allows insight into the pitfalls and potentials of this rather mixed role creature of the court. Special emphasis is laid on the kind of training that is necessary for the “mixed breed” professionals.

Content analysis of case studies; structured interviews of Guardian ad litem program directors.

Results and Discussion will focus on the legal quandaries, the benefits and downsides of a mental health professional in a largely legal role, the remedies available, and the training models best suited to non-lawyer GAL development.

**Keywords**: domestic relations courts, guardian ad litem, CLE (continuing legal education)

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Legal and non–legal Indonesian professionals’ proper and supposed understanding of high–conflict divorce couples

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Working with high conflict divorce (HCD) families puts special demands on legal and mental health professionals (Litvack, 2007; Saini et al, 2012). Therefore, professionals must be acutely aware of their own biases and limits of competence and also possess specialized
knowledge relevant to HCD. This study investigated the knowledge of Indonesian professionals who work with HCD cases. Specifically, this study compared the existing knowledge of professionals from a non-legal and a legal background, which replicated and extended the study of Hamel et al. (2009). The knowledge of the different groups of professionals was evaluated in terms of their proper understanding, refers to professionals’ actual knowledge based on current empirically evident based findings of HCD, and supposed understanding which represents professionals’ subjective ratings of their own knowledge and capability on working with HCD cases.

Web survey research was conducted. There are 152 professionals, which were divided into two groups: non-legal professionals and legal professionals. The non-legal professionals group consisted of 73 psychologists and 11 social workers, while the legal professionals group consisted of 30 lawyers and 38 judges. A multiple-choice test of HCD empirical study findings was developed to measure proper understanding. Supposed understanding was measured by subjective evaluation on Likert scale.

Results suggest, contrary to expectation that non-legal professionals scored higher than legal professionals on proper understanding. It was also found that the correlation between proper and supposed understanding level was significant and negative. The higher supposed understanding score, the lower proper understanding scores.

The result of this study demonstrates that professionals who work on HCD cases often have subjective views, norms and values which affect their observations and interpretations of the family situation. Most of the participants had been working with HCD cases for more than 5 years around 63% of them had been working for more than 10 years. Intensive involvement with work with HCD cases may render professionals more vulnerable to expert bias. Confirmation bias (Lilienfeld, Ammirati & Landfield, 2009) is one of the expert biases that could explain this finding.

Keywords: high conflict divorce, proper & supposed knowledge
terms were found between a personality disorder of the mother and developmental delays of the child for an evaluator’s recommendation regarding permanent foster placement and between insecure attachment patterns of the child and a depression of the mother for an evaluator’s recommendation regarding remaining parental care.

In the present study, the effects of relevant factors on the recommendations of psychological evaluators in proceedings of parental termination were first examined on a German sample. The results contribute to our understanding of important factors considered by psychological evaluators in these proceedings and point to directions for future research in this area.

**Keywords:** child endangerment, family law, psychological evaluation

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**Children’s judgments about disclosing parent and strangers’ transgressions**

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Children’s deceptive communication is of particular importance in legal and forensic settings. Results from retrospective studies with adults suggest that the majority of children who experience abuse do not disclose the abuse in childhood, which suggests that children may commonly choose to conceal information that may be harmful to their well-being, however, little is known about the factors that may influence children’s disclosure preferences.

This study examined age and gender differences in children’s (N = 68, ages 7-15 years, M = 10.92, SD = 2.48) judgments about disclosing a parent or stranger’s transgression in four hypothetical scenarios in a 2 (instigator: parent, stranger) X 2 (request for secrecy: instigator requests the transgression be kept secret, instigator makes no request) design.

Repeated-measures analyses indicated there was a significant main effect of request for secrecy in children’s disclosure judgments when the instigator was a parent, \( F(1, 50) = 5.21, p = .027 \), with an overall higher likelihood of not disclosing when asked to keep a secret. There was also a gender by age interaction effect of disclosure when the instigator was a parent, \( F(2, 50) = 3.95, p = .026 \). Specifically, young boys (ages 7-9) were more likely to disclose when asked to keep a secret than young girls, but young girls were more likely than boys to disclose when not asked to keep a secret. There was no main effect of request for secrecy in children’s disclosure judgments when the instigator was a stranger.

The findings of this study suggest that children’s decisions to disclose information may be influenced by several factors, such as age, gender, and whether the instigator asked them to keep the transgression a secret. Overall, findings can be used to inform developmentally appropriate forensic interviewing practices with children.

**Keywords:** children, disclosure, forensic interviewing
Malingering pertains to the intentional exaggeration or fabrication of medical or psychological symptoms for external incentives (e.g., reduced criminal responsibility or financial compensation). This symposium focuses on different methods to detect malingering. First, Marko Jelicic will discuss a procedure to differentiate feigned amnesia from genuine memory loss. This method includes inspection of characteristics of the claimed amnesia, administering standard tests and questionnaires, and using special symptom validity tests. Ivan Mangiulli will describe a study using the Autobiographical Implicit Association Test (aIAT) to determine the mechanism behind the memory-undermining effect of feigned crime-related amnesia. Lucy Akehurst will present two experiments evaluating the efficacy of full and abbreviated versions of a checklist to detect exaggerated symptoms in a medico-legal setting. Finally, Irena Boskovic will describe a study on the utility of the Modified Stroop Task and the Self-report Symptom Inventory (SRSI) to detect feigned test-anxiety.

**Keywords:** malingering, amnesia, aIAT, checklist, the Stroop, the SRSI

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**“There is a deep black hole in my memory”. Differentiating feigned amnesia from genuine memory loss for an offence**

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Perpetrators, especially those who committed violent crimes, regularly claim amnesia for their offences. Many of them do not have genuine memory loss, but feign amnesia in order to reduce their degree of criminal responsibility. In this presentation, I will discuss a procedure to separate offenders feigning their memory loss from those with bonafide amnesia.
This method consists of carefully inspecting characteristics of the claimed amnesia, administering standard tests and questionnaires designed to detect feigned memory loss, and using special symptom validity tests.

I will describe a number of cases in which the procedure to assess the authenticity of crime-related amnesia was used.

**Keywords:** memory, amnesia, feigning

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**Can the aIAT detect source information in crime-related amnesia?**

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Participants who are asked to feign amnesia for a mock crime have poorer memory for this crime when they have to give up their role as a feigner than those who are not asked to feign memory loss. According to the Source Monitoring Framework (SMF), this memory-undermining effect would be the result of source-monitoring confusion. In this study, we applied the autobiographical Implicit Association Test (aIAT) to assess whether individuals feigning amnesia would be able to implicitly discriminate their own source of information. It was expected that simulators would be faster in the aIAT task when details present in their free (simulated) recall are associated with logically true events (congruent block) than when details present are associated with logically false events (incongruent block).

The study involved 108 students and adopted a 2x2 mixed design with condition (simulators vs. confessors) as a between subjects factor and the aIAT block (congruent vs. incongruent) as a within-subjects factor. The dependent variable was the D index.

Participants were shown a mock crime video and asked to either feign amnesia (simulators group) or confess the crime (confessors group). After one week, each participant was invited to perform a personalized aIAT task.

A positive average D value was observed for all participants, confirming a high aIAT effect for the task. Moreover, an independent sample t-test showed that the aIAT effect was higher for simulators than for confessors ($M_{simulators} = .90; SD = 0.25; M_{confessors} = .76; SD = 0.42; t(106) = 2.14, p = .035$), meaning that simulators were faster than confessors in discriminating source information.

Simulators instructed to feign amnesia were successful in discriminating their simulated details. Because no source confusion was observed for simulators, SMF does not seem to be a plausible explanation for the memory-undermining effect of simulating amnesia.

**Keywords:** simulating amnesia, source-monitoring, aIAT
An evaluation of the full and abbreviated version of a checklist to aid judgments of credibility in the medico-legal setting

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Clinical psychologists and other health professionals are often required to assess, and report upon, the reliability of the accounts of symptoms made by their clients. Two studies investigated the effectiveness of a 28-item version, and an abbreviated 9-item version, of a checklist to aid the detection of exaggeration of symptoms.

For experiment one, 64 evaluators were assigned to either a ‘checklist’ or ‘no checklist’ condition. Another 64 volunteers were assigned to either a ‘truth teller’ or ‘malingeringer’ role and, after undergoing a cold pressor procedure, were interviewed by an evaluator about their experience. The evaluators with a checklist were asked to rate the presence of 28 items on 5-point Likert scales and to indicate whether or not they believed their interviewee was truthful or exaggerating his or her symptoms. The evaluators without the checklist were asked to simply indicate whether their interviewee was truthful or exaggerating. For experiment two, 88 evaluators made a credibility judgment of a ‘client’ based on a video recorded interview from experiment one. Evaluators in this study were given the full checklist, an abbreviated 9-item version (based on the results of experiment one) or no checklist.

For experiment one, evaluators with no checklist failed to classify their interviewees at a level significantly better than chance. Those using the checklist achieved an overall hit rate of 70%. Nine checklist items significantly discriminated between truth tellers and malingerers. For experiment two, evaluators using an abbreviated checklist or no checklist performed at a level no better than chance. Those using the full checklist achieved an overall hit rate of 86%.

Results confirmed that the full version of the checklist improves the ability of evaluators to distinguish between truth tellers and exaggerators, however, our first attempt to reduce the length of the checklist reduced its utility.

Keywords: malingering, checklist, medico-legal reports

Stroop performance and symptom endorsement in feigning test anxiety

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Some researchers have argued that the Modified Stroop Task (MST) can be employed to detect feigning of anxiety symptoms. The basic idea is that Modified Stroop interference effects are beyond conscious control and that when participants exhibit these effects, they reflect genuine psychopathology.
We examined this assumption using a test-retest design. In the first session, students ($N = 27$) responded honestly, while in the second session they were asked to read a vignette about test anxiety and then fake this condition. During both sessions, we administered a Modified Stroop task consisting of neutral, anxiety-related, and test anxiety-related words. Participants also completed the Self-Report Symptom Inventory (SRSI; Merten et al., 2016) that focuses on overreporting of pseudo-symptoms.

Our feigning instructions were successful in that students succeeded in generating the typical MST effect by providing longer response latencies on anxiety related (Cohen’s $d = .68$) and test anxiety – related (Cohen’s $d = .54$) words, compared with neutral words. Furthermore, on the SRSI, students overendorsed both genuine (Cohen’s $d = 2.42$) and pseudo-symptoms (Cohen’s $d = 2.06$) significantly more often in second, feigning session than in the control condition.

We conclude that the MST effect is not immune to feigning tendencies, while the SRSI provides promising results that require future research.

**Keywords:** feigning, test anxiety, SRSI, Stroop task
The Use of Technology in Assessment, Treatment and Management in Forensic Services

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This symposium presents four ways in which technology supports forensic psychological research and practice. Some of the biggest challenges in forensic services concern the assessment and management of sexual offending and physical aggression. Perkins describes the uses and limitations of psychophysiological and implicit assessments of sexual interest with internet-based child sexual exploitation offenders; Hogue and Herman review the additional contribution that eye-tracking brings to the assessment of sexual interests; and Collins describes an evaluation of polygraph examination with sex offenders within a high secure psychiatric hospital. Glorney et al, also working within a high psychiatric hospital, present results from the piloting of 3D camera technology as a possible aid to predicting and managing institutional violence. These papers highlight the advantages of multi-modal methodologies in accurately assessing forensic risks and needs and safely progressing patients through the different levels of secure forensic psychiatric services.

Keywords: sex offending, institutional violence, polygraphy

The utility of polygraphy with mentally disordered sex offenders within a secure hospital

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This research aims to consider the utility of post-conviction sex offender test (PCSOT) polygraph examination, in assessing the reliability of information provided about previous sexual offending behaviour of patients convicted of a sexual offence or identified sexual offence behaviour and held within a high secure hospital. This involves a detailed examination of the polygraph for each individual, studying the number of disclosures made (number and range of victims, sexual offences, and ‘unhealthy’ sexual interests) during three stages: 1) before the polygraph (based on a file review), 2) during a psychosexual assessment to include the Risk Matrix 2000 and Violence Risk Scale- Sex Offender version (VRS-SO), and 3) during the polygraph (pre-test interview and post-test interview). Random allocation results in one group having a polygraph [Imm Poly], another a 2-month delay before undertaking the polygraph [delayed Poly], and there is a comparison group with no polygraph [No Poly]. Results from the assessments are compared in terms of increased information following the polygraph and non-polygraph interviews. Both patients and members of their Clinical team will be asked to
complete a questionnaire aimed at assessing their experiences of the polygraph and to rate the patient’s engagement. A further review of the VRS-SO for each patient are analysed so as to establish whether any information regarding sexual history, disclosed as a result of the polygraph examination, has helped to inform risk assessment and treatment needs.

**Keywords:** polygraph, sex offenders, high secure hospital

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**The development of a quantitative observation system for early warning of physical aggression within a secure environment**

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A high frequency of violent behaviour occurs within forensic mental health services. In the UK, monitoring and managing risk of harm typically involves close proximity observation by designated staff, which can result in patients experiencing invasion of privacy, and has the potential to escalate harmful behaviour. Whilst some vision based surveillance approaches have been used in the US Prison system (e.g. Ellis, 1999), developing real-world applications of intelligent computerised vision systems to alert for aggressive behaviour whilst overcoming issues of privacy and identity has yet to be explored. The aim of this pilot study was to develop the first anonymised approach to measurement of aggressive behaviour based around 3D camera technology, with a view to developing an action recognition approach to generate alerts for aggressive/harmful behaviour. The observation system was installed in a ward for high risk patients in a high secure hospital and provided pseudo-continuous 3D behavioural observations over six months. Data capture over a six month period was analysed for variations associated with aggressive incidents on the ward being studied. That is, the 3D behavioural observations were matched against routinely reported incidents on the ward to start a data set of poses to alert for aggressive behaviour. The ongoing development process is presented. However, initial data analyses indicate that this approach offers scope for building long-term observational models of behaviour that enhances: an understanding of violent and risk-related behaviours, patient and staff safety, care planning and monitoring of clinical effectiveness.

**Keywords:** behavioural monitoring, 3D camera technology, risk management
For many years, reviews of sexual interest measures have established penile plethysmography (PPG) to be the most valid and robust measure of deviant (offence-related) sexual interests in forensic assessments (eg Kalmus & Beech, 2005; Snowden et al, 2011). Meta-analyses of sexual recidivism (eg Hanson et al, 2004) have shown deviant (paedophilic) sexual interest, as measured by the PPG, to be one of the major dynamic risk factors for sexual recidivism amongst child sexual abusers. With the growth and sophistication of the internet has come a rapid escalation in its uses in child sexual exploitation, including the production and possession of indecent images of children (IIOC). Law enforcement and forensic services are overwhelmed by the scale of IIOC offending, and new methods are needed to detect, prosecute, risk assess and where appropriate treat such offenders in ways that are proportionate to their risk (RNR principles). This paper describes the use of the Explicit & Implicit Sexual Interest Profile (EISIP) assessment (Banse & Schmidt, 2013) as part of the assessment, formulation and treatment planning for acknowledged IIOC offenders

**Keywords**: online offending, child sexual exploitation, implicit measures
Improving or hindering? The effect of using neutral visual aids in interviewing child eyewitnesses

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To improve the accuracy of children’s descriptions of people and events, several visual props have been previously used during investigative interviews. However, there are still discrepancies regarding the suggestiveness of these props and their effectiveness compared to verbal interviews. The current study examined whether the provision of neutral aids (a color palette, pictures of daily activities and seasons) during interviews could improve preschoolers’ accuracy of memory for color, activities and seasons; and, whether provision of neutral aids leads some children to change their interview answers. The study involved 169 6- to 7-year-old children who participated in a scripted event. A week later half-structured interviews about the event were conducted with the children. The findings indicate that using neutral visual aids had an additive effect on the amount of information and the volume of false information in children’s statements. Furthermore, children reported additional information and more false information when using neutral visual aids in response to repeated questions. Similar patterns were present when observing the effect of aids on the recall of color and activities separately. However, using pictures of seasons increased the accuracy of children’s reports concerning seasons. Despite this, the general increase in false information and the potential for a change in children’s answers implies a suggestive effect in using neutral visual aids. As the items hinder the recall abilities of children in general, using visual aids in practice should be treated with care.

Keywords: children, eyewitnesses, visual aids

Visual learning: The effect of sketching on recall of a witness’ account

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Interviewing witnesses and victims (i.e., interviewees) is a core component of policing. Interviewers were likely not present when a crime was committed, and therefore must obtain information about the crime from interviewees. Previous research has focused largely on techniques to elicit information from interviewees, ignoring whether interviewers are able to comprehend that information. The goal of the current program of research was to examine the
impact of sketching (an emerging investigative interviewing tool) on an interviewer’s memory for details of an interviewee’s account.

In Experiment 1, participants (N = 84) were provided with an account of a robbery that was delivered either in an audio-visual sketch or an audio-only format, and asked to recall the account. In Experiment 2, participants (N = 116) were provided with an account of an assault that varied in length (5-minutes, 10-minutes, 15-minutes) and was presented in either audio-visual sketch or audio-only format. In Experiment 3, participants (N = 173) were provided with an account of an emergency medical situation that varied in presentation modality (audio-only, static sketch, hybrid sketch, dynamic sketch) and were either given/not given access to the sketch during recall.

Across three experiments, results showed that participants provided with an audio-visual sketch account outperformed participants provided with an audio-only account. Experiment 2 revealed that short accounts are remembered better than longer accounts. Experiment 3 showed that dynamic visual information was remembered better than static visual information and audio-only information. In addition, Experiment 3 showed that having access to the sketch while recalling the account becomes less important as the mobility of the sketch increases.

The provisional conclusion of the program of research is that interviewers should receive a sketch-based account from interviewees.

**Keywords:** interviewing, sketching, memory

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**The malleability of eyewitnesses: Investigating the external predictors for eyewitness suggestibility**

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A series of experiments were conducted to identify the salient characteristics within a post-event discussion that could increase the suggestibility of an eyewitness to misinformation from co-witnesses. The effects of the majority size (number of eyewitnesses presenting the misinformation), target group (number of eyewitnesses exposed to misinformation) and unanimity of misinformation amongst co-witnesses were explored.

Five hundred fifty-six participants took part in an eyewitness simulation experiment. Participants were placed into groups and viewed video footage of a bar fight taking place. After witnessing the event, participants discussed the event with group members before giving individual statements privately. Through the use of confederates, the participants were exposed to misinformation. A mixed design was employed, with target group size and confederate size acting as the independent variables within the study.

The results indicated that misinformation size, as well as the unanimity of misinformation, were significant predictors for eyewitness suggestibility (P<.001). However, target group size was not able to predict for eyewitness suggestibility.

The findings indicated that an increase in the size of the misinformation source had a strong positive relationship with eyewitness suggestibility, with the rate of increase in eyewitness suggestibility remaining relatively constant as the misinformation size increased. Furthermore, despite the target group size showing no direct relationship with eyewitness suggestibility, the
results indicated that if the misinformation was not unanimously held by all co-witnesses, the target would be significantly less likely to conform to the false information.

**Keywords:** eyewitness conformity suggestibility

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**The consequences of false recollections and beliefs on food preferences**

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False memories can impact people’s decisions. For example, they can impact food preferences but also more serious decisions such as lineup identifications. Recently, researchers have found that memory consists of two independent components, recollection (i.e., re-experiencing the event mentally) and belief (i.e., believing the event happened or not) (Scoboria et al., 2013; Otgaar et al., 2014). However, previous research did not distinguish between the behavioral consequences of recollection and belief. The current study examined how these two components impacted people’s food preferences.

We manipulated both participants’ (N = 163) recollection and belief of an event to test their impact on food preference. In Session 1, participants filled in a questionnaire about their childhood events, food history and food preferences. Two weeks later (Session 2), they were falsely told that they got sick after eating egg salad in their childhood and the experimenter used guided imagery to create false memories/beliefs of the sick-on-egg salad event. Then participants indicated whether they had a memory (i.e., recollection) and/or a belief. For half of the participants with false memories, we debriefed them that the event was false to manipulate their beliefs. Finally, they had to indicate their food preference for eating egg salad.

We found that, for participants who had no memory of the egg-salad event, belief in the false event led to a significant decrease in the preference over egg salad than the no belief group. However, for participants with vivid recollections, changing belief did not impact participants’ food preferences. We also found dissociation between explicit and implicit belief using the Implicit Association Test.

Our results found that false belief alone could impact people’s food preferences. However, recollections, with or without beliefs, did not impact food preferences. Our study has implications for the consequences of false memories in the legal field.

**Keywords:** false memory, recollection, belief, nonbelieved memory, food preference
The effects of jurors’ divided and sustained attention on note taking during trials and memory of trial evidence

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In a number of counties, legal systems rely on jurors to reach just verdicts. In order to reach a just verdict, it is crucial that jurors remember trial evidence presented to them. However, it has been found that jurors’ memory of trial evidence is often incomplete and inaccurate. To improve their memory, a number of courts now allow jurors to make notes during trials. Although note taking has been consistently found to be an effective memory aid, the role of individual attentional ability on note taking during trials has not been examined. Jurors with a higher attentional capability may be able to take notes more effectively than those with a lower attentional capability, resulting in these jurors recalling more trial evidence. Consequently, the current study investigated the relationship between divided and sustained attention, note taking, and recall of trial evidence.

138 participants acted as mock jurors in the current study. Firstly, their baseline levels of divided and sustained attention were measured. Then, they watched a trial video with some of them being allowed to take notes. Lastly, all participants were asked to reach a verdict and recall as much trial evidence as possible. During this memory test, half of the note taking jurors could consult their notes whereas the other half could not.

There was no association between divided attention and the number of correct notes taken. However, there was a positive association between sustained attention and the number of correct notes. Additionally, the more correct notes mock jurors noted down the more correct evidence they subsequently recalled.

Thus, jurors’ ability to sustain attention during trials for long periods of time plays an important role in their ability to note down trial evidence, which in turn leads to an improved recall performance of such evidence.

**Keywords:** juror memory, trial note-taking, attention
Does the ethnicity of the suspect influence the judge’s decision? Experiments in Belgium and the Netherlands

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The racial and ethnic composition of our society has drastically changed over the last few decades. This transformation has important implications for theory, research, policy, and public opinion surrounding the topic of ethnicity and our justice systems.

Crime, police and prison statistics reveal an overrepresentation of ethnic minorities in different types of criminality. One of the general explanations for the overrepresentation of minorities as offenders and their presence in the criminal justice systems have focused on differential selection/ethnic bias. The differential selection argument suggests that ethnic differences in social control are based on overt and/or covert negative stereotypes that decision-makers (e.g. police, prosecutors, judges, etc.) hold against minorities.

Two experiments tested the influence of the ethnicity of the suspect on judicial decision making. A first experiment, using a 2X2 (ethnicity of the suspect X type of crime) between subject design, 113 Belgian law students had to judge on the strength of the evidence and on the guilt of the suspect. If students found the suspect guilty, they had also to decide on an appropriate sentence. A second experiment, with 250 Dutch students, used a similar 2X2 (ethnicity of the suspect X strength of evidence) between subject design. Participants had to rate the strength of the evidence, to what extent the suspect should be punished, to what extent the situation was ambiguous.

Results indicated that in both studies, the ethnicity of the suspect did not influence the decision making of the participants, nor did the ethnicity influence their judgments on the strength of the evidence. During the presentation, the results of the experiments will be analyzed more in detail and possible explanations for these findings will be discussed.

How biological evidence both aggravates and mitigates judgments of wrongdoers

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Over the past decade there has been a major increase in the frequency of biological evidence (neuroimagery, genetic analysis) offered at criminal trials to explain the behaviour of an alleged wrongdoer. While scholars initially assumed that such evidence would be universally mitigating, recent findings—including the ones presented here—demonstrate the relationship is far more complex.

In a series of three experiments, community samples of US participants (Ns ~250-600) read a written summary of a criminal case. In each case, the defendant possessed a vague / hypothetical “disorder” (so as not to elicit pre-existing ideas of particular mental disorders). In the various experiments, we manipulated whether the disorder was described as biological or
psychological in nature ("Biomechanism"), the extent to which the defendant had a hand in acquiring the disorder ("Onset"), and/or the extent to which we argue that general human behaviour is biologically determined (versus a more free-will perspective; "Determinism"). We measured the participants’ perceptions of the defendant, punishment recommendations, and several mediating variables.

Several patterns emerged: Primarily, we found that a biological perspective on human behaviour interacts with disorder Onset in that, for disorders acquired through the fault of the defendant (e.g., drug abuse), biological arguments and beliefs mitigate punishment; however, the same arguments aggravate punishments when defendants possess a disorder acquired in ways beyond their control (e.g., a birth defect). Secondarily, we find that biological characterizations of mental disorders (biomechanism) tend to mitigate punishments, while a more general biological characterization of broad human behaviour (biological determinism) tends to aggravate punishments.

These findings demonstrate that evidence of the biological nature of human behavior and mental disorders produces inconsistent and contradictory effects on judgments of wrongdoers. We will discuss these findings with respect to how biological factors change jurors’ (and laypeople’s) attributions for criminal behavior.

**Keywords:** Neuroscience, determinism, punishment
Recent recommendations from the 2014 Joint Inspectorate Report on interviewing in cases of child sexual abuse (HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) and HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate’s (HMCPSI)) in the UK have again brought the issue of self-evaluation of investigative interviews to the fore. This Report recommended that investigative interviewers have a system for self-evaluation of child sexual abuse interviews. In response to this recommendation we, in collaboration with Hampshire Constabulary, designed a new training and self-evaluation package ‘Self-Assessment of Specialist Interviews’ (SASI) that includes the use of a comprehensive self-evaluation form and instruction booklet.

We are now evaluating this one-day SASI course. Participants were 24 trained police officers who regularly interview children and/or vulnerable or intimidated adults. Participants, in two cohorts (experimental and control groups), attended the SASI training to use a specially designed pro-forma to rate their investigative interviews. This training also included discussion about appropriate interviewing techniques. Participants rated their own performance on each aspect of interviewing and noted areas of good practice and areas for skills development.

An initial review of the data (data collection will be complete by the end of February 2017) shows greater consistency of officers’ own evaluations with our evaluations (based on prior research and official guidance) immediately after training compared to prior to training. We will also examine whether this increase in consistency was maintained across a 12 month period. Additionally, we are interested in which aspects of their interviews participants perceived as being areas of good or poor practice.

It is anticipated that the training combined with regular practise at self-evaluation will lead to more consistent and reliable interview evaluations and that ‘skills fade’ will reduce.

**Keywords:** self-evaluation, investigative interviewing, skills fade
Misleading non-verbal gestures in forensic interviewing: An investigation of the gestural misinformation effect in adult eyewitness interviews

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Gestures embody concepts in the form of universal representations. Research has highlighted that social communication often embodies non-verbal behaviour. A forensic interviewer’s non-verbal behaviour, such as gestures during an interview, can communicate misleading information and cause inaccuracies in the interviewees’ testimonies. A pilot study with 12 adult participants was conducted, where the interviewer deliberately misled the interviewees with non-verbal gestures. The results were promising. Each participant was misled by at least one of the 8 misleading gestures and reported false information; adding to existing evidence that misinformation can also be communicated through nonverbal gestures in both adults and children. Based on the findings of the pilot experiment, a bigger study is currently conducted, to examine, if there was additional evidence for the ‘gestural misinformation effect’, as found by a small number of previous studies. The findings will be discussed and will reveal new insights into the influence of gestures in forensic interviewing.

Keywords: eyewitness testimony, suggestibility, nonverbal gestures

Streamlining disclosure in investigative interviewing: The joint influence of priming and motivational interviewing

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Motivating an interviewee to disclose information willingly has become important in the wake of failures of coercive interrogation tactics. Burgeoning research indicates that priming disclosure-related concepts leads interviewees to volunteer information. In this work, we examine current applications of priming in investigative interviewing within the wider context of the ongoing debate about the reliability of priming effects. The current debate has engendered theoretical perspectives that suggest that priming effects result from interplay between construct accessibility and situational affordances. We present data, from five experiments, that lend some support to the notion that increased prime construct accessibility and suitable situational affordances give rise to assimilative priming effects. Drawing on these evidences, we offer recommendations for researchers and practitioners. We propose that, in addition to tactics that stimulate disclosure, interviewers must create suitable situational affordances in order to harness the benefits of priming fully. We follow our proposal up with a discussion of data from a study that examines prime-consistent motivational interviewing (vs. direct interviewing), as a potential conduit that streamlines disclosure in a human intelligence interview. Finally, practical and ethical implications of priming in investigative interviewing are discussed.

Keywords: construct accessibility, motivational interviewing, priming
Applying the model statement technique in investigative interviews with eyewitnesses

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Investigative interviews aim to elicit as much accurate information as possible from interviewees. Leal et al. (2015) proposed a deception detection technique that involves playing a 'model statement' as a method for increasing the quantity of detail provided by interviewees. When tested in an eyewitness context, playing a model statement did not increase statement quantity or memory accuracy (Brackmann et al., 2016). Further research is required to understand how using a model statement can be affected by aspects of an eyewitness event, such as divided attention (i.e. sub-optimal encoding). In the present experiment, we compared the quantity, accuracy, and specificity of detail provided by interviewees interviewed using three different techniques: model statement, modified cognitive interview, and standard interview. We also examined the interaction of the three techniques with attention (full vs. divided). Participants (N = 126) watched a video of a mock crime. Those in the 'divided attention' group performed a digit-based working memory task while watching the video, whereas the 'full attention' group did not. Participants then either listened to a model statement or received cognitive or standard interview style instructions before providing a free recall and responding to cued recall questions about the witnessed event. Results and implications of the study will be discussed.

Keywords: eyewitness, memory, model statement
Sexual abuse investigations involving preschool-aged complainants – Which cases are prosecuted?

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Child sexual abuse (CSA) cases are notoriously difficult to investigate and prosecute. Previous data from Swedish samples suggest that 10 - 15 % of reported cases are prosecuted, and several studies suggest that prosecution is less likely in investigations involving preschool-aged complainants compared to cases where the complainant is an older child. We aimed to investigate what is required for CSA cases involving preschool-aged complainants to be prosecuted.

Data from CSA cases involving preschool-aged children were analyzed (N = 147) using logistic regression.

Prosecuted cases were more likely to contain forensic evidence (documentation of abuse, DNA or a corroborative medical examination), while such evidence was not available in any discontinued case. Furthermore, cases were less likely to be prosecuted if there was a custodial dispute between the child’s parents as well as if the family had prior involvement from social services. Cases with more than one complainant were more likely to be prosecuted.

The results will be discussed in the light of previous research regarding the prosecution of CSA cases and we will offer some guiding suggestions to how these difficult investigations can be facilitated.

Keywords: child sexual abuse, legal decision making, prosecution

Admitting sexual abuse against infants and preschoolers: Defendant statements in Swedish court cases

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Court proceedings concerning alleged child sexual abuse (CSA) against young children constitute a challenge for legal systems around the globe. Legal decision-makers are often faced with the difficult task of assessing likelihood of guilt based on oral testimonies and circumstantial evidence. Beyond the child’s testimony, a suspect confession can add vital
information regarding the offence. The aim of the present study was to examine defendant statements during trial to explore factors related to admissions of guilt. Court cases \((n = 117)\) were extracted from a larger data set containing official court documents on child sexual abuse offences against children seven years or younger. All court proceedings took place between January 2010 to December 2014 across Sweden. The archival data is currently being analyzed. Using logistic binary regression, factors from previous research on confessions during police interviews will be explored to predict admissions of guilt during trial. Furthermore, the defendants’ self-reported explanations behind the abuse allegation will be thematically analyzed to examine other aspects surrounding admissions of guilt. Findings and potential practical implications will be presented during the conference.

**Keywords:** admission of guilt, legal decision-making, defendant testimony

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**A promising Bayesian approach to child sexual abuse investigations**

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Integrating evidence and arriving at a rational conclusion presents enormous difficulties. In order to counteract potential cognitive biases of professionals involved in CSA investigations, biases mainly linked to judgement under uncertainty and probability calculation, we created a decision-making support tool, based on the Bayesian logic, to assist decision-makers in determining the probability of CSA having taken place.

Using data from a population-based sample of over 11000 12- and 15-year-old children responding to an extensive questionnaire regarding their life circumstances including a question about experiencing sexual abuse, we originally identified 170 features associated with abuse. In a new version we have excluded redundant variables (from 170 to 42 in total).

The decision-making support tool performs at its best when the cases are about males (AUC: 0.97), while slightly worse when dealing with females (AUC: 0.88). Importantly, the variables used in the tool are easy to collect in an interview with a child when CSA is suspected. The analyses showed that the child age had not a significant influence on the CSA probability and was then removed, simplifying the tool even further.

The extremely high accuracy we reached in assessing CSA cases lets us hope in a quick inclusion of our tool among the investigative methods currently used.

**Keywords:** child sexual abuse, Bayesian networks, CSA Investigation
Lawyers’ practices for cross-examining child sexual abuse complainants about inconsistent testimony

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During cross-examination lawyers may use inconsistencies in a witness’s testimony and with other evidence to imply that the witness’s entire testimony is unreliable. Analogue studies show this tactic can be highly effective. Yet scholars have criticised this tactic because inconsistencies may simply signal the normal fragility of human memory. Little is known however about how lawyers use of this tactic in practice. The purpose of this study was to explore:

(1) the prevalence and nature of defence lawyers use of inconsistencies when cross-examining complainants of child sexual abuse;
(2) whether lawyers adjust their approach to cross-examining on inconsistencies according to complainant age group

The trial transcripts from 120 complainants of child sexual abuse representing three different age groups (children, adolescents and adults) were analysed. Defence lawyers use of inconsistencies with these complainants were coded for: nature (what complainant’s evidence was inconsistent with); significance (central versus peripheral to proving the alleged offence); type (contradiction, addition or omission); and the source of within complainant inconsistencies (e.g. police interview, direct examination, cross-examination).

Lawyers raised inconsistencies with nearly every complainant with little variation according to complainant age. Most often lawyers targeted inconsistencies within the complainant’s own account(s) and with other witnesses. Defence lawyers were four times more likely to question a complainant on inconsistent details peripheral than central to proving the alleged offending. Inconsistencies within the complainants account were predominantly contradictions, not additions or omissions. Lawyers used a variety of different sources of complainants account to generate inconsistencies (e.g. between police interview and cross-examination, within cross-examination).

The findings provide a basis for ecologically valid research examining the influence of the lawyer’s use of inconsistencies on juror decision-making and raise questions about the procedural fairness of cross-examination on complainants.

Keywords: cross-examination, eyewitness testimony, child sexual abuse
Recent Insights into the Detection of Concealed Information

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The Concealed Information test (CIT) aims to assess the recognition of critical (e.g., crime-related) information. Originally, the CIT made use of physiological measures, most notably skin conductance. Gershon Ben-Shakhar (Hebrew University) will discuss the use of eye gaze measures, which has the potential of conducting the assessment covertly. CIT research has been criticized for lack of ecological validity, and Linda Geven (University of Amsterdam, Hebrew University) examined the validity of CIT testing for spontaneous cheaters. Based upon the theory that reaction time (RT) slowing to concealed information arises from response conflict, Bruno Verschuere (University of Amsterdam) proposes an improved RT-CIT paradigm. Finally, there is the question to what extent examinees are able to fake the CIT. Kristina Suchotzki (Wurzburg University) will discuss vulnerability to faking, but also possible solutions to prevent faking.

Keywords: deception; memory detection; Concealed Information Test

Detecting concealed memory of personally familiar faces via eye movements

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Can people conceal guilty knowledge? In two experiments, participants were required to memorize four faces. Critically, in some of the trials one of the faces was their personal friend. Even when participants were explicitly instructed to conceal this familiarity, gaze was nevertheless inevitably attracted to the personally familiar face, followed by a strong repulsion. Personally familiar faces also incurred longer fixations. Similar results were obtained both under instructions to conceal the familiar faces and when no such instructions were given. Exploiting this behavioral pattern, a machine learning classification algorithm could detect the familiar faces at an accuracy rate of above 91\%. Detection efficiency using eye movements was found to exceed detection efficiency of various autonomic and ERP measures. These results shed novel light on the temporal aspects of attention biases toward familiar items and provide a proof of concept for a highly accurate method of detecting concealed information using simple eye tracking.

Keywords: eye movements, concealed information, deception
Conceal, don’t feel, don’t let it show: Intentional versus instructed cheating in the Concealed Information Test

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The validity of the CIT has been demonstrated in hundreds of laboratory studies: by presenting a suspect series of questions while measuring psychophysiological responses or reaction times, concealed information can be detected. When a suspect shows consistently different responses to the relevant (crime-related) items compared to the neutral items, knowledge about the crime is inferred. These studies, however, lack key ingredients of real-life deception. One such factor is self-initiated deception; in contrast to perpetrators committing real crimes, research participants are typically instructed to commit a mock crime and deny involvement. Yet, the intention to deceive is a crucial factor when studying deception. Self-initiated cheating might increase both motivation to avoid detection and the significance of the crime-relevant items in the CIT, which could result in more obvious differences between guilty and innocent individuals in the field. Hence, while laboratory research is important for establishing a controlled environment in which particular variables can be disentangled, it has a limited external validity. This disparity between research and practice may affect the generalizability of laboratory based CIT findings. Using an interdisciplinary paradigm, participants (n = 164) in the experimental condition were provided with the opportunity to cheat on a trivia quiz for an incentive, yet without explicit instructions to do so. Participants in the control (instructed) condition were explicitly asked to cheat on the quiz. Using a reaction time-based CIT, participants’ recognition memory for the answers to the critical questions was assessed. Does externally valid deception result in increased detection efficiency of the CIT compared to instructed cheating?

Keywords: the Concealed Information Test, deception detection, external validity

Familiarity-based fillers improve the validity of reaction time-based memory detection

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The reaction time (RT)-based Concealed Information Test (CIT) allows for the detection of concealed knowledge (e.g., one’s true identity) when the questions are presented randomly (multiple-probe protocol), but its performance is much weaker when questions are presented in blocks (e.g., first question about surname, then about birthday; single-probe protocol). The latter test protocol, however, is the preferred and sometimes even the only feasible interviewing method in real-life. In a first, pre-registered, experiment (n = 363), we show that the validity of the single-probe protocol version can be substantially improved by including familiarity-related filler trials (e.g., “KNOWN,” “UNKNOWN”). We replicated these findings in a second, preregistered, experiment (n = 237), where we further found that the use of
familiarity-related fillers even improved the classic multiple-probe protocol. We recommend the use of familiarity-related filler trials for the RT-based CIT.

**Keywords:** deception, Reaction Time, response conflict

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**How susceptible are reaction time based deception measures to faking attempts?**

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The reaction time based Concealed Information Test (CIT) and the autobiographical Implicit Associations Test (aIAT) have been shown to provide valid means to detect deception and concealed information. In the current two experiments, we tested how vulnerable both methods are to attempts of participants to fake their test outcome. In both experiments, participants were either assigned to a guilty group (that performed a staged mock crime) or an innocent group (that performed an everyday activity). All participants then took a CIT and an aIAT, with the order being counterbalanced across participants. Half of the participants received instructions on how to influence their response patterns and achieve an innocent test outcome in the CIT, and half of the participants received instructions on how to influence their response patterns and achieve an innocent test outcome in the aIAT. Our first experiment revealed a substantial effect of faking on the CIT effect size. No effect of faking was found for the aIAT, yet this could be explained by the generally smaller aIAT effect and the low correct classification rate in our experiment. In the second experiment, we tested whether the use of a response deadline hinders participants to implement faking strategies. Results revealed that the faking effect was indeed eliminated in the CIT, yet was now present in the aIAT. Reasons for the generally smaller effect sizes in the aIAT in our study compared to other aIAT studies will be discussed, as well as an explanation why response deadlines may be more effective in CIT compared to aIAT designs. Finally, consequences for the applied use of reaction time based deception detection methods in general and of the CIT and the aIAT in particular will be presented.

**Keywords:** faking, Concealed Information Test, autobiographical Implicit Associations Test
The believability of Alibis: Bridging the Gap between Research and Legal Practice

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In the majority of wrongful conviction cases the defendant presented an alibi that was not believed. Given the importance of an alibi for an innocent suspect, in particular applied research on alibis is lacking.

In this symposium four European experts on alibi research will present their latest studies. The studies cover a wide range of alibi research varying between the introduction of a novel type of supportive evidence; how criminal barristers understand, perceive and approach alibi evidence in the courtroom; how effective the guidance to juries is that not all alibis are false, and that not all false alibis are indicative of a guilty defendant; and if the “alibi generation effect” also holds for police detectives.

**Keywords**: alibis, supportive evidence, juries

Knowledge evidence for alibis

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Previous alibi evaluation research has focused on the role of physical and witness evidence to determine the alibi believability. Knowledge evidence may be able to fulfil a similar role in the evaluation of alibis. As with physical and witness evidence, it is expected that the ease of fabrication of the evidence, and the ease with which the evidence could be obtained from someone else, will influence the perceived strength of the alibi. Furthermore, a relation between the strength of the knowledge evidence and the perceived likelihood that the suspect is guilty is hypothesized.

Participants (N= 60) answered a number of questions for eight different alibis. The different alibis constituted different levels of authenticity (ease obtained from someone else and ease of fabrication). The perceived likelihood of the suspect’s guilt was then compared for each of the alibis. Regression analyses were used to test the relation between the knowledge evidence and the perceived likelihood of the suspect’s guilt.
A significant difference was found: the likelihood of the suspect’s guilt was rated significantly lower for the 5 alibis with the most authentic knowledge evidence. The hypothesized relationship between the knowledge evidence and the perceived likelihood the suspect was guilty was also supported for all levels of authenticity, suggesting that the strength of the evidence influenced the final rating of the likelihood of the suspect’s guilt.

The findings suggest knowledge evidence could be used in the evaluation of alibis in a similar manner to physical and witness evidence. Furthermore, findings suggest that how easily knowledge evidence can be fabricated or obtained from someone else influences the perceived strength of the evidence. Ultimately, the perceived strength of the knowledge evidence was also found to affect the likelihood of the suspect’s guilt. Implications of the findings and potential future research were discussed.

**Keywords:** knowledge evidence, alibi evaluation, supportive evidence

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**Alibi evidence in the courtroom: Perceptions and experiences of criminal barristers**

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In the United Kingdom there is very little known about the way in which criminal barristers, those directly responsible for examining and cross-examining evidence in the courtroom, perceive alibi testimony. The way in which such evidence is presented and evaluated by defence and prosecution counsels would appear to be intrinsically linked to how juries understand and perceive an alibi, and thus reach a verdict as to culpability, however, this has yet to be explored within the literature pertaining to this topic.

In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with four qualified criminal barristers (two of whom were male, and two were female), in order to ascertain their perceptions and experiences of alibis. In addition, the techniques and approaches relating to the examination and cross-examination of such evidence were explored. Three of those participants interviewed were still active at the Bar, whilst one was employed in academia, and their experience ranged from four to twenty-five years of practise. Interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed verbatim, before being subject to thematic analysis using an inductive approach.

Preliminary analysis indicate alibi is a rare form of defence in practise, and one that is viewed with scepticism by barristers in terms of its ‘believability’ and ‘credibility’. The emerging findings appear to indicate that corroborating physical and person evidence are central to the admissibility of an alibi in court.

Research in to this unchartered area aims to yield greater knowledge as to how criminal barristers understand, perceive and approach alibi evidence in the courtroom. It is hoped that this will provide a tangible understanding as to the way in which alibis are approached by legal counsels within the criminal justice system, and result in foundational knowledge to ultimately inform real-life practice.

**Keywords:** alibi, barristers, court
The effect of judicial guidance and expert testimony upon alibi skepticism

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Prior research has demonstrated the widespread tendency of jurors to doubt the veracity of alibi evidence. In England and Wales, judges are recommended (but not compelled) to provide brief guidance that not all alibis are false, and that not all false alibis are indicative of a guilty defendant. However, due to a lack of research on the issue, it is unclear whether this guidance is sufficient to counteract alibi scepticism, or whether jurors would benefit from more specific expert testimony on the issue. Therefore, the present study examined the effect upon juror decision making of the judicial alibi guidance and expert testimony on alibi evidence.

Eighty mock-jurors, read and evaluated a simulated murder case distributed through the Qualtrics online software in which the presence of current recommended judicial alibi guidance and an expert on the topic of alibis was manipulated to form four experimental conditions. The impact of judicial instructions (present, absent) and expert testimony (present, absent) upon juror’s case verdicts and evaluations of alibi evidence was assessed.

Preliminary analysis indicates that, contrary to prior research, participants demonstrated a tendency towards returning not-guilty verdicts. However, further analysis suggests that expert testimony was not more effective than judicial guidance in counteracting negative alibi stereotypes.

The findings indicate that judicial guidance and expert testimony went some way towards reducing alibi scepticism. Nonetheless, current judicial guidance on alibi evidence may not be sufficient in fully modifying juror’s views of alibi evidence. More research into how alibi scepticism can be counteracted is vital in order to prevent biased views of alibi evidence adversely affecting juror deliberations and case outcomes.

Keywords: alibi evidence, judicial guidance, expert witness testimony

The “alibi generation effect” among police detectives

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Police detectives, who have to evaluate the believability of an alibi, put high demands on an alibi to be believable because they appear to be unaware of how difficult it can be to present a believable alibi. As a result, erroneously disbelieved alibis are one of the causes contributing to wrongful convictions worldwide. Asking these evaluators to generate an alibi themselves prior to evaluating a suspect’s alibi can make them more aware of the difficulty to present a believable alibi. Previous research with students (Olson & Wells, 2012) shows that this awareness – which is called the alibi generation effect – can lead to more realistic expectations towards a suspect’s alibi.
The present study is a replication of Olson and Wells (2012) using 62 experienced police detectives as participants. They either had to generate an alibi themselves prior to the evaluation of a suspect’s alibi or the other way around.

None of the effects that were found in the original study were replicated in our study. The detectives claimed that the presented alibi was too vague to make any decision, which can explain why the effect was not replicated. Close examination of the detectives’ alibis shows that they more often report physical evidence (about 80%) compared to students and laypeople (about 25%).

Although we did not replicate the results from the original study, an important difference was observed in the number of police detectives who reported physical evidence compared to research on alibi generation with lay people. Thus, police officers either more often have physical evidence or are more aware of the presence of that evidence (e.g., GPS data from their mobile phones) than laypeople. These results might offer some insights on why the alibi generation effect does not hold for police detectives and why they expect such strong evidence from laypeople.

**Keywords:** alibi generation, alibi evaluation, police detectives
Cultural Event

JUST =
Monday, 29 May, 2017 20:00

JUST= JUSTICE IN SEVEN SOUND IMAGES
Zefiro Torna and ARSENAAL/LAZARUS
Commissioned by DP.RECHT.MECHELEN.

The Court of Savoy provides the decor for several of the city festival productions. In bygone times, the Court sheltered the Great Council of Mechelen. Today, 400 years later, its walls contain the Court of Justice. The interdisciplinary performance JUST= could not wish for a better location.

For many centuries, Justice has drawn a line between right and wrong. Laws exist to bring order to chaos. Whoever disregards order, must appear before the blindfolded Lady Justice. We equate her judgements with Justice. The law is the law, devoid of feelings. But the opposite is true of Justice: it is imbued with emotion. JUST= illustrates the tension between the two in seven scenes. Each scene has its own protagonist: religion, power, morality, politics, the excluded, time and the arts.

A clash of disciplines, from pillar to post: from cartoons to rappers, from Handel to a silent film... And you, the spectator, you are simultaneously the privileged witness and cause of all wrongs.

CONCEPT
Willy Thomas
Jurgen De bruyn

MUSICIANS
Ensemble Zefiro Torna
led by Jurgen De bruyn:
Annelies Decock
Marie Mooij
Thomas Luks
Dimos de Beun
Jurgen De bruyn, carillonneurs
Municipal Conservatory of Mechelen
Gökhân Gürşen
Serif Faid
et al.

MUSIC
Martin Valcke
Handel
Hanns Eisler
et al.

DIRECTION
Willy Thomas
Jurgen De bruyn
Ruud Gielens

MUSIC COMPOSITION
Martin Valcke

FILM
Mathias Ruelle

DRAMATURE
Sarah Elsa

COSTUMES
Karen De Wolf

TEXT
Sarah Elsa
LAZARUS
Freek Mariën
Tom Lanoye

SINGERS
Charlotte Vandermeersch
Eurudike De Beul
Jonathan De Ceuster
Viermarxls Vocal Ensemble
children’s choir
et al.

PERFORMERS
Günther Levasse
Pieter Gerard
Joris Van Den Brande
Koen De Graeve
Ryszek Turkiasz
Willy Thomas
Eurudike De Beul
Charlotte Vandermeersch
Jonathan De Ceuster

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2018 EAPL Conference
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