The International Conference

ACTUAL PROBLEMS
OF PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW.
 Victims and witnesses:
from research to effective practice

2014, June, 24—27, St. Petersburg

Abstracts
Table of Contents / Содержание

Abstracts .......................................................... 3
Тезисы ........................................................... 155
Poster abstracts ................................................... 190
Тезисы постерных докладов ................................. 263
List of conference members / Список участников конференции ........................................ 275

Abstracts

Symposium 1:
Professions in the field of psychology and law
Chairpersons: T. Myklebust, V.M. Statny

EXPLORING THE PRACTITIONERS PERSPECTIVE IN THE NORWEGIAN POLICE
T. Myklebust¹, C.A. Bjoerkli²
¹ — Norwegian Police University College
² — University of Oslo, Dept of Psychology

The submission presents a model for police investigation based on 90 interviews from all of the police districts in Norway. Open-ended interviews were performed on police chiefs and operational personnel, focusing on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWAT) in their current investigative procedures. The interviews formed the basis for conducting ‘bottom-up’ content analysis. The results present a model of investigation in the Norwegian Police and is discussed in relationship to organisational climate. The model discovered helps to understand police investigation in a Norwegian setting. Three areas were identified as important for the quality of the investigation: i) focus from the Chief Constable at a strategic level; ii) a team-based approach from the investigators, and; iii) the police organisation’s focus on being a “learning organisation”. The results will be discussed with theories from work-, occupational-, and forensic psychology & law. The methodology described is a basis for conducting cross-national comparisons.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION:
A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
N. Robertson, S. Lawson
School of Psychology, University of Leicester

The last two decades have witnessed growing clinical and research evidence revealing that indirect exposure to trauma can cause adverse psychological effects. Such effects have been conceptualised variously using terms such
as burnout, compassion fatigue, secondary trauma and vicarious trauma; to encompass the distress experienced. Professionals working in health and social care with direct therapeutic roles have been subject to most scrutiny, and the effects of psychological morbidity documented. However there is increasing exploration of those employed in non-therapeutic contexts who may be similarly afflicted. Notably research is broadening to examine professionals whose work exposes them to trauma, violence and personal injury through the legal process.

The current review thus systematically assessed quantitative literature reporting distress and its extent in legal professionals. Eight studies were identified through systematically searching psychological and legal databases in March 2013 and again in December 2013. The majority of studies were conducted in North America (5), with two Taiwanese and an Australian study. No research of this kind emanated from Europe. All studies were cross-sectional in design, and assessment of distress was achieved through self-report questionnaires. There was some diversity in legal professionals examined: five of the studies examined lawyers, two assessed judges and one assessed public procurators. All studies reported distress, although extent varied. Findings were neither clear nor consistent and methodological weaknesses were common to all studies. Despite these limitations, the review found evidence indicative of mild to moderate symptoms of distress, and medium to high levels of reported burnout in legal professionals.

Findings suggest a need for greater awareness of inadvertent distress arising via work in legal professionals and improved rigour in conceptualisation of distress and its assessment. Synthesis of data from these studies also identified a need for a coherent understanding of traumatogenesis, and better application of standardised tools to assess both psychological distress and any enduring psychological detriment.

EVALUATION OF PERSONAL COMPETENCES OF YOUNG PROFESSIONALS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE PROSECUTING AUTHORITIES

A.V. KlopoVA
The Russian Legal Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia

One of the directions of legal psychology is study of activities and personal peculiarities of specialists of different legal professions. Basing on study of available literature it's possible to single out the main tendencies of research of employees' activities and personalities at the law-enforcement authorities and public prosecutor offices.

The first approach was designed in the second part of the 80s of the previous century by V.V. Romanov and M. V. Kroz. The peculiarity of the given approach is working out of job description of public prosecutor activities. In the job description you can find the list of requirements, which the specialist's personality and the whole psychological sphere should meet. Public prosecutor's directions and functions are listed in the legislation (Romanov V.V., 2012).

The most important of them are: to enforce the RF Constitution and laws; prosecution for committing crimes; coordination of prosecuting activities fulfilled by law-enforcement agencies; taking part in law-making activities; taking part by the prosecutor's office in all kinds of judicial procedures. Plus the public prosecutor supports prosecution on behalf of the state, proving its legalism and reasonability (Kehlerov S.G., Kapinus O.S., 2012, p.28). Each of the functions listed above brings certain requirements to public prosecutor's professional and personal competence. There are the following constituents in the structure of the professional activities: cognitive, communicative, organizational-administrative, educational.

The second direction is connected with the compilation of a psychic profile in which a multi-component personal profile of a professionally successful public prosecutor is reflected. According to Kroz “Totality of these requirements creates a certain "ideal model" of an effective professional” (Kroz M.V., 2012, p.145).

The main components of a psychic profile are personal peculiarities necessary for provision of activities. The most important features of a public prosecutor are: increased creative sensibility, high responsibility, circumstantiality, ability to follow earlier set plans, optimal combination of activity and reactivity. Besides, a public prosecutor must be able to understand correctly, master, generalize information received from specialists and find a proper place for it in the whole picture of an event, incident; and also to be able to give the correct juridical qualification to the actions of all the participants and to find possible breaches of the law in those actions.

A communicative component is also important in public prosecutor's work and takes an important place in different directions of a prosecutor's activities, who to effectively fulfill his professional obligations, must regularly communicate with different people, in different communities, to discuss various questions with them.

Communicative abilities are necessary not only to organize effective interaction with other people but also to organize coordination direction of the activity.
While hiring someone to a vacant position one must take into account compliance of personal competence to the requirements of the position to which an applicant is applying.

The third direction is connected with studying of the mechanisms of the social perception, that is, with studying of images of the given profession in the social consciousness of different social groups having different degree of influence on forming of the public conscience (Sitkovskaj O.D., 2011).

The modern directions of study given above, without a doubt are relevant and have a great practical meaning to increase the effectiveness of activities fulfilled by the law-enforcement agencies.

At the same time it should be noted that as new directions for study of the prosecutor’s activities one can study dynamics of personal competence of public prosecutors officers in the course of their office-professional promotion, adaptation to the new lines of work and also provision of psychological accompaniment to the young specialists and students, motivated by a job placement in public prosecutor offices.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF LEGAL ACADEMY STUDENTS TO WORK IN THE LAW-ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES**

L.N. Kotlyarova

FSFEI HVE «The Russian Legal Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation», Moscow, Russia

Most of the students, who graduated the law faculty of The Russian Legal Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation (Academy further on) and who studied in the field of criminal-legal specialization, started working at different legal authorities in Russia. This is an index of graduates’ high labour competitiveness.

The increase of the quality of lawyers’ preparation in the Academy is connected with the introduction into the educational process innovative technologies and development of professional and personal competence by creating favourable socially-cultural environment for improvement of personal potential. Special attention is paid to students’ civil, legal, patriotic, mental-moral upbringing. All the introduced measures conform with the requirements of “Law on Education of the Russian Federation” (FL dated 29 December 2012 — № 273-FL) and professional standards.

Students’ professional-personal competence develops in the process of their taking part in educational, extra-curricular and labour activities (during the production practice).

Theoretical knowledge on peculiarities of the chosen specialization in the law-enforcement authorities, students get in the process of studying special legal disciplines. Practical professional skills are acquired in the process of production practice. Meetings with specialists of the law-enforcement authorities are held in the form of lectures, round tables and workshops in the Academy.

It’s proved by the numerous labour psychologists’ studies that psychologically prepared students choose the direction of the specialization more deliberately. They are more interested in the development of their personal competence and later, starting their jobs, become more effective in the professional activities.

Students’ development and self-improvement of professional and personal competence depends on the following factors: social environment conditions, understanding of the social development situation by a student and his/her own resource abilities and also on individual personal activity in professional and educational space.

In 2011 in the Academy was developed and at present is fulfilled the program of students’ psychological preparation to the activities in the law-enforcement authorities in which any who wishes can take part.

The tasks of the program are to increase professional motivation and orientation, to get deep professional knowledge in law-enforcement officers’ psychology of the professional activities; to diagnose students’ as subjects of professional activities, personal features in the Assessment-centre; to create an individual program of development of personal features and help in its fulfilment; to monitor perfection of personal potential. The specialists of the social-psychological service developed and now lead trainings of personal advancement, formation of stable professional motivation, development of communicative skills, stress-resistance and influence resistance.

At present a program of evaluation and effectiveness of primal professional adaptation of the Academy graduates is developed and approved at their job placements.
METHODOLOGICAL NARRATIVE OF THE AXIOLOGICAL REGULATION OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT

V.M. Statny, Yu.A. Sharanov
Saint-Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

In the psychological and legal literature axiological or evaluative opinion on various problems in the functioning of law-enforcement systems used to describe the laws, related to the sphere of values of the identity, or to the fact that it is the most important, differentiate and define representation about the good, a measure of rates phenomena, objects, relations between them, the standards of due in life, goals and ways to achieve them in the activities of the entity. Thus, as a rule, not even questioned the ability of the value of the personality structure to the effective and continuous regulatory any mental activity. In other words, axiological characteristics of a priori belong to the system of motivations and are the terms of the behavior of the individual, that is identified with its motivational or causal sphere. If it concerns only a particular form of individual activity, for example, against an employee to work, law and order, the strict definition of the place of the axiological instance in human behavior, according to the authors, is not required at all. Simply select the existing scientific publications list of shared in society virtues. Any of the opposition between internal and external, functionally-active and personal as the ideal and the real case, random and natural speculative removed or simply ignored. In many ways this approach is explained by the traditional for Russian psychology assignment of value orientations to the structure of the orientation of the individual, the contents of which really is a common mechanism of determination of human activity. In fact, the process of formation orientation or social maturity of a person, quite corresponds to the well known concept of the formation of social identity or social adaptability of the individual. But when the values of appeal in the context of solving specific problems of reliability, the operational activity, the necessity of transition from the General to the particular, to the identification of specific mechanisms to transform basic, intermediate, neutral and updated value States of a personality to its final activity States. In other words, the object of reflection should be more closely defined in its general, special and particular characteristics.

THE CONCEPT OF “INTERESTS” AND “CONFLICT OF INTERESTS” IN CORPORATE LAW

O.A. Makarova
St.Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia

According to applicable Russian legislation concerning commercial companies there is special procedure of making the transactions in which the members of board of directors or participants (shareholders) of a commercial company are interested directly or indirectly. Such specific requirements are caused by the potential conflict of interest of board of directors of a company and shareholders (participants).

The concept of «interest» can be considered from the piont of psychology, economy and legal studies. Interest (англ. interest) — is a need state or conative state, which motivates cognitive process, developing primarily in the inner sphere. Economic science considers interest as a stimulus and motivation of economic activity of individuals, because interests reflect material conditions of the society and are formed under the direct influence of demands. Economic science considers interest as a stimulus and motivation of economic activity of individuals, because interests reflect material conditions of the society and are formed under the direct influence of demands. In legal studies the category of interest as a social basis of a legal system was first introduced by the German legal theorist R. von Jhering. According to him, the nature of law consists in the necessity for public regulation and accommodation of interests of different members of a society.

The particular characteristics of Russian system of administration of OJSC (LLC) influences the hierarchy of interests, that interfere in the company: the interests of participants (shareholders) — investors on one hand, and members of board of directors (supervisory board), executive board on the other hand.

The formation of the will of a commercial company has a special structure, stated in the powers and competence of its organs in solution of separate issues. For that reason the problem of constituency of board of directors in making the transaction by the company according to Russian legislation concerns not only the members of executive board or board of directors, but also shareholders of the company. In this regard the scope of interested persons according to Russian legislation forms a wide range.
The legislator means not the subjective interest itself, i.e. mental and voluntary intention aimed at the realization of interest, but an objective interest of an asset manager or director, which is different from the interests of the company, that can become the basis for the directors acts contrary to his corporate duty to act for the benefit of the company.

In the American law doctrine there is another concept of legal nature of the relations, connected with the interest of the board in making the transaction. The responsibility of the board is based on the rule, that directors are authorized representatives of shareholders and of the company. For this purpose they are lawfully bound by «fiduciary duty», that is divided into two categories — «duty of loyalty» and «duty of care». «Duty of loyalty» is known as the requirement of good faith. The director can be brought to responsibility for the breach of loyalty, if he is acting in his own self-interest, and not for the benefit of the company.

Russian legislature states no difference between the categories of «interest» and «constituency». Constituency is a medium or expression, subjective perception of interest. This must be the reason why the legislator misinterprets the term «constituency», in fact meaning «interest» as objective entity. The interest of members of board of directors of OJSC (LLC) is considered as a presumption of civil law.

**PSYCHOLOGY OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES: TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE STATE**

D. Zhmulina

St. Petersburg state university, St. Petersburg, Russia

Modern psychology as a rule treats entrepreneurship from the point of view of its activities. The orientation towards profit earning as the main goal of entrepreneurial activities is a part of their structure. The other typical features of entrepreneurial activities are independence, responsibility, innovation, creativity, initiative, and ability to take risks.

Lawmakers share these views declaring the legal definition of entrepreneurial activities.

In the psychological profile of an entrepreneur there are personal features which make him or her different from other people. Entrepreneurs have rare abilities to act in the environment of the special entrepreneurial risk with its typical features such as inconsistency, availability of alternatives, and uncertainty.

The entrepreneur functions as the progressive force in the economy, promotes creation of new industry branches, etc. Hence, entrepreneurial activities are necessary for the human society and are the guarantee of its successful development.

However, for a person to be able to prove oneself as a gifted entrepreneur useful for the society, it is not enough that he or she has rare abilities and a certain motivation. There must exist favorable conditions for entrepreneurial activities’ development. One of such conditions is the role of the State in the business sector.

What or who directs entrepreneurs’ activities so that they could satisfy the demand of the society most of all? The answer is — it is the free market which is the natural process of adaptation of individual actions to the requirements of mutual cooperation. Acting at their own risk and achieving their innovative potential, entrepreneurs think about other peoples’ needs rather than about his or her own. Within this system the State should only guarantee reliability and stability and prevent such destructive events as unfair competition, fraud, violence, etc. Only this approach to entrepreneurial activities’ regulation corresponds to their free and initiative oriented nature.

At the same time, at the present day stage of this country’s development, the State typically excessively intervenes in the economy and hinders entrepreneurs’ creative economic activities. Excessive use of measures of direct administrative pressure on entrepreneurial activities provokes growth of corruption and low appreciation of entrepreneurial activities’ usefulness by members of the society.

It looks like the State must, in the first place, create relations of partnership with the entrepreneurs’ community and, in the second place, establish conditions for entrepreneurial activities’ development without intervening in the system of relationships governed by free market mechanisms.

**APOLOGISING FOR PERSONAL INJURY WITHIN THE LEGAL REGIME: THE FAILURE TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF LESSONS FROM PSYCHOLOGY IN BLAMEWORTHINESS AND PROPENSITY TO SUE**

P.E. Vines

Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia

We know that the vast majority of people do not sue after personal injury. There is a significant literature on propensity to sue which relates it partly to the person’s view of blame or attribution of responsibility. In many legal systems...
now there is legislation to protect apologies from becoming an admission of legal fault because of the perception that apologies are important to people’s functioning. The psychological literature suggests that the psychological role of an apology is closely to the attribution of responsibility or fault and that this plays out in a complex way to make apologies effective or ineffective within the psychological or legal context. This paper explores how the legal regimes which seek to encourage apologies, (particularly in regimes of compensation for personal injury), have often failed to take account of the lessons that psychology has to offer in making apologies effective both psychologically and in reducing litigation.

PRACTICE AND THE LEGAL DIMENSION OF DOWRY ON THE STAGE OF HISTORY

I. Nikolajeva
Turiba University, Faculty of Law, Riga, Latvia

The topic/theme of this study is to investigate the background and historically evolving nature of dowry institution and to estimate the need of it in the Civil Law of Latvia.

The research deals with decisive choices that should be considered in the nearest future, in the Latvian legal system in order to comply with European legal integration trends.

For better understanding of the topic’s complexity the author provides analysis from historical perspective examining continuities and discontinuities of this social institution across different regions and eras starting from ancient times up to nowadays and tries to answer why such an archaic legal institution as dowry still exists in the contemporary Civil Law of Latvia.

The aim of the study is to estimate why this archaic legal institution is still present in the modern law, while on the other hand, to evaluate gender equality of this regulatory failure in the above mentioned context and to recommend practical and theoretical solution.

PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF DEBT EXAMPLE MFI CLIENTS

O.S. Deineka
Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

Unlike Western countries, microfinance institutions (MFI) in Russia cater mostly short-term needs of the consumer, and not a small business. If legally MFIs customers are not the victims, from the psychological point of view of their status is extremely unfavorable. Hype, ease of processing the loan combined with a lack of financial literacy and of responsibility, often put borrowers in a difficult position. The aim of our study was to investigate the debt attitudes of MFIs customers and employees in connection with their personality qualities.

Questionnaires and personality tests have been used in our pilot study. Total sample consisted of 68 people (39 employees and 29 customers, average age 27 years, 27% men). The results suggest the so-called “debtor syndrome” clients MFI. They use all kinds of loans: bank loans, consumer loans, service operators “Promised payment” (with large commissions too). The data showed three priority motivator MFI loans: money for domestic needs and payment of utility bills, for on-lending, and, less often, to pay for treatment. The results also showed the high importance of money as an indicator of status (money as prestige), unwillingness or inability to save money, low level of financial control and violation of temporal perspective of MFIs clients. MFI clients often reflect money as a fetish. They are actively spending money in a state of depression.

with the issues of women’s status, role in the family, women as daughters, wife’s power and autonomy, relationship with parents, husband and children, family and community, and raises the important matter of family law from the power perspective: gender and generation angles, examines the impact of this on basic human rights and how it respects, complies with and corresponds to the international treaties Latvia has joined and the rules incorporated in Constitution of the Republic of Latvia containing the mandatory legal principles (equality, non-discrimination) of the basic human rights. Analysis of evolution of this historic legal institution allows appraising necessity for it in the modern law, estimating gender equality issues in this context and recommending practical and theoretical solutions. Consequently, on the one hand, the aim of the study is to estimate why this archaic legal institution is still present in the modern law, while on the other hand, to evaluate gender equality of this regulatory failure in the above mentioned context and to recommend practical and theoretical solution.
A sense of envy towards those who have a lot of money is another reason for spending. Comparative analysis of MFI clients and employees showed statistically significant differences in the level of financial control and the need to use the money to improve their prestige or shopping in the doldrums. Low tolerance for uncertainty (especially for novelty and problems) and low level of dispositional optimism have showed correlations with non-adequate monetary behavior and debt addictions. The study confirmed that the deviant consumer behavior becomes a factor in “debt bondage” in which people fall. To reduce the number of debt’s victims, it is important to raise financial awareness among the population. It would be useful to develop self-help groups for people with overconsumption debts [J. De Graaf, D. Wann, T. H. Naylor, 2005]. It might be also possible to implement such innovations as mutual aid funds, cooperation movement and barter exchange practice [Katasonov V. J., 2012]. Finally, it is vitally important to increase economic culture of population overall.

Symposium 3: Allegations: true or false
Chairperson: P.J. Van Koppen

I DON’T KNOW WHY I DID IT: MOTIVES FOR FILING FALSE ALLEGATIONS OF RAPE
P.J. Van Koppen1, A.W.E.A. De Zutter2, R. Horselenberg2
1 — VU University Amsterdam
2 — Maastricht University

The tripartite model of Kanin (1994) is the leading model for explaining motives for filing false allegations of rape. He posits that false complainants file false allegations for reasons of revenge, to get an alibi or receive sympathy. Although the results of the study leading to the model were frequently replicated, we will argue that Kanin’s model falls short in explaining all the different motives of false complainants to file a false allegation.

A new tripartite model is proposed in which gain is the predominant thriving factor. In the model complainants file a false allegation out of material gain, emotional gain or because of their mental disturbance. The model can be subdivided into eight different categories: material gain, alibi, revenge, sympathy, attention, a disturbed mental state, relabeling or regret. To test the validity of the model, the motives for filing false complaints in a sample of 57 proven false allegations were studied. The model of Kanin (1994) could only in part be used to explain the current results, the new model was more useful in explaining the current results. There was, however, some overlap between categories, some false complainants were motivated by more than one motive, and two unexpected categories were found. The first category was the unknown category of police officers who sometime forget to ask what the motive of the complainant was. The second category was the I-don’t-know category. A large proportion of false complainants say that they did not know why they filed a false allegation. The results confirm the complexity of motivations and the difficulties associated with field studies. The validity of the new model is not contested based on the current results.

A VALID TOOL TO DETECT THE TRUE NATURE OF ALLEGATIONS OF RAPE
A.W.E.A. De Zutter1, R. Horselenberg2, P.J. Van Koppen2
1 — Maastricht University
2 — VU University Amsterdam

False claimants who file a false allegation of rape do not fully grasp the complex phenomenology of rape. The theory of fabricated rape predicts that people who fabricate an event will resort to their own experiences, mental representations and beliefs about such an event to build their story. Experiences in a consensual context are not the same as experiences in the context of rape. People’s beliefs and mental representations of rape are formed and influenced by the news media. News media consistently misrepresent the story of rape thereby creating invalid mental representations and beliefs about rape in people. False allegations that are built upon invalid experiences, beliefs and representations will therefore cause detectable differences with true allegations of rape. To test the theory of fabricated rape a sample of 114 allegedly true and 91 allegedly false allegations was studied. Seventy-two true and 57 false allegations of rape fulfilled the stringent criteria of the current study. Fifty-four allegations of rape, 27 true and 27 false were used to build a prediction model concerning the nature of an allegation. The second author blindly categorised the remaining 75 allegations, 45 true and 30 false allegations of rape as either true or false based on the model. The second author was able to predict the true nature of the majority of allegations in the current study based on the model with an error rate of 9.33 %. Thus it seems possible to discriminate between true and false allegations of rape based on the theory of fabricated rape.
DETECTING FALSE ALLEGATIONS, A TRAIT, SKILL OR A GAMBLE?
R. Horselenberg¹, A.W.E.A. De Zutter¹, P.J. Van Koppen²
1 — Maastricht University
2 — VU University Amsterdam

False allegations of rape have negative consequences for all parties involved. If false allegations of rape are not detected in the beginning of the police investigation, then costs will accumulate. The longer a false claim remains undetected, the more damage it will cause. The gatekeepers to detect false allegations in an early stage are the police officers working on the case. A false complainant has to fabricate an event that did not occur, she is lying.

Research in the field of deception detection has consistently shown that police officers are not better than lay people in detecting lies and liars, and that people are better in assessing the veracity of written statements than spoken statements. Vice officers, however, are trained at the police academy to detect false allegations of rape. To test whether vice officers are experts in detecting false allegations as a consequence of their training, an experiment was conducted. A random sample of five written allegations, some false and some true, was drawn from a pool of eight allegations, four false and four true allegations. The veracity of the allegations was judged by 25 untrained students, 35 trained police students, and 20 vice officers. No differences between the groups were found on accuracy of the judgment. In conclusion, training or experience does not make people better in detecting false allegations of rape. A valid detection tool for false allegations is lacking and seems necessary based on the current findings.

THE PREVALENCE OF UNFOUNDED CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE SUSPICIONS IN A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF FINNISH ADOLESCENTS
J. Korkman, M. Fagerlund, P. Santtila
Abo Akademi University

Child sexual abuse (CSA) emerged in the public debate in the 1980’s, whereafter studies of prevalence have been published continuously. CSA is now acknowledged as a real problem with possibly serious negative consequences for the victims. Recent prevalence studies in Finland suggest the prevalence of CSA decreases, while the number of reports to the authorities increase. More real cases of CSA come to the attention of the authorities but it has been suggested in a number of publications that there also are unfounded allegations of CSA. However, no previous studies have assessed the prevalence of unfounded suspicions in a large sample.

The present study analyzed responses to a questionnaire answered in 2013 by 11,364 sixth and ninth graders in Finland. The children were thus around 12 and 15 years respectively. Preliminary analyses showed that 2.4% of the children in the sample reported CSA (as defined by sexual experiences with a person 5 years older or more). The proportion was significantly higher among older children than younger and among girls than boys. According to the children’s reports, 13% of the CSA cases had been reported to the authorities. This proportion did not vary as a function of the age or gender of the child.

The prevalence of unfounded suspicions of CSA was 1.5%. Of these, 14.5% had led to an investigation by the authorities. The likelihood of unfounded suspicions was higher among the older (2.6%) compared to the younger children (0.7%, χ²[2] = 69.17, p < .001) and among girls (2.5%) as compared to boys (0.6%, χ²[1] = 67.22, p < .001). When comparing the number of reported unfounded suspicions and actual CSA cases, it was found that among all cases assessed by authorities, slightly more than 40% were, according to the children, unfounded.

The present study contributes with the first population-based prevalence numbers for unfounded allegations of CSA. Though the existence of these has been discussed in the scientific literature for a long time, these numbers give a first estimate of how common such unfounded allegations may be. While the long known problem of underreporting of CSA seems to decrease, the phenomenon of unfounded allegations is, based on the results of this study, a factor to be conscious of.

A BAYESIAN MODEL TO ASSESS CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE REPORTS AND IDENTIFY THE OFFENDER
A. Tadei, J. Antfolk, P. Santtila
Abo Akademi, Department of Psychology and Logopedics, Turku, Finland

A challenging problem for the investigators of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is to understand whether the abuse happened or not. In fact, the investigators’ reasoning style may include biases regarding the probability calculation, threatening to lead to mistakes and false conclusions. Having an instrument that easily calculates the probability that the abuse happened or not would permit to avoid such risks. We are working on a model based on Bayesian Networks which
is able not only to assess the probability of CSA having taken place, but also, if the abuse is real, to give information about the most likely offender type. The model will include two parts: those regarding the hypothetical victim and those regarding the suspected offender. The model is based on scientific data from research reports. For example, according to representative population-based studies, we know that a 12-year-old girl has a 6% likelihood of having been abused. Of abused children 60% have anxiety and of non-abused children 30%. Our model updates the probability of the abuse according to this information in the following manner: it becomes 3.5% with no anxiety-symptoms, and 11.3% if there are. Multiple such indicators, regarding either the reported victim or the hypothetical offender, can be considered simultaneously using Bayesian Network Analyses. An advantage of a Bayesian model is that the order in which observations are inserted does not matter nor if every node is filled or not by investigators. In fact, after each observation, all nodes’ probabilities are updated together. This instrument will be useful not only in the investigative phase, but also during the trial, giving lawyers and judges a view on the events which is not influenced by human cognitive errors.

Symposium 4: Serious offenders
Chairpersons: D. Canter, L.G. Pochebut

THE PERSONAL CONSTRUCTS OF JIHADI TERRORISTS
D. Canter, D. Youngs

International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield

To contribute to an understanding of the individual psychologies that characterise people who carry out acts of terrorism, four distinct themes are proposed that can each dominate Islamic terrorist’s conceptualisations of his/her own actions: Islamic Jihad, Political Jihad, Social and Criminal. These themes are illustrated from interviews with people convicted of Jihadi-related acts of terrorism within India. The interviews utilised Kelly’s Repertory Grid procedure, thus allowing the Personal Construct System of the interviewees to be explored in association with their accounts of their lives. These case studies provide rare insights from the terrorists themselves, indicating important similarities across individuals as well as distinct differences in the structure of their thinking that inform considerations of radicalisation and approaches to facilitating disengagement.

PSYCHOLOGY OF RELATIONS OF TERRORISTS AND HOSTAGES
L.G. Pochebut
St. Petersburg, Russia

Events of December 2013 showed that terrorism did not leave our country. Terror is a policy of frightening, suppression of political opponents by violent methods. An act of terrorism is aimed at intimidation of other people. Terrorists try to evoke the state of horror not only in hostage victims, but in all people. They try to give rise to the situation of chaos of political and economic institutions of the society, to provoke the state of fear in mass consciousness. Their actions are aimed at creation of panic in the society, disorganizing and disorientating of the work of public authorities.

Marginal and immobile members of society become participants of acts of terrorism. Studying psychological problems of terrorism, we focus on five main matters: 1) psychology of a terrorist’s personality; 2) psychology of interaction of terrorists and hostages; 3) psychology of hostages — main victims of terrorists; 4) psychology of negotiations with terrorists; 5) psychology of society during and after an act of terrorism.

Psychology of people performing acts of terrorism is quite a new problem. It is very difficult to study it due to inaccessibility of the subject of study. It is characteristic for the terrorist’s personality that the whole world is locked in his/her group, organization, goals of his/her activity. A terrorist organization sets strict requirements to the human personality, restricts the freedom of his/her choice and actions. Terrorists are a special type of people; emotions occupy bigger place in their psyche than logic, reflection, rational thinking. The low level of culture and distorted perception of the outward things lead them to the idea that only violence and threats are the most efficient methods of interaction with the other people.

The problem of interaction of terrorists and hostages deserves special attention. We observed and analyzed the dramatic events of 2002 in Moscow in the theatrical center at Dubrovka, in 2004 in Beslan. These extreme situations allowed us to determine the methods and stages of psychological pressure of terrorists on hostages. The main method is called intensive indoctrination. It is based on the change and suppression of the entire setting system of the people who have unwittingly found themselves hostages. The indoctrination process consists of four stages. The first stage is aimed at change of the behavioural component of the settings as a result of complete isolation of the group of people. The second stage is directed towards the emotional component of
the setting as a result of suppression of all positive emotions and arousing of negative emotions mainly by threat of life. The third stage is connected with suppression of the cognitive component of the settings which shows in restriction of the cognitive sphere, impossibility of entry of new, objective information from the outer world. The evaluative component of the setting is included in the fourth stage — the knowledge about the world is locked in the information that comes from the terrorist group; the demand of complete identification with this group is activated. The atmosphere of the intragroup trust is created. The group becomes the main source of approval. This is the mechanism of origin of the Stockholm hostage syndrome.

SERIOUS OFFENDERS: USING EVIDENCE TO PREDICT AND MANAGE THE RISK

D. Pearson
University of Portsmouth

In response to the risk of serious further offences, an evidence-based approach is needed in risk management. A recent joint prison-probation inspection of the management of life sentence prisoners in six UK prisons found that the quality of assessment and plans to manage risk of harm to others was insufficient with too much focus on the offender’s account (HMIP, 2013). This talk discusses observations of regular prisoner behaviour as the basis for predictions, and summarises results of a recent evaluation of the methodology based on a sample of high-risk prisoners released into the community. Prison behaviour has not traditionally been seen as a valid risk marker for violent recidivism, which may be because typically only conspicuous high-level behaviours are considered by risk management panels. Our research suggests that we are neglecting a valuable source of information on risk by failing to observe ongoing and consistent pre-release behaviour.

THE CONDEMNED TO LIFELONG IMPRISONMENT CHARACTERISTICS IN RUSSIA

A.V. Kokurin¹, V.I. Ekimova², I.V. Kokurina²
1 — Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moskow State University Of Law (MSLA)
2 — Moscow State University of Psychology and Education

It’s supposed that by 2015 the amount of the condemned to lifelong imprisonment (LI) in Russia will reach the number of 2000.

There are social and demographic, medical, criminal and legal and psychological characteristics of the individuals condemned to lifelong imprisonment. The presented material is the results of special census carried out with this category of the condemned.

Social and demographic characteristics

The average condemned to LI is a man from 30 to 50 years of age (74.2% of all condemned to LI); the citizen of Russia (96.2%) with secondary (full, incomplete or professional) education (91.2%); unemployed (54.2%) or a worker (30.3%); not married (70.4%) or divorced (18.4%) who considers himself the believer (81.8%).

Criminal and legal characteristics

50.6% of the condemned to LI committed the crime of complicity. Every fifth (20.4%) committed the crime as the participant of an organized group or a criminal community.

It’s the first conviction in 49.1% of cases, the second — in 27.2% and the third — in 12.8%.

76.6% of this category of convicts aren’t recognized as committed the crime at especially dangerous recurrence, but almost the fifth part of them (19.0%) are.

In 52.4% of cases they are initially condemned to the lifelong imprisonment, in 47.6% of cases they were originally sentenced to death.

The majority of the condemned to LI has actually served over 10 years of the sentence (62.3%), 11.9% — from 8 to 10 years, 15.2% — from 5 to 8 years.

Psychological characteristics

25% of the condemned to lifelong imprisonment are on the preventive psychologist’s account due to the tendency to escapes, violence attacks on the staff or a capture of hostages combined with high risk of suicide and self-damage behavior, expressed psychotic manifestations etc.

About a half (49.1%) of the condemned to LI are negatively characterized or are considered to be malicious troublemakers.

Among this group of convicts there appear the individuals with a high level of aggression and hostility (23.7%), with unstable neuropsychological status and neurosis (40.5%), those inclined to mutilation and suicide (27.2%), with lowered I.Q. (8.7%), with difficulties in communication and social contacts — 22%.

The complexity of the work with the condemned to LI is generally connected with the certain features of personality, with the attitude of the condemned to a crime committed and with the conditions of the punishment execution.
The above mentioned underlines the need to high-quality psychological maintenance of this category of convicts.

Symposium 5: Child sexual abuse
Chairpersons: J. Korkman, N. Khodyreva

MARITAL SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN
N.V. Kirichenko
Saratov State University named after NG Chernyshevsky

Child sexual abuse including family), is characteristic of all socio-economic backgrounds, different cultures and countries. In some countries and pedophilia in today’s time is institutionalized. However, even in those countries where child sexual abuse is a crime, the number of child victims is growing steadily. According to the research of our scientists, about 70% of children in Russia who were sexually abused, suffered from sexual activity from their relatives and friends, 28% — from parents and guardians. Estimated criminologists remain unregistered for more than 90% of sexual crimes against children and adolescents. Currently, victims of sexual violence are increasingly children 3–7 years. Small child can not understand what is happening, it is easier to intimidate, it can not explain what was done with him (including by virtue of their small vocabulary).

According to Kon sexual abuse of minor, sexual crimes against them, and there have always existed in all economic, social and cultural sectors of society.

One of the most common forms of child sexual abuse — sexual abuse against minors (which provides for liability for Art. 135 of the Criminal Code). Detect signs of sexual abuse of a child is difficult. Preschool child who has experienced sexual harassment from someone close relatives do not always exhibit visible symptoms of trauma. Usually these symptoms appear later when the child begins to realize what happened to him. It is sufficient common is committing sexual violence against a child within the family (incest). While exploring sexual violent crimes within the family often had in mind incestuous relationship “stepfather — daughter.” That incest “stepfather — daughter“ is more common than other types of sexual violent crimes in the family (more than 20 times). It does not matter, whether the child understands the meaning of what was happening to him. N. Groth believes that incest should be considered as “self” adult (satisfaction of his own sexual needs).

Most traumatic are violent incest crimes such as “father — daughter.” More than 54% of girls are sexually used by native fathers were on the brink emotionally unsatisfactory condition. The severity of this incest is due to a variety of factors. Therefore, we need systematic psychological study of children to identify traces of sexual violence.

THE ADOLESCENTS TELL US: WHAT ARE THE RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE?
A. Juusola¹, H. Lahtinen², P. Santtila³, J. Korkman¹
¹ — Abo Akademi University, Helsinki University Central Hospital
² — University of Eastern Finland
³ — Abo Akademi University

During the past two decades, the domain of child sexual abuse (CSA) has been intensively studied as a consequence of the increased awareness of its existence and due to the fact that it can have grave developmental consequences for the victims. The results from the most recent Finnish study show that there is a trend that the prevalence of CSA is declining (Laaksonen et al., 2011). However, few studies have investigated the family characteristics associated with becoming a victim of CSA in representative, population-based samples.

The data presented in this study consist of a questionnaire answered in 2013 by 11,364 sixth and ninth graders in Finland of which 50.4% were girls and 49.2% boys. The questionnaire consisted of items concerning various sociodemographic factors as well as items concerning sexual upbringing and experiences. Within this sample, 2.4% had been sexually abused. The CSA in this questionnaire was defined as having had experiences of sexual approach or intercourse with adults or with someone who was five years older at the time. Preliminary results show that a factor strongly related to experiences of CSA is the adolescent’s lifestyle (e.g. drinking and smoking habits as well as drug abuse). Moreover, the lifestyle of the adolescent’s family plays a great role: it was more likely for those who had been abused to have seen their parents markedly under the influence of alcohol once a month or more often during the past 12 months, and it was more likely that the caregivers did not know where and with whom the adolescent spent his/her spare time. Also, experiences of physical abuse in the adolescent’s family are associated with experiences of sexual abuse. On the other hand, sharing one’s thoughts and eating dinner...
with caregivers seem to be protective factors against abuse. These results and their possible synergistic effects need further evaluation and the results will be elaborated in this presentation.

The results from this questionnaire will give a better insight on what are the possible risk factors for CSA, whether these factors are the same in both age groups and where the support should be focused in the population.

**SIBLING INCEST: A PROBLEM FOR PSYCHOLOGY & LAW**

**L.J. White**

White & Associates Psychologists, Forensic Psychologists, Adelaide, Australia

This paper addresses the topic of ‘sibling incest’ and identifies some apparent legal contradictions. It considers international statistics related to the incidence of familial abuse and incest recidivism rates. Australian and Swedish research is compared for incest offenders and adolescent sex offenders. The research provides a basis for some general conclusions, such that adolescent sex offenders were more likely victims of abuse, more likely involved with child protection agencies, more likely to commit more frequent abuse and were more aggressive. Several case studies involving both perpetrators and victims of incest are examined, and it is concluded that ‘Complex Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder’ was a common diagnostic characteristics of victims of incest.

**VICTIM EXPERIENCES OF SEXUAL MURDERERS**

**N.C. Habermann¹, A. Hill², P. Briken³, W. Berner²**

¹ — SRH University Heidelberg
² — Institute of Sex Research and Forensic Psychiatry, Hamburg

International investigations show up, that sex offenders were often victims in their childhood: not only sexual abuse, but also physical abuse and emotional neglect can be traumatic events that increase the risk to commit a sexual offence (cycle of abuse). Little is known so far about victim experiences in childhood and youth of sexual murderers, although this could be the key to a deeper understanding of their terrible acts. Therefore the aim of this study what to assess childhood and adolescent victim experiences in a large sample of sexual murderers and to analyse in which way those experiences could be associated to sexual homicides. Psychiatric court reports from 20 German forensic psychiatrists on 166 men who had committed a sexual homicide were evaluated. Traumatic experiences were found at almost all offenders. Using statistical analyses and comparative casuistry, three groups distinguished themselves: in addition to perpetrators, which experienced massive violence, abuse or mistreatment as children for many years, a group was identified more marked by chronic emotional neglect and lack of consistent caregivers than by experiences of physical violence. A smaller group mainly suffered from excessive parental care and constraints of the development through strong control. There were notes, that the way of the victim experiences was related with the later homicide characteristics. Partially re-stagings of the own traumatic experiences in childhood were clearly visible. Reporting case studies, peculiarities of the development pathways of these three groups are described in conjunction with offence characteristics and long-term history.

**Kochenov symposium**

**Chairpersons: S.N. Enikolopov, E.G. Dozortseva, N.V. Dvorianchikov**

**M. KOCHENOV NOWADAYS: THE CLASSICAL AUTHOR OR THE STRATEGIST (ABOUT PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION)**

**S.S. Shipshin**

South Forensic Center, Rostov-on-Don, Russia

Analyzing a state and prospects of the Russian forensic psychological examination, it is necessary to address to M. Kochenov’s who has laid its theoretical foundation ideas. He developed main types of forensic psychological examination in the criminal trial, facing the requirements of criminal legal proceedings. Requirements of the courts at considering civil cases, caused the development of forensic psychological examination in the civil process, based on M. Kochenov’s methodological principles (at present it is psychological examinations on cases of transactions with defects of will, in cases considering matters of upbringing children, and also examinations in claims for compensation of psychological harm). However not all of the perspective ideas on M. Kochenov’s approaches to the solution of legally significant problems are put to practice today. So, examination of the mental state complicating performance of professional functions at management of difficult systems and processes, didn’t find due practical application, besides, that technologies of research of psycho-physiological features and a mental condition of the participating driver of road accident, approaches to expert research of reasonable risk were developed. At the same time, in fact, this examination is
applicable not only to investigation of transport incidents. It can be used at investigation of the incidents connected with an unreasonable use of weapons by police officers, armed forces, errors of management of regiment, etc. Another direction of psychological examination is the research of constants and various roles (leadership) in the criminal group, also put by M. Kochenov, develops on the way of working out private expert methods and approaches in relation to certain case, but wasn’t regarded as a type of psychological examination. M. Kochenov started up the psychological-linguistic examination which intensively develops now in several directions. First, it is research of materials of allegedly extremist orientation; secondly, research audio-and videos of investigative actions, and also other situations of interpersonal interaction for the purpose of identification of signs of negative psychological impact, spontaneity of reaction of participants of an interaction, etc. Methodological approaches to studying of influence of the social and psychological atmosphere on formation of personal traits, an emotional state and behavior of people within an independent type of psychological examination (and also as a private expert task) aren’t developed. It can only be regarded as a fact that M. Kochenov’s ideas are now not only classical heritage, but continue to define the direction of development of domestic judicial and psychological examination.

METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTOLOGY

F.S. Safuanov
Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, The Serbsky Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow, Russia

Forensic expertology is a meta-scientific domain in relation to the forensic sciences with concrete subjects. It explains in which ways basic sciences (e.g. psychology or psychiatry) are transformed into a system of special knowledge in a forensic science with specific subject and how this knowledge is realized in practical work by performing expertise.

It is possible to point out the following methodological principles of forensic psychological expertology.

1. **Psycho-technical approach.** Psycho-technical theory in psychological expertise is not a theory of an "object" (psyche), but a theory of practice, a theory of "psychological work with an object". The main point are criteria of the expert diagnostics of psychic activity peculiarities, which are legally significant and have certain legal consequences.

2. **Definition of "expert" terms.** Expert psychologist defines "expert terms" revealing psychological aspects of legal categories. Such expert conclusions define not legal norms having psychological content, on the one hand, and not phenomena of general psychology diagnosed by the expert, on the other hand, but "expert" terms, which can serve as a ground for the legal qualification of circumstances having legal-material character. Only such expert conclusions can be significant as a proof in the court.

3. **Multi-subject and interdisciplinary forming of special knowledge of expert psychologist.** The process of forming special knowledge of an expert psychologist should include knowledge of law at least in two aspects: knowledge of legal regulations of the psychologist’s professional activity and clear notions about the legal consequences of the psychologist’s research results and practice. Multi-subject character is determined by interrelations of theoretical areas and applied branches of psychology: the scope of knowledge of the psychologist in the sphere of psychology and law should encompass apart from general psychology developmental, social, clinical and other areas of psychology, as well as a number of medical (psychiatry, sexology) and complex (suicidology, criminology, victimology) sciences in a certain amount.

4. **Competencies approach by forming special knowledge of the expert psychologist.** In the education of expert psychologists special programs should be implemented forming both general and subject-specific (professional) competencies.

THE TENDENCIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES OF THE PENAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

M.G. Debolsky
Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moscow, Russia

One of the indicators of practical significance of juridical psychology is the development of psychological services of law enforcement organs including the penal system. Its successful operation depends on scientific principles it is based upon. We consider that it is an organized unit, including related psychological departments and psychotherapists, who provide psychological aid to penal institutions. Psychological services in the penal system are hierarchical in structure. They have to deal with two categories of clients: inmates and officers. The creation of psychological services was determined by
the penal policy of the government, which is aimed at correction of inmates and preventing recidivism, and the present state of development of psychology with its methods of studying personality of inmates and correctional programs. The process of development of psychological services in the penal system can be divided into several stages, which are different in organizational character and in contents. It seems that the most productive was the period beginning from 2000 till 2009. It is explained by the fact that an independent psychological department was created in the central agency of the Chief Department of Executing Punishments of the Ministry of Justice of Russia. This department performed functions of present and strategic management. And psychological service was considered from the view point of a systematic concept and organizational development. Taking into account these approaches the following directions of activity have been determined: specification of mission, purposes of activity and tasks of psychological services, shaping out adequate views of officers and inmates on these components, legal provisions of the activity of psychological services (according to penal law of Russia inmates must be provided with psychological on the principle of good will; orders of the Ministry of Justice regulate the instruction concerning the activity of psychological services of the penal system, norms of time on psychological work, the criteria of estimating psychologists' job, the forms of reporting), determining the main functions of a psychologist, substantiation of typical methods of activity with inmates and officers, training, retraining and professional development of different categories of psychologists; scientific methodical provision of activity of psychological services (special interregional psychological laboratories, which elaborate special psycotechniques, adapt psycho-diagnostical instruments, analyze home and foreign experience have been created); material and technical equipment (specially equipped rooms for psycho-diagnostical instruments, analyze home and foreign experience have been created); material and technical equipment (specially equipped rooms for psychological work), interaction of psychological services of the penal system with Russian psychological society and other psychological organizations. In 2009 there were 4 thousand officers, who deal with penal officers and inmates with Russian psychological society and other psychological organizations. In 2009 there were 4 thousand officers, who deal with penal officers and inmates in psychological services in the penal system.

In 2010 the Government of the Russian Federation signed “The Conception of Development of the Federal Penal System of the Russian Federation till 2020”. A special attention in the conception is paid to psychological services. But in the process of implementation some measures that had negative impact on the development of psychological services have been taken. They are the changing of the structure of psychological services, stuff reduction on 28 %, liquidation of some interregional psychological laboratories, which had provided psychological services with scientific methods of work and changing their functions, changing the norms of work and patterns of activity.

To improve the psychological services' activity the interaction with civil society should be organized. Some leading home and foreign specialists in the sphere of psychology should be invited to psychological examination and participation of psychological services of the Penal System in public certification of methods of psychological diagnosis and correctional programs for inmates and officers should be planned.

**CONDITIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF LIFE-SENTENCED VIOLENT OFFENDERS**

V. S. Mukhina
Moscow State Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russia

Most people do not actually have steady behavioral patterns. Behavioral stability of ordinary man is often a kind of social illusion. Nevertheless, possible behavioral patterns may be predicted via social requirements’ scale or immorality scale. Disposed to asocial behavior persons tend towards steady aggression and immorality. Instrumental crimes — theft, robbery, brigandism, murder — are the extreme manifestation of the latter. All those asocial subjects are often alienated offenders with uncontrollable anger and beclouded consciousness. The extreme level of such alienation is a murder.

Punishment is an inevitable consequence of a crime. Murderer with absolute alienation toward his victim is punished by the society and by the law by absolute alienation viz by capital punishment in the past and by life imprisonment nowadays. Incarceration of a person who violates the laws of moral and ethics in conditions of close confinement is the consequence of a crime.

Life-sentenced prisoners pass a number of stages in their attitude to conditions of punishment. Close confinement; scarcity of items in a ward, unconditional sensory deprivation; congestion of prisoners in limited space, strict (according to regulations) ways of communication between guards and prisoners are the conditions of imprisonment.

As the result, a criminal finds himself in conditions where he must spend his life forever, up to his end and he will never be out of prison and never return to everyday ordinary life of common people. These overflow them with horror and despair.

In imprisonment, mentally safe criminals suddenly (or gradually) realize the horror of inexpressible inevitability of punishment — life imprisonment.
During first months or years, altered states of consciousness arise because of punishment for committed crime. Life-sentenced are tormented by visions and nightmares. *Prison autism* (phenomenon described and named by the Author) develops as the result.

For 14 years I’ve been working as psychologist with some life imprisoned convicts. Uncontrollable delinquents had to learn to coexist in the given conditions. Psychologist and convicts passed though complicated mutual adaptation process. Many of my supervisees have developed profound *need for confident communication*, so together with the prison administration we have worked on creating suitable conditions. For years of interaction convicts have been learning *self-reflection skills* by repetitively answering the question “Who am I?” (my original deep reflection technique), discussing whether or not there should be death penalty for murder, claiming the need to stay in conditions of normative laws, reflecting over “life imprisonment” or “eternal settlement on isolated territory” situations. Gradually they have been learning reflection on their prilogs (cheating device), ergs, thoughts and crimes.

In small restricted ward’s space with very special time flying in life-long bonds most convicts come to the idea of God with necessity of confession to priest for sins’ remission and to receive a priest’s blessing.

At that, I have been supporting their striking hope for another, worldly and ordinary life, inducing them to plan this desirable life. Having heard their heartfelt desire to meet (at large) any vagrant lad and to help him mend his ways, I have tried to help them to realize these sincere ergs to do good in favor of other.

With my colleague V.S. Basyuk we are participating in the project “Psychological support of adolescents deprived of parental care”. In this project, the group of life-sentenced convicts has been corresponding with delinquent adolescents for four years already. Criminal world has ontological appeal for such adolescents; they have willingly accepted the idea of corresponding with life-sentenced convicts. The convicts eagerly have been trying to find a way of warning these youngsters against dangers of Satan’s temptation for man’s destiny. Both parties mutually empathize to each other.

In modern Russian society legal issues concerning children, adolescents and their families are often in the center of public interest, evoke discussions and sometimes have significant political consequences. The legal consciousness of Russian society in this sphere is now an interesting sociological and psychological phenomenon by itself.

Traditions of scientific exploration of children in conflict with law can be traced in Russia to the beginning of XX century. After a long break in the Soviet period the interest to psychological problems of children in legal context arose in 70-80-ies in the framework of criminological, investigative, penitentiary psychology and forensic psychological assessment.

Research results and practical experience gathered in the last two decades allow considering a new approach to psychological problems of children in legal context, distinguishing them as a special wholesome sphere and a study subject. Theoretical ground of the approach includes developmental theories and personality concepts by L.S. Vygotsky, A.N. Leontiev, D.B. Elkonin, D.A. Leontiev, as well as concepts of legal and forensic psychology. The child and its psychological peculiarities depending on developmental stage, individual, familial and social features becomes the center of exploration and practical work in legally relevant situations. It can’t be, though, separated in this context from its family, which is also a subject of study and an active agent by all interventions.

We work on the basis of these principles with psychological and legal problems concerning children, adolescents and their families. These are problems of adoption of new laws, e.g. about minimal age of criminal responsibility; problems of forensic assessment of children, victims and witnesses; of juvenile offenders; problems of interrogation interviewing children; problems of deviant behaviour prevention in juveniles etc. On the other hand, the data we receive amplifies the knowledge about psychic development in childhood and adolescence.

We work on the basis of these principles with psychological and legal problems concerning children, adolescents and their families. These are problems of adoption of new laws, e.g. about minimal age of criminal responsibility; problems of forensic assessment of children, victims and witnesses; of juvenile offenders; problems of interrogation interviewing children; problems of deviant behaviour prevention in juveniles etc. On the other hand, the data we receive amplifies the knowledge about psychic development in childhood and adolescence.

The new approach integrating legal and forensic psychology of children on developmental basis allows us also developing new programs for education specialists for work with children, adolescents and their families in legally relevant situations.
Symposium 6: Legal and forensic psychology.
Methodological issues (1)

Chairpersons: M.L. Vale-Dias, T.N. Kurbatova

TRANSITION OF SCIENCE TO PRACTICE: LESSONS LEARNED
S.E. Brandon
U.S. Government

How can research be effectively translated into practice? The challenges to such transition include different perspectives, language and priorities between researchers and practitioners; little access of researchers to the contexts in which practitioners work, confidentiality and/or security concerns, and training programs that include science often only as an afterthought. Working within an operational program of the U.S. government, we have collected some “lessons learned” about how to transition research to practice. These will be described.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STRAIN, NEGATIVE EMOTIONS, DELINQUENCY, SUBSTANCE USE: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GENERAL STRAIN THEORY
M.L. Vale-Dias, G. Franco-Borges, M. Oliveira, A. Moreira, J. De Man
University of Coimbra

There is a considerable amount of evidence showing that males get involved in more delinquent behaviour than girls, whereas the differences go in the opposite direction regarding emotional problems.

Apparently these findings raise some doubts about the validity of the General Strain Theory, which posits that strain leads to negative emotions which in turn leads to antisocial behaviour and crime. Does this theory applies equally well to both genders?

The main goal of this paper is to examine the relationship between strain, negative emotions and delinquency, including substance use, in a large sample of Portuguese young adults, males and females from the community.

For this purpose, we analysed data from a longitudinal study involving several hundred of Portuguese boys and girls followed from late childhood until early adulthood (7–26 years of age) and assessed five times. Participants were administered questionnaires assessing antisocial behaviour, substance use, personality, negative emotions, mental health problems and several sociodemographic characteristics. In the first wave parents and teachers also completed child behaviour checklists. Although this paper will be focused in the data from the last wave data (young adults) to test the main prediction of the general tension theory, findings will be also presented on the development of gender differences in antisocial behaviour and emotional problems from childhood to young adulthood.

Results showed that gender differences in antisocial behaviour were already present in middle childhood and remained stable until the late twenties (with boys displaying more antisocial behaviour and substance use), whereas emotional problems appeared only in adolescence, and increased afterwards (girls reporting more negative emotionality than boys).

Furthermore, the findings provided support for the claim that accumulated strain produces negative affect that leads to delinquent behaviour. However this link was clearly stronger for males than for females. Possible explanations for such gender differences are discussed.

Key-Words: gender differences, crime, general strain theory, young adults

NATURAL BASIS OF AGGRESSION
T.N. Kurbatova
St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia

The outstanding scientists representing St.Petersburg psychological school — B.G.Anan’iev, L.M. Vekker, I.M.Paley shared the idea that human aggression has natural bases. In the collective monograph “The process of touching during learning and activity» published in 1959 the authors presented convincing arguments about the leading role of sense of touching for psychic. The hypothesis was formulated that complete aggressive act could be considered as the action with different combination of tactile and motion-kinesthetic components (Kurbatova, 2001).

The following arguments could be presented to support the proposed hypothesis.

1. Swedish psychologist Magnusson presented the data of 12–14 years longitudinal at Third European Congress of Psychological Association. The data discovered the signs and determinants of aggression and alcohol abuse even in 13 y.o. participants. One of the most significant precondition was determined as “hyper-kinesthetic syndrome” which is consist of two characteristics: attention hardships and motor anxiety. This combination produces the decreasing in sensory functioning which is compensated by increasing physical activity and leads to aggression.
2. Z. Freud describing the biological roots of character types mentioned that first oral developmental stage has two subtypes forming different characters. The character is associated with the stage but also with the type of fixation. But in any case the character is determined by tactile-kinesthetic sensory. The deprivation of biting forms the demanding, blaming and aggressive character.

3. The term «stroking» is widely used in psychotherapy literature and symbolically considered as equivalent for understanding which has different verbal and nonverbal forms, that emphasis most important role of touch-kinesthetic sensitivity in personality development.

According to Vekker the fundamental psychic quality and its projection appear due to interaction with mechanic object’s characteristics. We could imagine the conditional line with two poles. The smoothness-roughness could be considered as physical base for stroking pole, with maximum expression of tactile components and hardness-fragility — as the base for the opposite pole of aggression with high expressed motor-kinesthetic component. Thus, there are different moduses of tactile-kinesthetic sensory which are presented in different proportion on this line. The stroking pole (acceptance, love) has the strong expressed tactile component and weak kinesthetic one. At the same time the aggression pole which is characterized by invasion, attack has the strong motor-kinesthetic components. The conclusion is that from the very beginning of our life we have our own specific combination of this fraction — acceptance and love as numerator and aggression as denominator.

Symposium 7: Profiling, crime scene investigation (1)  
Chairpersons: D. Youngs

STARTING A CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION: IS THERE A STANDARD APPROACH?

M. De Grujter¹, C.J. De Poot¹, H. Elffers²
¹ — Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Forensic Science, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
² — Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Is searching crime scenes for trace evidence in a standard way possible or merely an illusion? Recently, discussions on this subject have arisen in response to the EU-framework concerning accreditation requirements within Forensic Research. Standardizing the search process across the EU would lead to an accredited investigation meant to ensure the work quality of Scene of Crime Officers (SoCOs). But knowing what parts of this process to standardize is difficult without research on best practices. Understanding search processes becomes even more important with the development of rapid identification techniques. The use of such technologies on the crime scene can have large effects on the way an investigation is conducted. An important task of SoCOs is the recognition of crime-related traces that are potential physical evidence. If critical evidence is overlooked or misinterpreted, even the most modern high technology will not be the salvation of the crime. In this paper we study how the basis of an investigation, the orientation phase, is established and how this is influenced by rapid identification techniques. The results show that SoCOs do very different things during the orientation phase of an investigation. Fifty SoCOs investigated a violent robbery on a mock crime scene. The total number of crime-related traces mentioned by the subjects varied from six to thirteen traces. None of the subjects found all crime-related traces (15) during the orientation phase of their investigation. The use of rapid identification techniques did not cause any differences within the group. The SoCOs showed different styles in the way they approach the crime scene, the amount of time they spend using various search techniques and the total amount of information they gather. Furthermore, we gain a first insight into the process of recognizing crime-related traces.

CLASSIFYING CRIMINAL MENTAL MAPS: GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS OF CRIMINALS OFFENCE LOCATIONS

J. Synnott, D. Canter, D. Youngs
International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology

Research has suggest that offenders representations of crime can shed some light on the cognitive and the decision making processes of criminals. The study tested the validity of a revised model of Appleyard’s 1970’s Sketch Map Classification Scheme, on a sample of Irish offenders graphic representation of their crimes. The study questions whether the multi optional classification schemes are too broad to distinguish one style of map from another. The results supported this position, finding that the rigid classification schemes are unreliable as they are too subjective in the manner in which they can be ascribed. However, it was found that there was a distinction between maps that were basic and simple over more complex maps. It was also found that the context behind the drawing, as in what was being represented by the offender,
influenced the style of map that was presented. This suggests that knowledge of the background to the offender is just as integral to the process of classifying an individual's cognitive map as is the sketch map itself.

**DECISION MAKING AT THE SCENE OF CRIME**

_C.A.J. Van Den Eeden_1, _C.J. De Poot_2, _P.J. Van Koppen_3

1 — Police Academy, Research Group Forensic Science, The Netherlands; VU University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

2 — Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Research Group Forensic Science, The Netherlands; Police Academy, Research Group Forensic Science, The Netherlands

3 — VU University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

In a large body of research the influence of expectancy effects and contextual bias has been described on decision-making in a broad range of disciplines. So far the influence of these expectancy effects on perception and decision-making at the scene of crime has been overlooked.

In the present study the influence of prior information on the perception and interpretation of an ambiguous crime scene has been studied. Experienced Dutch crime scene investigators were asked to investigate a mock crime scene. They were instructed to reconstruct what had happened at the scene and to secure the crime related traces.

Participants were provided with a panoramic photograph of an ambiguous mock crime scene. The victim might have committed suicide or could have been murdered. The experiment had three conditions. Participants either received prior information indicating suicide, prior information indicating a violent death, or they received no prior information. Participants were being asked about what they thought had happened at the scene and what physical evidence they wanted to secure and why. Furthermore participants had to prioritize the evidence by selecting a limited number of traces that should be sent to the forensic laboratory for further analysis.

It was hypothesized that participants would secure different traces and have a different view of what had happened at the scene of crime, depending on the prior information they had received.

Since crime scene investigators work under pressure and this may affect their decisions, stress was introduced by adding time pressure. By limiting time it was expected that participants would give more weight to the prior information when assessing and interpreting the scene of crime.

At the conference presentation the results of the study will be presented.

---

**USING BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS TO LINK SERIAL RAPE OFFENSES: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH**

_M. Sorochinski_1, _C.G. Salfati_2

1 — John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY Graduate Center, Forest Hills, USA

2 — John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Rape is an extremely serious violent crime that can cause severe damage to the victim both physically and psychologically. Serial rape (i.e., two or more rape offenses that are perpetrated on different victims by the same offender/s) is an especially problematic crime that often aggravates public fear and concern. One of the key issues in the investigation of serial rape is the timely recognition of the multiple crimes as being part of a series, a process called linking. In order to use behavioral evidence for linking serial crimes, two conditions must be satisfied: 1 — the unit of analysis that is used (i.e. how behavior is measured) remains consistent enough to allow for the identification of a series and 2 — this unit of analysis must be unique enough to allow for the differentiation of one series from another. To date, research on linking series of crimes has not yet been able to identify this optimal *unit of analysis* that would satisfy both of the above conditions. Studies that specifically examine behavioral consistency in serial crime in general and serial rape in particular (e.g. Grubin, et al., 2001; Santtila, et al., 2005; Woodhams & Labuschagne, 2011), find that consistency levels are low, especially, when more than two crimes from a series are analyzed. Fine-tuning the unit of analysis as well as looking at offenders' crime scene behaviors in a *dimensional* rather than categorical way may be the key in answering both the question of behavioral consistency *within series* as well as the question of differentiation *between series*. Three broad dimensions of sexual offenders' behaviors, namely, violence, control, and sexual activity, have been consistently discussed in the clinical, investigative as well as empirical literature as key in this type of offense. The present study aimed to 1 — identify the behavioral trajectories within these dimensions of rape offenses and 2 — determine whether these trajectories can be used for correctly linking crimes that belong to the same series. The dataset included 30 series committed by male offenders acting alone. Series length ranged from 3 to 15 crimes per series for a total of 192 distinct assault incidents. The classification of behavioral trajectories within each dimension and the consistency and evolvement of

---

1 The authors would like to express their gratitude to the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit for coordinating access to the data used in this project. Authors’ opinions, statements and conclusions should not be considered an endorsement by the FBI for any policy, program or service.
the offenders’ behaviors across their criminal events will be discussed and the practical as well as theoretical implications will be outlined.

This project is supported by Award No. 2013-IJ-CX-0009, awarded by the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice.

Symposium 8: Victims & victimization

Chairpersons: M. Matos, N. Khodyreva

EXPERIENCES OF VICTIMIZATION AMONG PORTUGUESE YOUNG ADULTS: FREQUENCIES, ASSOCIATED FEATURES AND RISK FACTORS

A.C. Fonseca, A. Moreira, J. De Man, M. Oliveira, H. Baptista, S. Coelho
Faculty of Psychology and Educacional Sciences of University of Coimbra

The transition from adolescence to adulthood represents, in many developed countries, a long period marked by important changes in people’s lives, including new risks of victimization. Yet, most research on this topic has focused on adolescents or university students. Data on young adults who already had left school or finished university degrees are still scarce.

The main goal of this study is to examine the victimization experiences of young Portuguese adults from the community. Particular attention will be devoted to the frequencies of these experiences, the differences between victims and non-victims and the risk factors for adult victimization across adolescence.

Specifically, three questions are set for analysis: how frequent are these experiences in this population? Which characteristics differentiate victimized from non-victimized young adults? Were these group differences already identifiable across adolescence?

The data come from a longitudinal study that followed a large sample of public schools’ pupils from the age of 7-8 years into their late twenties. In the last wave, as young adults, they completed self-report scales of victimization and delinquency, as well as other measures of mental health problems and professional and personal achievement. Some of these measures (e.g. antisocial behavior scales) had already been used in previous assessment of the same participants. The measure of victimization asked about incidents occurred during the past six years, both against persons or properties.

Results showed that victimization is a rather frequent phenomenon among young adults (although seldom reported to the police), and that victims-offenders experience significantly more problems than non-victimized counterparts in several domains of their lives (e.g. they got more frequently involved in delinquency). Furthermore, they also displayed more antisocial behavior and mental problems in previous assessments across adolescence.

These findings are discussed in light of several current theories including routine theory and the general theory of crime.

Key words: young adult victimization, antisocial behavior, prevalences and associated factors.

INVESTIGATION OF RAPE CASES OF WOMEN WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF TRAUMATIZATION AND SATISFACTION WITH POLICE CONTACTS

N. Khodyreva
St.Petersburg State University, Department of Psychology, St. Petersburg, Russia
tashakho@yandex.ru

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs statistics, the amount of rape sentences in Russia is declining. Also from 1,500 cases that go for forensic expertise (annually in St. Petersburg), less than 100 cases (7%) end up with sentences. According to the Crisis Center data, only 3% of applications from rape survivors per year make their way to convictions for rapists and perpetrators. All these features — physical injuries, psychological trauma and re-victimization when applying to police and courts — force the raped women to withdraw their applications to law enforcement authorities. Meanwhile, at least 10-15% of rape survivors continue to appeal to law enforcement agencies, seeking for their cases to be opened and rapists to be convicted.

The objective of the study is to determine the level of psychological trauma and physical damage along with basic personal beliefs and the level of satisfaction from contacts with police, investigation, and court in two groups of women. The first group includes women who cease contacting with police in order to avoid further re-victimization (avoiding revictimisation — AR). The second group consists of those who make efforts to bring their cases to sentences (defenders of their rights — DR).
We assumed that the higher is the level of trauma and negative experience from the primary contact with law enforcement agencies, the less likely women are to insist on initiating the criminal case or participating in investigative and trial proceedings.

Participating raped women were to fill the questionnaires WAS (Janoff-Bulman), Brief Symptom Inventory (Derogatis), questionnaire on satisfaction with different aspects from work of police officers and investigators after psychological consultation and voluntary interviews. They were informed that the collected data could have been attached to their court cases. The diagnostics was to be carried out in 5-30 days after the rape. The results confirmed that the women who experienced heavy consequences of rape (both physical and psychological) were less likely to address the police or continue their cases in courts. With the continuous cooperation with investigators, the cases worked out and ended with sentences.

Since most grievous crimes against sexual freedom are latent, it is necessary to radically change the attitude of law enforcement agencies towards abused women in the primary stage of their application.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN PORTUGAL: DISCOURSES OF PROFESSIONALS OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM ABOUT CRIMINAL PROCESSES

M. Matos, A. Maia, R. Pinto, M. Goncalves
School of Psychology — University of Minho

This study, developed using the analysis of interviews with “key stakeholders”, i.e., professionals of the justice system considered relevant in the handling of criminal cases by trafficking in persons, tried to identify the difficulties associated with processing the crime of trafficking in persons in Portugal, particularly with regard to the processes of criminal investigation, prosecution and sentencing of the defendants. The scheduling of interviews was asked to two groups of professionals of the justice system: police officers and magistrates. In total, 18 interviews were performed, 13 to magistrates and 5 to police officers. The collection of data, of qualitative nature, was performed using a semi-structured interview. The data was subjected to a thematic analysis performed by two researchers and validated by two independent judges. From the discourse of the professionals who work in the justice system, three main topics emerged. Together, they help to clarify the factors that, from their point of view, hinder the fulfillment of all defining elements of the crime of trafficking in persons and consequently promote filing or fragmentation of processes that were not consolidated nor reflected its original nature as such. Indeed there has been a favorable assessment regarding the fact that, recently, there have been important legislative changes. The participants took a critical position against the current legislation, based mainly on account of the high requirement of the procedural requirements in the production of proof and evidence required for classification as illicit trafficking in persons, to the current disaggregated wording in several decree-law of evidence, as well as the subjectivity of some of its dimensions of classification (e.g., condition of particular vulnerability of the victim). Simultaneously, the participants’ discourse denoted systemic difficulties, such as the need to ensure greater speed at the beginning of these investigations, a more proactive than reactive attitude and a greater capacity of organization/ planning/ cooperation. In terms of victims, according to the participants, an attitude of greater protection is required to promote their rights. Finally, this crime involves offenders who often register high sophistication in their activities and an organized modus operandi (e.g., international mobility), which may explain, at least partially, the failure to close criminal responsibility and, therefore, the repression of crime in Portugal.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER MULTIPLE VICTIMIZATION: FROM RESEARCH TO INTERVENTION

M. Matos, R. Conde
School of Psychology, University of Minho

Research on violence against women has grown, providing extensive knowledge about the prevalence, characterization, dynamics and effects of the phenomenon. Moreover, it has allowed the development in the context of intervention with victims. Despite the recognition that victims signaled by a specific type of violence (e.g. partner violence) tend to experience various types and forms of victimization throughout life, the phenomenon of multiple victimization has not been the focus of attention. In the intervention with victims, multiple victimization has not been considered in the case conceptualization neither in the interventional responses. There is a focus on individual forms of victimization, forgetting the cumulative experience.

Thus, in this presentation we seek to bring attention to the phenomenon of multiple victimization, making a brief review of research in this area (prevalence, characterization, dynamics and impact) and, mainly, emphasize the need to develop specific intervention responses for victims who accumulate various forms and types of victimization. From the scientific evidence and from the
results of the studies carried out under the project “Multiple victimization of women socially excluded” (Center for Research in Psychology, University of Minho), the aim is to analyze and discuss the key challenges and specificities in assessment and intervention with these victims.

Symposium 9: Lie detection: research, theory and practice

Chairperson: I.J. Watkins

SAMPLING VARIATION IN DECEPTION DETECTION EXPERIMENTS: THE CONSEQUENCES OF MISSPECIFICATION

I. Watkins, K. Martire

University of New South Wales, Department of Psychology, Sydney, Australia

While the concept of sampling variation is well understood by most researchers in the field of deception detection, previous studies have failed to account for the multiple sources of sampling variation present in the typical experimental designs used to investigate the area. Most notably, previous studies use participant-level data as the dependant measure in statistical analysis. This data, however, contains biases that can mislead researchers. The current article presents a theoretical analysis addressing the appropriateness of standard by-judge and by-sender aggregating procedures commonly used in deception detection research. We argue that in order to be accurately specified, statistical procedures must model the decision-level data directly. To illustrate this approach we provide an introduction to Generalized Linear Mixed Models (GLMM) for the analysis of deception data and show how they can be used to simultaneously incorporate both judge and sender intercepts in a model's random effects structure. We also present Monte Carlo simulations demonstrating the seriousness of the problem, in the form of inflated Type 1 error rates, and the superior statistical power of the GLMM approach in the analysis of deception detection data. Implications for past and future research are discussed.

LIE HARD WITH A VENGEANCE: DOES EXECUTIVE CAPACITY MEDIATE THE EFFECT OF COGNITIVE MANIPULATIONS?

I.J. Watkins, K.A. Martire

University of New South Wales, Department of Psychology, Sydney, Australia

Executive control processes play a vital role in deception. What is unclear, however, is whether executive capacities are sufficiently stressed by a simple act of deception and whether an individual’s executive capacity mediates the effect of cognitive manipulations. This paper draws on past research from the cognitive domain and reports the results of an experiment examining the role of executive control in the production of successfully deceptive statements. In this study, we predicted that the depletion of executive resources prior to a deception task would impair deception performance. More importantly, we predicted that an individual’s amount of impairment would depend on their deceptive skills and/or their total executive capacity. To test these predictions, 90 participant-senders completed a false opinion task to assess their deceptive skills. Participant-senders then completed one of three cognitive tasks before repeating the false opinion task. Participants then returned for a second session where they completed a battery of cognitive tasks designed to measure executive capacity. The veracity of the statements produced in the false opinion tasks were then evaluated by independent participant-judges. Results and implications will be discussed.

EVALUATIVE PRIMING TASK AS A LIE DETECTION TOOL: MORE DATA, BETTER STATISTICS

L. Warmelink

Lancaster University, Psychology department, UK

Several different methods to detect deception have been developed (Vrij, 2008). Ask et al. (2012) developed an evaluative priming task that aims to detect deception about future actions. This method works by asking participants to rate adjectives as positive or negative. Before each adjective the participants is presented with a prime, which is word related to an intentions the participant claims to have. Truth tellers responded on average faster to positive than negative adjectives, while liars responded equally fast on positive and negative adjectives (Ask et al. 2012). At the 2012 EAPL conference we presented research (Warmelink et al., April 2012) using the same task but in which the timing of the prime and response stimuli was slightly different. The results were almost directly opposite to Ask et al’s findings. It was uncertain whether this was an
effect purely caused by the timing of the stimuli or whether there was another factor involved. In this presentation I will discuss the results from a new study in which the evaluative priming tasks was used to detect deception about intentions. In the study, participants were asked to plan for a task that they would subsequently be interviewed about. Half of the participants were asked to do task A and tell the truth in the interview. The other half were told to do task B, but lie and say they were going to do task A in the interview. The time between the prime and the adjective was manipulated in the evaluative priming task: fast (250 milliseconds), medium (1000ms) and slow (2000ms). The data was first analysed using Analysis of Variance in SPSS and this showed that the data showed the same pattern as in Ask et al., but only in the medium condition. The data was then analysed with a mixed effect model in R. The modelling of the data shows the importance of accounting for the stimulus and the participants’ characteristics. The implication of this will be discussed.

Symposium 10: Interviewing of child victims and witnesses

Chairpersons: P. Santtila

FORENSIC CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS: COMPARING THE REVISED AND STANDARD NICHD PROTOCOLS

I. Hershkovitz
University of Haifa, Social-Work school, Haifa, Israel

Many suspected victims of child maltreatment are reluctant to allege abuse when formally interviewed in forensic contexts, even when there is clear evidence that they were in fact abused. Investigative protocols, including the NICHD Protocol (Lamb, Hershkowitz, Orbach, & Esplin, 2008), emphasize techniques that help motivated children to report information about experienced events but pay less attention to the motivational factors that make some children reluctant to disclose abuse or make allegations thereof. Recent research has yielded new insight into the dynamics of interviews with reluctant children (Hershkowitz, Horowitz, & Lamb, 2007; Hershkowitz, Orbach, Lamb, Sternberg, & Horowitz, 2006; Orbach, Shiloach, & Lamb, 2007), however, and this has prompted an attempt to revise the NICHD Protocol accordingly. The Revised Protocol employed in the present study was designed to help interviewers deal more effectively with reluctant children, and the present research describes a field test of this new Protocol designed to assess its association with allegation rates. 426 4- to 13-year-old suspected victims of intra-familial abuse were interviewed using either the NICHD Investigative Interview Standard Protocol (SP) or a Revised version of this Protocol (RP) designed to both enhance rapport between children and interviewers and provide additional non-suggestive support to suspected victims who might be reluctant to make allegations. All allegations were corroborated by independent evidence documenting that the alleged abuse had indeed taken place. Analyses revealed that children were significantly more likely to make allegations of abuse when the RP was employed. Increased rates of allegation using the RP were found for boys but not for girls for older but not for younger children, for children whose suspected abusers were their biological parents, and for children alleging physical rather than sexual abuse. A sub-set of transcripts of interviews with 199 suspected victims who made allegations when interviewed were coded to identify expressions of interviewer support and children’s reluctance and uncooperativeness in the pre-substantive portions of the interviews. Half of the children were interviewed using the RP and half with the SP. RP interviews contained more supportive comments and fewer unsupportive comments. Children interviewed in this way showed less reluctance and the level of reluctance was in turn associated with the number of forensically relevant details provided by the children. Taken together, these results suggest that supportive forensic interviewing may alter the interview dynamics and facilitate valid reports of abuse by young victims who might otherwise be unwilling to make allegations.

SIMULATIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWS USING AVATARS PAIRED WITH FEEDBACK IMPROVES INTERVIEW QUALITY

P. Santtila, F. Pompedda, A. Zappala
Abo Akademi University, Psychology and Logopedics, Turku, Finland

We wanted to test whether simulated child sexual abuse (CSA) interviews with computer-generated child avatars could improve interview quality. Feedback was provided not only on question types as in previous research but also on whether the conclusions drawn by the interviewers were correct. Twenty-one psychology students (average age $M = 24.5$) interviewed four different avatars which had either been abused or not. The participants were randomly divided into two groups: one received feedback on question types and conclusions after each simulated interview, the other one did not receive any feedback. Avatars revealed pre-defined “memories” based on algorithms formulated based on
Abstracts

previous empirical research on children's suggestibility. Feedback group used more positive and fewer negative questions. They also made more correct conclusions and found more correct details in the last two interviews compared to the no feedback group. Feedback on both question types and conclusions in simulated CSA interviews with avatars can improve the quality of investigative interviews in only one hour. The implications for training practice are discussed.

DOES INSTRUCTING CHILDREN TO MAINTAIN EYE CONTACT IMPROVE DECEPTION DETECTION?

H. Lawrence1, L. Akehurst1, A.-M. Leach2
1 — Department of Psychology, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, UK
2 — University of Ontario, Institute of Technology, Canada

Parental coaching presents a rare but important issue in cases of alleged child sexual abuse (Faller, 2007). In these high-stake situations, it is crucial to determine the veracity of children's allegations accurately to avoid miscarriages of justice. Imposing cognitive load, by instructing adult interviewees to maintain eye contact, has been found to improve evaluators' credibility judgments (Vrij, Mann, Leal & Fisher, 2010). However, this promising lie detection method has yet to be investigated with children. In this study, we explore whether requiring eye contact will also facilitate deception detection in child witnesses. A sample of 120 8- and 9-year-old children will be recruited to either tell a truthful account of a recent school trip or a fabricated account of the same event. Within these two conditions, children will be instructed to either maintain eye contact with the interviewer, direct their gaze towards a toy, or will be given no instruction. All interviews will be video and audio recorded, then transcribed. Independent judges will code children's verbal and nonverbal cues. In addition, we will analyse the blind interviewer's initial credibility judgments. With adults rarely achieving lie detection accuracy rates above chance when judging children's credibility (Liu et al., 2010), we aim to magnify differences between truth- and lie-tellers. It is anticipated that instructing children to maintain eye contact with the interviewer, or to direct gaze, will elicit more cues indicative of cognitive load and facilitate more accurate deception detection than when no instructions are given (i.e. the control condition). We will also compare the two eye contact conditions to delineate whether effects are related to human face perception or to the resources required to direct gaze. Practical applications for child witness interviews will be discussed.

INTERVIEWING CHILDREN AS WITNESSES IN SEXUAL ABUSE CASES: A CONVERSATION ANALYTIC FIELD STUDY

D. Walsh1, C. Childs1, L. Stokoe2
1 — University of Derby
2 — Loughborough University

This paper outlines the practical application of conversation analysis to practice in investigative interviewing. Recent reviews suggest that the quality of police-witness interviews remains mediocre. The widely understood demands of interviewing children represent yet further challenges to professionals. Despite recent advancement such as the implementation of evidence based protocols (for example, the Achieving Best Evidence guide in the UK) improvements are still required in this critical area of criminal investigation/criminal justice (e.g. Dion & Cyr, 2008). To date, insufficient research has been conducted to establish the real nature of these concerns, and identify their solutions. This paper offers a systematic qualitative study of the practices of officers in a corpus of 30 field interviews with child witnesses in sexual abuse cases. We outline the potential of conversation analysis to provide understanding of factors that influence the form and trajectory of interviews. How do communicative choices made by interviewers impact on the quality of interactions? How do interviewers convey that they have respect and sympathy for how the witness feels? What are the elements that form empathetic actions? How do witnesses respond to these features? The talk concludes with consideration of the potential for developing materials that will be useful for practice.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT PRE-INVESTIGATION VERIFICATION OF COMMITTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST A MINOR

C. Vaske

Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod

In order to improve the quality of investigations of crimes against minors, in the apparatus of investigation units of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, the onward movement of equipment of special facilities (classrooms child psychologist) for investigative and other procedural actions with minors (minors) citizens. Classrooms child psychologist (fitted to create optimal conditions for psychological poll / questioning children video apparatus equipped with a surveillance zone through the “mirror Gesell”, etc.) are designed to perform
the tasks assigned to a psychologist at the stage of preliminary inquiries and in the process of investigation of crimes: 1) Carefully prepared psychological components poll / questioning (the timing of, the selection of specific participants, forecasting interaction), 2) diagnosis of the child’s personality and his emotional state to identify effective methods of interacting with them, and 3) the psychological preparation of the child for an interview / interrogation forming his motivation to cooperate with the investigation staff; 4) assist in the implementation of psychological investigator interaction with the child (elimination of emotional and cognitive barriers, reducing emotional stress caused by the child through situationally posing neutral questions, making him drawn and written products, the timing of the onset and duration of interruptions in the poll / questioning to obtain information from minor child by using anatomical and thematic toys); 5) providing psychological assistance to children, aimed at preventing acute stress reactions, and the normalization of their emotional state.

Practical experience of the author as a scientific consultant of the Investigative Department of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation Nizhny Novgorod region showed that the particular difficulties associated with obtaining the most complete and accurate information, there are workers investigating authorities on the pre-investigation stage of the application for committing sexual abuse of a minor child. In most cases (92% for the period 2013) talking about domestic violence, sexual abuse when committed with a child aged 5 to 12 years. At the same time, there are no material traces of the offense that is suspected as a rule categorically denies any wrongdoing, and the bulk of the information in the data base is imposed by the child. The cases (68% in 2013), when the legal representatives of the child (usually the mother), based on the different motivations (79% — material goods), trying to cancel the claimed and actively preventing criminal charges, compels the child to “confess” misspoke, confident reliability of the information, they set out.

Given the above, we believe that psychological support pre-investigation checks of this kind, together with an enabling environment for the child’s psychological (in the broad sense) should include: 1) a professional psychologist communication with various stakeholders of the criminal process to identify hidden circumstances (non-tool detection lies); 2) preparation of psychological portraits (investigative profiles) of alleged offenders, and 3) presentation of results of research psychologist in the form of detention and / or interrogation specialist.

We believe that the specifics of the professional activities of psychologists in criminal proceedings presupposes his specialization in legal psychology.
general crime group operating openly ordinary criminal group); examined: b) the specificity and socio — psychological content of the criminal subculture of each of the types of criminal groups, and c) the involvement of the person in the particular criminal activity, depending on the type of group and the characteristics of its criminal subculture; d) general and specific (depending on the type of group) social — psychological mechanisms to involve the individual in the group criminal activity.

SELF-REGULATION AS A MEANS OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS REGULATION

D.A. Petrov
St. Petersburg State University, Faculty of Law, St. Petersburg, Russia

Self-regulation means possibility to regulate relationships, establish rights and obligations through actions of participants of legal relations themselves.

The possibility to apply self-regulation mechanisms defines the legal mode of the activity (entrepreneur, professional, contractual, etc.) to be carried out by the group of subjects with a joint interest.

From the point of view of synergetics, self-regulation may be reviewed at two angles: 1) as an open and complex system of non-state regulation of private law relations; 2) as an element of open non-linear systems ensuring their integrity in the course of influence of various environmental factors on them, which is often referred to in the literature as a more general category “self-organization”. In some cases the latter approach may be justified, for instance, in case of a review of self-regulation as membership in self-regulated organizations.

However, it is only the first approach, which allows to determine the essence of such phenomenon, on the one part, and separate it from legal self-organization as a more general category, and on the other part, to recognize self-regulation as a special mechanism of legal regulation and one of the forms of social self-regulation.

Openness of self-regulation as a self-developing social and legal system supposes external exposure of various factors.

Complexity of self-regulation as a self-developing social and legal system becomes apparent in possibilities to use mechanisms for various generalities inherent thereto. Any way, we face a group model of behavior of a combination of subjects with a joint legal purpose.

An organized legal purpose in self-regulation meets the following criteria: a) there must be several (at least two) persons interacting between each other in such system; b) each of such persons has its one legal purpose, which is in terms of its legal consequences is identical to purposes of other participants of the system; c) each of the participants of the system can achieve its legal purpose through cooperation with other participants of the system; d) actions of the system are interdependent in terms of the purpose, similarity and synchrony. Two latter criteria can be deemed to be referred to self-regulation itself.

Self-regulation processes are inherent to any complex systems. The more complex a social system is, the more options of the development thereof exist. A combination of internal and external factors determined directions, in which the system may change.

Therefore, self-regulation is a special process (means) of legal regulation of a certain type of relationships in communities with organized legal purposes, an open and complex social and legal system, which allows preserving objective necessary characteristics in the course of exposure of various environmental factors on it.

Self-regulation realized on the basis of the legislative norms and, thus, being sub-normative, is a special mechanism of legal regulation and is demonstrated as a relatively independent level of relationships organization and optional legal regulation allowed by the law, however, formally outside the law itself.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: DIALOGUE BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER IS POSSIBLE

L.M. Karnozova
Moscow, Russia

International documents in the sphere of criminal policy lately indicate low efficiency of punitive reaction towards crimes more insistently and recommend using new approaches, where the main aim is delinquent’s reintegration, victim’s healing, participation of communities. These ideas were embodied in the conception and practice of Restorative Justice (RJ) (H.Zehr, 1990).

In modern society, the power of specialists (lawyers, human experts) results in people’s declining responsibilities for solving their own conflicts, and their abilities to understand other people atrophy as being useless. To avert our social and moral degradation we should “return” conflicts to people (N.Christie, 1976). According to RJ conception, the crime harms a particular person/a group, so the offender arrives to the obligation to effect restitutions and this is his/her responsibility — not in passive suffering in the form of legal punishment. The victim in turn is found on the margins of modern criminal procedure.
The basis of RJ procedure is a dialogue organized by an independent mediator, whose task is to arrange a meeting of the victim and the offender. The meeting of living people (not the legal contest of impersonal parties) is necessary for the offender to feel what pain he caused. Such meetings are aimed at discussing and solving problems caused by the crime committed, submitting apologies, reaching an agreement, effecting restitution, victim’s healing.

In criminal justice, where public interest prevails, possibilities of RJ practices realization are unobvious. However, RJ offers the method of realization of non-punitive approach. This isn’t a return to “simple” pre-legal traditions, but, otherwise, a complex combination of legal conditions, psychological content and communicative forms of procedure organization. Official authorities taking in account the results of RJ make the final decision in the criminal case.

Since late 90s the points of RJ started to appear in Russia (www.sprc.ru). This practice is fulfilled in number of regions in juvenile justice. According to Russian Association of Restorative Mediation monitoring figures, in 2011, there were 61 territorial services in 8 territories, where programs of victim-offender mediation were held (648 programs finished successfully). In 2012, there were 77 services in 11 territories (695 programs succeeded).

Besides, school reconciliation services function for the purpose of crime prevention and formation of a new culture of relationships (there were 748 services in 2012).

The practice gradually develops, but its spreading demands solving various tasks, overcoming stereotypes, multidiscipline thinking.

**LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MEDIATION**

**E.N. Dobrokhotova**
St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Since the official adoption of on July 27, 2010 the Russian Federal Law #193 “The alternative procedure of dispute’s regulations involving the mediators (the mediation procedure)” two different basic practices of mediation were developed. The first one is based on psychological approach and could be considered traditional mediation. Another one is based on jurisprudence approach and could be called negotiation procedure.

The following table consists the comparative analysis of five major characteristics of these two mediation practices: (1) principles, (2) applying conditions, (3) barriers for conducting, (4) requirements to the participants, (5) procedure rules. The numbers in the left column reflect all those characteristics, the second and third columns present their specific descriptions for two types of mediation procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Traditional mediation</th>
<th>Negotiation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focused on the conflict resolution, improving of interpersonal, internal group or intergroup relationships</strong></td>
<td><strong>Focused on the dispute regulation, assisting of partnership work relationships, developing professional ethical communication, harmonization of social relationships</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1 Mediator’s neutrality</td>
<td>1.1 Mutuality of parties wills in mediation process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2. Mediator’s impassibility</td>
<td>1.2 Procedure voluntariness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3. Voluntariness</td>
<td>1.3 Confidentiality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4 Equality</td>
<td>1.4 Collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 Activity in seeking the resolution</td>
<td>1.5 Parties equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.6 Collaboration</td>
<td>1.6 Mediator’s neutrality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.7 Procedure flexibility and</td>
<td>1.7 Mediators’ independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8 Confidentiality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1 Consent for the mediator’s intervention in conflict</td>
<td>2.1 Dispute’s subject is related to civil legal relationships (including economical), labour or family legal relationships or cases clear described in Federal Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 Will to change relationships in better way or the necessity to be in relationships after conflict resolution</td>
<td>2.2 Applied before, during and after the judicial recourse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 Motivation to keep confidentiality</td>
<td>2.3 Signing the agreement about procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6 Legal regulations “don’t work”</td>
<td>2.4 Is not the barrier for judicial recourse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7 Significant losses due to the conflict</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1 Inflexibility of one participant’s position</td>
<td>3.1. Not applied to collective labour disputes except special procedure defined by art. 403 Labour Code of Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2 Communications are seriously hampered</td>
<td>3.2 Not applied to civil-legal, family, labour cases if they affect or could affect legal right or legal interests of the society or third parties who don’t participate in mediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 Will to attract community attention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.4 Incapacity at least of one participant, other reasons which exclude personal participation in mediation procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1 Full capacity of the participants</td>
<td>Requirements for professional (art. 16) and non-professional (art. 15) mediators differ, for the parties are not defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2 Personal participation in the procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3 Readiness to collaboration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Acceptance of the future relationships value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PERSONAL VALUES OF PEOPLE DISPOSED TO THE OFFENDING BEHAVIOR

**M.I. Maryin¹, A.A. Bochkova²**  
¹ — The Academy of Management of the Interior Ministry of Russia  
² — The Interior Ministry of Russia

In the professional activity of law enforcement officers a low level of the legal consciousness leads to the use of the official position for the personal advantage, disrespect to the rules of morality and ethics and in some cases to the violation of statutory provisions. For that matter, of special interest is a revealing of the value determiners, which specify the character and orientation of the personality, possibly its results can make clear the reasons of the offending behavior, work out the methods as regards to its early diagnostics and prophylactic treatment.

Absolutely, the values of the personality as a complicated hierarchy system, which takes place at the intersection of the motivational and consumptive spheres of the personality and the world outlook cognitive structures, perform the functions of a regulator of the human activity, become the orienting point in life and the sense-making factor.

The present investigation has been aimed at the study of the value orientations of managerial staff in the law enforcement system, the sense regulation of their official activities on behalf of the early definition of the offending behavior, including features of crime with a corrupt direction.

321 employees (chief executives of services and subdivisions of the territorial bodies and subdivisions) participated in the research. To detect the features of the offending behavior including the features of crime with a corrupt direction, the authors methods of the expert evaluation “Monitoring” (Maryin M.I., 2010) were used. The test of value systems and the color test of relations, which are modified for the tasks of the research have been used to investigate the value orientations of the studied persons.

On the basis of the criteria of the classification tree diagram of values of the managerial staff, disposed to the offending behavior, one can acknowledge a close unification of such terms as the “self-control” and the “caution, careful planning of decisions” in their consciousness in one sense area. The sense unification of such values witnesses the strength control of its behavior and the emotional reactions, understanding and accuracy of every management activity.

This category of managers, which declares good samples of the law abiding behavior and orients others to the ethical criterion in the professional activity, does not perfectly keep to these value orienting points itself. Thereby, they demonstrate flexibility in actions, manifest social and desirable values, the necessary behavior samples, optimally adjusting to the situation which witnesses the presence of the “double standards”. They are characterized by more differential relation to the keeping of rules, by the ambiguous emotional and sense relation to the provisions of law, where the importance and value of the material factor as well as the possibilities, provided by their social status become of high priority.

This methodical approach can be used for the analysis and the evaluation of the individual value system of the managers at the creation of the personnel reserve for the senior jobs, at the definition of the general direction of values of the separate personnel group and certainly this matter allows to define the risk groups and to open the additional possibilities for the early diagnostics and the effective prophylaxis of the offending behavior among the employees of the law enforcement system.

---

**Symposium 12: Profiling, crime scene investigation (2)**

**Chairpersons: D. Youngs, V. Statny**

### EXAMINING EXPERTISE IN BURGLARS IN A NATURAL AND A SIMULATED ENVIRONMENT

**C. Nee¹, M. White², K. Woofford², T. Pascu², L. Barker², L. Wainwright¹**  
¹ — University of Portsmouth, UK  
² — University of Sussex, UK

Extensive empirical research has been undertaken over the last three decades in order to understand burglars’ decision-making at the scene of the crime. This has involved interviews with incarcerated and active burglars and experiments.
using maps, slides, videos and photographs. Emphasis has been placed on how
the burglar picks his target and more recently, how he navigates the property
once inside. A lot has been learned about the cues used in the environment by
burglars to assess the vulnerability of targets and the automaticity with which
this is done, in comparison to the novice (householder). We present a study
which represents a first step to move this field of research forward by embracing
new technologies. For the first time ex-burglars were observed and recorded
as they ‘burgled’ an actual house wearing a motion capture suit and a head-
mounted camera. This was compared with a group of students undertaking
the same activity. The use of a computer simulation of the same house which
could be ‘burgled’ was also tested by both groups. Clear differences emerged
between the groups, though approaches to the ‘burglary’ were remarkably
similar for both conditions. Results will be described alongside a discussion of
the challenges of conducting the pilot and the next steps for the research.

THE POSSIBILITY OF PSYCHOLOGIC KNOWLEDGE USAGE
ABOUT TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE SERIAL SEXUAL
MURDERERS IN THE LAW-ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

O.A. Logunova
FGKU “VNII MVD of Russia”, Moscow, Russia

Fighting serial murders committed sexual offenses is one of the hardest areas of
law enforcement. These crimes are classified as non-obvious, characterized by
the lack of information about the identity of the offender and the circumstances
of the crime.

The task of increasing the effectiveness of the fight against serial sex crimes
requires the scientific knowledge usage within the psychological research.
In particular, psychologically grounded typology of serial sexual murderers
that differentiate the types of criminals according to their personal and
behavioral characteristics could solve the applied problems of establishing law
enforcement perpetrators.

The object of our research was the personal and behavioral characteristics
of different types of domestic serial sexual murderers. The basic theoretical
concept was an approach by L.P. Konyshchev and O.D. Sitkovskiy who proposed
a typology of serial sexual murderers.

Empirical data were collected on the basis of archives courts of Moscow and the
Moscow region, as well as Serbskiy SSC (materials of criminal cases based on
59 persons who have committed sexual serial killings from 1968 to 2003). The
empirical base was formed for 149 personal characteristics and 226 behavioral
ones on the basis of the received information.

The first stage was identifying subjects of «pure» type who preserved personal
stability and behavioral characteristics and «mixed» type manifested peculiar
features of different types.

The second stage was about usage cluster analysis methods which confirmed
the results of the previous stage that designated representatives of «pure»
types «opportunists», «enforcer», «maniac». They differ in the nature of criminal
aggression, specificity of motivational mechanisms of criminal behavior,
personal and behavioral characteristics; discriminant analysis method showed
high explanatory power of the typology study, determined the most significant
division of criminals by signs that allowed to evaluate the most likely belonging
to one of three types of each «mixed» type.

The third stage on the extended sample of subjects («pure» and «mixed»
type representatives), using the criterion χ² — Pearson contingency tables
identified personal and behavioral features with significant differences among
representatives of three types.

The significant intergroup differences in the number of personal and behavioral
traits of the three types’ representatives were the basis for the solution of our
study task to develop an exemplary algorithm for determining the signs of
unidentified criminal by disclosing featured markers of belonging to a particular
serial sexual murderers’ type. This algorithm requires further improvement,
involving a bulk sample of subjects and practical testing.

PROFILING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE OFFICIAL ACTIVITY OF
THE POLICE

V.M. Statny
Saint-Petersburg University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, Saint-
Petersburg, Russia

Psychological support to the operational activities of the bodies of internal
Affairs remains one of the topical directions from which, in particular, depends
on the efficiency of their work.

Within this direction the appropriate use of modern technology that would
allow police officers at a high level to perform its main task is to protect life,
health, rights and freedoms of citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens,
persons without citizenship, prevent crime, protect public order, property, and
to maintain public security. In this regard, the personal and business qualities of a police officer are of very high requirements.

Strengthening in the modern world terrorist and extremist threats require new approaches to the organization of professional education in the system of Ministry of internal Affairs of Russia, development of integrative disciplines providing high quality professional training. The need for the application of modern technologies, allowing to identify the Commission of criminal acts (in particular, of such a crime as an act of terrorism) at the stage of warning and prevention finds its practical confirmation of the activities of the police.

One of the technologies that can prevent the Commission of illegal acts, is profiling — a system for prevention of illegal actions by profiling, i.e. identify potentially dangerous individuals on the basis of non-verbal and online diagnostics. More detailed profiling can be considered as a technology assessment and prediction of human behavior on the basis of characteristics such as: signs of vegetative nervous system, emotional States, especially speech, non-verbal manifestation, appearance of features and other informative features.

Profiling as a technology for detecting the individuals involved has been applied at the end of the seventies of the twentieth century, the Israeli airline “El-Al”. This technology was aimed at reducing the probability of occurrence of possible risks that have been associated with the air transportation of passengers, and was used during the pre-flight inspection.

In the basis of the Israeli concept of profiling is a provision that each passenger may be a terrorist, but each item — explosive device or weapon, so all the events held in the framework of the considered technology, designed to confirm or refute this claim. Moreover, we are talking about the passengers, as the arriving and departing from the country. Other persons in the area of interest are not included, so the survey itself is going after or at the time of check-in.

Later, in 1984, the methodology was «modeled» in the English version by ICTS and was used by aviation security in most European countries and the USA.

In parallel with this, Paul Ekman Groups has developed a number of computer programs that allow the reading of the emotional state of people. Special programs created by Paul Ekman, were actively used not only in airports across the United States, but in other structures involved in ensuring the security of the state. In police education and training skills profiling Paul Ekman used simulators based on the developed system FACS — Facial Action Coding System. In this system are detailed signals person, that is, the information which can be «read» the object of observation.

Connection of the polling script and theory micro expressions allowed profiling go to another level of development and gradually begin to integrate into the professional activity of law enforcement bodies.

Symposium 13: Jurors (1)

Chairperson: G.M. Davies

THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF OLDER JURORS ON THE ENGLISH JURY SYSTEM: A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

G.M. Davies, N. Robertson, J.A. Clarke
School of Psychology, Leicester University, UK

Recent changes in law in England and Wales have seen the maximum age for participation in jury service rise from 70 to 75 years (Ministry of Justice, 2013). This change takes account of the increasing life expectancy of the British population and the greater availability of older people for this civic duty. The change in law does not, however, take into account the potential increased psychological vulnerabilities of this age group, which may act as barriers to participation in jury service.

Research on attitudes towards jury service suggests that people over the age of 60 years are more likely than any other age group to believe that trials are overcomplicated and difficult to understand, and that their own lack of knowledge about the legal system would impede their ability to be a fair and impartial juror. These issues acted as deterrents to participation in jury service for older people and are connected to perceived self- efficacy and self- esteem.

As an attitude and evaluation of self- worthiness, self- esteem is a core element of psychological wellbeing (Blascovich & Tomaka, 1991), related to position in society; as employees, parents and citizens. With ageing and a reduction in high status social position, a sense of social exclusion can develop: self-esteem shows a decline between 60 and 80 years, irrespective of gender, socioeconomic status and ethnicity (Robins et al., 2002). If such belief in self-worth decreases with age, then it would be predicted that an older person would be more apprehensive about jury service.

Additionally, perceived self- efficacy is argued to affect regulation of motivation, action and cognitive functioning (Bandura, 1989). Older people have been reported to suffer from low levels of self- efficacy, with an attendant increase in vulnerability to stress and depression (Blazer, 2002). Self-efficacy is related to
motivation (Zimmerman, 1999) which in turn links to civic participation (Pattie, Seyd & Whiteley, 2003). It would be predicted that older people with lowered self-efficacy would show lower confidence in their capacity to serve on a jury. Representative samples of older adults aged 60-75 years and younger adults aged 35 to 60 years completed measures of self-esteem, self-efficacy and known concerns regarding jury service. Findings suggest a stronger relationship between lower self-esteem and self-efficacy and more negative expectations and attitudes toward jury service in older compared with younger adults.

BIASES IN MOCK JURORS EVALUATIONS OF EVIDENTIAL SUPPORT FOR CRIME SCENARIOS

L. Hammond, M. Ioannou
International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield

The study explored whether judgments made by mock jurors were biased by the amount and type of information they were given about the crime. Ninety participants were asked to decide whether or not fingerprints found at crime scenes matched a number of comparison prints. They each made six judgments for six different crime scenarios. In two of the scenarios they were told that the comparison print belonged to a suspect and that there was other evidence against them, in two they were told that the comparison print belonged to a suspect and there were no other evidence against them, and in two they were told that the comparison print was one of a number of prints found and was just being considered for exclusionary purposes. Different combinations of comparison prints and scenarios were used, to ensure that any variations in matching decisions were not due to the either of these factors alone. It was found that when participants were told that the comparison print belonged to a suspect and that there was other evidence against them there were almost twice as likely to say that the crime and comparison prints matched than when they were told that the comparison print was being considered for exclusionary purposes. Significant differences were found between the conditions in terms of frequencies of print matching, with condition one (suspect, other evidence) generating the most positive matches and condition three (exclusionary purposes) the least. Participants’ ratings of their confidence in their decisions were also significantly higher in condition one than in either of the other two conditions. The notable implications of these findings for the reliability of juror decisions and potentially biasing influences on these will be discussed in detail throughout.

MOCK JURORS’ UNDERSTANDING OF FORENSIC SCIENCE AND ITS PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE IN JUDICIAL PROCESSES

L. Hammond, M. Ioannou, G. Quinn
International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield

The development of forensic science techniques enable the analysis of an ever increasing variety of materials (e.g. fibres, residues, biological material, chemical material etc.) which can be used in a court of law with relevance to proving/disproving the relationship between the offence and offender/s. The advancement of technology and the progressive modernisation of investigative activities mean that forensic science activities play an ever increasing role in the judicial system for both prosecution and acquittal. In order to examine mock jurors’ understanding of forensic science, and their views on its importance in the judicial process, a questionnaire was developed to evaluate knowledge of forensic science disciplines and techniques and perceptions of how reliable and useful different forensic methods are likely to be (for both investigative and prosecutorial purposes). Included in this were questions relating to where knowledge and opinions were drawn from. The first version of the questionnaire was piloted on sixty jury-eligible individuals. Initial findings suggest a biasing effect of interest in (and exposure to) crime television programmes such as CSI on understanding and perceptions of forensic sciences. These, in turn, were found to have a significant indirect effect on verdict preference. Given the potential implications of these findings for understanding and evaluating juror decision-making and the ways in which verdicts are decided, directions for future research involving the development and further evaluation of such scales are discussed and the potential values of such research endeavours addressed.

JURORS’ NOTIONS OF JUSTICE & JUROR SLEUTHING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY FROM AUSTRALIA

J.B. Hunter
Law, UNSW, Australia

This Australian study of jurors in 20 criminal trials examines jurors’ motivation to engage in private research and investigation (juror sleuthing). It reveals the clearest and most comprehensive explanation of what draws otherwise conscientious and committed jurors to engage in this deeply improper conduct. A significant percent of the 78 juror respondents in just under half of the 20 trials indicated that they considered sleuthing acceptable in certain situations.
Two engaged in sleuthing. Their explanations and the broader juror comments suggest that for some jurors, engagement in the trial process is quite different from law's expectations with a troublingly large segment of juror respondents revealing a deep-seated and fundamental misunderstanding of procedural justice — including the presumption of innocence. A pattern of jurors' notions of justice emerges which both assists to explain why deviant acts such as sleuthing may be considered acceptable by even diligent jurors. This pattern, which is concerning in itself, also reveals why criminalisation of this misconduct and judicial direction to juries may lack the penetration that judges and policy makers anticipate.

This study is particularly important for two reasons.
Firstly, a jury verdict founded on privately-acquired information seriously tarnishes the fairness and integrity of the criminal trial, including breaching common law and human rights fair trial obligations. Yet in Australia, England, and the United States and also in Canada instances of jurors turning to their own research appear regularly.
Secondly, the study also casts doubt on at least three popular responses to the problem, namely that
(i) heavy criminal sanctions and/or detailed judicial directions telling jurors not to sleuth are profoundly effective,
(ii) jurors who consider sleuthing acceptable are attracted to it by the ease with which the internet can satisfy their curiosity, and
(iii) juror sleuthing is a Gen Y problem.
From an analysis of juror comments, trial judges' directions and the trials under study this paper concludes with recommendations directed at juror induction and support.

Symposium 14: Risk assessment and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders
Chairpersons: F. Lösel

PREDICTION OF ANTISOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD TO YOUTH: VALIDATION OF A STRUCTURED RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT
F. Lösel, S. Wallner M. Stemmler, R. Corrado,
Cambridge University (UK)
University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (Germany)
Simon Fraser University, Vancouver (Canada)

Risk-focussed early prevention is one of the most promising approaches to reduce crime and violence among young people (Farrington & Welsh, 2007; Lösel& Bender, 2012). For this purpose it is necessary to develop valid and non-stigmatizing instruments of risk assessment. Therefore, the structured Cracow Risk/Need Assessment Instrument has been developed (Corrado et al., 2002). This paper contains a long-term validation of the measure in a community sample. The study was carried out in the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Study (Lösel et al., 2006). The original sample contained 675 male and female children at preschool age ($M = 4.7$ years). The data for the Early Childhood Scale of the Cracow Instrument were taken from various sources (e.g. parent interviews and questionaires, child tests, paediatric data). Antisocial outcomes were measured up to five years after the first wave, using mothers' and preschool/school teachers' ratings of various behaviour problems in the Social Behavior Questionnaire (Tremblay et al., 1992). Correlations varied between 0.42 and 0.52 (AUC ca. 0.75). Odds Ratios for the identification of the 10% most deviant youngsters were also satisfactory. Overall, the Instrument showed sound predictive validity not only with regard to antisocial outcomes at a specific time but also for a high-risk developmental pathway. Implications for practical assessment and prevention are discussed.
WHICH RISK FACTORS FOR RECIDIVISM ARE REALLY PREDICTIVE IN THE GERMAN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM? RESULTS FROM A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

L. Grieger, D. Hosser
Technische Universität Braunschweig

We examined the predictive validity of Andrews and Bonta’s (2010) Central Eight risk factors for recidivism in the German youth correctional system. The sample consisted of N = 589 male youth inmates who were serving a prison sentence for the first time. Using official data, we assessed recidivism during the 78 months’ follow-up. The Central Eight risk factors predicted recidivism in survival analyses. The moderate Four risk factors (family, school, leisure/recreation, substance abuse) showed predictive validity incremental to the Big Four risk factors (history of antisocial behavior, antisocial personality pattern, antisocial cognition, antisocial associates). School was the most predictive single risk factor. The study provides evidence for the applicability of the Central Eight as predictors for recidivism in the German youth correctional system. However, our results show that the relative predictive validity of the risk factors was different than expected according to Andrews and Bonta’s (2010) model. Furthermore, the study adds to the debate on the importance of dynamic risk factors.

DEVELOPING A PSYCHOMETRIC TEST: THE TRUST IN AUTHORITY QUESTIONNAIRE (TAQ)

J.N. DeMarco
Royal Holloway, University of London, Centre for Criminology and Sociology, UK

Trust is a social construct developed and moulded through learning and experience from a young age. Although definitions differ between cultures, institutions and mediums; these learning experiences invariably originate in the form of authoritative, significant adults in a young person’s life, such as parents or teachers. Of particular interest is the lack of trust, or ‘mistrust’ between teenagers and the adults they interact with outside of their family homes. This study aimed to develop a custom-made measure to quantify the level of trust in authority figures, in particular the police, amongst a mistrustful demographic. The development of the Trust in Authority Questionnaire (TAQ) involved three distinct yet inter-linked stages: observations, focus groups and piloting. Checks for internal consistency and reliability were completed, providing the TAQ with statistical support for its utility. Issues surrounding its administration and output will be discussed, as well as the importance of a brief, easy-to-use psychometric test in working with marginalized and ‘at-risk’ adolescents. An update of its administration in the public sphere will also be presented.

Key words: adolescence, authority, reliability, police, psychometrics, trust

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THROUGH THE LENS OF THE RESTORATIVE APPROACH

A.V. Ivanova
Moscow, Russia

Today in the world there are many models of working with adolescents who have committed an offence. These models exist, typically within juvenile justice. Juvenile justice — is an educational justice, which gives priority not to the act committed but to the personality of a teenager. Criminal behavior is seen as a symptom of hidden disorders: personal disorders, disorders of socialization, while the crime itself, and thus the punishment is relatively less important than the correction of these alleged violations. Accordingly from the standpoint of juvenile justice ensuring adequate conditions for the correction is much more important rather than punishment teenager.

If we look from the perspective of the key ideas of restorative justice, such as the responsibility of the offender to the victim, awareness and reparation of harm caused by his act, victim’s healing, actualization the positive potential of the community, here we see how the focus has shifted from the offender to such concepts as responsibility, reparation, healing victims, which is paramount and meaningful response to the offence.

Restorative justice suggests response to the offence without regard to sex or age of the offender, the juvenile justice system, in turn, is based on the idea that a teenager is not yet formed person who is in the process of growing and in need of education, not punishment. Here we can talk about the fact that in the framework of the ideas and concepts of restorative justice are primarily implemented the ideas of responsibility and healing of victims, but when it comes to teens, we can not lose sight of the idea of socialization and identity formation in adolescence. At the same time, it is believed that the stage of maturation of personality includes the gradual mastery of responsibility for their lives and their actions (D.I. Feldstein, Bozhovich, D.A. Leontiev). “The responsibility of a mature personality, according to the D.A. Leontiev (1993) is an internal regulation mediated by value orientations. Path of the responsibility
is the transition from external activity to internal self-regulation. Responsibility is not a particular structure and a certain way of human existence."

And here we can talk about the need of the framework of restorative juvenile justice, which includes the idea of juvenile justice and restorative justice. Such a frame, on the one hand takes into account knowledge about the psychological mechanisms of development in adolescence on the other the idea of responsibility as necessary for offender to aware negative consequences of his crime and the real remedying of the harm caused, and personal process that serves as a mean of internal control and self-regulation of activity of the person.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS**

A.M. Velikotskaya
Moscow, Russia

In Russia the existing system of re-socialization of juvenile offenders increases the arsenal of techniques in the programs of social and psychological support. The specialists often face difficulties in determining the criteria of effectiveness of social and psychological support for juvenile offenders. Obviously, such programs should be aimed at re-socialization and integration teenagers into society, but what components should include the program to be most effective. Specialists working with juvenile offenders face the same challenges that Russian and Western scholars in the field of integration of convicts.

One of the main dilemmas is to control or to support. What strategy is more effective — the strategy of monitoring and supporting teenager and his environment in overcoming difficulties or the strategy of empowerment that ensures the teenager to make his own decisions and choice?

At first sight, the strategy of empowerment seems to be more effective and appropriate for re-socialization and integration of juvenile offenders, because it has the idea of social activity and personal responsibility as basic conditions for successful socialization. But some researchers believe that such strategy could spread the stereotype that all clients need “to be themselves.” Sometimes the strategy of empowerment leads to distortion of professional position when specialists distance from the problems of clients. It happens if the specialist sees this strategy as giving complete freedom to the client and has no idea to support the program structure and to ensure organizational component of the program — to track agreement with the client, to ensure the regularity of contact and etc. In practice the strategy of empowerment is much harder than the strategy of supporting and monitoring. Despite the fact that the basic idea is to strength resources of a teenager — his authorship, his independence, his choice, it requires a lot of involvement in work with a teenager because the most important component here is training the skills of making independent decisions and choices based on consequences. Therefore the program for juvenile offenders based on the strategy of empowerment requires the special technology of contact with a teenager and determined professional position, on the one hand, closely related to the value system such as respect for the other person’s choice, and on the other hand, a specialist should be able to broadcast his ideas and influence the process as a neutral mediator.

**THE IMPACT OF TESTING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FALSE MEMORIES**

N. Brackmann, H. Otgaar, M. Sauerland, H. Merckelbach
Maastricht University, Clinical Psychological Science, Maastricht, the Netherlands

Children’s statements are often the only piece of evidence in criminal cases. It is therefore essential to know the strengths and weaknesses of their recollections in repeated interrogations. Theory suggests that immediate testing enhances memory accessibility and thus increases correct recall in delayed memory tests. This assumption is not well studied in forensically relevant contexts. More specifically, research on the impact of testing on the development of false memories is lacking. According to the Fuzzy-Trace Theory, adult’s tendency to store information on a shallow (gist) level makes them particularly vulnerable to develop false memories that can occur in response to misleading postevent information. In contrast, children are more likely to store and report detailed (verbatim) information and are therefore less likely to form false memories than adults. Even though an abundance of research has led to the conclusion that children are less credible than adults, the Fuzzy-Trace Theory as well as empirical evidence indicate that children can be more reliable than adults under certain conditions. This study aimed to assess the effect of testing on the development of false memories in different age groups.
Manipulations of the availability of verbatim or gist information for instance via immediate testing, affect false memory rates in both adults and children. In adults, immediate testing at a verbatim level has shown to inoculate against misleading postevent information, whereas gist testing has no influence on false memory rates. In line with Fuzzy-Trace Theory, we expected that in children, testing on the verbatim level would yield floor effects and gist testing higher false memory rates. To test this hypothesis, 7/8, 11/12, 14/15 year-olds and adults (N = 200) were presented with a stimulus film depicting a theft and were tested immediately on a verbatim or gist level. All participants had to answer the same general what-questions (e.g., “What did Eric wear?”). To elicit a gist response, participants received a subsequent question asking for what the item mentioned in the first question is used for (“Why do people wear trousers?”). Alternatively, to elicit a verbatim response, participants received a subsequent question asking what kind of item was mentioned in the first question (“What kind of trousers did Eric wear?”). One day later, participants listened to an auditory summary containing misinformation about the theft. Results of the final memory test and their implications will be discussed.

FALSE MEMORIES, REAL CONSEQUENCES: CAN FALSE MEMORIES OF PAST CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR INFLUENCE FUTURE BEHAVIOUR?

J. Shaw
University of Bedfordshire

Memory errors can have extraordinary implications for ourselves and for those around us. In a recent study Shaw and Porter (2014, in press) convinced the majority (70%) of participants that they had committed a criminal act in early adolescence that resulted in police contact. Participants in this study came to generate incredibly rich false memories that were almost indistinguishable from the recall of non-criminal false memories and of true emotional memories. If, as is often recited by risk assessment researchers, past behaviour is the best predictor of future behaviour, then individuals who internalize that they have committed crime in their personal past should be at an increased risk for actual crime. Explicit and implicit measures were used before and after the false memories were generated to examine whether participants’ cognitions were affected. Participants who formed false memories of committing crime developed higher levels of implicit criminal thinking as measured by the Implicit Association Task, and experienced a decrease in scores on the Pro-social Tendencies Measure, compared to controls. The results suggest that the formation of false memories of crime increases cognitions that place the individual at an increased risk for actual crime.

REMEMBERING WHAT I DIDN’T DO: AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF LYING ON MEMORY FOR ACTIONS

D. Li, R.I. Kemp
University of New South Wales, School of Psychology, Sydney, Australia

Individuals in forensic settings are often motivated to lie. Consequently, much of the research effort in this area has focused on the ability to detect deception. Meanwhile, the idea that lying may actually alter a liar’s original memory, and subsequently hinder an individual’s ability to respond honestly, has been given very little consideration. The few studies (e.g. Pickel, 2004; Polage; 2004), which have investigated this research question have provided inconsistent findings, and have been largely limited to lying about witnessed or childhood events. The current study, on the other hand, investigated the effect that engaging in the act of lying has on memory for actions. More specifically, could people come to believe their own lies regarding actions they did or did not perform? Participants heard a number of simple action statements (e.g. “sharpen the pencil”), and were required to perform some action statements and not others. Immediately afterwards, participants were instructed to either tell the truth, lie by generating an alternative action statement, lie by stating the opposite of the truth, or complete a distracter task. Participants’ memory for both the original studied actions and their self-generated fabricated actions were tested one week later. Lying was found to have an effect on individuals’ memories for the truth, but the type of lie moderated this effect. Recognition accuracy for studied actions was reduced when individuals lied by saying they had done something else, relative to when individuals reported their actions truthfully. In addition, participants’ own lies were sometimes mistakenly identified as studied actions, suggesting that liars can incorporate some of their own lies into their memory for the truth. The implications of these findings for interviewing practice and future detection of deception research are considered.
STUMBLING DOWN MEMORY LANE: WHEN TO INTERVIEW ALCOHOL INTOXICATED EYEWITNESSES?
A. Hagsand1, E. Roos Af Hjelmsater1, P.A. Granhag1, C. Fahlke1, A. Soderpalm Gordh2
1 — University of Gothenburg, Department of Psychology, Gothenburg, Sweden
2 — University of Gothenburg, Sahlgrenska Academy, Institute of Neuroscience and Physiology, The section of Psychiatry and Neurochemistry, Gothenburg, Sweden

Introduction. Many violent crimes are observed by alcohol intoxicated eyewitnesses, but there are only a few studies on how alcohol affects witness memory. Aim. The aim was to examine to what extent alcohol, time of interview (immediate vs. delayed) and recall trial (single vs. repeated) affect the completeness and accuracy of testimonies. Methods. Participants (N = 99) were randomly assigned to a 2 (Beverage: control vs. alcohol) x 2 (Recall: immediate and delayed vs. delayed only) mixed design. After a 15 minutes consumption time, a staged kidnapping on film was shown. Half of the participants (N = 48) were interviewed immediately and all (N = 99) had a one week delayed recall. Results. Overall, alcohol reduced the accuracy of the reports, but had no effect on the completeness of the testimonies. Regardless of intoxication level, the best recall performances were found when witnesses were interviewed immediately. Conclusions. The findings from this study indicates that intoxicated witnesses might report the same amount of details to the police, but be less accurate compared to sober witnesses. More studies are needed to be conducted before recommendation to the legal system can be made.

Keywords: Alcohol, eyewitnesses, memory, recall

SOCIAL CONTAGION AND THE MISINFORMATION EFFECT: A COMPARISON
M. Szpitalak, M. Polak, R. Polczyk, K. Dukala
Jagiellonian University, Institute of Psychology, Cracow, Poland

In the misinformation effect paradigm (ME), participants are first presented with some original material, e.g. a video clip. After some time they read a description of it, which in the experimental group contains some information inconsistent with it, and finally answer questions about the original material. It is now well established that participants in the misled group usually include many of the false information in their memory reports. Social contagion of memory (SCM) consists in presenting the misinformation by a human confederate.

The ME and SCM are considered two separate phenomena, related to eyewitnesses' memory reports. However, these phenomena share many similarities, leading to the question whether they truly are different and separate.

The presentation reports results of three experiments comparing social contagion of memory and the misinformation effect, demonstrating that the 'social factor' of SCM generates the same effect as a standard impersonal contact with misleading post-event information. Results lead to two main conclusions: (1) misleading post-event information is similarly effective in lowering the quality of eyewitnesses' testimonies regardless of its social or impersonal form, and (2) the misinformation effect and social contagion of memory seem to be nothing more than methodological variations of the same effect.

Symposium 16: Investigation skills and professional training (1)

Chairpersons: N.C. Habermann

THE DETECTION OF IDENTITY FRAUD IN PASSPORT APPLICATIONS: ENHANCING SECURITY THROUGH INCREASED ACCURACY IN UNFAMILIAR FACE MATCHING TASKS
R.I. Kemp1, D. White1, M. Matheson2
1 — UNSW, Psychology, Sydney, Australia
2 — DFAT, Australian Passport Office, Canberra, Australia

Our security and safety can depend on our ability to verify the identity of an individual, for example as they cross national borders, enter secure locations or engage in important financial transactions. Despite advances in machine based biometric systems, in most instances identity verification is achieved by comparing the person’s appearance to that of a facial photograph included on an identification document such as a passport or other photo-ID card. This requires the operator to compare two images and decide if they are of the same unfamiliar person. Research has shown that this unfamiliar face matching task is difficult and error prone, with people making both false acceptance and false rejection errors.
Over the past three years we have been working with the Australian Passport Office to try to better understand why unfamiliar face matching is difficult and what we can do to improve performance in this critical task. In particular our objective has been to improve the performance of the passport office staff who check for cases of identity fraud in passport applications by comparing the applicant’s photo to images held on file. Our studies have involved testing members of the public, passport office staff and other facial comparison experts using tasks that emulate the passport office workflow. In this presentation I will summarise the results of the project, which has revealed a number of strategies for improving identity fraud detection. These include changes to image presentation, staff selection, staff training, performance feedback, and the use of additional images. The practical implications of these findings and future directions for unfamiliar face matching research will be discussed.

EXPERT IDENTIFICATION EVIDENCE IN THE COURTROOM: SCIENCE VERSUS PSEUDO SCIENCE
A. McNeill
Glasgow Caledonian University

Confirming the identity of the accused is a critical component in any criminal trial. However, mistaken eyewitness identification has been shown to be responsible for 75% of 312 instances of wrongful conviction in the US (www.innocenceproject.org). In cases where identification evidence is ambiguous, facial image comparison experts are often asked to make comparisons between images of the culprit and images of the accused. The result of this analysis is then provided to the court as expert opinion evidence. This practice assumes that the techniques employed are reliable and that expert evidence based on such comparisons can usefully inform the court in making identity match or mismatch decisions. However, previous experimental work in this area has established that many of these techniques are, in fact, quite unreliable (e.g., Kleinberg, Vanezis and Burton, 2007; Strathie, McNeill and White, 2001). Here, in a series of five experiments, we extended these findings in a more realistic setting by presenting the opinion of a facial-mapping expert in conjunction with a variety of these techniques. Expert opinion was presented both verbally and in the form of a rating scale. In the final experiment, mock jurors viewed a series of films showing the expert giving evidence in a realistic courtroom setting. Across all five experiments, the inclusion of expert opinion from facial-mapping experts failed to improve face-matching accuracy and in some cases increased the likelihood of incorrectly judging that images of two different people were images of the same person. In short, these findings suggest that admitting such evidence in court is likely to increase, rather than decrease, the incidence of wrongful conviction.

DECISION MAKING AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF SUPPOSED VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE
N.C. Habermann
SRH University Heidelberg

The credibility assessment of alleged victims of sexual assault represents one of the most difficult tasks for psychological experts. The psychosocial consequences of legal decisions taken on the basis of an expert opinion, are often equally significant for the defendant such as for the accuser. In this respect must false positive (a reference of experience is assumed wrongly) as false negative (there a reference of experience is excluded falsely) estimates as good as it can be ruled out. High requirements apply to credibility assessments in Germany since a ground-breaking Judgment of the Federal Court of Justice in 1999. However cases are known in recent years frequently, where there were doubts about the competence of psychological experts. Indeed, it is still no guarantee that only specially trained and experienced psychologists carry out such assessments. Their proven competence should be decisive for the selection of experts. Because judicial experts have usually no criteria for the assessment of the competence of psychological experts, this must be defined first. The expert competence in cases of suspected sexual abuse requires not only excellent knowledge of formal and substantive minimum standards of credibility assessment, but a special trade, methods and social skills in the survey of sexual behaviour and the validation of sexuality-related statements. In this special area no standard exists yet. Therefore possibilities are pointed out to improve the quality of the evaluation of statements about alleged sexual offences by a special exploration technology and specific diagnostic instruments. Also in the therapy of alleged victims of sexual abuse, the information are often found unaudited for true, what in the short term leads to feelings of relief, but in a long-term view becomes very problematic, if the experience reference can’t be proven. Regarding a consistency-theoretical viewpoint, therefore proposals for the design of a treatment relationship are made, that abstains to proof the veracity of statements of alleged sexual victim experiences, but instead tends to improve the psychosocial functioning, particularly in the sexual area.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DECEPTION DETECTION AND SELF-MONITORING AMONG RESPONDENTS FROM THE CZECH REPUBLIC

L. Mynarikova¹, H. Boukalova²
¹ — Masaryk Institute of Advanced Studies, Czech Technical University in Prague
² — Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague
l.mynarikova@centrum.cz

In the study we are interested in respondents’ ability to detect lie through nonverbal behavior and in possible relationship between their lie detection accuracy rates and the degree of self-monitoring. According to Ickes and Barnes (1977) people, who score higher in self-monitoring, might be particularly skilled at deception detection. Our main goal was to test this hypothesis among students (n= 115) from the Czech Republic, where lie detection has not been thoroughly studied yet.

Respondents evaluated veracity statements of suspects in 21 videos from real crime investigations, based on the nonverbal behavior. Speech was modified, to that the content was unrecognizable, yet the voice characteristics were preserved. Their second task was to fill in the Self-Monitoring Scale developer by Synder (1974).

The results showed that the respondents were highly accurate in lie detection with accuracy rate 0.639, while their truth detection accuracy rates were below chance. Respondents, who scored higher in lie detection, had also higher scores in the Self-Monitoring Scale. This correlation was higher among men than among women.

Possible implications will be further discussed in the presentation.

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

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

Internal organ is analyzer of the medium properties, signaling its work by the same electrical code of the situation, in which is a person, and?

PSYCHOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES FOR VICTIM EXAMINATION APPLIED BY THE PROSECUTOR AT COURT

N.P. Kirillova
St. Petersburg state University, St. Petersburg, Russia

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

ABOUT THE RELIABILITY OF THE DATA SUBMITTED BY THE LIE DETECTOR

V.D. Balin
Saint-Petersburg State University, Saint-Petersburg

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

Symposium 17: Polygraph as lie detector

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

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

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

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

In a conflict situation when a victim provides false testimony, it is advisable for the prosecutor to use the following examination techniques: specifying the facts stated in the testimony in order to identify the discrepancies; using these discrepancies in the closing submissions; comparing the testimony in case it changes; convincing the victim to provide true testimony; disclosing the evidence in a certain order; explaining additionally the provisions regarding the liability for false testimony; making an emphasis on the first false testimony; explaining the meaning of the evidence submitted; stating the questions from the general to the particular provisions; stating questions in chronological order; motivating the person examined to repent and others. The ability of the prosecutor to apply the methods developed in forensic psychology and criminalistics not only facilitate the effectiveness of the criminal prosecution, but also provide the defense of the victim's rights and interests.

**COLLECTIVE INTERVIEWING: A TRANSACTIONAL MEMORY APPROACH TOWARDS IDENTIFYING SIGNS OF TRUTHFULNESS**

Z.L. Vernham, A. Vrij, S. Leal, S. Mann, J. Hillman
University of Portsmouth

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

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

S.P. Kushnirenko
St. Petersburg State University, Department of criminal process and criminalistics, St. Petersburg, Russia

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

Russia is one of basic sending and receiving countries in trafficking of children with a purpose of sexual exploitation. It enters into the first three along with China and the USA in rating of countries where the named phenomenas are widespread.
At research of CSEC often not only the age characteristics of under-age children are not taken into account but also their condition. It is possible to improve this situation with involving of specialists in the field of children’s psychology to preparing and participation in investigatory actions with victims of CSEC.

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

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

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

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

**Symposium 24: Stalking, harassment, mobbing**

**Chairpersons:** L. Sheridan

**CYBERSTALKING: FEAR PREDICTORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS’ VICTIMS**

F. Pereira, M. Matos

University of Minho, School of Psychology, Braga, Portugal

Physical harassment among adolescents in real context has been the subject of numerous researches and interventions but it has now a new context that is unfolding: the digital environment. Cyberspace has become one of the places where interpersonal violence is developing, namely cyberstalking. Although this phenomenon has been the subject of several investigations on adult population, there is a lack of research focused on cyberstalking in adolescence. The purpose of this work is to know the prevalence of cyberstalking among portuguese adolescents and to develop a predictive analysis on fear victimization among those who were already victims. A representative sample from the North of Portugal and from the Portuguese archipelago of the Azores was selected and an online survey was disseminated in 20 basic and secondary schools. Results reveal that cyberstalking on Portuguese adolescents is worrying; with several students assuming that they have felt fear in the sequence of cyberstalking behaviours experienced at some point in their lifetime. Some of the fear predictors are related to victim and cyberstalker characteristics; dynamics of cyberstalking as well as to parental involvement.

This study aims to contribute to the social recognition and awareness on the phenomenon of cyberstalking which affects an expressive rate of Portuguese adolescent population and which is perceived by almost of cases (50%) as a fear-inducing experience. We also wish to offer some additional data to the growing debate about the need to improve the involvement of parents, educators and society in general, as well as a legislative change that could help to recognize, prevent and criminalize cyberstalking phenomenon.

**Keywords:** Cyberstalking, fear, victimization, adolescents
BEING PURSUED ONLINE: DOES “FACEBOOK STALKING” PREDICT ATTITUDES TOWARDS ONLINE VICTIMISATION?
A. Pina, R. Olukanmi
University of Kent

The use of social networking media such as Facebook has grown exponentially in the past few years. The increased use of such sites can place some users in a vulnerable position and presents new risks for potential online victimisation. The aim of the current study was to examine whether Facebook serves to facilitate the manifestation of unwanted “stalker-like” behaviours and whether experience of the former predicts attitudes towards online stalking. An online survey was administered to 178 students from a South East of England University utilising a questionnaire drawing from online obsessive relational intrusion research and the 12 identified behaviours by Chaulk & Jones, 2011. Analyses reveal that online victimisation predicts whether users had worried about online stalking in the last 12 months and whether or not they had worried about future victimisation. Friend quantity also significantly predicted victimisation, but interestingly management of privacy settings did not predict risk of victimisation. Findings are discussed in light of current research in this field.

JUSTIFYING SEXUAL HARASSMENT THROUGH MORAL DISENGAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF IN-GROUP IDENTIFICATION AND AMBIVALENT SEXISM
T. Page, A. Pina
University of Kent

Sexual harassment is considered a form of immoral behaviour that is often enacted by perpetrators in response to threatened male identity (Maass & Cadinu, 2006). Yet, in addition to understanding the motives for such behaviour, is the need to investigate the exonerating cognitions that enable people to deny and justify harassment; blaming the victim and absolving the perpetrator. Using the framework of Social Identity Theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1986) we investigate how males appraise sexually harassing behaviour in virtue of their in-group identification with the male perpetrators. An online study was conducted in which male participants read a news article depicting a case of gender harassment in the military. Further to reading about the events, participants indicated their gender identification, appraisals of moral violation, group-based emotions, and support of action tendencies such as reparation to the victim. The exonerating role of moral disengagement in defence and justification of the perpetrators’ behaviour was examined, alongside relationships with ambivalent sexism and victim blame. The main findings of these analyses are presented. This research builds on theoretical discussions of how people protect their positive group identity from threat. Implications of our findings for sexual harassment prevention and intervention are discussed.

Keywords: sexual harassment; social identity; moral disengagement

THREAT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT: PROVIDING A SERVICE
L. Sheridan¹, T. Karpela²
1 — Curtin University
2 — Peace of Mind, Ltd

Threat assessment and management is concerned with the operational aspects of assessing and managing violence risk. Author 1 and Author 2 have been threat professionals for 15 years. Author 2 set up an international organization that provides input in a broad range of threat cases, whilst Author 1 is an academic who mainly provides consultancy in criminal cases. In this presentation we will provide an overview of the circumstances in which threat management techniques can provide valuable input in cases handled by the police. Author 2 will focus on the setting up a threat management service for the police. Author 1 will cover best practice issues relating to police-psychology collaborations in threat cases.

(If we were given extra time we could (i) provide case examples and/or (ii) present data relating to an instrument developed by Author 1 that is now employed by all English and Welsh police forces in cases of stalking).

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF MOBBING IN HIGHER SCHOOL
R.Z. Sabanchieva
KBSU Nalchik Russia

Breakthrough situation in the system of higher education related to the reform of universities, may provoke the emergence of mobbing and bossing. In a competitive environment part of the department teachers fear losing their jobs and tend to resist and even to make a career in any way, including by displacing colleagues.
Abundance of mobbing in education sector is higher than in other areas. In most cases, the head begins the moral harassment. There is an important feature of bossing at the training department of the university, making it much more dangerous than bossing other organizations. This feature consists in the fact that the situation in one way or another are included students which study at the department. As a result of mobbing, bossing talented and prospective employees leave from the university. But the problem of mobbing is that withdrawing from work, the human condition, harasses and harassment, not improving, and sometimes can worsen and lead to post-traumatic stress, heart attack, stroke. Impossibility of self-actualization can lead a person to deviant behavior. The basic principle, which must adhere the victim of mobbing — in any case do not break down psychologically, to keep internal resistance and remember the rule of "mobbing exists as long as he is allowed" and therefore try to prevent mobbing in the beginning. Just try not to show the inner strength or psychological security, but also to develop such quality as vitality. Victim of mobbing is advisable to seek help from a psychological and legal assistance to the legal department of the university. The feature of Mobbing is that it is difficult to prove. In some cases, when in relation to the teacher committed illegal acts such as illegal orders unwarranted reprimands, you should contact the labor inspectorate or the courts to protect the honor and dignity.

To us in the psychological center of university professors often turn our region on the issue of mobbing and bossing in serious psycho-emotional state. We offer the affected teachers to undergo a program increase personal effectiveness, based on the method of EMT (Experience Modification Technique). As a result, the state of psychological support customers improved self-esteem increases. Prevention and minimization of the negative effects of mobbing in the department acts as a complex challenge requiring psychological support as well as management decisions.

Symposium 25: Risk assessment and offenders’ rehabilitation (1)

Chairpersons: M. Rettenberger

CAN PRISONS REDUCE REOFFENDING? A META-EVALUATION OF CUSTODIAL AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS

F. Lösel, J. Koehler
Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University (UK),
Institute of Psychology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (Germany), University of California at Berkeley

Various (quasi-) experimental studies and systematic reviews have shown that imprisonment does not have the deterrent effect that is often assumed by policy makers (e.g. Durlauf & Nagin, 2011). In contrast, there seems to be a slight criminogenic effect of incarceration that may be explained by contamination, stigmatization, resettlement problems and other negative influences. However, most of the relevant research addressed relatively short prison sentences and ‘pure’ custody without taking the research on offender treatment into account. Therefore, this presentation compares meta-analytic findings on ‘what works’ in correctional treatment in the community and in custody. We review meta-analyses on the treatment of general, violent, sexual, drug-addicted and other offender groups. The overall results are not fully consistent; however, there is a tendency of smaller treatment effects in custodial programs. Explanations and practical suggestions for reducing negative custodial framing conditions are described.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPES EXPERIENCES STRESS IN PRISON REMAND

E.V. Ermasov
Moscow, Russia

Recent studies that where conducted in recent decades, conclude that all adults prison inmates have stressful effect of isolation in prison (researches by V.I. Andreev, A.S. Arapova, S.V. Baburin, K. Bartol, I.D. Berbaeva, R.N. Kiseleva, L.A. Kitajew-Smyk, E.V. Makuschkin, A.I. Mokretsov, V.V. Novikov, E.S. Olenko, V.I. Petrov, A.V. Pischelko, S.B. Ponomarev, M.E. Sandomierz, V. Semke, D.V. Sochivko,
Detention of suspected or accused of committing a crime and putting them into the detention facility has a strong impact on adults prison inmates and their level of stress. Stress are characterized by increasing of the extremes of the individuals and involves non-specific manifestations of adaptation to the conditions of isolation. There are following stressors: (1) individual or group isolation, (2) lack of freedom as personal experience of loss, (3) experience of the fact of the offense, (4) socio-psychological and other forms of deprivation, (5) criminal subculture, and (6) sense of danger.

In this research were suggested that level of stress are depended on different characteristics of inmates, personality and other factors. Psychological types of inmates are characterized by the social deprivation, the presence of a stable system of values and motivation of the individual or group, the individual and involves non-specific manifestations of adaptation to the conditions of social deprivation, the presence of a stable system of values and motivation of the person, and maintaining social ties, communication skills, behavior toward other inmates and toward staff, and ability to establish new contacts and others.

In this paper are analyzed the psychological characteristics of the inmates that important for level of stress in prison and for resistance to stress. These characteristics included concern for others, role-taking abilities, assertiveness, inmate's relations with other inmates, authorities, and staff, verbal and physical aggressiveness, emotional control under stress, cooperativeness, physical and mental health of the prisoner and the duration of sentence; coping strategy, features and power of the subjective experience of the conditions of social deprivation, the presence of a stable system of values and motivation of the person, and maintaining social ties, communication skills, behavior toward other inmates and toward staff, and ability to establish new contacts and others.

In this research were suggested that level of stress are depended on different psychology types of inmates. This classification is determined by the social conditions, genotype, level of education, gender characteristics, the age characteristics of inmates, personality and other factors. Psychological types of experiences of stress can be represented in terms of productivity of adaptation to the following types of insulation.

**Aggressive type** has the characteristics of severe aggression in the outside or to deter aggression in people with criminal records. They corresponds to aggression as a protective emotional and behavioral reactions, manifested in “emotional- behavioral stress subsindrome” (Kitaev — Smyk). They aimed at removing or active suppression of stress. They use coping strategies: projection, displacement, migration.

**Autistic type** of response to stress. This type of inmates corresponds to the active protective emotional and behavioral responses. They aimed at avoiding the stress of isolation that leads to detachment from reality, immersion in the world of their own experiences, focus on yourself (prison autism, according to V. Mukhina). They use following coping strategies: denial, regression, isolation, anesthesia or distraction.

**Addictive type** of experience stress. Dependent behavior. They corresponds to a passive protective behaviors. In isolation prisoners of this type exhibit a sharp decline in emotional motor activity, reducing the incentive role of volitional processes. Consequently formed passive emotional motor response. They have passive stress response aimed at his waiting period. They use following coping strategies: regression, repression.

**Prosocial type** of experience stress oriented towards the socially approved norms of behavior is orderly and deliberate character. Prisoners experience with this type of stress is well developed super-ego. They are able to reflect, rethink what happened, and lessons learned from this. They use the adaptation to the isolation usually successfully. However, they are not devoid of traumatic stress exposure in prison. They use following coping strategies: intellectualization, rationalization, sublimation, compensation, introjections.

**Self-destructive type** (suicidal behavior, self-mutilation self-harm, auto aggression). This type use constitutes an extreme form of disruptive prison experiences stress. There are the manifestation of self-destructive type that experience stress in the remand center is closely associated with features of the emotional state, level of aggressiveness, manifestations of anxiety and depression. They correspond to primitive psychological defenses, the dominant choice depends on the individual person's psychological.

They use following coping strategies that have emerged during the pre-trial detention (prior to conviction and the sentence of the court in force), have an undeniable influence on adaptation processes that occur later in penal institutions (in the case of conviction to imprisonment).

Analysis of psychological types of experiences stress in isolation allows to organize prevention of destructive behaviors in their prison of social deprivation based on the individual characteristics of the individual prisoner.

**SHAME OR GUILT? — HOW MORAL EMOTIONS EFFECT THE PROBABILITY OF RELAPSE**

A. Koerner1, B. Hommel2

1 — General Psychology and Biopsychology, Technische Universitaet Chemnitz, Germany
2 — Otto-Friedrich-Universitaet Bamberg, Germany

Emotions are an essential part of our lives. They often evolve in interpersonal interactions and direct and energize behavior. Shame and guilt as prototypes of the so-called moral emotions are highly dependent on attributional processes.
Abstracts

Guilt is experienced when a person rates its immoral or norm-breaking behavior as controllable (Hareli & Parkinson, 2008). In contrast, shame evolves when people interpret the causes of their actions in an uncontrollable way. Feelings of guilt provoke more actions of redemption, they start reflective processes, and diminish the probability of future misbehavior (De Hooge, Zeelenberg, & Breugelmans, 2007). Shame, on the contrary, rather promotes deviant behavior (Auchter, & Hilgers, 1994) and can lead to higher chances of a relapse (Wurmser, 1986). Hosser, Windzio, and Greve (2005) found a considerable coherence between emotional states of juvenile offenders and their probability of relapse. In a scenario-based test we collected the emotional reactions of $N = 21$ adult prisoners of a German correctional facility. Their emotions of guilt and shame were compared to a student sample of $N = 37$ persons. As predicted, the forensic sample showed lower emotional intensities than their student counterparts. We also analyzed the relation of shame and guilt to prisoners' scores of actuarial instruments (e.g. OGRS, STATIC-99). The results show that a tendency to experience shame (rather than guilt) involve higher risks for criminal recidivism; characterized by a large effect size. We discuss the impact to attributional and emotional training programs as well as relapse prevention promotion.

**Keywords:** Moral Emotions, Shame, Guilt, Criminal Recidivism

**THE ETHICS OF RISK ASSESSMENT FOR PREVENTIVE DETENTION SCHEMES**

B. McSherry
Melbourne Social Equity Institute, University of Melbourne, Australia

Preventive detention schemes that aim to protect the community from certain ‘dangerous’ individuals have long existed, but they are now becoming increasingly reliant on calculations of risk. While risk assessment is pervasive in the management and treatment of many individuals, it raises particular ethical and legal issues when a person’s liberty is at stake on the basis of what that person might do.

This presentation addresses the ethical issues raised by mental health practitioners providing assessments of risks for legislative schemes that involve the deprivation of liberty. It will focus in particular on Australian post-sentence preventive detention schemes for sex offenders that have been held by the United Nations Human Rights Committee to breach fundamental human rights. However, the ethical issues discussed also have repercussions for civil commitment laws that enable the detention of those with severe mental or intellectual impairments.

It will be argued that there are three possible ethical approaches: the two extreme positions being that it is ‘always ethical’ or ‘never ethical’ to provide evidence of risk for the purpose of preventive detention, with the middle ground being that it is ‘ethical in certain circumstances’. Drawing on extensive interviews with psychologists, psychiatrists, lawyers and prison personnel engaged in preventive detention schemes across Australia, it will be argued that in practice, there are ways of obtaining a middle ground approach, but that mental health practitioners must be careful to clarify the limitations of their evidence as to the risk of reoffending.

**THE PREVALENCE AND PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND PSYCHOPATHY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF RECIDIVISM RISK IN SEXUAL OFFENDERS**

M. Rettenberger1, R. Eher2

1 — Johannes Gutenberg-University (JGU), Department of Psychology, Mainz, Germany
2 — Austrian Prison System, Federal Evaluation Centre for Violent and Sexual Offenders, Vienna, Austria

Previous research has shown that the prevalence of personality disorders in sexual offender samples is relatively high. However, the clinical relevance and utility for the appraisal of recidivism risk as well as for other assessment purposes is still a controversial issue. Among the different diagnostic and conceptual approaches of personality disorders, the revised version of Robert D. Hare’s Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R; Hare, 2003) is becoming increasingly significant in the risk assessment of sexual offenders. Nevertheless, at least for the use of the PCL-R in sexual offenders the factorial structure of the instrument still remains unclear. The aim of the present study is to contribute to answering these open research questions by examining the prevalence of personality disorders and psychopathy in a representative sexual offender sample and by investigating the clinical utility of personality disorders and psychopathy for the assessment of recidivism risk in sexual offenders. With regard to psychopathy, it was further examined which of the internationally proposed factor models provides the best fit to data collected in a sample of 803 male sexual offenders who were assessed during their imprisonment in Austria. In a next step, in a subsample of 540 sexual offenders, the predictive accuracy of the individual components of psychopathy specified in the diverse factor models for violent and sexual recidivism was comparatively evaluated. The results of both analyses favor the 4-facets structure suggested by Neumann and colleagues (2007; see also Hare, 2003). Furthermore, the examination of the predictive accuracy...
indicated that the predictability of the PCL-R is almost exclusively based on the antisocial facet of the second factor, whereas the other facets have virtually no predictive utility. Of the DSM-IV-TR-based personality disorders the clinical diagnosis of narcissistic personality disorder was a substantial predictor of recidivism, whereas the most of the other diagnostic categories had no or only little predictive accuracy.

Symposium 26: Lie detection approaches and tools
Chairperson: P.A. Granhag

THE NEW APPROACH TO DETECTING DECEIT WITH HELP OF FACIAL EXPRESSION CUES
M.B. Bozek
University of Silesia

Mimic expression is one of the most significant variables in the process of interpersonal communication, often responsible for accurate transfer of message affective component. It was proven that emotion expression is governed by extrapyramidal system that isn’t subject to conscious control. Author of this research tries to establish if deception can be detected through deciphering mimic expressions. For the agendas of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Defense the ability to estimate the truthfulness of statements and reading subject emotional state in real time would be very helpful. The current state of knowledge on this matter was most heavily influenced by the works of Paul Ekman and Aldert Vrij. Together with their colleagues they showed the ability to observe mimic cues of deception. However works of researchers in this topic hasn’t escaped criticism. The author of this research decided to use the newest technological equipment to verify the claims about human face as emotional conduit, useful for revealing deception. The high speed cameras involved and teaming up with researchers from the field of computer vision made it possible to not only study the sheer occurrence numbers of selected cues but also their dynamics. The experiments were designed in such way to gradually rise both stress level and immersion between the 3 devised experimental modules. First two of them were carried out in laboratory on a group of 120 students and the third was carried out on a group of 67 policemen in the process of initial training. The gathered data was later analyzed in interdisciplinary science team. The data suggests there are in fact mimic expression aggregates that are connected to deception, however they can differ from person to person, general conclusion were also drown — the team established that lie with confirmation projects substantially more facial cues of deception in majority of test subjects.

STRATEGIC INTERVIEWING TO ELICIT NEW INFORMATION: MAKING LIARS MORE FORTHCOMING
S. Tekin, P.A. Granhag, E. Mac Giolla
University of Gothenburg, Department of Psychology

Information elicitation is of prime importance in suspect interviews since details unknown to the interviewer may be critical in solving the case. However due to their counter-interrogation strategies liars are typically less forthcoming compared to the truth tellers. The current study examined to what extent it is possible to alter liars’ counter-interrogation strategies (from a less to a more forthcoming strategy) through strategic interviewing. Specifically, we examined whether the Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) technique could be used for eliciting new information from lying suspects by making them change their strategy. Participants (N= 120) performed either a mock crime (liars) or a non-criminal activity (truth tellers). They were subsequently interviewed about their actions with one of three interview techniques: (1) A refined version of the SUE technique; (2) An early disclosure of evidence technique; or (3) A control technique (minimal disclosure of evidence). Truth tellers were significantly more forthcoming compared to liars. Results showed no difference between the interviews with respect to the amount of new information they collected from lying suspects. However liars’ level of forthcomingness was found to be correlated with their perception of the evidence, that is the more information they thought the interviewer held, the more new details they revealed. The importance of studying suspects’ counter-interrogation strategies and new directions for future research on eliciting new information will be discussed.

HOW MUCH DOES IT HURT? DETECTING DECEPTIVE MOTION USING POINT-LIGHT DISPLAYS
J. Hillman, P. Morris, D. Horner, C. Rankin
University of Portsmouth

Individuals suffering physical injury following accident or illness frequently seek compensation from insurance companies and benefits agencies. Claims are often medically assessed and potential payments are based on the severity of the injury and how resulting pain impacts on everyday functioning. The degree to which somebody is affected is not always obvious, often relying on self-report, which is open to abuse. Therefore, this system would benefit from
some way of discriminating between truthful and exaggerated or deceptive claims. The majority of deception research that focuses on nonverbal cues tends to concentrate on the movement of isolated body parts such as the frequency of gestures, eye gaze, fidgeting, leg movements etc. Consideration of entire body movement is generally in the sporting arena and tends to focus on the opinion of the perceiver. This experiment used video clips of point-light displays consisting of ten females each walking on a treadmill with a genuine, exaggerated and fake limp. Clips lasted 20 seconds and were presented to 85 observers. The exaggerated limps were rated as the most painful, followed by the fake limps, then the genuine limps. However, the genuine limps were rated as the most genuine and the least strange. Overall it was concluded that, although the deceptive movements worked in a limited way, they were not entirely convincing as observers perceived there was something not quite right. Findings are discussed in terms of the benefits of using point light displays. Implications for the judgement of deceptive movement and biomechanical analysis are also discussed.

**INTER-PERSONAL REALITY MONITORING: DOES JUDGMENT FRAMEWORK MATTER?**

G. Nahari
Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Inter-personal Reality Monitoring is an approach for determining veracity by assessing the presence of content criteria in interviewees’ statements. In the current study we examined to what extent, and how, the judgment framework within which assessments of RM criteria are made, affects the efficacy of these assessments in predicting veracity. In order to answer this question we conducted two experiments. In the first experiment trained participants assessed the presence of RM criteria in true and false life stories. Some of the participants knew the real purpose of RM as a tool, and assessed RM criteria in order to determine veracity of the stories (relevant-judgment context group); some of the participants was misled to believe that RM is a tool for the prediction of literature attractiveness, and assessed the RM criteria in order to determine the perceived attractiveness of the stories (non-relevant judgment context group); and the remaining participants were told nothing about the purpose of RM, and assessed the criteria under no context (no judgment context group). Results showed that assessments of RM criteria differed in accordance with the judgment framework: the efficacy of the criteria assessments in predicting the stories’ veracity was higher among the ‘relevant judgment context’ group than among the ‘no judgment context’ group. Assessments made by the ‘non-relevant judgmental context’ group did not discriminate between true and false stories. In the second experiment, trained participants assessed the presence of RM criteria for the same true and false life stories. Two thirds of the participants knew the real purpose of the RM tool, and assessed RM criteria in order to determine the veracity of the stories. However, half of them were misled to believe that all stories were true (truthful judgment context group) while the other half were misled to believe that all stories were false (false judgment context). The remaining third of the participants were told nothing about the purpose of the RM tool, and assessed the criteria under no context (no judgment context group). Results showed that the participants in the truthful judgmental context group perceived the stories as richer in details in comparison to the other groups. Determining truths from false using the RM assessments was possible only among the ‘no-judgments context group’. Together, the results show that judgment frame interferes both positively and negatively in assessments of RM criteria. Interpersonal reality monitoring as a cognitive process will be discussed.

**Symposium 27: Vulnerabilities in victims and witnesses**

Chairpersons: S.J. Fohring

**VICTIMISATION: A GENDERED PROCESS?**

S.J. Fohring
University of Edinburgh

Differences between the genders are well documented in both psychological and criminological research, specifically concerning rates of offending and victimisation. Less work however has been done examining gender differences amongst victims concerning rates of reporting crimes to the police, seeking out and using available support services, or satisfaction with support received. In contrast, this paper draws on research conducted as part of a larger project to highlight gender differences across the process of victimisation. Results from a series of multi-level models of Scottish Crime and Justice Survey data clearly demonstrate a pattern whereby women, though less likely to be victims of personal crimes, are at much greater odds of reporting offences to the police when they are victimised, seeking out support services, and finding value
in services received. These findings are discussed in relation to the relevant literature on reporting and coping styles.

FACTORS OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR (BASED ON FORENSIC POSTHUMOUS EXAMINATIONS)

T.G. Smirnova\(^1\), V.P. Smirnov\(^2\), V.V. Bocharov\(^3\)

1 — Saint Petersburg State University
2 — Saint Petersburg Law Institution of the Academy of the Prosecutor Generals Office of the Russian Federation
3 — Saint Petersburg Bechterev Institute

According to the World Health Organization the Russian Federation traditionally belongs to the countries with high mortality from suicides. Experts note the tendency to rejuvenation of suicides. Consider that thanks to the professional selection amount of suicides of young soldiers is less than amount of suicides among young civilians.

Suicidal behavior — complicated bio-social phenomenon, result of psychosocial deadaptation of individual in a state of subjectively insoluble microsocial conflict. Takes the form of actions aimed at taking one’s own life or at demonstration of such an intention (A.G. Ambrumova, 1973).

Purpose of our study was to determine internal and external factors of progress in youngsters’ suicidal behavior during serving at military forces. Subject of research: suicidal behavior (completed suicide) of soldiers. Object of research: 74 criminal cases and 74 conclusion of forensic experts on the results of posthumous psychological and psychiatric examinations.

Clinicodiagnostic mental state identification of suicide was based on conceptual classifications accepted in Russian psychiatry (A.E. Lichko, 1985; V.A. Guryeva, V.Y. Gindinkin, 1999) and was compared with headings of chapter V (F) of ICD-10 “Mental and behavior disorder classification”.

Methods of research: Psychological autopsy (Shneidman E., Farberow N., 1961) as reconstruction method of suicide psychological circumstances, qualitative analysis of reports, contingency table analysis, cluster analysis and binominal criterion were used to build contingency tables.

Parameters of analysis: 1) Situations options (status and position; duration of military service; marital status; actual group situation (military team); method, type and reason for suicide; duration of preparatory suicide; state before the suicide); 2) Personal characteristics of suicides in our study were analyzed from the standpoint of resource model (“Resource” and “Orientation inside” (ability for self-control); “Resource” and “Orientation outside” (ability to ask for help); “False resource” and “Orientation inside” (blocked gateroaggression); “False resource” and “Orientation outside” (symbiotic); “Antiresource” and “Orientation outside” (poor control of impulses); “Antiresource” and “Orientation outside” (inability to ask for help).

On a descriptive level, the following results were obtained. 84% of soldiers had stable sociality positive orientation with sufficient internalization of social norms. Qualified mental disorder in 13.5 % of cases, these disorders have reached only personal register. 57% of suicides have personal meaning “departure”. This sense of suicide adequate live coping strategies with difficult situations (for examples, 44.5% of soldiers interrupted their education before recruitment into the army). 54% soldiers committed a suicide during the period of adaptation to military service, and 35% soldiers right before discharge from the army.

Identified a number of personal constructs in suicide. Personal characteristics of the internal orientation occur significantly more often. Antiresources suicides occur as often as the actual resources.

Identified the following parameters of group dynamics: disparity between formal and informal status; conflict of identities in conjunction with the crisis of maturation; symbiotic (high emotion and affection in the parent-child relationships.

WITNESSES AND VICTIMS PERSONAL ADAPTATION

V.P. Rostovskij

State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education (SBEIoHPE) “Bashkiria State Medical University” of the Ministry of Health

State legislation is improving all the time. It aims to conform to modern realities of our society. The practice of case trials shows a system that is far from being perfect both for criminal and civil cases. This is connected with both the legal system and judges’ work. They have become relatively independent in making their decisions that must enable them to make objective and adequate decisions.

It’s necessary to bring into line with the Constitution of the Russian Federation the Russian Federation legislation, regulatory legal acts of the federal agencies of the executive power and government agencies of the constituents of the Russian Federation. In order to improve state protection of victims, witnesses and other participants of the legal procedures it’s essential to improve subjective sphere of the given process.
Victims and witnesses' personal adaptation happens both in outer and inner worlds. Inner is content-meaningful aspect of personality structure, his/her activity, behaviour and communication. Outer world is seen as a formal-dynamic aspect: totality of appearances of phenomena, processes, structure. It reflects their connections to the community. Outer is a condition of existence and manifestation of the inner. Along with it outer and inner worlds are sides of reality that are different as inner and outer worlds.

The strategy of the personal adaptation is ability to independent activity, behaviour, communication basing on their regulation in accordance with life priorities, individual, typological peculiarities of a personality. The task of victims and witnesses' adaptation is to constantly define priorities and zones of development, dominating values, relations and ways of their actualization.

The victims and witnesses' personality uses different strategies, tactics and mechanisms of adaptation in the process of cognition, anticipation, adaptation. They help the personality to optimally self-actualize in the most important spheres of living: outer-natural, social and outer I image, and also inner I image, social and biological.

To optimally solve the question of adaptation it's necessary to solve the following problems.

1. To reveal the peculiarities of victims and witnesses' adaptation depending on their character and typological features.
2. To define the main strategies of person's adaptation to critical circumstances.
3. To work out criteria of adaptation effectiveness.
4. To define the main mechanisms of adaptation.
5. To define systematic connections in the personality's structure while a person is using certain strategies and special mechanisms for adaptation.
6. To work out methods and principles of a complex study of effectiveness of the strategy and adaptation mechanisms.
7. To work out methods and techniques of person's adaptation to critical conditions of life, like being a participant of a criminal act, investigation and legal procedures.
8. To define optimal criteria to evaluate the degree of infliction of injury to the victims; provision and rehabilitation of physical and psychological health to people under protection.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN LAWYERS AND MINOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

J.B. Plavinskaya
Volga branch of the Russian Academy of Justice, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia

Over the period of recent years, we have observed sturdy rise in crimes related to sexual abuse of children. Therefore, provision of constructive interaction between the minor victims and investigator and judge is the issue of the day.

Specific features of such interaction may be divided into two groups:

1) The features associated with the victim's personality: age, individual psychological features, severity of psychological trauma, time length between the crime and interrogation of the victim, etc.
2) The features associated with the lawyer's personality: level of general culture, life experience, psychological knowledge, individual psychological features, occupational deformation, etc.

Many scientists propose to engage a psychologist in order to optimize the process of interaction between lawyers and minor victims of sexual abuse. Such engagement has its own beneficial and negative impacts. It is a positive fact that a specialist able to create a trust-based and safe atmosphere will be side by side with the abused child. The victim may conceive the interrogation in the back of mind as a conflict situation. Therefore, the intermediary can make the communication more efficient. However, there are precious few specialists qualified as a legal psychologist in our country. Moreover, there are no specialists qualified as a forensic or criminal psychologist at all.

Thus, the following measures may be used to solve this problem:

2) Further training of investigators, judges and psychologists. In Netherlands, a police officer shall undergo 14-month training and obtain a certificate to gain the right to interrogate children under 13 years old. Professionals can create a similar system in Russia.
3) Maintenance of psychologist's participation and extending of his/her powers to determine the strategy and tactics of getting testimony from minor victims of sexual abuse.
HOW DO PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES PREDICT AN INDIVIDUAL’S ABILITY TO DETECT PHISHING EMAILS?

H.S. Jones¹, J. Touse¹, N. Race², K. Kaivanto³, T. Harrison⁴
¹ — Lancaster University, Department of Psychology, Lancaster, UK
² — Lancaster University, School of Computing and Communications, Lancaster, UK
³ — Lancaster University, Department of Economics, Lancaster, UK
⁴ — Defence Science and Technology Laboratory, UK

Cybercrime is responsible for an estimated annual global cost of US$113 billion, much of which can be attributed to the risky decisions which internet users make online. Whilst attempts are made to police crime online, this is a difficult task due to the anonymity of data and the global scale on which it occurs. The present research therefore focuses more on understanding the behaviour of potential cybercrime victims and how it might be possible to reduce their vulnerability. One type of cybercrime which relies heavily on human decision making is phishing emails. There are evidently differences in the ways in which individuals react to phishing emails, as numerous people can see the same email but only some will choose to respond to it. So why are some people more likely to respond to a phishing email than others?

In this presentation we consider some of the key psychological variables that potentially affect decision-making when handling emails, drawing upon insights and paradigms from cognitive science. We administered a battery of eight tasks to 240 University students, comprising a combination of self-report scales and laboratory task performance measures. Together, these tasks establish a ‘psychological fingerprint’ of personality, self-control and inhibitory functioning. Several of these variables have been linked in prior research to everyday decision making behaviour, but their ability to predict phishing-detection has not been systematically assessed. Participants also undertook an email simulation exercise in which they were asked to rate how confident they were that a range of emails were either phishing or legitimate. Performance on this email task was then used as the outcome variable to be predicted by the available psychological measures.

Results offer psychological markers indicating the likelihood that an individual will struggle to distinguish genuine emails from phishing emails. Analysis of the email decisions also offers insights into the authenticity cues that are commonly missed or correctly recognised by adults. Future research will build on these findings to develop an educational training tool which will incorporate cognitive elements to address the vulnerabilities which some people exhibit in order to reduce the likelihood of them falling for a phishing email.
programme which includes the use of an adequate control group of firesetters who did not receive specialist treatment. The implications of this evaluation will be discussed paying particular attention to the possibilities for future provision of firesetting treatment within the UK.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE AND FEMALE ADULT MENTALLY DISORDERED FIRESETTERS

N. Tyler¹, T.A. Gannon¹, L. Lockerbie²
1 — University of Kent, UK
2 — Kent Forensic Psychiatry Service, UK

In 2004 arson was the second highest reason for admission to forensic mental health services in the UK and research suggests that approximately 10% of patients detained in forensic psychiatric hospitals in the UK have some history of firesetting. However, despite this fact, there are very few studies that have adequately compared mentally disordered firesetters to other types of mentally disordered offenders (e.g., violent, sexual or property offenders). Thus, we know very little about the features of mentally disordered firesetters that distinguish them from mentally disordered individuals who offend in other ways. It is also unclear what factors may place mentally disordered offenders at risk of firesetting. The current research explored if there are any differences in the characteristics of male and female mentally disordered firesetters compared to non-firesetting mentally disordered offenders. This study also explored whether any of the characteristics measured within this study were predictive of firesetting status. Key findings and implications for firesetters within mental health services are discussed.

EVALUATION OF THE FIRESETTING TREATMENT PROGRAMME FOR MENTALLY DISORDERED FIRESETTERS (FIP-MO)

N. Tyler¹, T.A. Gannon¹, L. Lockerbie²
1 — University of Kent, UK
2 — Kent Forensic Psychiatry Service, UK

For many years now, practitioners within secure mental health services have had to assess and treat patients with a history of firesetting within the context of very little standardised guidance. Consequently, although in-house treatment programmes for firesetters have been developed in UK medium secure hospitals, no national standardisation of such programmes exists (Palmer, Caulfield, & Hollin, 2005). Gannon andLockerbie (2011) developed a new standardised firesetting treatment programme for male and female mental health patients (The Firesetting Intervention Programme for Mentally Disordered Offenders; FIP-MO). This programme has been rolled out across twelve UK forensic psychiatric services and is currently being evaluated as part of a multi-site research project. This talk will outline the current research and present findings as to the effectiveness of the FIP-MO.

Symposium 29: Risk assessment and offenders’ rehabilitation (2)

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO DESISTANCE AND REHABILITATION IN AUSTRALIA

K. O'Sullivan¹, D. Holderness²
1 — University of New South Wales
2 — Sydney, Australia

We report the results of the first large scale Australian survey of public attitudes to offender rehabilitation and reintegration. Working with the assistance of a market research company, a nationally representative sample of 1215 respondents gave their views about the possibility that offenders could change, the role that offenders’ own efforts might play in this, and whether offenders deserved to reintegrate into society. Participants’ responses to these questions were notably positive with around four out of five respondents indicating they believed reintegration was possible and should be attempted. These findings are discussed in the light of previous comparable surveys in other jurisdictions and also in the context of recent law and policy initiatives in Australia that appear to emphasise risk and containment as their guiding principle.

DOSAGE OF OFFENDER INTERVENTIONS: HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH?

E.J. Palmer, R.M. Hatcher
University of Leicester, School of Psychology, Leicester, UK

The term ‘dosage’ of offender interventions refers to the amount (number of hours, number of sessions) and intensity (frequency of sessions) of offender
interventions. The risk principle tells us that higher risk offenders should receive treatment that is longer (duration, number of hours) and of greater intensity (frequency of sessions) than medium or low risk offenders (Andrews, 2001). In line with this principle, research has shown that interventions targeted at medium to high risk offenders are effective at reducing recidivism, with little or no effect found with low risk offenders (Andrews & Dowden, 2006). There is also an established body of research showing that programme non-completers do worse than completers on reconviction outcomes (Olver, Stockdale, & Wormith, 2011). However, this begs the question as to whether all degrees of non-completion lead to poorer outcomes, or whether there is a dose-dependent relationship. This paper examines this issue using data from offenders serving community sentences in the English and Welsh Probation Service. Specifically it compares reconviction outcomes for completers and sub-groups of non-completers to investigate whether there is a point at which non-completers become indistinguishable from completers.

**IMPULSIVITY, JUDICIAL SUPERVISION AND ADULT DRUG COURT OUTCOMES**

C.G.A. Jones
University of New South Wales, School of Psychology, Sydney, Australia

Drug courts appear to reduce recidivism and the drug court judge is hypothesized to play a critical role in the rehabilitation process. However, the existing empirical evidence base does not clearly show if, and how, the judge contributes to participant outcomes. Situated within the context of a randomized controlled trial of intensive judicial supervision, this paper will explore three questions (1) does the judge make a difference to participant outcomes? (2) If so, what explains this effect? And (3) are there some participants who do not respond to judicial supervision? Results from the randomized controlled trial identified that a higher judicial ‘dose’ produced reductions in substance use and this effect appears to be due to the formation of a close therapeutic relationship with the judge. While this suggests that judicial supervision does make a difference to participants’ outcomes some participants were not responsive to this intervention, particularly those presenting with high levels of behavioural impulsivity. Discussion will focus on the characteristics of these non-responsive participants with suggestions for what might improve their outcomes.

**CAUSAL ATTRIBUTIONS AND NEUTRALIZATION TECHNIQUES AS A PARADIGM OF UNDERSTANDING THE OFFENDER’S REINTEGRATION PROCESSES**

S. Koubalikova, M. Borovanska, V.A. Polisenska
Institute of Psychology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

The aim of this paper is an exploration of possibilities to research causal attributions and neutralization techniques taken by repeat offenders and their role in further desistance from criminal career. We suggest that studying how offenders accept responsibility, perceive causality and impact of own acts on their victims is of great importance due to its close connection to reintegration of these persons into the society. In our research Czech property crime offenders, who are responsible for majority of crime, are investigated with the use of combination the qualitative and quantitative methodological approach. The data gathering is pursued through Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic and non-profit organizations dealing with released offenders. There is insufficient amount of research within this context. Deeper understanding of this topic can be utilized in providing different forms of preventative programs and therapy encompassing cognitive restructuring.

**Symposium 30: Sentencing principles and biases in the legal system**

Chairpersons: M. Dhami

**SENTENCING IN DOSES: EVIDENCE FROM AUSTRALIA AND THE UK**

M. Dhami¹, E. Merrall², I. Belton¹, A. Mcgrath³, S. Bird²
1 — Middlesex University, Department of Psychology, London, UK
2 — University of Cambridge, MRC Biostatistics Unit, Cambridge, UK
3 — Charles Sturt University, School of Psychology, Bathurst, Australia

Criminal sentencing represents a society’s response to crime and reflects its conception of justice. However, sentencing is also a complex cognitive activity that is often performed under suboptimal conditions. As such, sentencers may not behave according to policy, guidelines and training. In two studies, we examined the community and custodial sentence lengths and fine/compensation amounts meted out in one year. In the first study, we focused on
sentencing data from England and Wales that involved sentencing given out by both the magistrates’ and Crown courts to adult male offenders convicted of violent, property, driving and drugs offences. In the second study, we focused on comparable sentencing data from New South Wales, Australia. Official analyses of these sentencing data typically use mean, median and inter-quartile ranges or grouped frequencies. However, by plotting frequency distributions, we go beyond official summaries of the data. The present analyses reveal the widespread use of simple “dosing” strategies whereby sentences (for custody, community sentence, and fine/compensation) are meted out in easily cognitively calculable increments. Indeed, up to 99% of the sentences meted out in a year fitted into the dosing patterns identified. Furthermore, these patterns or increments reflect social categories of time (e.g., week, fortnight, month, quarterly etc) and amount (e.g., 20, 40 or 50, 100 etc). Finally, we also find a type of monotonic function in dose as the sentence becomes more punitive. Therefore, the present findings undermine the notion that sentences are tailored to fit the characteristics of the individual offence and offender, and raises questions about the (cost) effectiveness of the common sentence doses being applied. We discuss the implications of these findings for sentencing policy and practice. Finally, we recommend that official summaries of sentencing include frequency distributions.

OUT WITH THE OLD, IN WITH THE NEW: COMPARING SENTENCING GUIDELINES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

M. Dhami
Middlesex University, Department of Psychology, London, UK

In jurisdictions such as England and Wales, sentencers have historically been afforded considerable discretion in the sentence they choose to pass. In the past decade or so, however, this discretion has been limited by the introduction of sentencing guidelines. The guidelines aim to focus sentencers’ attention on legal factors and to promote consistent decision-making, with transparency and accountability. However, research on the effectiveness of sentencing guidelines in other jurisdictions suggests that they may not always achieve such aims. One of the criticisms of the old English sentencing guidelines (Dhami, 2013a, 2013b) was that they lacked specification (precision), structure, and were primarily in text-format. New guidelines were introduced recently that aimed to overcome some of these limitations. However, the usefulness of neither the old nor new guidelines was systematically studied before their implementation. In this talk, I shall present the first empirical study to compare the effectiveness of the old and new sentencing guidelines using a controlled experimental method. Using a between-subjects design, and controlling for familiarity bias, we compared the sentencing process and outcome applied to an assault case by two groups of participants using the old and new guidelines. We additionally, measured participants’ perceptions of the guidelines. Although we found some similarities in the sentencing process, the outcome was significantly different depending on whether participants were using the old or the new guidelines. New guidelines do not reduce the inconsistency in sentencing. The perceptions of new guidelines do not differ much from the old ones. Thus, these findings raise concerns about the ability of the new sentencing guidelines to have the desired impact on sentencing. I discuss the implications of these findings for the refinement of sentencing guidelines. Sentencers can be aided by guidance that overcomes constraints of the human mind, and simplifies and clarifies the decision task. Making precise guidelines that are easy to follow can increase the consistency and transparency of sentencing, and reduce the impact of extraneous factors. I propose flowchart-type guidelines that standardize the whole decision-making process, including what factors to use and how to use them at each stage of sentencing.

INVESTIGATIVE AND JUDICIAL ERRORS ASSOCIATED WITH LAW VIOLATIONS OF THE VICTIM IN THE CRIMINAL TRIAL OF RUSSIA

A.D. Nazarov
Siberian Federal University, Russia

Article 53 of the Russian Constitution stipulates that the rights of victims of crimes are protected by law. State provides access to justice for victims, compensation for damages. Protection of the rights of victims set in the first place in article 6 of Code of criminal procedure in Russia in the designation of priority assignments in criminal proceedings. Injured individuals and legal entities are recognized during the preliminary investigation (in our study — for 96% of cases). But in 21% of cases the victims are recognized not in the initial stages of the investigation, but in final stages. Complainants became more likely to laying claims for satisfaction (almost on every third case). Guaranteed by Article 48 of the Russian Constitution everyone’s right to qualified legal assistance is not always available to victims. Only 2% of cases in the pre-trial, 7 % of the cases in the trial in the interests of the victim was his representative, most often — a lawyer. Victims suffer the costs of unsolved crimes, when the guilty has had time to implement the stolen property or doesn’t have his own
property, sources of income (especially serving a sentence in prison). Scholars and practitioners (for example, of the Investigative Committee of Russia) suggest to pay damages from the state or from specially created funds. Investigative, judicial errors also occur when under the influence of interested persons injured persons during the preliminary investigation (in 9% of cases) or in the court (in 11% of cases) are beginning to abandon the previously given evidence to incriminate the accused or significantly change their testimony in their favor. This sometimes leads to release (full or partial) guilty person from criminal responsibility.

Therefore, protection of citizens in criminal proceedings is of particular relevance.

Mechanisms of legal protection of victims provided by the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Russia (encryption of personal data, a special procedure of questioning, confrontation, identification, monitoring calls to the victim, a closed trial, etc.), a special Law of State Protection of Victims (their physical security, issuance of protection, placement in a safe place, a change of personal data, appearance, etc.).

In the system of state protection mechanisms must be applied psychological protection of victims in the complex of measures on psychological rehabilitation of victims. Psychologists can help victims in the investigation of various categories of criminal cases to overcome feelings of fear (for example, in cases of terrorism, banditry, etc.), shame (the case of sexual offenses, etc.), depression, etc.

Complex (organizational, legal and psychological) approach lowers the threshold of investigative and judicial errors associated with obtaining complete and accurate information from victims.

**CONFIRMATION BIAS IN LEGAL DECISION MAKING WITHIN THE CRIMINAL CASE PROCEDURE**

M. Liden
Faculty of Law, Uppsala University, Sweden

Confirmation bias is defined as an unconscious tendency to selectively search for and emphasize information supporting a predetermined conclusion and disregarding or underestimating contradicting information. This differs from impartial objective reasoning, where a decision maker searches for information for and against possible conclusions and evaluates it as objectively as possible. Confirmation bias may manifest itself in that criminal investigations are prematurely narrowed down to one single suspect and that witness testimony is evaluated with asymmetrical scepticism. Legal safeguards such as cross-examinations and standards of proof may be insufficient means to detect distortions and deficiencies in criminal investigations, especially if judges themselves have a subjectively preferred conclusion.

The aim of the current doctoral thesis is to investigate the occurrence and effects of confirmation bias in legal decision making within Swedish criminal case procedures.

The thesis will consist of a compilation of four studies concerning the different stages of the criminal case procedure. The first study is aimed at decisions made by police and prosecutors during the preliminary investigation, namely how decisions to arrest a suspect effect evaluations of evidence for and against the suspect’s guilt. In the second study prosecutors’ decisions to either prosecute or drop charges against a suspect will be related to whether the suspect has been detained or not. The third and fourth studies concern judges’ decisions about the defendant’s guilt, in relation to earlier decisions on the detention issue. This involves an examination of whether judges who themselves have decided to detain a suspect are more likely to convict the defendant than judges that only decide about the defendant’s guilt (i.e. another judge has decided on the detention issue). Furthermore, judges’ evaluations of evidence after a detention decision will be investigated.

The studies will be based on decisions from databases used by legal authorities as well as decisions made by legal actors in quantitative experiments. A reference group consisting of representatives from the police, prosecution, defence and courts will be consulted on issues relating to their professions. The advisory function of the reference group is intended to anchor the studies in reality as well as facilitate data collection — and analysis.
Symposium 31: Offenders: narratives and subjective meanings

Chairperson: L. Simane-Vigante

OFFENDERS ROLES AS REVEALED THROUGH THE NARRATIVE ROLES QUESTIONNAIRE (NRQ)
D. Youns, D. Canter
International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield

The study of narrative processes as part of the immediate factors that shape criminal action is limited by the lack of a methodology for differentiating the narrative themes that characterise specific crime events. The current study explores how the roles offenders see themselves as playing during an offence encapsulate their underlying crime narratives and thus provide the basis for a quantitative methodology. To test this possibility, a 33-item Narrative Roles Questionnaire (NRQ) was developed from intensive interviews with offenders about their experience of committing a recent offence. A multidimensional analysis of the NRQ completed by 71 convicted offenders revealed life narrative themes similar to those identified in fiction by Frye and with noncriminals by McAdams, labelled The Professional, Victim, Hero, and Revenger offence roles. The NRQ thus is a first step in opening up the possibility of empirical studies of the narrative aetiological perspective in criminology.

ELUCIDATING CRIMINAL NARRATIVES USING THE LAAF TECHNIQUE
D. Youns, D. Canter
International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield

In the light of recent work emphasising the potential aetiological significance of offenders' narratives (Presser 2009; Maruna 2001; Canter & Youns 2012), the study presents a formal technique for measuring offenders' narratives. The LAAF (Life as a Film; Canter and Youngs 2013) procedure has effectively drawn out offenders' life narratives in an initial series of studies, allowing identification of the implicit and explicit psychological content of the criminal narrative. Differences in the narratives of 70 incarcerated male offenders and 65 males from the general population using the LAAF are presented. These differences have implications for our understanding of the psychological processes that may contribute to the vulnerability to offend as well as for rehabilitation efforts.

ATTITUDES TO NATIONALITIES AND NATIONALISM IN JUVENILE OFFENDERS
O.D. Gurina
Moscow City University of Psychology and Education, Department of Legal and Forensic Psychology, Moscow, Russia

Cross-cultural conflicts, xenophobia, negative attitudes towards migrants are widely spread current problems in Russia. Nationalistic groups and movements incorporate mainly young people who are often dissatisfied with their social position. Such dissatisfaction can lead to extreme action including hate crimes. Youth with deviant behavior, juvenile offenders belong to risk groups in this respect. Previously we found specific attitudes’ complexes in juvenile offenders accused in violent nationalistic hate crime (Dozortseva, Oshevsky, Gurina, 2013). Whether nationalistic attitudes are common for juvenile offenders in general still remained unexplored.

The aim of the study was to reveal specific semantic structures, which reflected attitudes to nationalities and nationalism in juvenile offenders serving their sentences in juvenile prison.

50 male adolescents participated in the study. The main group consisted of 25 juvenile offenders (mean age 16.9 ± 0.7 years) placed in juvenile prison for having committed violent and non-violent crimes not motivated by nationalism. The comparison group included 25 non-delinquent school students (16.0±1.04 years). Semantic structures of attitudes towards self, significant others and nationalities were revealed by cluster analysis of Colour Association Test (Etkind A., 1988) results.

Juvenile offenders’ semantic structure tends to polarity between clusters with positive and negative emotional load. Block of positive values includes terms representing self-identification (“myself”, “I'd like to be”, “I'll be in future”), significant others (“mother”, “friends”, “my school”) and Russian nationality. Negative attitudes are associated both with words denoting foreigners (“non-Russian”, “migrants”) and those of nationalism (“nationalism”, “skinhead”). It distinguishes juvenile delinquents with non-nationalistic crimes from juvenile offenders who committed xenophobic hate crime. The latter displayed strong positive attitude and self-identification with the notions “nationalism” and “skinhead”. Semantic structure of non-delinquent youths is more differentiated than that of their delinquent peers. However in this group the clusters containing terms concerning nationality and nationalism both belong to the negative emotional pole, too.
The results of the study show that semantics concerning attitudes towards nationalities and nationalism do not differ greatly in juvenile offenders with non-nationalistic crimes and in non-delinquent school-boys. I should be noted that negative attitudes towards non-Russians and migrants are common for both categories of juveniles. At the same time they do not tend to nationalistic movements and actions. It should be taken into account by designing educational programs for ordinary schools and correctional institutions.

**ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDE RESEARCH WITH IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST AND SELF-REPORT PROCEDURES OF CONVICTED AND NOT CONVICTED INDIVIDUALS**

L. Simane-Vigante¹, I. Plotka², I. Nartisa²

¹ — Baltic Psychology and Management University College; Daugavpils University
² — Baltic Psychology and Management University College

Antisocial attitudes and their aspects as attitudes towards violence has been proven as the main factor stimulating crimes and law offences. The perfection of social rehabilitation for convicts and ex-convicts is a serious problem as well as the percentage of recidivism, which is still above the acceptable. Attitudes towards violence is one of the main criminal behaviour predicting factor, thus it is important to assess it with tools as implicit measurement methods that could show the most precise results of the attitude on subliminal level.

The aim of the study was to implicitly and explicitly measure antisocial attitude towards violence of convicted inmates and previously not convicted individuals.

The participants of the study were 103 males (age 20-58, average age 35, median- 34). Two groups of participants were formed: a group of inmates from penitentiary institution in Latvia (N=53), prosecuted for theft and robbery, and a group of men, who have never convicted a crime and have never been prosecuted (N=50) and their profession does not contain any violent actions.

As methods a modified version of Implicit Association Test (IAT) was specially designed for the experiment. As self-report procedures four scales were used, which are continuously undergoing linguistic adaptation process. The explicit measurement methods were chosen to assess attitude towards different types of violence (physical violence — Criminal Attitude to Violence scale; violence towards self — Self-Violence scale), as well as the ability to control ones violent reactions (Will Control of Emotional Reactions scale) and attitude towards violence paired with attitude towards aggression (Aggression and Violence scale).

The results showed significant differences of attitudes towards violence between the two groups of participants of convicted and not convicted on both implicit and explicit levels. Both positive and negative antisocial attitudes were discovered. Self control and violence towards self was more pronounced in the group of convicts.

The use of specially designed modified IAT version in combination with the linguistically adapted self-report methods after further development could be used as instruments for measuring the presence of antisocial attitudes of prisoners which is especially essential for social rehabilitation and probation. These instruments are also essential for previously not convicted individuals for assessing their implicit antisocial attitudes in job interviews and psychotherapy.

**Symposium 32: Forensic expertise**

Chairpersons: J.W. De Keijser, S.M. Olennikov

**THE EXPERT FACTOR IN DNA EVIDENCE: A SOURCE OF SUBSTANTIVE VARIATION**

J.W. De Keijser¹, M. Malsch², E. Luining¹, M. Weulen Kranenbarg²,
D. Lenssen¹

¹ — Leiden University, Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Leiden, The Netherlands
² — NSCR, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

DNA evidence plays an important role in criminal trials. While the technique of DNA profiling itself is based on a broad consensus amongst forensic experts around the world, the interpretation of findings of DNA identification research is not as clear-cut as one might expect or wish. Especially when profiles obtained from crime scenes are complex or partial, consensus amongst experts is no longer self-evident. Previous research has shown that the interpretation of forensic DNA reports by jurists is prone to much confusion and misunderstanding. The current study focuses on variation in reporting between professional forensic experts when considering exactly the same forensic case.

We have requested forensic DNA experts from around the globe to report on a mock case and have provided the accompanying DNA profiles. Findings show substantive variation between the reports obtained. The variation concerns issues related to format and volume of the reports. More importantly, substantive variation emerged in the actual content of the conclusions that the
experts drew. A subsequent experiment with jurists has been set up in order to show how the differences between the reports affect judges' evaluation of the evidence.

**CONCEPT OF RELIABILITY IN LAW, PSYCHOLOGY, AND LINGUISTICS**

I.S. Diachkova¹, Yu.M. Pchelnikov¹, M.G. Milyutina², N.G. Chirkova²

¹ — Interregional Center of practical psychology and expertise "Development", Izhevsk, Russia
² — Udmurtia State University, Izhevsk, Russia

The determination of basic terms plays a vital part in the forensic enquiry practice as the experts in different spheres operate with different term systems. There is a possibility of misunderstanding between the lawyers on the one hand and the psychologists and the linguists on the other hand (particularly on making the complex speech expertise). Problem of the reliability of the information provided occurs to be one of such difficult moments. The difference between the concept of reliability and validity is marked in the works dedicated to cognitive analysis of Russian vocabulary. Validity as a category of thought theory is determined on a subject matter, when the reliability, apart from the correspondence with reality, considers subjective person's confidence in the adequate interpretation of the correspondence given.

In the law texts, the meaning of reliability coincides with the definition of validity, as it is oriented to the subject matter of the correspondence of the statement to the reality. For a lawyer the distinction between reliability and validity is not essential.

In the traditional practice of the psychological expertise the content of the category of reliability is close to the above-mentioned law meaning of this concept with the similar attitude to the estimation of the evidence of the court participants (their completeness and reliability) as to the "exclusive prerogative of the court and the investigative authorities". However, in the last several years the interest in using the psychological features of reliability got an everyday usefulness in Russia. It has a connection with the appearing of works on the reliability concept in the fields of knowledge close to psychology, there are also works dedicated to the expert-psychological development of the category of reliability (U. Undeutsch, H. Dettenborn, R. Grassberger etc.) abroad. In this connection, determination of reliability as a subject of the psychological research, determination of borders and psychological criterions of its estimation is vitally important with regard to practice of the expertise in court.

In linguistic sense, on determination whether the reported facts correspond to reality or not, such terms like "truthfulness","validity","falsity" are more adequate. Traditionally, the problem of falsity have been considered non-linguistic. Now there are attempts to target this problem on linguistics with the support of the analytical procedures existing in psychology. The most interesting practical works show that "the speech indicators of lying themselves, as a rule, cannot be a sufficient reason for the confident conclusion" (Orlova N.V.) Along with that, in Russian linguistics there is a category of reliability as kind of subjective modal attitude of the speaker to the reported information. It is a grade of the correspondence of the statement to reality determined from the point of view of the speaker. The current analysis of the functioning of different means of expressing the reliability shows that they are dissimilar from the point of subjective and objective sides of the reality description expressed by the speaker.

We offer to consider the analysis of evidence a product of mental activity of the subject of law with certain regularities and mechanisms of genesis and development. Since the investigation is largely determined by the relation to the information provided, we think a full psycholinguistic acquisition of the concept of reliability can appear to be the most productive and useful method for the following estimation of the evidence.

**EXPERT PSYCHOLOGIST INTERROGATION IN CRIMINAL COURT**

V. Ilyina

Irkutsk Law Institute (branch) of the Academy of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation

As an officially scheduled procedure of public communication, the interrogation of an expert psychologist on the previously given opinion deserves a researcher's attention in view of a number of problems arising out of practical matters. These problems are of both the methodological and organizational nature. The methodological problems are connected with the peculiarities of the examinational part execution of the opinion given by the expert psychologist, whereas organizational ones deal with the expert psychologist's preparation for the presentation of his or her opinion in public.

The examinational part of the expert psychologist's opinion is a presentation of a psychological examination development of the examined person and interpretation of the results obtained. In practice, some expert psychologists involved in criminal cases examinations do not give complete data on how they
have come to the conclusions of their examination, just keeping to recital of
diagnostic methods titles and description of the examined person behavioral
functions during the examination.
The court often fails to objectively evaluate an opinion of the expert psychologist
for the lack of the presentation of the examination analysis. Both the council for
the prosecution and for the defence has nothing to do but to implicitly trust an
opinion's conclusion or to summon the expert psychologist to appear before
court for interrogation.
In that regard another, no less important problem that consists in the public
dimension of presentation of own conclusion by an expert psychologist, arises.
Experience has proven that, under the circumstances of public disclosure
in the formal environment of judicial examination, pressure from the parties
concerned, it is a challenge for an expert psychologist to maintain composure
and assert implications of their own conclusions. Besides, interrogation practices
for an expert may not be used fairly, based on defamation of competence,
seeking of vulnerabilities, picking subordinated and irrelevant issues unrelated
to the core of the expert assessment.
Resolution of those methodological and organizational problems should, first
and foremost, address the fullest representation of the process of research in the
conclusion, with attached drawings and other materials. Detailed description
of research methods established in practice and their proper application in
the expert conclusion is one of the fundamental guarantees of its validity. To
present an expert conclusion in court, advance preparation of an expert by the
subjects of substantiation whose party an expert would maintain as a witness,
is by no means unimportant.

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTISE OF INDEPENDENCY
AND VOLUNTARINESS OF EVIDENCES

A.V. Ermolin
Viatka State University, Viatka, Russia

By exploring motives of freewill and independent producing witness testimonies
an expert psychologist carries out retrospective and present evaluation of the
subject's ability to reproduce correct information about events perceived in the
past.
As the subject's motivation can change in the process of criminal investigation, it
can lead to the modifications of testimonies. The expert should define, whether
the change of testimonies is the result of deterioration of the subject's ability
to reproduce correctly the perceived events or of other causes, in particular, of
motives' changes. The assessment of the latter is beyond the competencies of
the expert psychologist. The psychological analysis of the wholesome structure
of the reproduction process includes both voluntary and involuntary areas, in
particular:
— self-determination (motivation) as a process of the freewill choice of
strategies of interaction with criminal investigators (cooperation /
resistance);
— self-initiation as a process of the freewill choice of intensity of will effort
to actualization of various psychic cognitive processes (memory, thinking,
imagination) in the space-temporal, objective, objective-manipulative and
social-psychological contexts of an event;
— self-control of one's own verbal and non-verbal actions and emotional
states;
— self-mobilization (voluntary attention), self-stimulation as a process of will
efforts actualization with support of external stimuli (actions of persons
participating in the interview).
Recently a new type of expertise has appeared: ascertainment of the fact of
the investigator's psychic pressure on the interviewee on the basis of video-
records of interviews. Such expertise is usually initiated by the interviewee
when he claims that he was under the investigator's pressure in the course of
the interview and produced the demanded false information. The task of the
expert in such cases is to find signs of psychic influence on the subject in the
process of the interview on the basis of verbal and non-verbal components of
the participants. In the framework of the psychological study of videotapes a
study of the subject's personality is obligatory.
Our experience of forensic psychological expertise in the field has allowed to
approve an effective methodological program of revealing basic behavioural
strategies and their expression in the course of various investigative actions
(interview, interrogation etc.) on the basis of video-recording.
In the course of successive scanning of video-records the expert psychologist
fixes in a protocol verbal and non-verbal reactions of the subject to the
stimuli of the participants of the investigation procedure and performs their
subsequent interpretation. In case of expressed signs of the subject's lacking
self-determination and self-initiation a conclusion is drawn about the absence
of independence and free will in producing testimonies.
The traditional classification of forensic psychological expertise can be supplied by this kind of assessment, which is especially important in cases when the subject disclaims his previous video-recorded testimonies.

**PSYCHOLOGIST-INVOLVING EXPERT ASSESSMENT OF EXTREMIST MATERIALS; ITS PURPOSE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

S.M. Olennikov  
Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia

1. The expert testimony is one of the main pieces of evidence in cases of countering extremist activities. The Judgment is based on the findings of experts considering the presence or absence of extremist speech activities in information materials. For this reason, the foregoing type of assessment is nowadays a technical study in demand conducted for the purposes of judicial proceedings.

2. The most common types of extremist activities assessment are linguistic, psycho-linguistic, socio-psychological and socio-humanistic expert examinations. Currently there is no unified scientific and methodological maintenance for relevant investigations. Many contemporary techniques do not provide evidence-based and verifiable summary. There are a number of cases with several assessments supplying opposite conclusions, these assessments being carried out on the same basic source document.

3. Results study of assessment activities demonstrates that professional psychologists are involved in the following judgmental tasks: 1) the identification of semantic content, communicative aims and goals of information material; 2) audience impact estimation; 3) estimation of the general communicative situation where conflicting information spreads.

4. Psychological examination in legal proceedings assumes the analysis of human mind manifestations, the ascertainment of individual psychological characteristics of trial participants. The establishment of individual psychological characteristics of the extremist materials’ authors or any other people is beyond the purpose of information material analysis for Anti-Extremism. The main study result is the ascertainment of the content for the materials in question. The semantic content ascertainment is beyond the competence of psychologists.

5. Ascertainment of actual or potential audience reaction to the materials released to public can be regarded as psychological research subject. Also the results should be obtained experimentally, which causes number of difficulties.

The potential (hypothetical) information materials impact evaluation based only on the content study results may be considered as an expert’s private opinion, not as an expert research result.

6. Psychologists are involved for expert assessment of the general communicative situation where conflicting information spread. The complex study of conflicting information (styles ascertainment, source and causes estimation, the audience response to the information, predicting the potential actions of contestants) may be an independent study with the application of social psychology knowledge. One should distinguish expert’s competence on the one hand and law enforcement authorities’ and court’s competence on the other hand. Generating the idea of the social danger overall assessment of illegal acts committed by the guilty person, determines punishment and must be issued per curiam.

**Symposium 33: Juvenile delinquency and offending**

**Chairpersons: R. Barroso, T.N. Kurbatova**

**THE ANTISOCIAL PHENOMENON IN ADOLESCENCE: A STUDY AMONG PORTUGUESE STUDENTS**

M.L. Vale-Dias, A.M. Morgado  
University of Coimbra

**Introduction:** The complexity of antisocial behaviour in adolescence is widely acknowledged by developmental psychology. Antisocial behaviours are particularly prevalent during this stage, making it crucial to identify variables that potentially influence deviancy in this specific developmental moment.

**Objectives:** The aim of our research was to study and understand what types of behaviours are displayed by adolescents and their relation with several dimensions of personality, social skills, self-concept, family environment, socioeconomic status, age and gender.

**Methods:** A sample of 490 Portuguese students from the Coimbra region (Portugal) between the 5th and 12th grades filled, in classroom, a sociodemographic questionnaire and the Portuguese versions of Youth Self-Report; Social Skills Questionnaire — Student Form; Family Environment Scale; Piers-Harris Children’s Self-Concept Scale-2; and Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-J. Parents were asked to fill the Child Behavior Checklist and a sociodemographic questionnaire.
Results: Our results show significant differences between individuals who reported and did not report antisocial conducts in several dimensions of personality, self-concept, social skills, and family environment. Furthermore, some of those dimensions were found to predict the scores obtained in YSR’s and CBCL’s factors related to antisocial behaviour.

Conclusions: Our research presents great value for understanding this challenging phenomenon, providing significant results and explaining important amounts of variance while addressing multiple sets of variables. Therefore, due to its broad scope and approach this study provides an important contribute for designing and implementing intervention programs in adolescence.

Key-words: development, adolescence, antisocial behaviour

ANTISOCIAL TENDENCIES AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH SEXUAL AND NON-SEXUAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS

R. Barroso¹, C. Manita², P. Nobre², P. Pechorro³
¹ — University of Tras-os-Montes and Alto Douro
² — University of Porto
³ — Universidade do Minho

Adults commit majority of the sexual offenses, but a significant proportion of rapes and child abuses is perpetrated by minors. A frequent question was if adolescent sexual offending could be explained as an expression of general antisocial tendencies. The goal of this study was to contribute for the answer to this important research question and, using a specificity design, we focus on the validity of special explanations of adolescent sexual offending that are testable. A sample, between 12 and 18 years, of juvenile sexual offenders (n= 141), juvenile non-sexual offenders (n= 155) and non-offenders (n= 148) were assessed with self-reports and official records. The results indicate differences between adolescents non-offenders and offenders and between sexual offenders and non-sexual offenders and suggest which variables might play a role in explaining the onset of adolescent sexual offending. As such, the implications of these findings are discussed in light of theoretical explanations, psychological assessment and recommendations for treatment.

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS IN ADOLESCENTS

T.N. Kurbatova, I.A. Valova
Saint Petersburg State University

The significance of research on adolescents sexuality is associated with high prevalence of early sexual debut. The most serious problems are developmental deviations, difficulties in interpersonal relationships, psychological traumatization, high risk of sexually transmitted diseases and early pregnancies. The identification of sexual behaviors determinants including personality characteristics is considered as a research objective in different sciences. The main aim of the presented study was to identify and describe personality factors which influence the sexual behavior practices in adolescents living in St.Petersburg.

The total sample included 405 students, males and females, age range 14 — 16 y.o., 205 participants had previous experience of sexual relationships, 200 — didn’t. The psychometric instruments used for the study: Eight-factors personality inventory developed by L.Gordon; Gozman’s SAT test; Self-attitudes survey developed by Stolin; modified version of unfinished sentences (Sax, Levi); original behavioral survey. Three hypotheses were defined: 1) adolescents with sexual experience have higher levels of communication and activity accompanying by misunderstanding and devaluing the existential values such as “love”, “responsibility”, “another human”; 2) cognitive interest and hedonistic motivations promote the initiation of sexual behaviors; 3) sexual experience has specific influence on self-attitudes and could be considered as the way for self-actualization.

The research data supported the hypotheses in general. Adolescents with sexual experience characterized by tendency for domination, activity and masculinity. The main motives to start sexual relationships were cognitive and hedonistic for males, and cognitive and communicative for females. 65% of adolescents despite of sexual experience demonstrated negative or/and criticizing attitudes towards opposite sex classmates. Female participants were more categorical than males. 43% of males without sexual experience have positive attitudes towards girls. The analysis of implicit conceptions showed that sexually active adolescents demonstrates the misunderstanding and devaluating of the values “love” and “responsibility”. The discriminant analysis identified additional factors inducing sexual contacts in teens, such as, feeling of love, dependence on the majority’s opinion and emotional lability in girls and dominance and independence of making decisions in boys. 27% of sexually active adolescents have «conditionally harmonic» relationships which doesn’t
harm their personality. It is particularly true when teens share existential values and accept the responsibility on their actions, have one sexual partner, feel love and use protection during sexual practices.

The majority of participants consider sexual relationships as one of the way to learn the world which increases self-respect in boys and improve self-acceptance in girls.

PERSONALITY TRAITS OF JUVENILES CONVICTED OF VIOLENT SEXUAL OFFENSES
G.A. Vartanyan, S.V. Gorbatov
St. Petersburg, Russia

The teenagers’ problems of criminal sexual aggression attract the attention of psychologists, lawyers and other experts in the field of behavior more and more lately. The scientific interest to this problem is based on the increasing number of sex crimes made by teenagers. The scientific society is anxious about the fact that lately sexual offenses among teenagers are often made against male children. According to the experts of the Caroline Institute, committed by the young people it was found that a significant part of all sexual crimes are committed by teenagers against their close children of younger age. And the majority of the offenses remains latent for the public and police. A similar tendency is also noticeable in Russia.

Nowadays science has made enough research on the formation and manifestation of sexual aggression, the study of personality characteristics of offenders. In the research on juvenile crime traits and factors of group sexual offenses are often studied, preventive methods and correction programs. In our opinion the emphasis on the study of teenagers who commit sexual offenses should be somewhat different.

Over the last three years we have tried to study the personality characteristics of juvenile sex offenders. Teenagers serving a sentence in prison for sexual assault and their parents were involved in the research. The members of the control group were schoolchildren not previously taken to court and their parents. This group included 260 people.

The research confirmed the significant growth in crime against children of the same sex and highlighted the number of issues that needs to be studied such as:

1. Is it correct to refer teenagers who commit sexual offenses against children to pedophiles and attribute to them such characteristics if they are still adolescents?
2. Is it right to assume such teenagers as homosexuals if they commit sexual crimes against people of the same sex?
3. What are the causes and factors of criminal behavior of this kind?
4. Is this category of offenders similar to any other category of criminals in their psychological characteristics or has it got significant differences?

These questions are the basis of our study answering which we can make a typology of juvenile rapists and thus develop a psycho and preventive measures against the occurrence and recurrence of sexual offenses among adolescents. To our mind teenagers’ crimes of such kind lead to pedophile crimes in the adult age.

Symposium 34: Eyewitness identification and lineups
Chairperson: J. Wojcikiewicz

THE ‘BRADY BUNCH’ LINEUP: COMPARING VIDEO AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULTANEOUS AND SEQUENTIAL LINEUPS
J.P. Davis, M. Kaldi, S. Albay, B. Kandemir, D. Heckert, C. Don, H. Dhillon, H. Richards, I. Durin, M. Dreczkowska, T. Crossman
Applied Psychology Research Group, University of Greenwich, London, UK

In recent years considerable empirical and legislative effort has been made to ensure that identification procedures by witnesses are both sensitive and fair. High sensitivity increases the likelihood of offender identification, whereas a fair method reduces the likelihood of an innocent suspect identification. In the UK, the preferred method of lineup presentation requires the witness to sequentially view the suspect and eight foils in 15-sec video clips. The entire sequence of videos is viewed twice. A first experiment was designed to examine whether viewing the second video ‘lap’ induces a response bias by comparing outcomes when the sequence was shown twice with those when it was shown once. A second experiment was designed to contribute to the debate in the literature as to the relative fairness and sensitivity of sequential and simultaneous lineups in which all members are displayed at the same time. This research has primarily employed photographs. However, videos should provide more identity cues than photographs and this issue was examined by
comparing outcomes of simultaneous photo and sequential photo and video lineups, as well as what is believed to be the first empirical test of simultaneous video lineups. The theoretical implications are discussed in terms of best practice for real identification procedures.

TWO SIMULTANEOUS LINEUP EXPERIMENTS USING AN EYE TRACKER
A. Levi
On pension

A six-person simultaneous lineup experiment was conducted at the Open University in England, using an English target and English foils, and later a 48-person simultaneous lineup experiment was conducted at Bar Ilan University in Israel, using an Israeli target and Israeli foils. The experiments confirmed the prediction that witnesses who could identify the target would spend more time looking at him than at any other lineup member. The most interesting and uniquely useful finding was that some witnesses who stated that the target was not in the lineup nonetheless spend more time looking at him than anyone else, likely because while they identified him they were not certain enough to say it. Using the eye tracker is the only known method for enabling the criminal justice system to find culprits over and above what witnesses say.

The 48-person lineup was superior to the six person lineup in decreasing the number of innocents identified by mistake.

COMPARING TRADITIONAL AND NONTRADITIONAL METHODS OF LINEUP PRESENTATION
J.K. Mansour1, E. Hutcheon2, J. Da Costa1
1 — Queen Margaret University
2 — Simon Fraser University

Eyewitness identification errors are costly and unfortunately common. Identification errors can be minimized with effective lineup procedures. Comparing different lineup procedures can highlight the effective components of lineup procedures and inform their refinement. We systematically compared elimination lineups (e.g., Pozzulo & Lindsay, 1999) and multiple confidence estimates (e.g., Sauer, Brewer, & Weber, 2008) to each other and to simultaneous and sequential lineups. Undergraduate student participants (N = 390) viewed a mock crime and a target-present or -absent lineup presented in one of five ways: simultaneous, sequential, elimination, simultaneous requiring a confidence estimate for each lineup member (confidence-simultaneous), or sequential requiring a confidence estimate for each lineup member (confidence-sequential).

Chi-square analyses were conducted and indicated:
— similar correct identification rates for simultaneous (.38), sequential (.38), and elimination lineups (.41; pairwise ps ≥ .84). Confidence-simultaneous lineups (.25) did not differ from simultaneous lineups (p = .58) but confidence-sequential lineups (.44) resulted in more correct identifications than sequential lineups (p = .04).
— similar correct rejections rates for simultaneous (.70) and sequential lineups (.62; p = .65) but lower rates for elimination lineups (.34) than simultaneous lineups (p = .03) and marginally lower rates for sequential lineups (p = .08). Correct rejections were marginally higher for confidence-simultaneous (.78) than simultaneous lineups (p = .07) and confidence-sequential lineups (1.00) resulted in more correct rejections than sequential lineups (p = .004).

In summary, elimination lineups offered no advantage over traditional techniques; however, multiple confidence estimates maintained or increased correct decisions. In particular, the sequential-confidence technique resulted in the highest rate of correct identifications and correct rejections. This technique may be superior because it encourages an absolute decision strategy (through sequential presentation) and allows eyewitnesses to index their recognition of lineup members in a continuous (versus binary) fashion. Further exploration of the sequential-confidence technique is merited.

RATING FEATURE SIMILARITY IMPROVES UNFAMILIAR FACE MATCHING ACCURACY
A. Towler, R. Kemp, D. White
The University of New South Wales, School of Psychology, Sydney, Australia

Verifying the identity of an unfamiliar person using face images is highly error-prone. This is problematic because many security and forensic procedures rely on accurate identification — such as at border crossings and when examining CCTV footage of a crime. To mitigate this risk, professionals who perform face matching as part of their daily work are often trained to use comparison strategies. For example, they are taught to compare the similarity of facial features (e.g., ears, nose, eyes etc.) before making a same/different identity decision. In Experiment 1 we found that this strategy improved
matching accuracy, suggesting that featural comparison is beneficial to face matching performance. In Experiment 2, we examined performance on this task in a group of experts who have extensive experience and training in face matching (specialist staff from the Australian Passport Office). Experts were more accurate than novices — both in terms of their overall accuracy and in the diagnostic value of their feature similarity ratings. This finding suggests that trained experts benefit from an improved ability to compare faces in a piecemeal fashion. Intriguingly, we also observed a reduced inversion effect in experts compared to novices. Together, these results show that rating feature similarity improves the veracity of unfamiliar face matching decisions, and that this method of comparison could be implemented in professional settings to increase accuracy in this security-critical task.

IDENTIFICATION PARADES AND PHOTO ARRAYS IN POLAND — THEORY AND PRACTICE

J. Wojcikiewicz1, V. Kwiatkowska-Wojcikiewicz2
1 — Jagiellonian University, Department of Criminalistics, Krakow, Poland
2 — Nicolaus Copernicus University, Department of Criminalistics, Torun, Poland

The authors present a partly comparative analysis of legal frames of eyewitness and earwitness identification in Polish criminal proceedings: Art. 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (C.C.P.), ordinances by the Minister of Justice of 2003 and 2005, and guidelines no. 3 by the Commander of the Polish Police of 2012. The newest and the most important courts’ judgments are also presented. The actual status of eyewitness identification in criminal trials prove the results of field research of 180 criminal cases, conducted by the authors’ postgraduates in the years 2004–2012, in several Polish cities (mostly in Krakow and Torun). As many as 246 identification parades and 407 photo arrays were analysed. The results indicate, among others, that 90% of identification parades and photo arrays comprise only four persons (i.e. the suspect and three fillers), a bare minimum demanded by the law. As concerns the recording of such procedural acts, only 5.3% of the parades examined and almost 99% of the photo arrays were recorded additionally with a camera — the latter so to say by themselves. However, still photos cannot outperform a video camera. The implications of the above-mentioned and other results for the judges’ evidence evaluation are also discussed and some proposals de lege ferenda are submitted.

Symposium 35: Sex offenders

Chairpersons: D. Perkins

A MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE MALE PERPETRATOR, MALE VICTIM STRANGER RAPE

S. Lundrigian
Anglia Ruskin University

Although constituting a significant minority of total sexual assault cases, research into the characteristics of male on male rape is limited with that committed by multiple perpetrators particularly so. To date, studies that have developed typologies of multiple perpetrator rape have focused almost exclusively on rape involving female victims and there is an open question how applicable such typologies are to multiple perpetrator offences involving male victims. Using multivariate statistical analysis this study examines the behavioural structure of 113 multiple perpetrated offences involving 299 offenders with the aim of developing a model of offender-victim interaction. The findings are discussed in relation to both existing multivariate models of female victim rape and the implications for understanding the possible motivations for this crime.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN AETIOLOGICAL MODEL OF ONLINE CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION MATERIAL OFFENDING

D. Perkins1, H. Meridian2
1 — West London Mental Health Trust
2 — University of Lincoln

The use of child sexual exploitation material (CSEM) online has become a major issue in forensic psychology; however, psychological research in this area is still at a developing stage. This paper proposes an aetiological model of CSEM offending based on pilot studies in the UK on the histories, situational factors and modus operandi of men who have admitted, or are convicted of accessing CSEM through the internet. Research participants were CSEM offenders at different stages in the judicial process. Data has been collected on early life experiences including attachments and abuse experiences, early exposure to sexual material and behaviours, adult relationships and sexual history, forensic and psychiatric history, and circumstances surrounding the offending behaviour. The research employed a multi-modal methodology, including semi-structured interviews and structured psychometric assessments of personality and mental health, sexual behaviours and interests, and sex offending risk.
Previous research has suggested a subgroup of CSEM offenders who display “crossover” to contact sex offences against children, either prior to or following their CSEM usage (Howard, Barnett, & Mann, 2013; Seto, Hanson, & Babchishin, 2011). The identification of crossover behaviour is an issue of major concern to criminal justice services and treatment providers. Research to date has shown these men to be typified by a combination of paedophilic sexual interests and general antisociality, i.e., offence-supportive attitudes, lack of empathy for child victims, lack of guilt about offending (Babchishin, Hanson, & VanZuylen, in press). Validation of these, and other potential predictors of cross-over, is a priority in the current research.

A major anticipated outcome from the research is the development of CSEM offender typologies, according to different risk levels and treatment needs. Risk assessment of CSEM offenders has typically focused on both the likelihood of CSEM recidivism and potential escalation into contact sexual abuse of a child, but the latter is not part of conventional sex offender risk assessments.

The research is combining quantitative and qualitative methods in the development of a more targeted risk assessment tool for this offender group. The emerging aetiological model for CSEM offending, which is being compared with data from control group subjects (with problematic legal pornography use) has highlighted the importance of dynamic interactions between (a) early life attachments and relationships, (b) early sexual experiences with pornography, adults and other children, (c) life circumstances in the lead up to initial offending and (d) infrastructure of the internet — anonymity, accessibility, and availability (Cooper, 1998).

SEXUAL FANTASY AND AGGRESSIVENESS IN CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

M.I. Lovelle1, S. Mora2, A. Wojcieszek1, M.A. Soria1
1 — University of Barcelona, Social Psychology, Barcelona, Spain
2 — Autonomous University of Barcelona, Department of basic, developmental and educational psychology, Barcelona, Spain

The study of the transfer of fantasy toward behaviour is a complex task due to an elevated number of variables involved in this transformation. Nevertheless, despite complexity of this matter, the purpose of the present study is to analyse the differences in content of child pornography material in among hands on offenders and those who consume the pornographic material only. In addition, this study intends to compare the level of aggressiveness in child pornography material and sexual behaviour acted out a child sexual abuse with children.

Sample used in the present study includes all 270 final judgments of the Spanish Court regarding cases where child pornography was involved. The analysis of data was performed using analysis of content with an instrument created ad hoc. The level of aggressiveness in the material was measured with Sentencing Advisory Panel (SAP). This procedure was conducted by two independent judges. Moreover, to assure the interobserver reliability, only variables with Kappa > 90 were taken into account for further analysis. The results show no significant differences in median of level of aggressiveness in child pornography material between groups. However, the differences between groups were found in the observed frequency of each level. Lastly, we obtained direct correlation between the level of aggressiveness in the material and the sexual behaviour performed with children (Pearons=.795; p<.001). Thus, we conclude that the possession of child pornography itself is not enough to understand the fantasy of collector, since the pornographic material could represent different levels of aggressiveness. However, we might to be close to collector’s fantasy when the material and behaviour of child sexual abuse are similar.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF SEXUAL CRIMES COMMITTED BY MIGRANTS

V.P. Smirnov1, T.G. Smirnova2, V.V. Bocharov3
1 — Saint Petersburg Law Institution of The Academy of the Prosecutor Generals Office of the Russian Federation
2 — Saint Petersburg State University
3 — Saint Petersburg Bechterev Institute

Criminality migratory processes in Russian Federation. Russia is ranked as the second by number of foreign migrants after USA. Most of the migrants are from ex-USSR, the percentage of illegal migration is high too. There was a constant growth of the number of crimes committed by migrants and stateless citizens for the last 10-15 years for 7.5% per year (data provided by committee of inquiry of RF). In 2010 migrants committed 54 000 of crimes (about 4% of total amount of crimes). Every third (16.5k) of them was committed in Moscow. The migrant crimes diverse and there is an observed growth in murders and rapes of kids and teenagers. Every seventh murder and almost half of rapes in Moscow are committed by illegal migrants (data provided by committee of inquiry of RF).

Problems of registering the crimes committed by migrants. High latency: a crime goes to statistical record after being solved and the perpetrator being identified. Fast departure of migrants after committing a crime misrepresent actual data on crime rate. Recent migrants can have an official status and
citizenship of RF but they still have social and psychological problems caused by process of migration. Statistical statements of crimes committed by migrants usually include data on temporary migrants and illegal migrants.

Purpose of our study was to investigate the psychological determinants of sexual crimes committed by migrants. Object of research: 30 men held criminally liable for committing sexual and violent action. All the men were from Tajikistan or Uzbekistan. They studies at the stage of psychological and psychiatric examinations involving sexologist.

Identified the following criminal patterns of sexual crimes committed by migrants.

1. Rapes related to misinterpretation of gender-role stereotype of unfamiliar victim from another cultural and confessional environment.
2. Rapes related to separation and sexual deprivation of the migrant aggravated by alcohol. No factor of cultural specificity found.
3. Felonies (murder, grave bodily harm) as a result of tragic divergence between cultural-based expectations of migrant and actual gender-role behavior of a partner. Usually accompanied by emotionally loaded conflicts with victim and its relatives while living together.
4. Rapes and rape attempts committed in migrant society as a result of infringement of inner cultural norms of male-female migrant interaction.
5. Para sexual felonies (murder, grave bodily harm) inside the migrant society as a result of sexual assault. The felon is the representative of a clan or a family and has a responsibility to protect and recover family honor.

Summary.

1. According to forensic psychological-psychiatric examination (with participation of sexologist) there were no chronic or temporary mental disorders, dementia or other mental disorders (single instance with disorder of non-psychotic register has been diagnosed: organic disorder of personality) in most of the cases. There were no persistent disorders of sexual preference (paraphilia).
2. Clinical-psychological, psychopathological factors does not determine genesis of sexual-violent crimes committed by migrants on the territory of Russian Federation.
3. Analysis of segregated criminal patterns allows us to consider the factors of social-psychological level as significant in mechanism of committing sexual-violent acts by migrants:

   — Confessional-based differences in assessing the acceptable gender-role behavior
   — Cultural differences in the level of differentiation of notions about individual variations in behavioral patterns
   — Differences in gradient (level) of external social control: “anonymity” of megapolis — family and clan lifestyle at their native land.

LAY THINKING OF YOUNG RUSSIANS ABOUT SEXUAL MANIAC AND VICTIM

N.V. Dvoryanchikov, I.B. Bovina, A.D. Gutnik
Moscow State University of Psychology and Education

The serial murderers got the attention of the scientific community and of the world of entertainment after the FBI’s publications of profiling principles (Godwin, 2001). At the same time problem of serial murders became an important topic of public discussion. Being exposed to different kind of information circulating in mass media, including cinema, and in popular literature the ordinary people worked out their proper explanations of crimes, built up their own classifications of aggressors and of victims, attributed particular characteristics each of them.

The objective of our study was to reveal and to compare lay thinking about sexual maniac and victim in groups of young Russians. Following the ideas of the social representations theory (Moscovici, 1961) we predicted that the social representations (SRs) of sexual maniac and victim would be different in groups of young men and women as result of different defensive strategy, namely, in group of young men the central core of the SRs of sexual maniac and victim would consist of more elements than the central core of the SRs of sexual maniac and of victim in group of young women; the elements of the central core of the SRs of sexual maniac and of victim would be more shared and concrete in group of young women in comparison with the SRs in group of young men. Also we thought that men and women would use different strategy of protection in terms of sex-roles identity.

A total of 224 Russian students (117 females, 107 males) aged 17-31 years ($M_{age}=19.70$, $SD=2.07$) took part in the study. The main techniques were: free associations task (with stimuli words «sexual maniac», «victim») and evaluative scales (subjects were proposed to evaluate objects: sexual maniac, victim, man, woman, myself by using 22 scales (modification of Bem Sex-Role Inventory (Dvoryanchikov et al., 2011)).
Our first prediction got empirical support: the SRs of sexual maniac and of victim are more shared and concrete in group of females than in group of males (as result of different defensive function or SRs in two groups).

The second prediction did not get the empirical support: in both groups subjects disidentify themselves with the object that threatens their identity (for males — sexual maniac, for females — victim). In both groups subjects dehumanize sexual maniac and victim by attributing them less characteristics in comparison to other objects (man, woman, and myself).

Symposium 36: Legal conscience

Chairperson: A.V. Ilyin

PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LEGAL CONSCIENCE

D.S. Beznosov
Associate Professor of St.Petersburg Military Institute of Internal Troops of Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, PhD of Psychology, Associate Professor

At present legal conscience takes central place both in public discussion and in research work of domestic jurists and psychologists. L.I. Petrazhitsky paid attention to the interconnection of law and morality in early XX century. He stated that legal conscience is based on morals, principles and rules of conduct, religious commandments; any other understanding of law leads to legal nihilism. The conception of indissoluble interconnection of mental phenomena and various types of attitude to law has formed in the Russian legal science long ago.

According to some modern sociologists, public conscience in Russia has anomie — indifferent or negative attitude of a certain category of people to legal regulations and social values.

Legal conscience is the result of people's understanding of legal reality. This understanding is expressed in social conceptions of criminals, victims, workers of law machinery. Legal conscience is the basis of legal life of a civil society. It consists of knowledge of legal regulations, emotional attitude to law and evaluation thereof. Lately the contradiction between normative and real legal conscience has become more acute. Three types of legal conscience are singled out: developed (positive), defective (negative) and neutral. Legal nihilism takes special place in defective conscience. Nihilism in the wide sense means denial of generally accepted values, moral norms, cultural traditions. The problem of legal nihilism as one of the versions of modern legal conscience in the Russian society is one of the most topical problems of jurisprudence.

Legal conscience represents a complex psychic formation. The author of the paper singles out cognitive, emotional, evaluative and behavioural components of attitude to law. The cognitive component is formed on the basis of information on modern law, practical work of the law machinery. The emotional component is based on positive or negative attitude to law, on a person's experiencing of certain feelings related to knowledge of law. The evaluative component shows the interest to the legal system, acknowledgement of its role in regulation of social relations. The behavioural component of attitude to law is connected with the real behavior of a person: lawful or unlawful.

Analysis of the correlation of these four components allowed the author to classify the types of legal conscience. The scope of law knowledge, direction and intensity of feelings, lawfulness or unlawfulness of behavior, evaluation of significance of law have become the basis of the criteria for singling out eight types of legal conscience: idealism, realism, conformism, fetishism, infantility, scepticism, cynicism and nihilism. Empirical research of attitude to law of students of St.Petersburg institutions of higher education studying and not studying law allowed the author to come to the following conclusion: the factors forming legal realism as positive deliberate attitude to law are: 1) obtaining special legal education and practical activity in the law-enforcement system; 2) specifics of the personality — internalization, low level of aggression, high achievement motivation; 3) combination of values of social norms, legal competence, responsibility and duty.

BRANCH CONSTITUTIONAL SENSE OF JUSTICE IN THE SYSTEM OF THE GENERAL SENSE OF JUSTICE: PROBLEM STATEMENT

A.V. Ilyin
St.Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia

In legal consciousness it's possible to allocate elements of information character and the valuable attitude towards them. The axiological component gives this phenomenon the characteristics of mental reflection of the reality, but the legal nature of the phenomenon is determined by the «factual» elements. Because of nature of industry right along with aggregate or integrated SJ exists autonomous branch segments of SJ. They are shown most considerable in
professional SJ, but the professional and the branch SJ represent non identical aspects of this social-psychological phenomenon.

Every branch SJ (such as constitutional, civil law etc.) is included in the complex dynamic formula of total SJ of individual, social groups or society. Thus level of branch SJ of various subjects can be insignificant, fragmentary or professional.

Dichotomy of total SJ $\Sigma PI$ and branch senses (BS) is one of the possible classifications of SJ, that can be distinguished by branch criterion (public, private or social law).

Use of categories of total and branch SJ in their interrelation shows multilevel and — multicomponent structure of SJ. It is characterized by organic (inseparable) relationship of information and valuable components of legal sense and optional presence of the psychological "activism", that means readiness of individual to realize mental attitudes of individual SJ in own behavior and to influence the behavior of others (including groups, population, the humanity, as for individual, who occupies a prominent position community).

$$\Sigma PI = \frac{BS_1 + BS_2 + \ldots BS_z}{F} \times (0, Y_1) \times (0, Y_2)$$

In given formula of total SJ "F" means the axiological "filter" in valuation of information components of branch SJ by the community, group or personality, but also in integrative (all-legal and/or all-social) aspect.

The formula includes also optional components, characterizing "activism" of individual SJ:

a) $0, Y_1$ — coefficient of internal (psychological) readiness to implement mental attitudes of justice* in the own behavior;

b) $0, Y_2$ — *the same to correct behavior of other people.

Describing specifics of the constitutional branch SJ should be noted, that it represents it in the strict sense only in case, when the information component of branch SJ the main principles and standards of democratic state structure are present and the parliamentarism and human rights are emphased as leading values of (contemporary) society.

Otherwise instead the constitutional branch SJ in formation of individual, social-group and/or socially integrated the state-legal sense of law takes part based on the pre-constitutional basic laws.

In sociological and political science literature legitimacy treated as public recognition political or legal institutions. When characterizing various legal issues the general theory of law actively uses such terms as «legitimacy», «legitimation», «social recognition», but still the development of legitimacy as a legal category is not actively maintained despite the urgency. Aspects related to legal policy and to the development not only categories of rights, but also the state are investigated mainly. It is often referred to the advisability of using of categories legitimacy in relation with law in recent works on the problems of legitimacy and legitimation of power. Currently, the national legal theory legal rules are justified by general legal principles, which in turn are presented as the embodiment of «natural law». The essence of law in this case is understood as «the unity of natural and positive law.» Meanwhile, justification for the rules of positive law by metaphysical ideology of the Enlightenment and by the conception of certain immutable principles that are valid for all times and people from a position where you can evaluate laws, is not convincing in a Soviet consciousness. Religious understanding of the world that was shared by everyone gave meaning to the outside world in a traditional society. Rationalization of society begins with the process of social development: religious norms lose their former importance that eventually forms a society with citizens who hold different values. Ideological pluralism and Soviet culture make it impossible to appeal to the divine order in search of such bases. This is indicated by the representatives of postmodernism, especially Lyotar, Habermas. As for other understandings of natural law, they also can not be a basis of positive law. Philosophers, who study the problems of social modernization, indicate that the assertion of the historical view of human nature and intelligence undermines anthropological and rational natural law. Legitimation by natural law, as some immutable principle, does not seem convincing in today's society. That is why justification of law can occur only through democratic procedures. Therefore, the concept of deliberative democracy can be considered as a theoretical basis for the development of the concept of legitimacy problems of law, the nature of positive law, taking into account the social practice, based on communicative rationality. Legal conscience expressed in legal culture, is manifested through democratic procedures and legitimizes law.
LEGAL REGULATION: THE PROBLEMS OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND LEGAL LEGITIMATION

M.A. Kapustina¹, V.V. Denisenko²

¹ — St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia
² — Voronezh State University, Voronezh, Russia

Relevance of research on problems of justice, legitimation and regulation of public relations is associated primarily with the necessity of the scientific analysis and rethinking in many aspects of the concepts, the process of legal regulation in society, the role and capacity (within the capabilities) of the state in regulating social relations and individuals' behavior in present conditions. The problem of the possibility of legal (state-legal) regulation in the modern globalized and at the same time tending to national identity informational society (Internet Society, a society of mass media and mass culture) should be investigated systemically taking into account the problems of legal awareness.

The modern theory of law and state does not consider the legal system in the aspect of activity of legal regulation. It does not cover all subjects of the legal system in the system relations and regularities of their interaction in legal regulation in its subject of scientific cognition. From the standpoint of legal practice and public law regulation practice a comprehensive approach to legal regulation process should be the basis of problem solving for the ratio of legal justice and economic feasibility, legal freedom and political necessity in modern society. There is a necessary condition of legitimacy of the subjects of legal relations and legitimation process of law, which is associated with psychology, to make the law work. Currently, domestic jurisprudence is full of scientific and technical terms and ideas such as «mechanism», «tool» or «algorithm». Today it became clear that external influence, including the information contained in law, does not directly and indirectly determine social relations. Therefore it is necessary to take into account sense of justice, expressed in legal culture that determinates legal impact on the behavior of the mass of the population.

Thus the theory of legal regulation process should be based on understanding of law as an open regulatory system and legitimating of law by social and cultural factors. Meanwhile, the majorities of scientists consider it from the point of purpose, rationality and used tools, continuing the tradition of the classical theory of rationality or «legislative mind.» The theory of legal regulation should move away from «mechanism» to «system.» It is necessary for scientific understanding of contemporary social pathologies of legal regulation associated with weakening of social interactions. It is also necessary for a «significance» of law, for legitimacy, for values of moral validity of legal regulations.

LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS AS “A VITAL POINT” OF LEGAL SYSTEM

D.I. Lukovskaya, M.A. Kapustina

St. Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Legal relations are characterized as a relations, based on mutual respect for the will of each of the parties. Human Freedom is the result of moral self-improvement. But whether all individuals restrict themselves to the freedom of others?

The intellectual creatures can and affect each others. Such activity is the essential clause of self-consciousness and freedom. The enforcement can't be held directly against freedom of individual because rational creature can't be forced to anything. But such creature can do self-enforcement. The world should be arranged in the way that rational being, acting not as physical substance, seek for self-enforcement when he violated the limits of freedom of other individual. Arbitrariness should involve, first of all, the internal contradiction of the individual as rational being, i.e. contradiction within himself.

It is important that when individuals merge in civil society, in state, and when states merge into union arises rights and duties, based on principles of reciprocity, mutual respect for the will of each of the parties. Integration of the society through law occurs by the ordering (rationing) social interaction with an abstraction from the individual differences of the people. But legal rules form social relations only to a certain limit. A large role in legal regulation belongs to the legal consciousness as the spiritual foundation of law. It is in legal consciousness of person as the subject of law should arise such self-restraint to follow universal legal. An important component of legal regulation is mutual recognition and respect of freedom by the subjects of legal communication. And this way in some cases implies the need of self-restraint in the name of free exercise of the right of another individual. Thus legal regulation is mediated by legal consciousness. It is in legal consciousness (spiritual realm of law) forms views (idea) of person about himself as the subject of law, whose freedom can be combined with the freedom of others on the basis of universal (overall) legal statute. In legal consciousness of person connects subjective (individual) and objective (required) grounds of legal freedom.

Legal regulation, synthesizing universal and individual origin, provides integration (unity) of society, not on the basis of unification of interests of different persons as it is in totalitarian state, but on the contrary by ensuring social integration (unity) with a variety of interests. Social integration is complex problem of unity in diversity.
Symposium 37: Jurors (2)

Chairperson: L. Hammond

EFFECT OF CHARGE SERIOUSNESS AND CONSEQUENCES OF A CUSTODIAL SENTENCE ON JUROR DECISION-MAKING

S. Lundrigan1, M.K. Dhami2, K. Mueller-Johnson3

1 — Anglia Ruskin University
2 — University of Middlesex
3 — University of Cambridge

It is widely accepted that the justice system should operate free of any bias, and that jurors' judgments of a defendant’s guilt or innocence should be based on evidential factors alone. However, research suggests that this does not always occur in practice. In this paper, we examined the effect of two extra-legal factors on juror decision-making. In Experiment One, we investigated the effect of offence seriousness on 118 members of the jury eligible publics’ interpretations of Beyond Reasonable Doubt (BRD) and verdicts. In Experiment Two we investigated the effect of potential consequences of a custodial sentence for a defendant if convicted on 112 mock jurors’ interpretations of BRD and verdicts. Overall, the results of these experiments were compatible — the two extra-evidential factors i.e., offence seriousness and consequences of a custodial sentence did influence juror decision-making. In Experiment One, defendants charged with more serious offences were judged to be less likely to have committed the crime. In Experiment Two, the more adverse the potential consequences of a custodial sentence for a defendant, the lower were jurors' ratings that the defendant had committed the crime. In this case they were also less likely to render a guilty verdict. The fact that jurors may be influenced by extra-evidential factors further underscores the need to instruct them on the application of legal (probative) factors alone, irrespective of the potential 'cost’ to the defendant.

ARE JURORS UNDERVALUING PROBABILISTIC EVIDENCE OR ARE WE UNDERVALUING THEM?: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PROPOSITIONAL RELEVANCE IN LAY BELIEF UPDATING

K.A. Martire1, D.A. Lagnado2, R.I. Kemp1, B.R. Newell1

1 — School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
2 — Cognitive, Perceptual & Brain Sciences Department, University College London, UK

It is frequently observed that decision makers tend to undervalue probabilistic information. Recent investigations examining the impact of expert evaluative opinions presented to mock jurors in the form of likelihood ratios have revealed similar trends, highlighting a substantial disconnect between the expert perception of the evidential value and the weighting of that evidence by the juror. Questions remain, however, as to whether this undervaluing reflects a misinterpretation of the evidential strength or a more sophisticated attempt to grapple with issues of evidential relevance to the ultimate issue of guilt. To explore this alternative explanation 296 participants were given an online questionnaire. Participants were provided with brief case facts relating to a sexual assault offence and judged either: a) the probability that a DNA sample from the crime scene and one taken from the accused come from the same source (a.k.a source proposition); b) the probability that the defendant is guilty of the offence (a.k.a. guilt proposition); or c) both the source and the guilt propositions. Participants were then provided with an expert evaluative opinion resulting from an examination of the crime scene and suspect DNA. This opinion was highly relevant to the evaluation of the source proposition, but was much less relevant to propositions regarding guilt. Finally participants were asked to update their original source and or guilt beliefs in light of the new evidence. Results indicate that although participants undervalued the experts’ evidence compared to Bayesian norms, and did not vary in their ratings of the relevance of the testimony across relevance conditions, they did show some sensitivity to the relevance manipulation when attributing weight to the evidence. Specifically, participants gave greater weight to the evidence when considering the source proposition than when considering the guilt proposition. This suggests perceptions of relevance may be playing some role in the undervaluing of probabilistic information, consistent with normative belief updating.

JUROR’S CHANGE OF MIND BY INCOHERENT EVIDENCE

J. Pyo, K. Park

Department of Psychology, Chungbuk National University, South Korea

The present study tested whether jurors’ tendency to construct a coherent mental model of the case is a function of the timing with which incoherent evidence is presented. It was hypothesized that, contrary to common sense, incoherent information may not fall prey to the fact-finder’s bias to disregard the information, and instead can cause ‘change-of-mind’ if the information is presented after the definite decision is made as opposed to when it is given while the decision is constructed. With a criminal case of which all evidences are skewed to the guilty verdict except one critical incoherent evidence,
three hundred juror eligible adults as the participants were asked to decide on an initial verdict after reading a description of the facts and evidence of the case. Participants then read additional evidence that is incoherent with the evidence previously presented by the prosecution. Next, they were asked to decide on the verdict again that was final. The results showed that the participants who made a confident decision on the initial verdict, compared to those who were not confident, tended to change their decision on the final verdict more often. The results were explained by the revised drift diffusion model of neural decision-making. And the implications were discussed for juror’s fact-finding in court.

Key words: juror decision making, change of mind, timing of incoherent evidence

THE EFFECT OF ALIBI INSTRUCTIONS FROM JUDGES AND ALIBI EXPERTS UPON JUROR DECISION MAKING

H.E. Fawcett
Manchester Metropolitan University

Alibi evidence is frequently provided in court and the existing research on this topic shows that jurors hold considerable scepticism towards alibis in general and heightened scepticism towards alibis that are corroborated by one of the defendant’s relations. This erroneous pervasive suspicion of alibis poses challenges to the proper administration of justice. It has been suggested that, in order to counteract their negative biases, jurors may require specific instructions in court regarding the prevalence and inaccuracy of alibi scepticism. However it is unknown whether a warning by the judge about alibi biases will suffice to remove juror stereotypes or whether an expert psychologist’s evidence would be more effective. Utilising a mock juror paradigm, the present study examined whether alibi guidance provided by judges and alibi experts could counteract juror’s scepticism of alibi evidence. Jury eligible participants read a mock trial transcript where accurate research findings about alibi evidence were provided by the judge, an expert witness or both the judge and expert witness. A final group of participants was assigned to a control condition which received no alibi guidance. Dependant variables included participant’s verdicts and ratings of the reliability and how useful they found the judge and expert witness in reaching their verdict. The efficacy of the different alibi instructions and the implications of the findings for the criminal justice system will be discussed.

Symposium 38: Prevention of social deviances and delinquency in children and adolescents (1)

Chairpersons: D. Bender, E. Dozortseva

LONG-TERM EVALUATION OF A BIMODAL UNIVERSAL PREVENTION PROGRAM: EFFECTS ON ANTISOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FROM PRESCHOOL TO ADOLESCENCE

D. Bender¹, M. Stemmler¹, F. Loesel²
1 — Institute of Psychology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Naegelsbachstr. 49c, 91052 Erlangen, Germany
2 — Institute of Psychology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Naegelsbachstr. 49c, 91052 Erlangen, Germany; Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue

Numerous studies have evaluated programs that aim to prevent an antisocial and criminal development early in life. However, only a handful of studies contained very long-term follow-ups that are necessary to investigate the impact on development (Farrington & MacKenzie, 2014). Nearly all of these addressed high-risk groups in English-speaking countries. In contrast, this presentation investigates long-term outcomes of a bimodal universal prevention program within the Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Study (ENDPS) in Germany. The ENDPS is a combined prospective longitudinal and experimental project that originally consisted of 675 preschool children from 609 families. In the prevention part of the project a group-wise randomization and matched pairs design was used to evaluate a training of children’s social problem solving skills, a parent training on positive parenting behavior, and a combination of both programs. Outcomes were measured after ca. three months, two years, five years and ten years by using behavior ratings from teachers, mothers and the youngsters themselves. There were various desirable effects of the program not only in the short- and medium-term but also after five and ten years, i.e. on total behavior problems, externalizing behavior and property offences. However, the effects varied over time and between different measures and informants. As a trend, the combined parent and child training and the child training alone were more effective. Children at higher risk seemed to benefit most from the intervention, however, this was also not fully consistent across measures and times. The various desirable effects of a relatively short and inexpensive universal program support a public health approach in developmental prevention. This should not be seen as an alternative to selective and indicated prevention, but as a ‘foot in the door’ for high-risk children that need
FEATURES OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS ADOLESCENTS FROM FAMILIES OF MIGRANTS IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA

R.V. Chirkina¹, S.E. Aruin², A.V. Voronina¹
¹ — MGPPU (Moscow)
² — MGPPU (Moscow), Der Verein AVP (Germany)

Nowadays worldwide migration processes form a special problem areas, which requires the state to develop new strategies and the integration of social and psychological practices aimed at working with youth migration. The category of immigrants in all countries gives significantly higher than among natives, indicators of social maladjustment; various deviations up to delinquency and criminal behavior. Therefore it is important to understand how a result of residence changing the characteristics of program delivery, context, participants and evaluation methods.

To determine the degree of adaptability and maladaptive adolescents from migrant families, as well as personal characteristics, which are directly associated with the adaptation process were used psychodiagnostic techniques allowing to define various types of adaptation: identify the degree adaptation, determine the level of self-confidence, motivation and assess satisfaction with life before and after moving in adolescent workers. We have identified a set of qualities and states characterizing the psychological maladjustment of adolescents from immigrant families and are significantly different from their peers in the control group. This complex, namely the motivation of avoiding failure, elevated levels of emotional discomfort, rolls and low self-esteem — is also characterized by a tendency to deviation, including the unlawful and antisocial behavior.

In Germany our research began with carrying out a pilot series of interview to representatives of 32 Russian-speaking families living in the cities of Northern Rhine-Westphalia. Primary analysis of results of research of psychological phenomenology, characteristic for families with different degree of an inclusiveness in infrastructure of integration resources, allowed to reveal the following regularities and tendencies. In the ranking of factors, most significantly influenced the course of adaptation and life satisfaction scores of respondents in the first place was a factor in education (educational opportunities, variety of available educational resources, the availability of cultural and educational programs targeted at children), in second place — social care (children benefits, payment of housing, health insurance), thirdly — the support of family members and the presence of the parents work. With the degree of adaptation to the new conditions, indicators of life satisfaction of children and parents, the process of forming productivity in children social skills (installations on social normative and law-abiding behavior) also significantly associated readiness and scope of the proposed adoption of family assistance. This complex also affects the differentiation and stability of national identity of children from families of migrants, the emotional background of their relation to the future and nature of statement is more whole.

SCHOOL VICTIMIZATION AS A PREDICTOR OF RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS IN YOUTHS: SUBCULTURAL ASPECTS

G.V. Zharkov
Saint Petersburg State University

Our research is performed within the project study of the social psychology of risk-taking behaviors in youth subcultural groups (Vladimir region). We investigated following youth communities: street groups, nationalist groups, youth religious communities, members of online communities, LGBT groups, sports fans, using retrospective interview (n = 263). For comparison, we selected a group without expressed subcultural markers, as well as group members official youth movements. (All participants in this part of the study — male).

Self-reported, in school victimized 19.3% participants of “neutral group”, 28.3% “official movements” and from 39.3 (online community) to 86.1% (LGBT) in subcultural groups. It is important that members of online communities, LGBT and religious groups were subjected to victimization by members of the “external” groups, then street, fan and nationalist groups were characterized by
ritualized and normalized in-group victimization. In-group victimization was typical of «neutral» and official groups.

The research analysis shows that school victimization by peers is an important element that contributes to the identity of a teenager with a particular subcultural group and searching for relevant social contacts. Thus there is a process of “self-acceptance of stigma”.

In all groups has been established a link between the types of victimization (in descending order of importance) — physical abuse, sexual abuse, alcoholism, drug substances and types of risk-taking (including criminal) behavior of members of a particular subculture groups.

At the same time being in a subcultural group normalized and ritualized certain risk behaviors specific set which was typical of the subculture (e.g., if the LGBT community is a connection “sexual violence” — risky sexual behaviors, then “street teams” — physical violence and / or strong alcohol intake and physical abuse / risky driving).

Currently, the domestic literature as a method of correction is usually offered of risk-taking behavior are some form of cognitive therapy. However, our experience shows that there are more effective body-oriented methods (at least when between victimization, risk practices and implementation starting therapy takes considerable time, which is typical for a domestic situation). Also in each case as the rehabilitation of victims of victimization, and young people who have committed illegal actions is essential to take into account the peculiarities of their subcultural micro social environment and subcultural identity.

Symposium 39: Psychopathy, personality problems

Chairperson: D. Cooke

PROBLEM PERSONALITIES IN THE WORKPLACE: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE PREVALENCE AND NATURE OF PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AMONG SUPPLY CHAIN PROFESSIONALS

K. Fritzson1, S. Croom2, N. Brooks1, C. Bailey1
1 — Bond University, Faculty of Society and Design, Gold Coast, Australia
2 — San Diego University, School of Business Administration, San Diego, US

In recent years there has been an interest in the examination of the psychopathic personality construct in non-forensic populations. Because of the possible advantages afforded by some of the features of psychopathy, it has been suggested that there would be a higher prevalence within a business population (Boddy, 2011).

The present study set out to investigate further the construct of the so-called “corporate psychopath” by administering the psychopathic personality inventory-revised (Lilienfeld & Widows, 2005) to a sample of n=298 professionals within the supply-chain field. In addition to the PPI-R, participants also completed the Paulhus Deception Scale, and a measure of corporate personality and behaviour developed by the authors of the present study (CPI-SR).

The study investigated prevalence of psychopathic personality, as well as rates of self deception and impression management as measured by the PDS. The study also investigated the factor structure of the CPI-SR and its construct validity by comparing the scales of this measure to those of the PPI-R.

Results are discussed in terms of implications for further understanding the psychopathic personality construct in a non-forensic setting, as well as implications for organizations in terms of recruitment and training.

CLARIFYING THE ISSUE OF PSYCHOPATHY IN RUSSIA: APPLICATION OF THE TRIARCHIC MODEL

S. Enikolopov, J. Atadzykova

Mental Health Research Center of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Psychopathy, or psychopathic personality, is one of the most conflicting and controversial psychological concepts nowadays. Psychopaths are usually perceived as highly antisocial and irreversibly dangerous individuals who hold evident risk to the safety of the society. The chief intention is to separate this clinical category from seemingly similar concepts and investigate further the psychological mechanisms of this disorder.

Theoretical research and applied work on psychopathy within the last decades have been aimed at structuring and operationalizing the concept and some important implications have been made. Still, the discussion over diagnostic criteria, possible therapeutic solution, the structure and etiology of the phenomenon remain controversial. Moreover, though it is a phenomenon which is clearly observed in clinical and forensic practice around the world these days, in the modern Russian psychology a relative lack of research regarding this concept can be noted. This could stem from a crucial difference in the views on psychopathy as in the traditional Russian school the term...
psychopathy has been used historically in a more broad and fundamental way. However, it cannot be denied that the psychopathic personalities as defined in western theories and practices can be found in Russia as well and too hold the same risks. In order to start filling the gaps it has been decided to begin with the search of the reliable method of diagnostics.

There are very few validated measures of psychopathy in the world, with the original method suggesting the use of clinical interview and expert evaluations. This method has been found to have certain limits; other (self-report) measures have been created. However, none of these have been adapted to the Russian population so far.

The reliable and valid diagnosis of psychopathy in the Russian sample will enable specialists not only to turn the attention to fundamental theoretical questions concerning this phenomenon but also apply this particular tool in clinical and forensic practice where a reliable diagnosis and risk predictions are crucial.

The main goal of the research paper was to approbate the self-report measure of psychopathy based on the triarchic model of psychopathy developed by C. Patrick. The object of the research is to examine the typological characteristics of psychopathic personalities in the Russian sample that would be defined by the complex of personality and behavioral traits. The subject of the research is to test the potential diagnostic tool to identify the key psychopathic traits applied to the Russian population.

PERSONALITY DISORDERS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (IN RUSSIAN CLINICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTEXT)

K.V. Syrokvashina
Serbsky National Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow City University of Psychology and Education

The paper covers ten years experience of using personality disorder diagnoses in forensic clinical and psychological evaluation of juvenile delinquents. In Russia there are a few approaches to categorizing personality disorders and anomalies in the framework of forensic psychiatric-psychological assessment. One of them is a traditional for Russia psychiatric approach operating a concept of personality disorders in connection with types of nervous system and its reaction to external events and including various types of disorders (schizoid, hysterical, emotional-unstable, cycloid, paranoid, epileptoid, mixed etc. It is not in official use any more, but influences clinical thinking. At the same time the modern international approach corresponding with criteria of ICD-10 and DSM-IV is getting stronger with the influence on clinical decisions in different areas of practice including forensic assessment. Besides, there are strong traditions in personality conceptualization developed in the field of general and clinical psychology including concepts such as motive and sense structure, self-awareness.

Problems of diagnostics of personality disorders in juvenile delinquents in the forensic assessment practice of the Serbsky National Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry will be discussed from the clinical-psychological point of view.

PERSONALITY PSYCHODYNAMICS OF CRIMINAL INFANTILISM

D.V. Sochivco
Academy of Federal Penal Service of Russian Federation, Ryazan, Russia

Empirical and theoretical analysis of the suggested by the author social-psychological theoretical construct “criminal infantilism” supposes the research of psychodynamic interactions in the intra-psychic personality structure of such latent construct as “early personalization”, “extremist consciousness”, “aggression”, “subjective time”. The author presents empirical material revealing expression of criminal infantilism in criminal milieu of juvenile offenders, as well as in sub-cultural milieu beyond the prison setting. New scientifically based psychological directions of psycho-prophylaxis and psycho-correction of negative phenomena among juveniles are suggested, which concern deeply rooted expressions of criminal-infantile consciousness.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUDGE’S BEHAVIOR, IT’S PERCEIVED FAIRNESS AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

G. Valickas, K. Cunichina
Vilnius University

The present study was aimed at exploring the perceptions of judge’s decision and his behavior fairness considering congruence between judge’s behavior and the requirements of procedural justice as well as personality traits of participants.
To find out the influence of judge’s behavior congruence with procedural justice requirements on perceived fairness of judge’s behavior and decision, the quasi-experiment based on scenario method was conducted. 485 participants were divided into three groups. Each group was shown one of three 20-minute movies depicting trial process. The scenarios of the movies differed only in judge’s behavior: totally congruous, partially congruous and non-congruous with procedural justice requirements. Afterwards the participants’ perceived fairness of judge’s behavior, decision and personality traits (extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, conscientiousness and openness) were measured.

The findings suggest that the congruence between judge’s behavior and the requirements of procedural justice has a different impact on judge’s decision and his behavior fairness judgments. The decision and the behavior of the judge are perceived as less fair in situations where the behavior of judge does not meet the requirements of procedural justice. It was found that congruence between judge’s behavior and procedural justice requirements has the greatest impact on judge’s behavior fairness judgments. However, its impact on decision fairness judgments was small, but still statistically significant.

No significant relationship between decision fairness judgments and personality traits was found. However, the results showed small, but statistically significant relationship between conscientiousness personality trait and judge’s behavior fairness judgments, while controlling for congruence between judge’s behavior and the requirements of procedural justice.

THE LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF JUDGE AS FACTOR OF JUSTICE IN LEGAL REALISM OF J. FRANK
T.T. Stambulov
Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia

The concept of J. Frank (1889–1957), one of the members of American legal realism, involves critical review of judge’s role in law enforcement. The starting point for revision is rejection of “basic myth”, the notion that law could be “clear, exact and certain”. According to J. Frank, “law is what has happened or what will happen in concrete cases”.

Judicial cognition in concrete case is not a mere fact-finding process and mechanical application of legal rules. In any case a judge has an unlimited discretion in forming their own picture of circumstances of the case. Many legal and non-legal factors have an influence on judge’s mind in fact-finding process.

In conception of legal realism rules of law and principles of law defined as phenomena of similar legal nature. Rules and principles do not constitute “law”. These phenomena only serve only as mental aids, which judge uses in the analysis of facts of proper case. From the point of view of J. Frank, only individual legal consciousness is the key factor of justice. “Will these rules and principles suffice as the sole or chief bases of prediction future decisions? Are they the only mode of describing all future probabilities for the purpose of prediction future decisions? Do they, in other words, constitute sufficient explanations of past decisions or causes or indications of the course of future decisions? Are they adequate as records of what has heretofore happened in the courts and of what will happen? — wrote Frank and stated, — An answer to these questions must lead to a vision of law as something more than rules and principles, must lead us again to the opinion that the personality of the judge is the pivotal factor. Where, then, is the hope for complete uniformity, certainty, continuity in law?".

LEGAL AND PATERNALISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE RUSSIAN JUDGES ON DISPUTES IN THE SPHERE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY
I.A. Vasiliev
Saint Petersurg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Consideration in law-enforcement practice of disputes on the state guarantees of realization of the right for education possesses specific signs, not characteristic disputes for other categories about the right. Education as the sphere of activity and educational activity as a legal embodiment of this sphere differ a social orientation active or passive influence on which from the state changes possibilities of the person to realize the claims in the right for education. Interpretation of legislative norms by means of which the state forms education institutes, indicates the role as the only regulator or as on one of possible participants of process of regulation, is a task of judicial instances. As well as the legislator, in the course of legal regulation of socially focused right for education, any pravoprimenitel can rely in trial on features of the consciousness which is by the nature either legal, or paternalistic.

The first type of consciousness, legal, is based on understanding of the right for education in subjective sense, the state only creates in legal system of opportunity for its realization. The similar concept allows judges to consider in the course of decision-making the right for education as the natural, legitimate claim of any person belonging to each subject and depending only on his own will. The state as we already noticed, has limited competence in the sphere of
realization by the individual of the subjective right for the education, consisting only in one — assistance to the subject, namely education system creation, and also concrete institutes of education. Pravoprimenitel possessing legal consciousness, designs rules of law, without limiting itself to sense of legislative norms, creating the right is independent. The second type of consciousness of judges, paternalistic, is characterized, first of all, by underlining of objective sense of the right and other interpretation of subjective nature of the right for education. So, similar pravoprimenitel consider education as set of the public relations not depending on will of the specific subject who is laying claim on education, defined only as the government as the legislator. This interpretation of the right for education in paternalistic consciousness of the judge relies on vigorous activity of the state as the legislator regulating limits of a subjective human right on education, defining all elements of system on education. Pravoprimenitel possessing paternalistic consciousness, pays attention only to the rules of law created by the state, without going beyond their literal sense.

HOW DO JUDGES REASON IN THEORETICALLY WRONGFUL CASES?

M. Grans
Uppsala University, Law Faculty

Analysing legal practice on the basis of theories of legal interpretation and decision making is one of the most important tasks for legal science. It is rather common that such analyses come to a conclusion that judges’ interpretations of the legal rules in question deviate from what can be considered theoretically correct. Three major, methodological differences between theory and practice in such cases have been identified: 1) According to the theory of legal interpretation, legal reasoning, including weighing and balancing of the value arguments and various interests, should be unidirectional, from inferences to conclusions. However, many of the theoretically wrongful cases show that judges first make a critical moral choice of the desired, concrete outcome, after which only they use various methods of interpretation as merely technical tools to justify their choice. This indicates that judges use backward reasoning techniques, similar to those known from the writings of Jerome Frank (Frank 1930). The problem is that this kind of reasoning is considered to lead to rule scepticism, since the choice of the outcome is determined by a judge’s own opinion or evaluation instead of legal rules. 2) According to theory of legal interpretation, legal decision making should be constrained by the requirements of formal rationality rather than material rationality. The deviating cases suggest that judges think in the opposite way. 3) According to the requirement of objectivity, judges should consider all the arguments for and against each decision alternative. Analyses of the theoretically questionable cases reveal that relevant arguments against the chosen decision alternative are usually partly or totally omitted.

The aim of my research is to try to explain how judges reason when their reasoning deviates from what is considered theoretically correct. I have analysed several legal cases by combining legal theories of interpretation and decision making with psychological theories of judgment and decision making. The results show that judges’ reasoning is bidirectional, as Holyoak and Simon have suggested (Holyoak & Simon 1999). Judges also use bolstering techniques, described by psychological theories of reasoning and decision making (Festinger 1957, Janis & Mann 1977, Montgomery 2006, Svenson 2006). Further, intuition seems to play a much greater role in legal reasoning than has been acknowledged by legal theorists. This has both theoretical and practical consequences for how legal scientists should analyse legal reasoning and decision making.

Symposium 41: Enhancing quality of information and veracity tools

Chairperson: A. Vredeveldt

ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF INFORMATION REPORTED BY WITNESSES OF SERIOUS CRIMES

A. Vredeveldt¹, C.G. Tredoux², K. Kempen², A. Nortje², C. Puljevic², G.N. Labuschagne³

¹ — VU University Amsterdam, Department of Criminal Law and Criminology, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
² — University of Cape Town, Department of Psychology, Cape Town, South Africa
³ — South African Police Services, Investigative Psychology Section, Pretoria, South Africa

Laboratory research shows that eye-closure during memory retrieval improves both the amount and the factual accuracy of memory reports about witnessed events. Based on these findings, we developed the Eye-Closure Interview (ECI), and examined its feasibility (in terms of compliance with the instructions) and effectiveness (in terms of the quantity and quality of reported information) in eyewitness interviews conducted by the South African Police Service. Police
An interviewers from the Facial Identification Unit were randomly assigned to receive ECI training or no training. We analyzed 80 interviews with witnesses of serious crimes (including robbery, rape, and murder), half of whom were instructed to close their eyes during salient parts of the interview. Witnesses in the control condition did not spontaneously close their eyes, but witnesses in the ECI condition kept their eyes closed during 97% of their descriptions. Importantly, the ECI enhanced the quality of information reported by witnesses, in terms of its value to the police investigation and/or in court. Although witnesses who closed their eyes did not remember more information overall, they remembered significantly more information about the perpetrator’s appearance. Based on the findings from this field study and from previous laboratory research, we conclude that implementation of the ECI in witness interviews would help police interviewers to elicit more valuable information from witnesses.

### CHANGING THE CATEGORIZATION LABELS AFFECTS DETECTION OF TRUE VS. FALSE EVENTS USING THE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL IAT

**M.K.T. Takarangi**  
Flinders University, School of Psychology, Adelaide, Australia

The autobiographical Implicit Association Test (aIAT) has recently gained empirical attention as a means to solve applied problems such as detecting deception, and establishing the accuracy of emotional memories (Agosta & Sartori, 2013). Adapted from the IAT, it is based on the idea that people respond faster when they use the same response (pressing a key) for associated concepts, such as true autobiographical information (“I went to Hawaii on holiday”) and other logically true information (“I am doing an experiment”).

A typical aIAT uses labels denoting the autobiographical events, with “true” and “false” labels. However, we don’t know whether the aIAT effect happens at the category or stimuli level. Previous research suggests that both are important (see Lane et al., 2007). For example, subjects showed a stronger implicit preference for Black athletes compared to White politicians when they categorized stimuli on the basis of occupation (Mitchell et al., 2003). However, subjects’ preference was reversed when they categorized stimuli on the basis of race. The research question in this experiment was: Does the aIAT’s ability to detect true vs. false autobiographical events depend on category labels?

Subjects first turned over and memorized one of two possible playing cards (4 of diamonds or 7 of clubs), completed a consolidation task relating to their card choice, then an aIAT (Sartori et al., 2008). Two of the aIAT categories were true and false autobiographical statements relating to card selection (“I turned over the 4 of diamonds”), with “4 of diamonds” and “7 of clubs” as reminder labels. The other two category labels—and their exemplars—were manipulated between-subjects. Control subjects sorted logically true and false sentences used in previous research (“I am at the beach”) with “true” and “false” labels. The remaining subjects sorted true and false trivia statements relating to “animals” and “food” (“Carrots are orange”). Some subjects sorted these statements according to whether they were “true” or “false”; others sorted these statements as “animals” or “food.”

Category labels affected accurate classification. When the labels were “true” and “false,” in general, the aIAT successfully differentiated subjects on the basis of card selection, regardless of whether the exemplars were logical or trivia statements. However, when the labels were “animals” and “food,” the aIAT could not accurately detect which card subjects chose. These results will be discussed in light of previous alternative theories of the IAT effect (e.g., De Houwer, 2001; Klauer & Mierke, 2005).

### KNOWLEDGE AS EVIDENCE FOR ALIBIS

R. Nieuwkamp1, R. Horselenberg1, P.J. Van Koppen2, K. Rietman3  
1 — Maastricht University, Faculty of Law, The Netherlands  
2 — VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Law, The Netherlands  
3 — Maastricht University, The Netherlands

Until now, supporting evidence for alibis is conceptualized into two distinct types: witness and physical evidence. In the present study it is assessed whether or not a third type could contribute to the understanding of supportive evidence for alibis: knowledge evidence.

A community sample (n = 58) and a group of Dutch police officers (n = 89) evaluated four alibis in which the types of supporting evidence — witness, physical and knowledge — was varied systematically. The order of types of supportive evidence was randomised among the participants. The fourth alibi consisted of an alibi without supportive evidence. The participants read the alibi of a suspect who stated that he was in a train while the crime took place. For physical and witness evidence, the strongest pieces of evidence were chosen, according to the taxonomy (Olson & Wells, 2004). The physical evidence was a personal public transportation card showing the suspect checked in for the train. The witness evidence was an unmotivated familiar other, namely the
The knowledge evidence comprised of unique knowledge, namely that the emergency brake was pulled. The results of the study showed that physical evidence and knowledge evidence were rated as the second most believable type of supportive evidence. Surprisingly, witness evidence was rated as the most believable type of supportive evidence. No difference was observed between the community sample and the police offices. It can be concluded that knowledge evidence is a useful addition to the types of evidence for alibis since the evidence is rated on a similar level as physical evidence.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE, CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT AND THE REFUGEE DETERMINATION DECISION MAKING PROCESS**

M. San Roque
Faculty of Law, University of New South Wales

Credibility assessment plays a central role in refugee determinations, and has been the subject of sustained attention in recent years. In this context, there is no escaping the fact that that psychologically-affected applicants present challenges and suffer disadvantage in that determination process. These challenges and disadvantages arise from the inevitable complexity of assessing credibility where trauma sequelae masquerade (as they readily do) as signs of apparent fabrication and deceit and where, as this paper discusses, decision makers marginalise, ignore or over-ride good quality mental health reports. Decision makers’ resistance to respecting expert psychological opinion arises not only from their differing reading of applicants’ behavior, but is also exacerbated by divergent disciplinary expectations and the resulting cross-disciplinary miscommunications. These misunderstandings do not operate solely in the crude sense that decision makers apply legal process principles (ie, they ‘judge’), whilst mental health professionals apply therapeutic imperative (ie, they ‘care’). Disciplinary expectations drawn from adversarial and inquisitorial traditions and assumptions reside below the surface and create differences that operate in profoundly complex ways.

This paper draws on findings from an interdisciplinary study conducted by Jill Hunter, Linda Pearson and Mehera San Roque, from the Faculty of Law and Zac Steel (and others) from the Psychiatric Research and Training Unit at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. It is one of the first studies internationally to engage in analysis from a randomised selection of refugee status applications to understand the dynamics of expert psychological evidence in refugee decisions. The paper will present an overview of the findings of the study, and discuss the multidisciplinary guidelines that produced outcomes from the research. The paper will also reflect on the relationships between the guidelines produced from our study and the current reports and guidelines that have been developed internationally, such as the UNHCR *Beyond Proof* Report and the International Association of Refugee Law Judges, *Assessment of Credibility in Refugee and Subsidiary Protection Claims Guidelines*, both published in 2013.

**Symposium 42: Prevention of social deviances and delinquency in children and adolescents (2)**

Chairpersons: D. Bender, E. Dozortseva

**FOLKS GAMES AS THE MEAN OF A SUBSTITUTING SOCIOGENESIS METHOD**

V.A. Chernushevich
Moscow State University of Psychology and Education (MSUPE) Moscow, Russia

Cultural traditions of each nation have a range of model situations of social and emotional interaction every child gets through in the family or the community life. Moreover, these model situations are an integral part of adult life regulating in a way interpersonal, intergenerational and gender contacts and relations between people.

Folklore in a wide sense of the word and folk games as its part make up a scope of such traditional model situations of communication. The gaming resources include the use of traditional homemade dolls and playing folk tales, as well.

Lack of social gaming environment in psychological and social development of children and adolescents is, in our opinion, one of the main causes of deviant behavior as social phenomenon. One of the causes of deviant behavior may be impaired ability to communicate due to the underdeveloped psycho-emotional sphere of the child at an early age (early psycho-emotional deprivation). Another cause of the deviation and communication impairment may be the lack of experience of culturally determined normative psycho-social relations (informal emotionally significant relations in interaction and communication).

Keeping in mind the problem of deviant behavior, we assume that at any age child needs emotionally rich environment of his life, more precisely, a sequence of situations through which he goes in these environments, specific to each
In case of deficient development of psycho-emotional sphere children can largely restore their psycho-emotional and behavioral status going through such situations in special educational programs. We apply this approach to dealing with deviant behavior as a method of substituting sociogenesis where playgrounds and folk games are used as habilitation and rehabilitation environments.

Three years of experience of implementing play programs with children of different ages and socio-psychological status have shown the possibility of their influencing the level of children's socialization. The study of folk games as a psycho-emotional correctional resource is ongoing. A classifier of game resources is being developed to help compiling game programs for certain categories of children and adolescents including those with deviant behavior.

**DIRECTIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM OF LEGAL EDUCATION FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS**

*V.N. Kuprianova*

Moscow State Budget Educational Institution Secondary General Education School №393, Moscow, Russia

An essential condition of the stability and legal order in a society is respectable attitude of the citizens towards the state and its legal system.

2011 was important and determinative in terms of state policies in legal literacy and legal conscience. This is a result of long and difficult work of bodies of state power, educational, and public organizations. The president of the Russian Federation ratified "Basics of State Policies in the sphere of development of citizens' legal competence and legal conscience". That is why the development of the institute of legal education is crucially important. The aim of this institute is to form in person's mind and behavior positive notions and views, values orientation making people obey and fulfill judicial norms.

Person's legal conscience is formed while he/she is growing up and throughout the whole life. Attitude to the social values is formed in the first place. Then, basing on legal knowledge and realia, the attitude to legal rules is formed. In the end his/her own conception of proper personal behavior is formed.

The biggest challenges in forming legal conscience arise during the teenage period. It coincides with the last year at a primary school and continues until graduation from school. At this difficult period a person undergoes a process of understanding of his/her personal integrity, definition of identity. The main institute of social adjustment also changes. Now peers play a more important role than the family. Peers define person's reference norms and a social status. The new social situation is difficult for a teenager to understand. This can result in illegal behavior and cause damage to the society and to the personality.

In order to prevent deviations it's highly advisable that a pupil's transfer from one group into another is accompanied by personal maturity and consciousness. That's why it's so important to pay much attention to forming foundation for legal behavior and legal conscience.

The following social institutions form legal behavior and legal conscience: school, additional education institutions and families. The main educational task of such institutions is to form in primary pupils basics of legal conscience, achievement of understanding of necessary and comprehensible laws for their age, respect to the law.

It's possible to reach good results if teachers and parents have necessary knowledge and understanding of law. That's why it's necessary to have coordinated co-work of teachers, psychologists, lawyers and pupils' families. For that a multi-agency commission of legal education should be created. This system should include: primary school teachers' further training in legal knowledge; creation of resource books for parents; lectures on legal knowledge for parents; parent's meetings in which practicing legal officers take part; organization of different events for pupils devoted to legal topics; introduction into educational process and art and crafts clubs legal topics dealing with legal questions; introduction into school media legal themes.

To sum up, I'd like to mention once again that a high level of legal conscience is a foundation for civil, social, democratic, legal society.

**EDUCATION OF SPECIALISTS IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTION OF BEHAVIOUR DEVIATION IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

*N.V. Bogdanovich, V.V. Delibalt*

Moscow State University of Psychology and Education Moscow, Russia

The concept of education of specialists for work with children and adolescents with deviant behaviour is based on the definition of psychological prevention. It is understood as a sphere of a psychologist's activity aimed at the establishing resource surrounding for the child, which promote its inner personality resources, ability to cope with various difficult life situations and resilience toward disturbing factors.
In accordance with this position competences that such a specialist must develop were defined as follows:

The ability to use in professional work concepts and theoretical principles of prevention;

The ability to monitor social milieu (including educational milieu), to assess developmental risks and resources;

The ability to develop and to apply programs aimed at prevention of deviant and victim behaviour;

The ability to detect children’s family, school and social maladjustment and to organize psychological treatment and support for children from risk groups.

These competences find their concrete expression in the list of main professional activities, which should be mastered by students. The study plan foresees a special practice oriented module for any kind of the activities. These modules are: psychodiagnostic, psychological-educational (for developing activity and psychological education), patho-psychological (clinical psychological), psycho-correctional and consulting. The study begins with reference module, where students learn about main professional spheres and work directions. The final module is a traineeship in a relevant institution. These two modules have an integrative function in order to help to the students building up a wholesome idea about the future profession and the main integrative competences.

Тезисы

Балин В.Д.

О НАДЕЖНОСТИ ДАННЫХ, ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЕМЫХ ДЕТЕКТОРОМ ЛЖИ

Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Санкт-Петербург

Критики применимости детектора лжи очень часто говорят о его неточности и нечувствительности. Но нам кажется, что в этом вопросе мы имеем дело с подменой понятий.

Возможности применения детектора лжи основаны на особенностях строения нервной системы человека. Существуют различные основания для ее описания. 1. Классификация по принципу «центр-периферия». 2. Модульный подход. 3. Атомарный подход. Строение нервной системы — это совокупность слоев: вегетативная, двигательная и центральная нервная система («психический» мозг).

Для обоснования возможностей детекции лжи лучше подходит третье основание классификации, поскольку из него следует: отражение среды проводится одновременно с позиций трех отделов нервной системы, все продукты такого отражения изоморфны друг другу. Человек осознает только результаты работы «психического» мозга. Следовательно, и продукты работы вегетативной и двигательной систем могут служить источником свидетельства о том, что делал и что переживал человек некоторое время назад, о чем можно судить по его реакциям: ЭЭГ, ЭКГ, КГР и др. Последние отражают свойства среды (ситуации) с разной точностью, и эти реакции можно соотнести со шкалами геометрических инвариантов: топология, проекция, аффинный инвариант, подобие, метрика.

Внутренний орган — это анализатор свойств среды, сигнализирующий о своей работе теми же электрическими реакциями. Их совокупность — код ситуации, в которой находится человек, и этот код всегда адекватен картине мира, сформированной в голове человека. Сама картина может быть неверной, соответствия ее реальности нет, но соответствие между субъективной картиной и совокупностью реакций будет всегда, даже если человек психически не здоров. Оператору надо угадывать, как субъект видит ситуацию, по поводу которой последний подвергается исследованию. Все заявления, что полиграфический метод угадывает только в 50, 75 или 80 %
случаев в сущности означают только, насколько адекватно сам оператор представляет ситуацию, в которой находится испытуемый (подозреваемый), он сам, и они оба.

Каждый человек имеет свой “вегетативный стиль реагирования”, чему свидетельствует референтный показатель. Иначе, каждый человек реагирует на стандартный стимул по-своему, своим сочетанием реакций, что следует учитывать при подготовке процедуры детекции, составляя психологический портрет испытуемого. Общий контур портрета выглядит так: физиологические, психофизиологические, психологические данные (особенности процессов, состояний, свойств); социально-психологические параметры; показатели трудовой деятельности. Характерные заболевания.

В портрете должен выдерживаться принцип пересечений: разные отделы нервной системы дают каждая свои картины, в общих чертах повторяющие друг друга, но различающиеся по точности и характеру получаемых извне сигналов; из сказанного следует, что надо регистрировать корковые двигательные и вегетативные показатели, а не только последние, что чаще всего и делается. Физиологические данные должны дублировать психологические.

Броева И.Г.

ВЕГЕТАТИВНЫЙ СТИЛЬ КАК ФИЗИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОСНОВА РОЛИ, «ИСПОЛНЯЕМОЙ» ИСПЫТУЕМЫМ В СИТУАЦИИ ДЕТЕКЦИИ ЛЖИ

С развитием полиграфной экспертизы актуальным становится изучение методов противодействия этой процедуре. Возможны четыре группы противодействия: 1. Механические 2. Психологические 3. Фармацевтические 4. Поведенческие. В данной работе рассматривается психологический способ противодействия. В основе таких способов противодействия

1. Правомерно ли относить подростков, совершающих сексуальные преступления против детей своего пола, к педофилям и приписывать им их особенности, если они сами еще являются несовершеннолетними?

2. Правомерно ли считать таких подростков гомосексуалистами, если они совершают сексуальные преступления в отношении лиц своего пола?

3. Каковы причины и факторы формирования преступного поведения такого характера?

4. Сходна ли данная категория преступников с какой-либо другой категорией преступников по своему психотипу или имеет существенные отличия?

Васильев И.А.

ПРАВОВОЕ И ПАТЕРНАЛИСТСКОЕ СОЗНАНИЕ РОССИЙСКИХ СУДЕЙ ПО СПОРАМ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Рассмотрение в правоприменительной практике споров о государственных гарантиях реализации права на образование обладает специфическим признаком, не характерным для иных категорий споров о праве. Образование как сфера жизнедеятельности и образовательная деятельность как правовое воплощение данной сферы отличаются социальной направленностью, активное или пассивное влияние на которую со стороны государства меняет возможности человека реализовать свои притязания в праве на образование. Интерпретация законодательных норм, при помощи которых государство формирует институты образования, указывает на свою роль в качестве единственного регулятора или как на одного из возможных участников процесса регулирования, является задачей правоприменительных, судебных инстанций. Как и законодатель, в процессе правового регулирования социально ориентированного права на образование, любой российский правоприменитель может в судебном...
процессе опираться на особенности своего сознания, являющегося по сво-
ей природе либо правовым, либо патерналистским.

Первый вид сознания, правовое, базируется на понимании права на обра-
разование в субъективном смысле, государство только создаёт в правовой
системе возможности для его реализации. Подобная концепция позволяет
судьям в процессе принятия решения рассматривать право на образова-
ние как естественное, законное притязание любого человека, принадле-
жащее каждому субъекту и зависящее только от его собственной воли.
Государство, как мы уже заметили, имеет ограниченное правомочие в
сфере реализации индивидом субъективного права на образование, за-
ключающихся только в одном — содействии субъекту, а именно созда-
ние системы образования, а также конкретных институтов образования.
Государство является пассивным создателем, ограниченным в своих
задачах законодателем. Правоприменитель, обладающий правовым со-
знанием, конструирует правовые нормы, не ограничивая себя смыслом
законодательных норм, создавая право самостоятельно. Второй вид
сознания судей, патерналистское, характеризуется, в первую очередь,
подчёркиванием объективного смысла права и иной интерпретацией
субъективного характера права на образование. Так, подобные право-
применители считают образование как совокупность общественных от-
ношений не зависящей от воли конкретного субъекта, притязающего на
получение образования, определяемого только государственной властью
в качестве законодателя. Данная интерпретация права на образование в
патерналистском сознании судьи опирается на активную деятельность
государства как законодателя, регулирующего пределы субъективного
права человека на образование, определяющего все элементы системы
на образование. Правоприменитель, обладающий патерналистским со-
знанием, обращает внимание только на нормы права, созданные государ-
ством, не выходя за пределы их буквального смысла.

Индивидуальные особенности сознания судей в процессе рассмотрения
споров в сфере образовательной деятельности, таким образом, суще-
ственно влияют на степень итоговой защиты права каждого человека на
образование. Законодатель современной России не обозначил свою пози-
цию в качестве единственного регулятора права на образование, но
он не указал на себя и как исключительно на одного из возможных
участников процесса регулирования. Следовательно, от правового или
патерналистского сознания судьи при разрешении споров в сфере обра-
зовательной деятельности существенно зависит и защита конкретного
образовательного правоотношения.

Тезисы

Васкэ Е.

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ СОПРОВОЖДЕНИЕ ДОСЛЕДСТВЕННОЙ ПРОВЕРКИ СОВЕРШЕНИЯ
СЕКСУАЛЬНОГО НАСИЛИЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНЕГО

Нижегородский государственный Национальный исследовательский университет
им.Н.И.Лобачевского

В целях повышения качества расследования преступлений, совершенных
в отношении несовершеннолетних, в аппаратах следственных подразде-
лений Следственного комитета Российской Федерации продолжается по-
ступательное движение по оборудованию специальных помещений (каби-
нетов детского психолога) для производства следственных и иных процес-
суальных действий с несовершеннолетними (малолетними) гражданами.
Кабинеты детского психолога (оборудованные для создания оптимальных
психологических условий при опросе/допросе детей, оснащенные виде-
офиксирующей аппаратурой, имеющие зону наблюдения через «зеркало
Гезелла» и т.д.), предназначены для выполнения задач, поставленных пе-
ред психологом на этапе доследственной проверки и в процессе рассле-
дования преступлений: 1)щадительная подготовленность психологических
составляющих опроса/допроса (выбор времени проведения, подбор кон-
кретных участников, прогнозирование взаимодействия); 2) диагностика
личности ребенка и его эмоционального состояния для определения эф-
фективных методов взаимодействия с ним; 3)психологическая подготовка
ребенка к опросу/допросу, формирование у него мотивации к сотрудни-
честву с работниками следствия; 4)содействие в осуществлении психоло-
гического взаимодействия следователя с ребенком (устранение эмоцио-
нальных и когнитивных барьеров, снижение эмоциональной напряженно-
сти ребенка через ситуационно обусловленную постановку нейтральных
вопросов, изготовление с ним рисованной и письменной продукции, опре-
деление времени наступления и продолжительности перерывов в опросе/
допросе, получение сведений от малолетнего ребенка при использовании
анатомических и тематических игрушек); 5)оказание психологической по-
мощи детям, направленной на пресечение острых стрессовых реакций и
нормализацию их эмоционального состояния. Практический опыт автора
как научного консультанта Следственного управления Следственного ко-
митета Российской Федерации по Нижегородской области показал, что
осевые трудности, связанные с получением максимально полной и до-
стоверной информации, возникают у работников следственных органов на этапе доследственной проверки совершения сексуального насилия в отношении малолетнего ребенка. В подавляющем большинстве случаев (92% за период 2013 года) речь идет о внутрисемейном насилии, когда развратные действия совершаются с ребенком в возрасте от 5-ти до 12-ти лет. При этом, материальные следы содеянного отсутствуют, заподозренный, как правило, категорически отрицает свою вину и основной объем информационной базы находится в сведениях, предъявляемых самим ребенком. Участились случаи (68% за 2013 год), когда законные представители ребенка (как правило, матери), исходя из различных мотиваций (в 79% — материальные блага), пытаются аннулировать заявленное и активно препятствуя возбуждению уголовного дела, понуждают ребенка «признаться» в оговоре, будучи уверенными в достоверности сведений, им излагаемых. Учитывая вышеизложенное, считаем, что психологическое сопровождение доследственных проверок такого рода, наряду с обеспечением благоприятных психологических условий для ребенка (в широком смысле), должно включать в себя: 1) профессиональное общение психолого с различными субъектами уголовного процесса на предмет выявления скрываемых обстоятельств (неинструментальная детекция лжи); 2) составление психологических портретов (розыскных профилей) предполагаемых преступников; 3) оформление результатов исследований психолога в виде заключения и/или допроса специалиста. Полагаем, что специфика данной профессиональной деятельности психолога в уголовном процессе предполагает наличие у него специализации по юридической психологии.

Великоцкая А.М.

Разработка эффективных программ социальной и психологической помощи несовершеннолетним преступникам

Центр социально-психологической адаптации и развития подростков “Перекресток” ГБОУ ВПО «Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет», Москва, Россия

Существующая в России система реабилитации осужденных подростков увеличивает арсенал социально-педагогических и психологических техник при разработке программ социально-психологического сопровождения. При этом специалисты, занимающиеся разработкой и проведением таких программ, часто сталкиваются со сложностями при определении критериев эффективности программ социально-психологического сопровождения осужденных подростков. Очевидно, что такая программа сопровождения должна быть направлена, в первую очередь, на реабилитацию подростка и интеграцию его в общество, но какие компоненты должна включать программа, чтобы быть наиболее эффективной и выполнять эту задачу. Разработчики программ сопровождения подростков, находящихся в конфликте с законом, сталкиваются теми же проблемами, что и отечественные и западные исследователи в области интеграции осужденных. Одной из основных таких диллем является диллема наказывать, контролировать или помогать. Какая стратегия помощи более эффективна для социализации подростка — стратегия мониторинга социальной ситуации подростка и поддержки подростка и его окружения в преодолении сложных ситуаций или стратегия активизации ресурсов подростка и обеспечения условий для того, чтобы подросток мог самостоятельно принимать решения и делать свой выбор.

На первый взгляд, стратегия активизации ресурсов осужденного подростка, кажется более эффективной и целесообразной при разработке программы реабилитации и интеграции осужденных подростков, так как в ней заложена идея социальной активности и ответственности личности, которые являются базовыми условиями успешной социализации. Но при этом некоторые исследователи считают, что такая стратегия может привести к распространению стереотипа о том, что всех клиентов нужно «наделить самостоятельностью». А в некоторых случаях стратегия активизации ресурсов подростка может привести к искажению профессиональной позиции специалиста и дистанцированию от проблем клиента. Это может произойти, если специалист воспринимает эту стратегию как предоставление полной свободы клиенту и перестает поддерживать структуру программы сопровождения и обеспечивать организационный компонент программы — отслеживать договоренности с клиентом, обеспечивать регулярность контакта и т.д. На практике реализовать стратегию активизации ресурсов осужденного подростка намного сложнее, чем стратегию поддержки и мониторинга. Несмотря на то, что основная идея стратегии активизации ресурсов подростка — авторство клиента, укрепление самостоятельности и предоставление свободы выбора, эта стратегия требует большой включенности специалиста в работу с подростком, так как важнейшим компонентом здесь является обучение клиента навыкам самостоятельного решений и осуществления выбора, а также поддержка специалиста на этой стадии. Поэтому для разработки и проведения программы сопровождения осужденных подростков на основе стратегии активизации его ресурсов необходима особая тех-
технология контакта с подростком и особая профессиональная позиция специалиста, с одной стороны, тесно связанная с ценностными ориентирами специалиста такими, например, как уважение выбора другого человека, а с другой стороны, с умением специалиста транслировать свои идеи и влиять на процесс, оставаясь нейтральным посредником.

Дебольский М.Г.

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СЛУЖБЫ УГОЛОВНО-ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ РОССИИ

Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет, Москва, Россия

Одним из показателей практической значимости юридической психологии является развитие психологической службы (ПС) в правоохранительных органах, в том числе в пенитенциарной (уголовно-исполнительной системе). Успешность функционирования службы зависит от научных основ ее организации. ПС уголовно-исполнительной системы (УИС) нами рассматривается как организационная система, включающая совокупность взаимосвязанных психологических подразделений (отделов, отделений, лабораторий) и должностей психологов-практиков, осуществляющих целенаправленную работу по психологическому обеспечению деятельности учреждений, исполняющих уголовные наказания. ПС УИС имеет иерархическую структуру и включает два направления работы — с осужденными, подозреваемыми, обвиняемыми и сотрудниками. Объективными предпосылками создания ПС являются: уголовно-исполнительная политика государства, ориентация на исправление осужденных и профилактику повторных преступлений, а также состояние развития психологической науки, — наличие в ее арсенале методов изучения личности осужденных и программ исправительного воздействия на правонарушителей.

В процессе развития психологической службы УИС прослеживается ряд этапов, имеющих качественное своеобразие как организационного, так и содержательного характера деятельности. Представляется, что наиболее продуктивным является период с 2000 по 2009 годы. Это обусловлено тем, что в структуре центрального аппарата ГУИН Минюста России был создан самостоятельный отдел ПС, на который возложены функции текущего и стратегического управления, а психологическая служба стала рассматриваться в русле концепций системного подхода и организационного развития. Реализуя отмеченные подходы, выделены следующие направления развития психологической службы: конкретизация миссии, целей деятельностн и задач ПС, а также формирование адекватных представлений сотрудников УИС и осужденных об этих компонентах; нормативно-правовое обеспечение деятельности ПС (в уголовно-исполнительном законодательстве предусмотрено право осужденных на психологическую помощь и принцип добровольности; приказы Минюста России регламентируют Инструкцию о деятельности ПС УИС, нормы времени на основные виды психологической работы, критерии оценки деятельности психологов, формы отчетности); определение основных направлений работы психолога, обоснование типовых моделей деятельности (с осужденными, личным составом); подготовка, переподготовка и повышения квалификации различных категорий психологов; научно-методическое обеспечение деятельности ПС (созданы межрегиональные психологические лаборатории, которые разрабатывают специализированные психотехнологии, адаптируют психodiагностический инструментарий, обобщают отечественный и зарубежный положительный опыт); материально-техническое обеспечение (психологические кабинеты, их оборудование); взаимодействие пенитенциарной психологической службы с российским психологическим сообществом и другими психологическими организациями. В 2009 году численность сотрудников психологической службы составляла около 4 тыс. человек, в полном объеме осуществлялась психологическая работа с осужденными и персоналом.

В 2010 году Правительством Российской Федерации утверждена «Концепция развития уголовно-исполнительной системы Российской Федерации до 2020 года». В ней уделяется важное внимание развитию психологической службы. Однако в процессе реализации данной концепции, принята ряд мер, которые оказали отрицательное влияние на развитие службы. К этим мерам относятся: изменение организационной структуры ПС; сокращение штатной численности психологов на 28%; ликвидация ряда межрегиональных психологических лабораторий, осуществлявших научно-методическое обеспечение ПС и их переориентация на организационно-контрольные функции; изменение нормативов на основные виды работ и модели деятельности психологов.

Предлагается в числе мер направленных на совершенствование деятельности ПС УИС предусмотреть более активное использование ресурсов гражданского сообщества. В частности, привлечение ведущих отечественных и зарубежных психологов к проведению экспертизы осуществляемых и планируемых новаций в сфере деятельности службы, а также добровольное участие ПС УИС в общественной сертификации психodiагностических методик и психокоррекционных программ работы с осужденными и персоналом в рамках Российского психологического общества.
Доброхотова Е.Н.

ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ МЕДИАЦИИ

Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

В России с принятием Федерального закона от 27 июля 2010 г. № 193-ФЗ «Об альтернативной процедуре урегулирования споров с участием посредника (процедуре медиации)» стали формироваться две принципиально разных практики медиации. Одна — на основе психологии (назовем её традиционной), другая — на основе юриспруденции (для различения обозначим термином посредничество).

Их сравнительный анализ представлен в таблице по пяти основным характеристикам: (1) принципы, (2) условия к применению, (3) препятствия к проведению, (4) требования к участникам, (5) процедурные правила.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Медиация традиционная</th>
<th>Посредничество</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1 Нейтральность медиатора</td>
<td>1.1 Взаимность волеизъявления сторон в отношении посредничества</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 Бесстрастность медиатора</td>
<td>1.2 добровольность процедур</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 Добровольность</td>
<td>1.3 конфиденциальность</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4 Равенство</td>
<td>1.4 сотрудничество</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 Активность в поиске решения</td>
<td>1.5 равноправие сторон</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.6 Сотрудничество</td>
<td>1.6 беспристрастность медиатора</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.7 Гибкость и мягкость процедур</td>
<td>1.7 независимость медиатора</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8 Конфиденциальность</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1 Согласие на интервенцию в конфликт третьего лица — Медиатора</td>
<td>2.1 относимость предмета спора к гражданским правоотношениям (в т.ч. к экономической деятельности), трудовым, семейным правоотношениям, а также в иных случаях, прямо указанных в федеральных законах</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 Желание изменить отношения к лучшему (либо неизбежность сохранения отношений) после разрешения конфликта</td>
<td>2.2 применяется до, в течение и после обращения в суд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3 стремление сохранять конфиденциальность</td>
<td>2.3 заключение соглашения о проведении процедуры</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4 право «не работает»</td>
<td>2.4 не является препятствием для обращения в суд</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7 Значимые потери от конфликта</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

В России с принятием Федерального закона от 27 июля 2010 г. № 193-ФЗ «Об альтернативной процедуре урегулирования споров с участием посредника (процедуре медиации)» стали формироваться две принципиально разных практики медиации. Одна — на основе психологии (назовем её традиционной), другая — на основе юриспруденции (для различения обозначим термином посредничество).

Их сравнительный анализ представлен в таблице по пяти основным характеристикам: (1) принципы, (2) условия к применению, (3) препятствия к проведению, (4) требования к участникам, (5) процедурные правила.

Слева — признаки, обозначенные порядковыми номерами, в среднем и правом столбцах — их описание для каждой формы.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Медиация традиционная</th>
<th>Посредничество</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1 непреклонность позиции одного из участников</td>
<td>3.1. не применяется к коллективным трудовым спорам (исключение в пользу специальной процедуры, установленной ст. 403 Трудового Кодекса России),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2 коммуникации серьезно затруднены</td>
<td>3.2 не применяется к гражданско-правовым, трудовым семейным, в случаях, когда они затрагивают или могут затронуть права и законные интересы третьих лиц, не участвующих в процедуре медиации, или публичные интересы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 желание привлечь внимание общественности</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.4 не использование хотя бы одного из участников, иные причины, исключающие личное участие в процедуре медиации</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.1 Доверие сторон</td>
<td>Требования к Медиаторам — профессионалам (ст.16 закона) и не-профи (ст.15 закона) различны, а для сторон не установлены</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2 Личное участие в процедуре</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3 Готовность к сотрудничеству</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.4 Признание ценности будущих отношений</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Определяются сторонами</td>
<td>Определяются с учетом требований закона (ст.11) одним из двух способов: (1) путем ссылки на правила организации, осуществляющей посредничество, (2) медиатором с учетом пожеланий сторон</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ермолин А.В.

СУДЕБНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И ДОБРОВОЛЬНОСТИ ДАЧИ ПОКАЗАНИЙ

Вятский государственный университет, Вятка, РФ

В судопроизводстве всегда актуальной выступала психологическая проблема выявления побудительных причин отказа от первоначальных показаний, либо дачи ложных показаний. Косвенным доказательством ложности показаний могут служить результаты судебно-психологической экспертизы самостоятельности и добровольности дачи показаний. Эксперт-психолог при изучении мотива добровольной и самостоятельной дачи показаний проводит ретроспективную и презентальную оценку возможностивоспроизводить правильную информацию о воспринятых в прошлом событиях.
Задача эксперта усложняется тем, что в ходе следственного разбирательства мотивация подэкспертного может меняться, что, в свою очередь, будет вести к изменению показаний. Эксперт же должен определить, обусловлена ли смена показаний подэкспертного нарушением его способности правильно воспроизводить воспринятые события или другими причинами, в частности, изменением мотива высказывания, определение которого не входит в компетенцию эксперта. Психологический анализ целостной структуры процесса воспроизведения включает как произвольный, так и непроизвольный регистр, а именно:

- степень выраженной самодетерминации (мотивации) как процесса свободного волеизъявления в отношении выбора стратегии взаимодействия со следствием (сотрудничество/сопротивление);
- степень выраженности самоинициации, как процесса свободного выбора интенсивности волевого усилия в отношении актуализации различных психических познавательных процессов (памяти, мышления, воображения) по пространственно-временному, предметному, предметно-манипулятивному и социально-психологическим контекстам событий;
- степень выраженности самоконтроля за своими вербальными и невербальными действиями, эмоциональными состояниями;
- степень выраженности самомобилизации (произвольного внимания), самостимуляции, как процесса актуализации волевых усилий с опорой на систему внешних стимулов (действий присутствующих на допросе лиц).

В последнее время на психологическое исследование стали поступать видеозаписи допросов и иных следственных действий для установления факта психического воздействия на допрашиваемого со стороны следователя или третьих лиц. Подобные экспертные исследования называются в случаях, когда допрашиваемый утверждает, что непосредственно в процессе допроса на него оказывалось давление, поэтому он сообщал информацию, требуемую следствием. Задача судебно-психологической экспертизы в таком случае состоит в установлении наличия или отсутствия признаков психического воздействия на илюстрируемом видеозаписи. 

Накопленный нами опыт проведения судебно-психологических экспертиз по данному предмету исследования позволил априоризировать эффективную научно-методологическую программу выявления степени выраженной базовой поведенческой стратегии подэкспертного в ходе различных следственных действий (допрос, проверка показаний на месте, очная ставка) с использованием видеозаписи.

В ходе последовательного просмотра видеозаписи следственного действия психолог-эксперт фиксирует и протоколирует вербальные и невербальные реакции подэкспертного на предъявляемые стимулы участников следственного действия (следователя, специалиста, адвоката, законного представителя и др.) с их последующей интерпретацией. При наличии выраженных признаков сниженной самодетерминации и самоинициации подэкспертного формулируется вывод о несамостоятельности и недобровольности дачи им показаний.

Таким образом, традиционная классификация СПЭ может быть дополнена данным видом, особенно значимым при отсутствии следственного, потерпевшего, свидетеля от первоначальных показаний, зафиксированных на видеозаписи.

Жарков Г.В.

ШКОЛЬНАЯ ВИКТИМИЗАЦИЯ КАК ПРЕДИКТОР РИСКОВАННОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ В ЮНОШЕСКОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ: СУБКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ ВАРИАНТЫ

Настоящее исследование выполнено в рамках проекта изучения социальной психологии рискованного поведения в субкультурных группах молодежи (Владимирская область) с использованием метода ретроспективных интервью (n = 263). Изучались следующие молодежные сообщества: уличные группы, националистические группы, молодежные религиозные сообщества, участники интернет-сообществ, ЛГБТ-группы, спортивные фанаты. Для сравнения были выбраны группы, не имеющие выраженных субкультурных признаков, а также группы участников официальных молодежных движений. Для сравнения были выбраны группы, не имеющие выраженных субкультурных признаков, а также группы участников официальных молодежных движений. (Все участники данной части исследования — мужского пола). По самоотчетам, школьной виктимизации подверглись 19,3 % участников «нейтральных групп», 28,3% «официальных групп» и от 39,3 (интернет-сообщества) до 86,1% (ЛГБТ-сообщества). Важно, что представители...
интернет-сообществ, ЛГБТ и религиозных групп подвергались виктими-зации со стороны представителей «внешних» групп, то для уличных, фанатских и националистических группировок была характерна ритуализованная и нормализованная виктимизация внутри собственной группы (так же как и для представителей «нейтральных» и «официальных» групп). Материалы исследования показывают, что школьная виктимизация со стороны сверстников является важным элементом, обусловливающим самоидентификацию подростка с той или иной субкультурной группой и поиска соответствующих социальных контактов. При этом происходит процесс «самопринятия стигмы».

Во всех исследованных группах была установлена связь между видами виктимизации (в порядке убывания значимости) — физическое насилие, сексуальное насилие, алкоголизация, употребление субстанций, и видами рискованного (в том числе криминального) поведения участников той или иной субкультурной группы. При этом пребывание в субкультурной группе нормализовало и ритуализовало определенные формы рискованного поведения, конкретный набор которых был типичен для данной субкультуры (например, если для ЛГБТ сообществ имеет место связь «сексуальное насилие» — рискованные виды сексуального поведения, то для «уличных групп» — физическое насилие/употребление крепкого алкоголя и физическое насилие/рискованное управление транспортным средством).

В настоящее время в отечественной литературе наиболее распространенными практиками коррекции рискованного поведения являются те или иные формы когнитивной терапии. Однако наш опыт показывает, что более эффективными являются телесно-ориентированные методы (во всяком случае, когда между виктимизацией, реализацией рискованных практик и началом терапии проходит значительное время, что типично для отечественной ситуации). Т.к. в каждом конкретном случае реабилитации как жертв виктимизации, так и молодых людей, совершивших противоправные действия, совершенно необходимо учитывать субкультурные особенности их микросоциальной среды и субкультурную самоидентификацию.

Ильина В.

ДОПРОС ЭКСПЕРТА-ПСИХОЛОГА В СУДЕ ПО УГОЛОВНЫМ ДЕЛАМ

Иркутский юридический институт (филиал) Академии Генеральной прокуратуры РФ

Допрос эксперта в суде по уголовным делам регламентируется статьей 282 Уголовно-процессуального кодекса Российской Федерации (УПК РФ). Согласно части 1 статьи 282 УПК РФ, по ходатайству сторон или по собственной инициативе суд вправе вызвать для допроса эксперта, давшего заключение в ходе предварительного расследования, для разъяснения или дополнения сделанного им заключения. Допрос эксперта — психолога в суде по ранее данному им заключению, как некая официально заданная процедура публичного общения, заслуживает исследовательского внимания в связи с рядом возникающих на практике проблем. Данные проблемы имеют как методический, так и организационный характер. Методические проблемы связаны с особенностями оформления исследовательской части заключения эксперта-психолога, а организационные — с подготовкой эксперта-психолога к защите собственного заключения в условиях публичности.

Исследовательская часть заключения эксперта-психолога представляет собой демонстрацию хода психологического обследования подэкспертного лица и интерпретацию полученных результатов. На практике отдельные эксперты-психологи, производящие экспертизы по уголовным делам, не дают полных сведений о том, как они пришли к выводам своего заключения, ограничиваясь перечислением названий диагностических методик и описанием поведенческих функций подэкспертного лица в ходе обследования. Недостаточность заключения выражается в том, что в заключении, как правило, отсутствуют разъяснения, уточнения, конкретизация результатов исследования, которые разрешают имеющиеся противоречия и мотивируют выводы эксперта.

Оценить объективно заключение эксперта-психолога, при отсутствии демонстрации произведенного им анализа, суд зачастую не в состоянии. Субъектам доказывания остается либо слепо доверять выводам заключения, либо вызывать эксперта-психолога для допроса в суд.

В этой связи возникает другая, не менее значимая, проблема, которая заключается в публичности защиты собственного заключения эксперта-психологом. Как показывает практика в ситуации публичности, формализации атмосферы судебного разбирательства, давления заинтересованной стороны, эксперту-психологу значительно сложнее сохранять самообладание и отстаивать выводы собственного заключения. Кроме того, тактика допроса эксперта бывает не всегда корректной, построенной на дискредитации профессионализма эксперта, отыскивании слабых мест экспертизы, второстепенных и не имеющих значения для самих выводов экспертизы (например, неправильность оформления списка литературы и прочее).

Тезисы
Разрешение данных методических и организационных проблем должно быть направлено, прежде всего, на максимально полное отражение хода исследования в заключении, с приложением рисунков и других материалов. Подробное описание в заключении эксперта методов исследования, утверждавшихся в практике, и правильное их применение, одна из основных гарантий его достоверности. Для защиты же экспертного заключения в суде немаловажное значение будет иметь предварительная подготовка эксперта субъектами доказывания, со стороны которых эксперт выступает как свидетель.

Кириллова Н.П.

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИЕМЫ ДОПРОСА ПОТЕРПЕВШИХ, ПРИМЕНЯЕМЫЕ ПРОКУРОРОМ В СУДЕ

Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет

Разработка и применение психологических приемов допроса в суде необходима для повышения качества уголовного преследования, осуществляемого прокурором.

При допросе потерпевшего следует, иметь в виду, что он заинтересован в деле. Преступление, совершенное в отношении потерпевшего, часто вызывает его из нормальных социальных отношений; порождает особые, сложные процессы, происходящие с его психикой. Непосредственно после совершения преступления он находится в состоянии возбуждения и растерянности и не всегда может достаточно адекватно оценить ситуацию и дать объективные показания. Перенесенные страдания могут вызвать у него агрессивность и желание отомстить преступнику. Гласное судебное разбирательство ставит потерпевшего в ситуацию необходимости публичного свидетельства, особенно если он не владеет психологическими знаниями. В этом случае прокурору встает задача установления психологического контакта с потерпевшим, чтобы помочь ему адекватно оценить произошедшее и дать правдивое показание.

Приемы допроса различаются в зависимости от сложившейся в суде ситуации. Бесконфликтная ситуация — это, когда допрашиваемый желает и дает правдивые показания. Однако эти показания не всегда соответствуют истине. Это происходит в тех случаях, когда потерпевший добросовестно заблуждается или забывает определенные обстоятельства. Наиболее эффективным при таких ситуациях является использование приемов сравнения и ассоциативных связей. Прокурор, формулируя вопросы, должен учитывать субъективные и объективные факторы, влияющие на формирование показаний.

К субъективным факторам следует относить психофизиологическое состояние человека, его возраст, пол, состояние здоровья, профессиональные качества и т. д. Среди объективных факторов, влияющих на восприятие, можно выделить время суток, в течение которого воспринималось событие, метеорологические условия, освещенность, расстояние, с которого производилось наблюдение, и т. п.

В конфликтной ситуации, когда потерпевший дает ложные показания, прокурору целесообразно применять следующие приемы допроса: детализация показаний с целью выявления противоречий; использование этих противоречий в своем выступлении в прениях; сопоставление показаний в случае их изменения; убеждение потерпевшего в необходимости дать правдивые показания; предъявление ему доказательств в определенной последовательности; повторное разъяснение уголовной ответственности за дачу ложных показаний; акцентирование внимания на первых ложных сведениях; разъяснение значения предъявленных доказательств; постановка вопросов от общего к частному; хронологическая последовательность постановки вопросов; побуждение допрашиваемого к раскаянию и другие.
Умение прокурора применять разработанные в судебной психологии и криминалистике приемы способствуют не только эффективности уголовного преследования, но и защите прав и законных интересов потерпевших.

Клопова А.В.

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К АНАЛИЗУ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ И ОЦЕНКЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ ПРИ ПРИЕМЕ НА СЛУЖБУ В ОРГАНЫ ПРОКУРАТУРЫ

Российская правовая академия Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации, г. Москва, Россия

Одним из направлений юридической психологии является изучение деятельности и личностных особенностей специалистов различных юридических профессий. На основании изучения доступной литературы можно выделить следующие основные тенденции исследований в изучении деятельности и личности служащих в правоохранительных органах и учреждениях прокуратуры.

Первый подход начал разрабатываться во второй половине 80-х годов прошлого столетия В.В. Романовым и М.В. Крозом. Особенностью данного подхода является разработка профессиограммы прокурорской деятельности. В профессиограмме отражается набор требований, которые данная деятельность предъявляет к личности и всей психической сфере специалиста. Направления и функции деятельности прокурора заданы законодательством (ФЗ «О прокуратуре Российской Федерации», № 2202-01; УПК, № 174-ФЗ, ст. 37). Важнейшими из них являются: надзор за соблюдением Конституции РФ и исполнением законов; уголовное преследование за совершение преступлений; координация прокуратурой деятельности правоохранительных органов по борьбе с преступностью; участие в правотворческой деятельности; участие прокуратуры во всех видах судопроизводства, а прокурор поддерживает государственное обвинение, обеспечивая его законность и обоснованность (С.Г. Кехлеров, О.С. Капинус, 2012).


Основными составляющими психограммы являются личностные особенности, необходимые для обеспечения деятельности. К наиболее важным качествам успешного прокурора относятся: повышенная творческая направленность, высокая ответственность, обстоятельность, умение следовать намеченному плану, оптимальное сочетание активности и реактивности. Кроме того, прокурор должен уметь правильно понять, усвоить, обобщить информацию, полученную от специалистов, найти ей надлежащее место в общей картине события, происшествия, а также дать правильную юридическую квалификацию действиям всех участников события, выявить возможные нарушения закона в этих действиях.

Коммуникативный компонент также занимает важное место в различных направлениях деятельности прокурора, который для эффективного выполнения своих служебных обязанностей должен регулярно вступать в многочисленные контакты с разными людьми, в различных коллективах, взаимодействовать с ними по различным вопросам. Коммуникативные умения необходимы не только для организации эффективного взаимодействия с людьми, но и для организации координационного направления в деятельности.

При оценке личности претендента на вакантную должность следует учитывать соответствие личностных компетенций требованиям должности, на которую он претендует.

Третье направление связано с изучением механизмов социальной перцепции, т.е. с исследованием образов данной профессии, сложившихся в общественном сознании различных социальных групп, имеющих различную степень влияния на формирование общественного мнения (О.Д. Ситковская, 2011).

Изложенные современные направления в исследовании прокурорской деятельности и личности претендентов на вакансии прокурорских должностей, бесспорно, являются актуальными и имеют огромную практическую значимость для повышения эффективности деятельности органов прокуратуры.

В то же время следует отметить, что в качестве новых направлений в изучении прокурорской деятельности может стать изучение динамики лич-
ностных компетенций служащих органов и учреждений прокуратуры в процессе служебно-профессионального продвижения, адаптации к новым направлениям работы, а также обеспечение психологического сопровождения молодых специалистов и студентов, мотивированных на трудоустройство в органы прокуратуры.

Комиссарова Ю.В.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПОЛИГРАФА ПРИ РАССЛЕДОВАНИИ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ

Московский государственный юридический университет им. О.Е. Кутафина (МГЮА)

В современной юридической практике в России широко востребованы специальные знания в судопроизводстве. Среди прочих методов активно используется полиграф, не только в процессе расследования, но и в доказывании по уголовным делам за счет получения заключения эксперта. Однако профессиональное сообщество судебных экспертов, включая работающих с полиграфом, все еще в процессе развития. Правила их деятельности часто недостаточно четки, что ведет к противоречиям и проблемам. Например, эксперт не имеет собственных материально-правовых интересов в уголовном деле. Следовательно, стремление назначенного частного эксперта получить предусмотренное законом вознаграждение за выполнение возложенных на него обязанностей, может негативно сказаться на качестве его работы.

По данным Следственного комитета России (СК России), в 2012 г. его полиграфологи подготовили свыше 4500 заключений специалиста и 1100 заключений эксперта по уголовным делам. Число аналогичных исследований, проводимых в стране частнопрактикующими специалистами, неизвестно. Изучения судебной практики по вопросу использования в качестве доказательства по уголовным делам результатов исследований с применением полиграфа не проводилось.

Однако, получив в 2011 г. сигнал о непрофессионализме отдельных частнопрактикующих полиграфологов, в СК России сразу подготовили компетентный Обзор практики проведения психофизиологических исследований с применением полиграфа при раскрытии и расследовании преступлений. В Обзоре, направленном в региональные подразделения, предлагалось «исключить практику проведения психофизиологических исследований с использованием полиграфа частными специалистами и негосударственными экспертными учреждениями».

Другой прецедент ошибки, совершенной сотрудником СК, которая нарушила положения Видовой экспертной методике производства психофизиологического исследования с использованием полиграфа (2005) и Единых требований к порядку проведения психофизиологических исследований с использованием полиграфа (2008), был использован Верховным Судом Российской Федерации в 2013 г. В Обзоре кассационной практики Судебной коллегии по уголовным делам был указано, что заключения по результатам психофизиологических экспертиз не соответствуют требованиям, предъявляемым уголовно-процессуальным законом к заключениям экспертов, и не относятся к доказательствам по делу.

Эта ситуация показывает, насколько уязвимо любое профессиональное сообщество на этапе своего становления из-за действий непрофессионалов.

Котлярева Л.Н.

ОБ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ СТУДЕНТОВ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ АКАДЕМИИ К ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНАХ

ФГАОУ ВПО "Российская правовая академия Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации", г. Москва, Россия

Большинство студентов, окончившие юридический факультет Российской правовой академии Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации (Академия — в дальнейшем) по направлению уголовно-правовой специализации, поступают на службу в различные правоохранительные органы России. Это является показателем высокой конкурентоспособности трудового потенциала выпускников.

Повышение качества подготовки юристов в Академии связано с внедрением в образовательный процесс инновационных технологий обучения и развития профессиональных и личностных компетенций, созданием благоприятной для совершенствования личностного потенциала социально-культурной среды. В Академии уделяется особое внимание гражданскому, правовому, патриотическому, духовно-нравственному воспитанию студентов. Все внедряемые меры соответствуют требованиям «Закона об образо-
вании в Российской Федерации» (ФЗ от 29 декабря 2012 г. — № 273-ФЗ) и профессиональным стандартам.
Профессионало-личностные компетенции студентов развиваются в процессе их участия в учебной, внеучебной и трудовой деятельности (во время прохождения производственной практики).
Теоретические знания об особенностях выбранного направления деятельности в правоохранительных органах студенты получают в процессе изучения специальных юридических дисциплин, а практические профессиональные навыки приобретают в процессе прохождения производственной практики. В Академии регулярно проводятся встречи со специалистами правоохранительных органов в форме выступлений, круглых столов и мастер-классов.
Многочисленными исследованиями психологов труда показано, что психологически подготовленные студенты более осознанно выбирают направление специализации, в большей степени заинтересованы в развитии своих личностных компетенций, а впоследствии, приступая к работе после трудоустройства, становятся более эффективными в профессиональной деятельности.
Развитие и совершенствование профессиональных и личностных компетенций студента в процессе обучения зависит от следующих факторов: условий социальной среды, понимания студентом социальной ситуации развития и своих личностных ресурсных возможностей, а также от индивидуальной личной активности в профессиональном и образовательном пространстве.
С 2011 года в Академии была разработана и в настоящее время реализуется программа психологической подготовки студентов к деятельности в правоохранительных органах, в которой принимают участие все желающие.
Задачами программы являются: повышение профессиональной мотивации и направленности; получение углубленных теоретических знаний о психологии профессиональной деятельности специалистов правоохранительных органов; комплексная диагностика личностных качеств студентов как субъектов профессиональной деятельности в Центре оценки компетенций ("Assesment-centre"); составление индивидуальной программы развития личностных качеств и адаптационного потенциала и оказание психологического сопровождения в ее реализации; ведение мониторинга за совершенствованием личностного потенциала. Специалистами социально-психологической службы разработаны и проводятся тренинги личностного роста, формирования устойчивой профессиональной мотивации, развития коммуникативных навыков, стрессоустойчивости, сопротивления влиянию.
В настоящее время разрабатывается и апробируется программа оценки эффективности процесса профессиональной адаптации выпускников Академии после их трудоустройства.

Куприянова В.Н.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СИСТЕМЫ ПРАВОВОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
Государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение средненобразовательная школа № 393, г. Москва, Россия

Необходимым условием стабильности и правопорядка в обществе является уважительное отношение граждан к государству и его законам.
2011 год для России был важным и определяющим в части направлений государственной политики в сфере правовой грамотности и правосознания граждан, что явилось результатом длительной и сложной работы органов государственной власти, научных, образовательных и общественных организаций (утверждение Президентом РФ Основ государственной политики Российской Федерации в сфере развития правовой грамотности и правосознания правосознания граждан). В этой связи особое значение приобретает развитие института правового воспитания, целью которого является формирование в сознании и поведении человека позитивных представлений и взглядов, ценностных ориентаций, обеспечивающих соблюдение и исполнение юридических норм.
Правосознание человека формируется по мере взросления в течение всей жизни. Вначале складывается отношение к социальным ценностям, затем на основе полученных правовых знаний и реалий окружающей действительности — к нормам права, охраняющим эти ценности. Наконец, в результате формируется представление о собственном должном правовом поведении в обществе.
Наибольшие сложности в формировании правосознания возникают в подростковом возрасте, совпадающим с окончанием обучения в начальной школе и продолжающимся до окончания общеобразовательной школы. В этот непростой период происходят изменения в сфере самосознания,
понимания личностью себя в качестве целостности, определении своей идентичности. Меняется и основной институт социализации: преобладающее влияние семьи заменяется влиянием группы сверстников, которая становится источником референтных норм и получения определенного социального статуса. Возникающая новая социальная ситуация зачастую является сложной для овладения ею подростком и может способствовать возникновению поведения, отклоняющегося от правовых норм и причиняющего реальный ущерб обществу или самой личности.

С профилактической точки зрения девиантности очень важно, чтобы переход младшего школьника в подростковую возрастную группу сопровождался максимально возможной зрелостью личности и сознания. Поэтому в начальной школе необходимо уделять особое внимание формированию основ правомерного поведения и правового сознания.

На формирование правового поведения и правосознания младшего школьника оказывают такие социальные институты как школа, учреждения дополнительного образования и семья. Важнейшей воспитательной задачей образовательных учреждений и семьи является формирование у младших школьников основ правосознания, достижение усвоения детьми основных, нужных и понятных для их возраста положений законодательства, выработке чувства глубокого уважения к праву.

Достижение высоких результатов возможно в том случае, если учителя и родители обладают необходимыми знания и пониманием права. Поэтому необходимо совместная, скоординированная работа педагогов, психологов, юристов и семьи школьника. Для этого необходимо создать межведомственную систему правового воспитания, включающую в себя: повышение квалификации учителей начальной школы по правовым знаниям; разработку и издание методических пособий и рекомендаций для родителей правовой направленности; проведение лекториев правовых знаний и консультаций для родителей; проведение родительских собраний с участием практикующих специалистов в области права; проведение мероприятий для школьников, посвященных правовой тематике; включение в учебные программы и программы занятий в кружках по декоративно-прикладному искусству правовых тем, касающихся правовых вопросов; включение в деятельность школьных средств массовой информации правовой тематики.

Обобщая сказанное, хотелось бы еще раз отметить, что высокий уровень правового сознания граждан — основа построения гражданского, демократического, правового общества.
контроле своего поведения и эмоциональных реакций, об осмыслении и точности каждого управленческого действия.

Для испытуемых этой группы руководителей, в отличие от противоположной, понятие «материальная обеспеченность» является объединяющим в одно смысловое поле подавляющего большинства исследованных ценностей. Публичное реагирование на вопросы материального характера, указание на предпочтительность той или иной ценности, связанной с собственным материальным благополучием, даже методом косвенного скалирования с помощью методики цветового предпочтения, вызывает у этих руководителей естественную защитную реакцию, ровно, как и реагирование на вопрос, касающийся эффективности управленческой деятельности.

Данная категория руководителей, декларируя высокие образцы законопослушного поведения, ориентируя окружающих на нравственный критерий в профессиональной деятельности, сами не в полной мере придерживаются данных ценностных ориентиров. Тем самым, они демонстрируют гибкость в поступках, декларируют социально-желательные ценности, нужные образцы поведения, оптимально подстраиваясь под ситуацию, свидетельствующие о наличии «двойных стандартов». Для них присуще более дифференцированное отношение к соблюдению норм, неоднозначное эмоционально-смысловое отношение к нормам закона, где приоритетами становится значимость и ценность материального фактора и возможности, предоставляемым их социальным статусом.

Данный методический подход может быть использован для анализа и оценки индивидуальной системы ценностей руководителей при формировании резерва кадров на вышестоящие должности, определения общей направленности ценностей отдельного коллектива сотрудников, что, безусловно, позволяет выделять группы риска и открывать дополнительные возможности своевременной диагностики и действенной профилактики противоправного поведения среди сотрудников правоохранительной системы.

Методологическое значение ранжирования данных при диагностике дезадаптивного поведения

С одной стороны, исследования дезадаптивного поведения ведутся активно и эта тема объемно представлена в литературе. С другой стороны, до сих пор не сформирован единый диагностический и экспертный подход к анализу дезадаптивного поведения. Остаются недостаточно проработанными вопросы диагностики такого поведения как целостного и единого в своем системном многообразии явления. Проведение исследования обславливалось актуальностью вопросов изучения дезадаптивного поведения в различных отраслях юридической психологии. Высока потребность в разработке унифицированных методологических подходов к диагностике разнородных по характеру механизмов адаптации/дезадаптации (биологических, психологических, патологических и не связанных с патологией, и др.). Для обоснования значимости ранжирования данных об адаптивных/дезадаптивных проявлениях обследовано 209 человек. В их числе — 58 психически здоровых подростков мужского пола, из которых у 28 человек идентифицированы проблемы адаптации, а также 151 больной с церебрально-органическими расстройствами, в сочетании с невротическими нарушениями.

Изучалось состояние когнитивных психических процессов: внимания, памяти, мышления. Учитывались диапазоны показателей норм психических процессов, а также отклонений от нормы, с нарушениями легкой, умеренной и выраженной степени. Уровни невротизации и психопатизации изучались при помощи методики, обеспечивавшей выражение в баллах степеней нарушений, а также диапазона, соответствующего личностно-му реагированию в норме. Для изучения копинг-стратегий применялась многофакторная методика «COPE». При этом 14 стратегий реагирования выстраивались в порядке от наиболее активных и продуктивных — до малопродуктивных и, в конечном счете, дезадаптивных поведенческих стратегий. Статистическая значимость соотношений и взаимосвязей между экспериментально-психологическими и клиническими показателями устанавливалась при однофакторном дисперсионном анализе, на основе
критерия Фишера. Статистическому анализу взаимосвязей способствовало распределение каждой группы показателей в виде определенных шкал. Для данных клинического исследования применено структурирование диагностических показателей в виде ранжирования. Все клинические данные были отнесены к трем рангам: основного синдрома, полиморфизма основного синдрома, сопутствующего синдрома, с последующей статистической обработкой.

На основе статистической обработки ранжированных данных установлено, что диагностика тяжести невротических синдромов и их значимости для поведенческой дезадаптации не должна зависеть от установления их анатомо-морфологической обусловленности (лабораторно-инструментальными методами, методиками лучевой визуализации, и др.). За счет ранжирования получен также существенный новый результат — обнаружена зависимость формирования дезадаптивных личностных копинг-стратегий от показателей мозговой дисфункции. Этим также подтверждается методологическая значимость ранжирования клинических и экспериментально-психологических данных в различных отраслях юридической психологии.

Ключевые слова: методология; юридическая психология; диагностика; ранжирование; дезадаптация; копинг-стратегия; мозговая дисфункция.

Назаров А.Д.

СЛУЧАЙНЫЕ И СУДЕБНЫЕ ОШИБКИ, СВЯЗАННЫЕ С НАРУШЕНИЯМИ ПРАВ ПОТЕРПЕВШЕГО В УГОЛЯНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ РОССИИ

Сибирский федеральный университет

Статья 53 Конституции России устанавливает, что права потерпевших от преступлений охраняются законом. Государство обеспечивает потерпевшим доступ к правосудию, компенсацию причинённого ущерба.

Защиту прав потерпевших Уголовно-процессуальный кодекс России в статье 6 при обозначении приоритетов назначений в уголовном судопроизводстве поставил на первое место.

Потерпевшими физические и юридические лица признаются при проведении предварительного расследования (в нашем исследовании — по 96% дел). Но по 21% дел потерпевшими признаются не на первоначальных этапах расследования, когда для этого уже были основания, а на завершающих.

Потерпевшие от преступлений стали чаще заявлять исковые требования о компенсации морального вреда (практически, по каждому третьему делу). Гарантированное статьей 48 Конституции России право каждого на получение квалифицированной юридической помощи не всегда доступно потерпевшим. Лишь по 2 % дел в досудебном производстве, 7 % дел в ходе судебног разбирательства в интересах потерпевшего участвовал его представитель, чаще всего — адвокат.

Потерпевшие теряют издержки по нераскрытых преступлениях; когда виновное лицо успело реализовать похищенное имущество или не имеет собственного имущества, источников дохода (особенно, находясь под стражей или отбывая наказание в местах лишения свободы). Ученые и практики (к примеру, из Следственного Комитета России) высказывают предложения о возмещении ущерба потерпевшим за счет государства или из специально создаваемых Фондов.

Следственные, судебные ошибки возникают и тогда, когда под воздействием заинтересованных лиц потерпевшие в ходе предварительного расследования (в 9 % случаев) или в суде (в 11 % случаев) начинают отказываться от ранее данных ими показаний по изобличению обвиняемых или существенно изменяют свои показания в их пользу. Это, подчас, приводит к освобождению (полному или частичному) виновного лица от уголовной ответственности.

Поэтому защищенность граждан в уголовном судопроизводстве приобретает особую актуальность. Механизмы правовой защиты потерпевших предусмотрены в Уголовном и Уголовно-процессуальным кодексах России (шифрование персональных данных, особая процедура допроса, очной ставки, опознания, контроль за звонками в адрес потерпевшего, закрытое судебное разбирательство и др.); действует специальный Закон о государственной защите потерпевших (их физическая охрана, выдача средств защиты, помещение в безопасное место, смена персональных данных, внешности, и др.). В системе механизмов государственной защиты необходимо применять психологическую защиту потерпевших в комплексе мер по психолого-реабилитации жертв преступлений. Психологи могут помочь потерпевшим при расследовании различных категорий уголовных дел преодолевать чувства страха (к примеру, по делам о терроризме, бандитизме и др.), стыда (дела о половых преступлениях и др.), депрессию и т.п. Комплексный (организационно-правовой и психологический) подход снижает порог следственных и судебных ошибок, связанных с получением полной и достоверной информации от потерпевших.
Ростовский В.П.

ЛИЧНОСТНАЯ АДАПТАЦИЯ СВИДЕТЕЛЕЙ И ПОТЕРПЕВШИХ

ГБОУ ВПО «Башкирский государственный медицинский университет Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации», кафедра педагогики и психологии

Отечественное законодательство постоянно совершенствуется. Во многом оно стремится соответствовать современным реалиям нашего общества. Практика рассмотрения судебных дел показывает далеко не совершенную систему рассмотрения как уголовных, так и гражданских дел. Во многом это связано как с деятельностью самой судебной системы, так и с работой самих судей. Они стали относительно независимыми в принятии своих решений, что должно позволять им принимать объективные и адекватные решения.

Помимо, постоянно дискутируемой необходимости приведения законодательства Российской Федерации, нормативно-правовых актов федеральных органов исполнительной власти и органов власти субъектов Российской Федерации в соответствие с Конституцией Российской Федерации с целью улучшения правового положения и усиления государственной защиты потерпевших, свидетелей и иных участников уголовного судопроизводства,- необходимо совершенствование и субъективной сферы данного процесса.

Личностная адаптация свидетелей и потерпевших одновременно происходит во внешнем и внутреннем мире. Внутреннее — это содержательно-смысловой аспект структуры личности, ее деятельности, поведения и общения. Внешнее рассматривается как формально-динамический аспект: совокупность наружных признаков явлений, процессов, структуры. Оно выражает их связи с окружающей средой. Внешнее выступает как условие существования и проявления внутреннего. Наряду с этим внутренним и внешним — стороны реальности, которые различаются как внутренний и внешний мир.

Стратегия личностной адаптации — способность к самостоятельной деятельности, поведению, общению на основе их регулирования в соответствии с приоритетным направлением жизни, индивидуальными и типологическими особенностями личности потерпевших и свидетелей заключается в постоянном определении приоритетных направлений и зон развития, доминирующих ценностей, отношений и путей их реализации.

В процессе познания, антиципации, приспособления и изменения себя самой и окружающей среды, личность свидетелей и потерпевших использует различные стратегии, тактики и механизмы адаптации, позволяющие ей оптимально самореализовываться в наиболее значимой сферой жизнедеятельности: внешней — природной, социальной и внешнего образа Я, а также внутренней — образа Я, социальной и биологической.

Для оптимального решения поставленной проблемы необходимо решение следующих задач:

1. Выявить особенности адаптации личности свидетелей и потерпевших в зависимости от ее характерологических и типологических особенностей.
2. Определить основные стратегии адаптации личности к критическим условиям.
3. Разработать критерии оценки эффективности адаптации.
4. Определить основные механизмы адаптации.
5. Определить системные взаимосвязи в структуре личности при реализации ею определенных стратегий и использования специальных механизмов адаптации.
6. Разработать методы и методики комплексного изучения эффективности стратегии и механизмов адаптации.
7. Разработать методы и приемы адаптации личности к критическим условиям жизни, к которым относятся и участие, как в самом преступлении, так и в следственных, и судебных действиях.
8. Необходимо определение оптимальных критериев оценки степени насыщения вреда потерпевшим; обеспечения и восстановления физического и психического здоровья защищаемых лиц.

Сабанчиева Р.З.

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПОМОЩЬ ПОСТРАДАВШИМ ОТ МОББИНГА В ВУЗЕ

КБГУ, Нальчик, Россия

Переломная ситуация в системе высшего профессионального образования, связанная с реформированием вузов, может провоцировать возникновение моббинга и боссинга. Грядущие перемены, предстоящие структурные преобразования, а как следствие, угроза сокращения преподавателей — все это составляет объективные предпосылки обострения социально-психологической ситуации на кафедрах. В условиях конкурент-
нности часть преподавателей кафедры боятся потерять работу и стремятся удержаться и даже сделать карьеру любым способом, в том числе путем вытеснения коллег.

Моббинг (mobbing — от англ. глагола to mob — грубить, нападать толпой, стаей, травить) — форма психологического насилия в виде травли сотрудника в коллективе с целью его последующего увольнения. Выделяют два вида моббинга: вертикальный — «боссинг» (bossing — от англ. boss — хозяин, шеф), когда психологический террор в отношении работника исходит от руководителя; горизонтальный — когда психологический террор исходит от коллег.

Распространенность моббинга в сфере образования выше, чем в других сферах деятельности. В подавляющем большинстве случаев моральное преследование начинает руководитель. Моббинг на кафедре чаще является следствием боссинга.

Существует важная особенность боссинга на учебной кафедре вуза, делающая его гораздо более опасным, чем боссинг в других организациях. Это особенность состоит в том, что в ситуацию так или иначе оказываются включены студенты, обучаемые на кафедре.

В результате моббинга, боссинга из вуза уходят талантливые и перспективные сотрудники. Но проблема моббинга состоит в том, что уйдя с работы, состояние человека, подвергавшегося нападкам и травле, не улучшается, а иногда может ухудшиться и привести к посттравматическому стрессу, инфарктам, инсультам. Невозможность самореализации может привести человека к девиантному поведению.

Основной принцип, которого должна придерживаться жертва моббинга, — ни в коем случае не ломаться психологически, сохранять внутреннюю стойкость и запомнить правило «моббинг существует столько, сколько ему позволяет» и поэтому стараться пресекать моббинг в самом начале. Стараться не просто демонстрировать внутреннюю силу или психологическую защищенность, но и развивать у себя такое качество как жизнестойкость.

Жертвам моббинга целесообразно обратиться за психологической помощью к специалисту и за юридической помощью в юридический отдел вуза. Особенностью моббинга является то, что его трудно доказать. В некоторых случаях, когда в отношении преподавателя совершается незаконные действия, например, незаконные приказы, обоснованные выговоры, то стоит обратиться в трудовую инспекцию или в суд для защиты чести и достоинства.

К нам в психологический центр часто обращаются преподаватели вузов народного региона по проблеме моббинга и боссинга в тяжелом психоземо-ципоненном состоянии. Мы предлагаем пострадавшим преподавателям пройти программу повышения личной эффективности, в основе которого метод ТМО (техника модификации опыта). В результате психологической поддержки состояние клиентов улучшается, повышается самооценка. Профилактика и минимизация негативных последствий моббинга на кафедре выступает как комплексная задача, требующая как психологического обеспечения, так и управленческих решений.

Сафуанов Ф.С.

**МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ СУДЕБНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕРТОЛОГИИ**

Судебная экспертиза является метанаучной областью по отношению к предметным судебным наукам. Она объясняет, как базовые науки (например, психология или психиатрия) трансформируются в систему специальных знаний в предметной судебной науке и как эти специальные знания реализуются в практической деятельности при производстве экспертиз.

Можно выделить следующие методологические принципы судебно-психологической экспертизы.

1. **Психотехнический подход.** Психотехническая теория в судебно-психологической экспертизе — это не теория «объекта» (психики), а теория практики, теория «психологической работы с объектом». Главное — это критерии экспертной диагностики тех или иных особенностей психической деятельности, имеющих юридическое значение и вытекающих из них правовых последствий.

2. **Определение «экспертных» понятий.** Эксперт-психолог определяет «экспертные понятия», раскрывающие психологические аспекты правовых категорий. Доказательственное значение для суда имеют заключения экспертизы, определяющие не правовые нормы, имеющие психологическое содержание, с одной стороны, и не диагностируемые экспертами общепсихологические явления, с другой, а «экспертные» понятия, которые могут служить основанием для правового определения обстоятельств материально-правового характера.

3. **Многопредметное и междисциплинарное формирование специальных знаний эксперта-психолога.** Процесс формирования специальных знаний эксперта-психолога должен быть и включать знания юри-
спрудени по крайней мере в двух проявлениях: знания о законодательной регламентации профессиональной деятельности психолога и четкие представления о юридических последствиях результатов научных исследований и практической деятельности психолога. Многопределенность определяется соотношением теоретических областей и прикладных отраслей психологии: объем знаний юридического психолога должен охватывать, наряду с общей психологией и возрастную, и социальную, и клиническую и т.п. области психологии, а также ряд медицинских (психиатрии, сексологии и наркологии) и комплексных (суицидологии, криминологии, виктимологии и др.) наук в определенном объеме.

4. Компетентностный подход при формировании специальных знаний эксперта-психолога. Нужно при подготовке экспертов внедрять учебные программы, формирующие как общие (надпрофессиональные), так и предметно-специализированные (профессиональные) компетенции.

Чиркина Р.В. 1, Аруин С.Е. 2, Воронина А.В. 1

ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ АДАПТАЦИИ ДЕТЕЙ И ПОДРОСТКОВ ИЗ СЕМЕЙ МИГРАНТОВ В ГЕРМАНИИ И РОССИИ

1 — МГППУ (Москва)
2 — МГППУ (Москва), Der Verein AVP (Германия)

Миграционные процессы во всем мире формируют особую проблемную сферу, которая требует от государства выработки новых интеграционных стратегий и системы социально-психологических практик, нацеленных на работу с миграционной молодежью. Именно эта категория мигрантов во всех странах дает значение более высокое, чем в среде коренных жителей, показатели социальной дезадаптации, различных девиаций вплоть до делинквентности и преступного поведения. Поэтому важно понимать, как в результате смены места жительства в иной социо-культурной, языковой, политико-экономической среде протекают процессы адаптации, формирование личности и поведенческих моделей у детей и подростков, которые в данном контексте проявляются как социально-нормативные установки у детей с иммиграционными корнями и как все это отражается в их сознании. Исследование проводилось на базе организаций, занимающихся профилактикой противоправного поведения в России и Германии. Выборка
QUESTIONING OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE, VICTIMS OF SEXUAL CRIME, IN A PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE.

Centre For Psychological Assistance «Uchastie», Moscow, Russia

Among various kinds of work done by Emergency Psychology Department in the Centre For Psychological Assistance «Uchastie», is the work, alongside with investigating bodies, on their inquiry of violence and sexual crime against children, participation in questioning of the victims and witnesses during the investigation period and in court.

The procedures of investigation is an additional psychologically traumatic situation for the children who are victims of violence and sexual crime. The necessity to come to the investigation office, the presence of people wearing a uniform and formal surroundings cause emotional tension and anxiety in the children, they have difficulty in establishing contact with the investigator, feel fear for the officer and for the proceedings on the whole.

As a result of years of cooperation with police end investigation bodies, a system of questioning for children under age was worked out, which allows to create a psychologically safe environment in order to lessen the risk of additional trauma for the child and help the investigator establish contact with the victim of witness.

Children often have no understanding of what interrogation process is like and what its goal is. To explain this, the psychologist together with the investigator tell the child about the reason why he or she should talk about what happened, find out what the child knows about the proceedings, inform and explain the terms. In complicated cases, it is possible to conduct the interrogation according to the plan that was prepared by the psychologist together with the interrogator beforehand.

The Centre has roomsequipped with TV translation and video observation and recording systems, for urgent psychological assistance to children and for inquiry proceedings. Children who experienced sexual violence, are often reluctant to speak about it in the presence of their parents. The mentioned equipment allows to watch what is happening in the questioning room, from the room next door. Besides, videorecordings are passed on to investigators and are considered proofs, which allows to spare the children another interrogation in court.

These rooms look like playrooms, which raises the level of psychological comfort and lessens the tension and fear of the questioning procedure.

Since January 2013, the Centre specialists together with workers of head investigation bodies of Moscow, have been participating in approbation of this system. Interrogations of the children- victims of sexual crime are being held in the Centre. In investigators' opinion, this way of organizing questioning of children proved more effective compared with questioning in investigator's room. The parents of the victims comment that questioning in the Centre with participation of a psychologist, helped the children to talk about the incident, lessen emotional tension and get over the fears.

FAMILY DETERMINANTS OF PERSONALITY VICTIMIZATION.

St.Petersburg State University, Department of Psychology, St.Petersburg, Russia

Introduction.

Different types of violence including domestic and interpersonal are widely spread in Russia. Adverse childhood experience associated with family played important role in developing victimized personalities. At the same time there is a lack of scientific research focused on identifying other factors and psychological traits which potentially could plays important role in victimized behavior in children and young adolescents. Accurate scientific data is needed in to develop effective prevention programs which could be used in the most vulnerable groups and in general populations to prevent nonspecific forms of risky behaviors.

Objective.

The aim of the research was to study the family factors determining the manifestation of the victimized behavior in adolescent from dysfunctional families. It was assumed that specific characteristics of child – parent relationships and personal characteristics of adolescents are interrelated with a certain level and specific types of victimized behavior predisposition.

Method.

The following psychometric measurements were used: 1) Tendency to Victimized Behavior
Survey (to identify the predisposition to victimized behaviors); 2) Child — Parent Relationships Survey for adolescents (method CHRA); 3) Locus of Control Inventory; 4) Adverse Childhood Experience questionnaire; 5) Biographical Questionnaire (BIV).

The total sample size of 70 adolescents, males and females, age range 15-18 y.o. from dysfunctional families were recruited at professional trade schools in St.Petersburg, at age 15 — 18.

Results.
The factor analysis discovered that passive victimized behavior could be considered as major determinant of victimized behavior in general. This factor significantly correlated with the three main factors: the factor of dissatisfaction of the adolescents needs (r = — 0,389, p < 0,001), the factor of underdevelopment of general internality (r = — 0,490, p < 0,001) and the factor of negative socio — psychological atmosphere in the family (r = 0,438, p < 0,001). At the same time these factors are correlated with each other which increases their influence on passive victimized behavior. The gender specific in victimized behaviors were identified, female participants had significantly higher level of passive victimized behaviors than males.

Conclusion
Predisposition to the manifestation of victimized behavior in adolescents from dysfunctional families depends on the triad of factors. The combination of environmental and personality characteristics determines the level of passive victimized behavior. The growing in dysfunctional family is one of the major risk factor for developing personality victimization. Comprehensive approach for victimization prevention in adolescents is needed.

Balamut A.N.

TRANSFORMATION OF VALUE ORIENTATIONS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT IN VARIOUS STAGES OF PUNISHMENT

VIPE FSIN RF, Russia

In modern conditions of the penitentiary system institute life imprisonment in Russia once again became the subject of heated public and political debate, the issue remitted to the plane of abolition and its replacement with life imprisonment. Of particular relevance to this issue has given the need to fulfill the commitments made when Russia joined the Council of Europe to establish a moratorium on executions, followed by complete abolition of the death penalty. The change in ideology corrections unfree person towards greater psychological and pedagogical work with her and prepare her for life in society implies active involvement of public institutions to solve existing problems in this area.

Currently these departmental statistics show a steady growth of persons sentenced to life imprisonment and those death penalty was commuted to life imprisonment: as of January 1, 2008 — 1714 people, On January 1, 2009 — 1725 people, on January 1, 2010 — 1739 people, on January 1, 2011 — 1774 people, on January 1, 2012 — 1819 people. Indicating the need for a comprehensive study of the person condemned to life imprisonment (PLC) and customize correction process of this category of persons.

Considering the value orientation sentenced to life imprisonment is necessary to consider the individual personality, which, according to VS Fly (2009) is formed through the inner position, through the formation of personal meanings, based on which man builds his world, its uniqueness. Further, according to the scientists stressed that for each person his system of personal meanings that are raised to the level of his consciousness, determines the individual variants inherent value orientations, which are recognized and develop in human experience and projected them on their present and future.

Analyzing the data, it should be noted that the inmates of social isolation to five years and more than five years are equally concerned about their health (mental and physical) and strive as much as possible to keep it in the long stay in the chamber.

In general, it should be noted that depending on the time of stay in the colony life prisoners tendency “adaptation” to the conditions of punishment, formed protective behavior (autism, alienation, etc.) is a weakening of social connections and interactions with society. As a result, it may lead to the gradual extinction of personality, followed by leveling of beliefs and values that lead to maladjustment convicted person to PLC.
POLISH TRANSLATION OF PCL-R, PPI-R AND CAPP — COMPARISON OF THREE DIFFERENT TOOLS FOR PSYCHOPATHY ASSESSMENT AND THEIR USEFULNESS IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Barwinski L.

Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Faculty of Psychology and Humanities, Krakow, Poland

The presented paper shows the early stage of wide research project focused on adaptation and validation into polish conditions three major tools for the assessment of psychopathy: well acknowledged and appreciated tool which is Psychopathic Checklist (PCL-R), self-report Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI-R) and a relatively new tool, which is still under development — Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP). In the first stage of the project all three methods were translated into polish. It is worth to note that none of them, however used in a previous studies, have been already translated, psychometrically compared and validated in Poland. This paper is a preliminary report of the early stage of this work. Keeping in mind the fact that all tools have their basis in a slightly different operationalization of the construct of psychopathy the comparison of results obtained on each scale, in particular in relation to affective, interpersonal and behavioral characteristics of the disorder were made. Additional aim was to determine the usefulness of each tool in the context of forensic psychology, focusing on the issue of complex and detailed diagnosis of psychopathy.

PSYCHOPATHY AND THE ACCURACY OF PERCEIVING EMOTIONS

Barwinski L.

Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Faculty of Psychology and Humanities, Krakow, Poland

There is a fairly large compliance of researchers dealing with the issue of psychopathy on the key characteristics for this disorder which is specific to emotional functioning. Specificity of emotion in psychopathy relates to both emotion recognition and perception of an individual and other people and also experiencing certain emotional states. The psychopathy itself constitutes a kind of emotional deficit. On the other hand abnormality of emotional processes lead to another manifestations of psychopathic personality in the form of disturbed interpersonal relationships, impulsivity and aggressive behavior. This research aimed at a closer look at the links between psychopathy and the direction and quality of emotional processes in people with impaired personality structure. The issue which was examined in the first place was a matter of emotion's perception in psychopaths. As for the original problem of malfunction in the emotional life of psychopaths has no major dispute, however, attempting a more detailed analysis and explanation particular shape of emotional processes in psychopaths are no longer consistent nor conclusive. This project involved the operation of the diversity of emotional processes in psychopaths and not merely the absence of their expressions. In order to determine the level of basic perception of emotional stimuli the modified version of the Diagnostic Analysis of Nonverbal Accuracy (DANVA2) was used. The procedure was a computer task for determining the level and adequacy of recognition of emotions. Stimuli were presented in the various forms (i.e. facial or postural expressions and emotionally modulated vocal expression). The results of the study show basic relations between psychopathic traits and quality of emotional perception comparing groups of incarcerated and students. Identification of basic features of emotional stimuli processing and the specificity of emotional experience was also a starting point to determine how affective functioning of an individual is a key one to the diagnosis of psychopathy and its symptoms.

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS.

Berezantsev A.Yu.

I.M.Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University

Evaluation of mental state of the victim are considered as independent evidence in the case. Most victims with mental illness are sent to forensic psychiatric examination (FPE) to decide on their ability to give evidence in this case raises questions about the personal traits of the subject, as well as their understanding of the nature and importance of committed against them and possible actions to resist.

Most papers discussing issues FPE and comprehensive judicial psychological and psychiatric examination (CJPPE) victims, devoted to the study of their helpless condition in sexual offenses. Much less attention has been given to evaluating the victims in other categories of offenses. In the context of the EIT
and the notion of helplessness KSPPE acts as a legal criterion and can be solved through the concept of psychological incapacity to effective protection from attack by targeting consciously volitional behavior in specific situations. These criteria may be associated with individual psychological characteristics, and medical criteria (presence of chronic, temporary mental disorder, dementia or other disease state). In our studies (Berezantsev A., Filatov T., 2010) examined some of the options found in expert practice. Dedicated Yu. Metelitsa (1985-1990) levels of understanding outside of legally significant events and the facts of the (internal content), we merged into one — an understanding of the external (actual) parties are legally significant events and formal understanding of their essence, and personal and social levels — in their understanding of social significance and consequences at the level of personal meaning. For criminal cases against property given level involves understanding personal property damage, the forecast of social and legal for the victim, understanding of the interests and objectives of the accused.

To establish a violation of psychic helplessness enough at any level of understanding. At the same time defeat at the first level and the ability to simultaneously violates a proper understanding on the second level. In considering the content side of volitional component of the legal component of psychic helplessness, logically enough due to its connection with the intellectual component: i.e. while failing to understand foreign victims (actual) side or the inner content of the situation of their ability to provide meaningful resistance is reduced or completely absent. Such an approach and extrapolation category helplessness to articles of the Criminal Code, in which it is not codified sign of an offense designed to protect the rights of victims with mental disorders.

**Boukalova H.B., Mynarikova L.**

**THE ABILITY OF POLICE PROFESSIONALS TO DETECT LIE THROUGH NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR. STUDY ON CZECH POLICE WORKERS**

Charles University, Department of Psychology, Prague, Czech Republic

In our study we were interested in the ability of police professionals to detect lie through nonverbal behavior. We aimed to this group because of their frequent contact with deception and people who use lie to defend themselves. The study was looking for an individuals, who would be successful in lie as well as truth detection, above average of the group tested, above the level of chance and above the level of 75%. In another point we aimed on the potential relationship between nonverbal lie detection and stereotypical evaluations based on appearance.

Police officers in the Czech Republic (n=197) evaluated veracity statements of suspects in 21 videos from real crime investigations, based on the nonverbal behavior. Speech was modified, to that the content was unrecognizable, yet the voice characteristics were preserved. Various types of suspects, that might have induced stereotypical believes, were presented. The potential stereotypical characteristics were evaluated in focus groups settings.

The results showed (among others), that the police workers are highly accurate in lie detection (compared to the results of general population) but their accuracy in truth detection is worse, than the population level. Our study managed to identify individuals, who were highly successful in the combined lie and truth detection accuracy. In the evaluation of videos, stereotypes were found to be a potential significant variable. The ethnicity, age, gender and other characteristics were connected with specifics in lie detection accuracy.

**Brady C.M.**

**TERRORISM NEWS AND ITS EFFECT ON PREJUDICE IN THE COURTROOM**

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

In the aftermath of 9/11, fear associated with the prospect of terrorist acts and publicized attempts of terrorist acts by out-groups may carry a strong threat to the self (Greenberg, Pyzczynski, & Solomon, 1986). Accordingly, jurors for whom a terrorist event is salient may be more likely to express out-group dislike and in-group favoritism in their analysis of a trial (Das, Bushman, Bezemer, Kerkhof, and Vermeulen, 2009). Unlike most past approaches to assessing prejudice in jury behavior, this study is fully incorporated within a social-psychological conceptual framework and conducted within a trial simulation model that creates a level of decision importance closer than past studies to actual criminal trials (Greenberg et al., 1990, 1994, 1997). The current study allowed for the manipulation of variables that may affect prejudice-based biases and included assessment of the cognitive processing that may mediate prejudice effects on juror judgments. Student jurors read either a news article relating to terrorism or a neutral article. A word task was then given to see if death awareness was primed. Following the word task students read and answered questions for a trial transcript then completed two measures on prejudice and self-esteem.
The aims of this study are to a) determine situational variables that moderate the effect of defendant in-group/out-group status by increasing and reducing that effect, b) advance the theoretical understanding of the role of prejudice in legal decisions, c) determine personal, individual differences variables that moderate discrimination, and d) determine the range of media coverage that could contribute to heightened prejudice in the courtroom.

**Keywords:** terror management theory, mortality salience, death thought accessibility, self-esteem, in-group, out-group, jury decision making

**References**


Butko N.N.

**ACTS OF VIOLENCE TOWARDS THE ORPHANS BEING UNDER THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT**

GBU TCCO “Nekrasovka”, Moscow, Russia

Nowadays the problem of violence towards the children who are living in the orphan children's homes is supposed to be one of the most essential ones; therefore, it should definitely be taken into especial consideration. The decree of the President of the Russian Federation on national strategy in the interest of children for the period of 2012-2017 states that a great deal of crimes against life, health and sexual immunity are committed by people who are according to Law to take care of children. Preventive measures as well as the defense of the children's rights cannot be regarded as satisfactory ones so the situation requires undertaking urgent actions.

Destabilization and deinstitutionalization of the Russian society result in the rising of the number of the parents who were deprived of the parents' rights because of parents' responsibilities evasion, asocial life style, abuse of drugs and psychotropic agents so the number of orphans for who the children's home has become the only place to live in is increasing.

Childhood is the time of forming and formation of the personality. Violence, sexual importunity deeply affect the physiological state of the child and have a strong influence on their future life. These children need qualified help of several rehabilitation specialists for orphan children. However, the information about these facts of violence seldom leaves the walls of the children homes because of the policy of non-interference and in some cases tacit consent of the children's home executives.

More and more attention is being paid to the problems of children due to the international and governmental development of the society. American historian Lloyd DeMause in his book «Psychohistory» gives examples of the childhood as a nightmare after which we have just started waking up. The worse is a story the higher are the chances for the child to be killed, left, beaten, terrorized or sexually offended.

The purpose of this report is to consider the problem of violence towards the orphan children who are supposed to be under the guardianship of the government.

The main objectives are as follows:

1. Investigation of the factors leading to the emergence and progressing of violent actions towards the under the age orphan children who are living in children's homes.
2. Analysis of the present law and observation of the undertaken acts of violence towards orphan children.
3. Analysis of the carrying out socio- physiological work for these children.
4. Finding out concrete ways of solving the problem of the orphan children who are under the care of the government.

The problem of violence towards children is being in existence in the whole world. Russia is the country that has been undertaking certain steps to handle the problem but the possibilities of the children as well as the access to the
law institutions are not equal for all of them. The objective of our society is the foundation of the productive system on preventing violent acts towards children, especially for those who belong to a socially weak class, i.e. children under the guardianship of the government.


ASSESSING THE CONCEALED INFORMATION EFFECT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN: RELATIONS WITH COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT
Developmental Psychology Lab, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Deception requires greater mental effort than truth telling (Gombos, 2006); consequently, the development of children’s lying is associated with better executive functioning, which includes a collection of cognitive skills like inhibitory control, planning, and working memory (Talwar and Crossman, 2011). Nevertheless, there is little systematic research in this area and even fewer conclusive results regarding children’s affective problems in relation to their deceptive behavior. Our ongoing study investigated children’s ability to hide relevant information by measuring their reaction times to critical compared to newly encountered items in the context of an innovative Concealed Information Test (CIT) procedure, adapted for the children in our sample (7-10 year olds). This is the first part of a longitudinal study, in which we want to observe children’s early deception skills in relation to their cognitive development (executive functions).

Participants in this study were selected from two schools in Cluj-Napoca. Their ages ranged from 7 to 10 years old. The concealed information test was based on a story using 3 types of items (probes, targets and irrelevants). Children had to press a certain key (“Yes” response) as fast as possible when they saw a target item, admitting recognition, and another key (“No” response) when they saw a probe or irrelevant item, denying recognition. Children’s ability to conceal the relevant information was related to their individual differences in executive functioning. We assessed executive functioning with several test from the Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automated Battery (motor screening, simple reaction time, spatial working memory and pattern recognition memory). Other instruments included Digit span, Word recognition and an Inhibition test from the Developmental NeuroPsychological Assessment (NEPSY, Korkman, Kirk & Kemp, 2007).

Preliminary results support the “concealed knowledge” hypothesis, showing that reaction time was higher for probes than for target items. We calculated the extra time needed to lie (RT for probes minus RT for irrelevants) and found that it was related to the assessed dimensions of executive functioning. The implications of these results for the relationship between deception skills and cognitive development in school-aged children are discussed.

D’Aniello C., Smith L.L.

DETECTING DECEPTION: CAN PEOPLE CATCH REAL-LIFE HIGH-STAKES LIES THROUGH VERBAL, NONVERBAL AND VOCAL CUES?
University of Leicester

Previous research has shown that people (both laypeople and police officers) are generally poor at detecting deception, as they typically perform at near chance levels. Given the particularly high frequency with which lying occurs within the criminal justice system and the consequent importance that detecting deception acquires in such a context, the study that this poster presents was conducted with the purpose of further investigating the subject, in an attempt to overcome the main limitations that affected previous deception detection research and also to assess unexplored aspects of the matter. Participants were exposed to videos showing real liars and truth-tellers in a high-stakes lies scenario (public appeals for help concerning some people’s disappearance or murder, launched by their relatives/friends who were either being truthful — they had no knowledge whatsoever of the disappearance/murder; or lying — they were later found guilty of being somehow involved in the disappearance/murder). The participants were then required to assess the deceitfulness/truthfulness of the speakers. In order to expose them to different types of deception cues, some participants watched the videos with audio in a language they could understand (verbal cues); others without any audio (nonverbal cues); others with audio in a language they could not understand (vocal cues). The use of real, high-stakes lies allowed to overcome the lack of realism, which has been identified as one of the most problematic limitations of previous studies on deception detection; moreover, the requirement for participants to accomplish the task under different conditions (exposing them to either verbal, nonverbal or vocal indicators) provided the opportunity to specifically assess the potential effectiveness of the different deception cues to which they were exposed. The results showed an overall accuracy rate of 54%.
Higher lies detection (59%) than truths detection (47%) accuracy was found. Specific analyses suggested that, despite the impossibility to reach unequivocal conclusions about the different effectiveness of nonverbal and vocal cues, in most cases (75%), when participants were exposed to verbal cues, they performed worse than those exposed to nonverbal or vocal cues. Additional analyses showed that confidence was largely unrelated to accuracy. Both accuracy and confidence were also unrelated to gender and multilingualism of the participants. An assessment of the deception/truthfulness indicators most mentioned by the observers was also conducted and suggested that there are widespread stereotypes about cues to deception. Plausible reasons underlying these findings were identified and will be presented in the poster.

D’ Aniello C., Smith L.L., Flowe H.D.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY — WHAT IF WE ASK “WHY”?
University of Leicester

Behind the closed doors of the deliberation room, jurors should reach a consensus, based on the evidence, which ultimately decides another person’s fate. The disturbingly frequent occurrence of miscarriages of justice ascribed to incorrect jury verdicts has prompted researchers to investigate the reasons why the jury trial does not seem to effectively respond to the strongly felt instances of democracy, from which it originally stems. Although focusing mainly on the psychological processes that come into play during the deliberation, research seems to have disregarded, the potential influence that the jurors’ awareness of not being required to motivate their decision might exert throughout the deliberation process and eventually on the verdict itself. Yet, the entire jury decision-making process, as well as any other explanation-based reasoning, is likely to be influenced by the reasons underlying the decision, therefore to know that those reasons will never be required might plausibly trigger into the jurors’ minds further psychological mechanisms, which appear indeed worth consideration. In fact, to place power into the hands of citizens, as a means of counteracting the arbitrary exercise of state power, might turn out not to be an effective solution if the same arbitrariness is then left to these laypeople, when not requiring them — as it happens in common law systems — to publicly account for their decisions. By contrast, though still choosing the jury system to guarantee a ‘fair trial’, many civil law nations have introduced the duty for juries to motivate their verdicts, through publicly available reports that explain the rationale behind the decision and its connection to the evidence. Accordingly, the research project that this poster will present aims at further investigating the matter through a novel approach: a comparative study on British and Italian juries is being conducted, with the purpose of better understanding whether or to what extent the presence/absence of the requirement for a motivation might affect the decision-making process and, ultimately, affect verdicts. The poster will show in more detail the methodological approach chosen for the ongoing research project: through the employment of a mixed-methods design, a qualitative content analysis of motivated Italian verdicts and two quantitative experiments with mock juries from both countries will be conducted. This research will explore a novel, crucial aspect of jury decision-making, in order to gain new insights into a field that has long been source of serious issues and alarming consequences.

Degtyarev A.V.

DEVELOPMENT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS A FACTOR IN PREVENTION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENCE
MSUPE

Prevention of deviant behaviour in juveniles is an important task for Russian society. Various professionals take part in the developments in this area: lawyers, psychologists, social workers, etc.

Individual factors are important for the forming of deviant behaviour, among them different features of emotional and volitional spheres of minors. We suppose that in particular underdeveloped skills related to awareness, identification and regulation of emotions concerning both their own emotional states and emotional states of other people characterize juveniles with deviant behaviour. These skills (the ability to process the information contained in the emotions, to determine the value of emotions, their relationships with each other, to use emotional information as a basis for thinking and decision making) make up the construct of Emotional Intelligence (Salovey P., Mayer J., 1991).

The purpose of the study was to find out the difference in emotional intelligence indices between juveniles with deviant behaviour and their non-deviant peers. The sample consisted of 222 juveniles (110 girls and 112 boys) aged from 14 to 16 years who were divided into three groups: juveniles with deviant behaviour in special reformatory school (31), and two categories within the general
student population, inclined (91) and not inclined (100) to deviant behavior (according to the special questionnaire scores).
The results obtained in the study indicate that the integral index of emotional intelligence in adolescents with behavioral problems was significantly lower than in the norm group of minors.
We assume that developing the components of emotional intelligence in juveniles will allow to achieve substantial results in the prevention and correction of deviant behavior in this category of adolescents.

Dhami M.¹, Goodman-Delahunty J.², Martschuk M.²

RAPPORT AND TRUST AS A KEY TO DERADICALIZATION
1 — Middlesex University, Department of Psychology, London, UK, 2 — Charles Sturt University, School of Psychology, Bathurst, Australia

One of the main goals of an interview or series of interviews with a high value detainee is rehabilitation. It has been suggested that the process of radicalization observed in violent extremists can not only be halted, but also reversed (Porter & Kebbel, 2011). The terms “deradicalization” and “disengagement” refer to desistance from extremist violence; disengagement concentrates on behavioral change while deradicalization aims for substantive changes in ideology and attitudes (Neumann, 2010). One factor that is important in this process is development of rapport and forming of a trusting, respectful relationship with detainees (Dalgaard-Nielson, 2013). However, relatively little has been written about specific approaches to take or techniques to use when interviewing detainees with the goal of deradicalization (Bjørgo, 2005; Thomsen, 2012; Weilnböck, 2012). In this poster, we present the findings of a qualitative analysis of the transcripts of in-depth interviews with 13 individuals involved in deradicalization — 11 interviews were conducted with practitioners, eight of whom were police, and three of whom were terrorism researchers. Many of the police reported strategies used in more than one interview, and so did one researcher. A further two interviews were conducted with detainees, but they imparted less information about interviewing strategies and their effectiveness than did the practitioners. Thus, in total, these participants reported on 23 different deradicalization encounters/interviews. The qualitative data referring to specific questioning approaches or strategies were coded, along with indications of how effective practitioners and detainees perceived them to be. These analyses identified two sets of strategies that were most commonly mentioned: (a) strategies focusing on the overall approach to interviewing/questioning; and (b) strategies focusing on the relationship between the detainee and interviewer (e.g., building rapport, trust and a friendship or bond). It was generally believed that a combination of the above strategies led to full disclosure (mentioned by seven police interviewers and two researchers). Finally, the success of the rehabilitation and deradicalization activities we observed was documented in the new lives that ex-detainees had created for themselves (with some official support).

Dikopolcev D.E.¹, Pozdnyakov V.M.²

THE RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIMIZATION AND SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR OF THE PERSON CONVICTED JUVENILES IN DETENTION
1 — , 2 — Peoples’ Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia

In the last decade of juvenile convicts held in juvenile correctional FSIN of Russia, saw an increase in self-destructive manifestations: if in 2003 identified 175 individuals who are prone to suicide and auto-aggression, as well as the 430 — to other autodestructions, in 2012 — 456, respectively, and 873. Furthermore, in 2011-2012 increased the proportion of juvenile convicts having drug (from 4.8 % to 5.55 %) and alcohol (from 3.88 % to 3.97 %) of dependence. Given these disciplinary practices for juvenile offenders in prison and the impact they attribute criminal subculture, among 120 persons prone to self-destructive manifestations, psychological testing was performed using a questionnaire “Type of role victimization” (M.A. Odintsova). As a result, found that high scores on the scales of “play the victim” and “social role of the victim”, observed respectively in 27 % and 26 % of the convicts. Representatives of the first group are characterized as teenagers, mostly using external resources to resolve internal problems. They are sociable and behavior, are often used to manipulate others to implement existing rental installation to alleviate the conditions in the colony. At the same time the second group of teens feels lonely, unnecessary and deeply affected by this. They have low self-esteem tend to reflect on their actions and rarely use the other in solving their own problems, and so they are due mainly autodestruction specific intrapersonal crisis.

Results psychodiagnosis and expert survey data allow us to state prison staff that need a differentiated approach to corrective and preventive work with juvenile inmates prone to self-destructive manifestations, as adolescents with
rental units and manipulative style of constructing interaction autodestructions increasingly are demonstratively blackmailling nature. For example, make them less traumatic self-harm and mainly focused on getting relief mode content. Given that juvenile offenders manifestations of “gaming the role of victim” tends to increase during periods of adaptation to the colony (up 12 %) and in preparation for transfer to the adult colony (4 % growth), they must be special psychological support as special representatives group risk prison. At the same time it should be noted that among the factors that increase the risk autodestruction during the adaptation period, the dominant external act, primarily related to a change in family and familiar surroundings (57 %). In the period before the transfer to the adult colony are the leading internal factors associated with self-serving motivation aimed at easing mode (35 %), and determinants caused by mental disorders (8 %).

In accordance with the requirements of the Concept of development of the penitentiary system in Russia until 2020 we defended the position of the need to in-depth study and consideration of psychological patterns and mechanisms of the phenomenon of prison victimization because the thesis of lawyers (N. A. Ahmedshin 2010) justified only partial prevention autodestruction convicted. When implemented individually differentiated approach to convicts who are prone to autodestruction, demand psychological technology of monitoring of personal transformation, which will allow for data with regard to their identity and status of the prison not only preventive measures, but also to pursue the development of psychosocial motivation and skills self-preserving behavior.

Dukala K.¹, Bieganska J.², Banas P.³, Kasparek K.⁴

IMPACT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MISINFORMATION EFFECT ON MEMORY OF PEOPLE WITH APHASIA DISORDER.
1 — Jagiellonian University, Institute of Psychology, Cracow, Poland, 2 — Jagiellonian University Medical Collage, Department of Medical Psychology, Cracow, Poland, 3 — Jagiellonian University, Department of Law, Cracow, Poland, 4 — Jagiellonian University, Institute of Sociology, Cracow, Poland

The misinformation effect is a phenomenon in which a memory report regarding a certain event (or piece of knowledge) becomes contaminated by misleading information coming from another similar source, such as an incorrect description of this event. It is a well-known phenomenon widely described in forensic literature. However, little is known about its impact on memory of people with some neurolinguistic disorders, e.g. different types of aphasia.

The purpose of this study was to find how different types of misinformation influence memory of people with aphasia. We hypothesized that people with afferent aphasia will be more prone to semantic rather than visual misinformation and, hence, will be more prone to semantic misinformation compare to people with no aphasia deficits.

90 subjects were examined, 45 of them have been diagnosed with an afferent aphasia, 45 of them had no such aphasia diagnosis. Both groups were comparable in the terms of gender ratio, education and other demographic values. We used three types of parallel misinformation (semantic, visual and verbal). Results will be discussed in the terms of mechanisms underlying misinformation effect and specificity of the aphasia disorder.

Efimkina N. V.

THE EXPERT METHODS TO FIND OUT THE PERSONS PRONE TO THE DISTORTION OF PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

The Academy of Management of the Interior Ministry of Russia

The term of “distortion of information” is used both in statutory and regulatory enactments, scientific literature of philosophy, psychology, political science and in everyday life. At the usage of the above mentioned term, only some aspects of such phenomenon as «distortion » of information are involved as a rule, however there is no comprehensive understanding of it. Thus, various branches of law connect the term «distortion» with the active human actions, as for the philosophical thought the analyzed phenomenon is used in relation to the historical conditions, social prejudices and personal misapprehension of people¹, and also as a result of political concerns of the ruling elite². G. Adler touched upon the matters, how the human subjective prejudices can distort the conscious thinking; distortions served as the mechanisms of escape and rescue affected by fear, ambitions, wishes, affections³. Distortions under the influence of wishes, fears and needs were mentioned by A. Maslow in his works⁴.

² Berdiaev N. A. Philosophical verity and intellectual truth// ibidem.
understood the term “distortion” as a result of the changed thoughts under partial effect of the censure of dreaming, seeking to prevent the consciousness from the certain thoughts.

In the present work the operating term “distortion of information” is better to understand as a superimposition of the individual and personal peculiarities of perception on the objective existing aspects of the reality, cognized by a human; conscious or unconscious altering the sense, form and content of the transmitted information in such a way that hereafter it can not provide the studied object to the full extent and be reliable.

The staff of internal affairs agencies, working in the system “Person-Person”, carry out their professional activities with various directions and the determination of credibility of messages, the separation of inaccurate, incomplete, false and improper information forms an important and psychologically difficult task for them. This point covers all levels of internal affairs agencies management: beginning from the creation of informational database at the level of authorities to the information support of every separate employee’s professional activity. Therefore, the purpose of this survey is a search of approaches for development of methods how to reveal a disposition to distort the information by employees of Department of Internal Affairs, to define their distinctive characteristics and if any, it is possible to range them to such people who are prone to distortion of information.

Psychological science widely uses the expert evaluation method, its content lays in the use of experts’ opinions, who are familiar with the studied event and who are able to give a reliable estimation to it. The expert evaluations can be used under the conditions of information or time gap, at making of any difficult decisions, the lack of the exact formalized criteria of their optimality, uncertainty of consequences of the accepted decisions.

The program-methodical complex “Monitoring” was used in the present work as the expert method, its advantage is a possibility to create the testee’s integral psychological portrait, the description of his individual peculiarities as a system of the interrelated, interdependent and compensating each other qualities.

For data collection the expert evaluation card was used, which contains the questions, one part of which reflects the tested employees’ relation to the problem of distortion of information; the other part- their actions as regards to the securing of its reliability and common questions.

The expert groups included the training groups of the educational institution of Ministry of Internal Affairs in Russia. After processing of the collected data, 2 groups of employees were defined: disposed and undisposed to the distortion of information. The service documentation characterizing these employees was studied, the data gathering as regards to the psychological diagnostics and the discipline practice was carried out to the benefit of the evaluation of professional and psychological mechanisms of the distortion of proprietary information.

References
Berdyaev N.A. Philosophical verity and intellectual truth// ibidem.

Fedonkina A.A.

PSYCHOLOGICAL-PSYCHIATRIC FORENSIC ASSESSMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS WITH PERSONALITY IMMATURITY

The Serbsky National Research Center of Social and Forensic Psychology, Moscow, Russia

One of the conditions of criminal liability is a certain age of the crime subject. The basis of criminal responsibility is the ability of a person to voluntary self-regulation. It is one of the main functions of personality defined as a hierarchical system of interrelated motives controlling individual’s social behavior (Leontiev A.N., 1977; Leontiev D.A., 1999). However not all adolescents reaching the age of criminal responsibility reach the appropriate level of personality development. Therefore, the level of personality development in juvenile offender is the subject of psychological and psychiatric assessment. However, the phenomenon of personality immaturity is still not clearly defined.

The objective of the study was to identify individual psychological characteristics specific to juvenile delinquents with personality immaturity. The content of psychological and psychiatric expert conclusions produced in the framework of the assessment of 170 juvenile offenders from 14 to 17 was analyzed. Cluster analysis was used for data processing. The results show that personality immaturity was found in 35% of the juveniles. 14 most often mentioned personality traits were identified as forming the studied phenomenon. They
build up the following cluster groups: shallowness of motives and difficulties of action organization, low level of moral development, lack of differentiated subjective evaluative criteria. All these clusters form a common integrative group of a higher order. It is connected with the quality responsible for conduct regulation — difficulty of volitional control.

The phenomenon of personality immaturity is often a part of a psychiatric disorder. A psychiatric diagnosis had about 88% of the juveniles of the sample. Half of the identified mental disorders were of organic origin. The data allow assuming a relationship between personality immaturity and organic brain disorder causing as a result diminished ability to control criminal actions in juvenile offenders.

Personal immaturity is not rare in mentally healthy adolescents at the age of 14-15, as well. In forensic assessment it is necessary to differentiate morbid (in the structure of psychiatric disorder) and ‘natural’ immaturity, as, according to the Russian legislation, such a diagnostic has different legal consequences. The development of expert psychological criteria will help identifying the phenomenon of personality immaturity in juvenile delinquents and assessing its origins, level of expression and impact on the behavior regulation.

Fonseca A.C., Moreira A., De Man J., Baptista H., Oliveira M., Coelho S.

COMPARISON OF TWO PSYCHOPATHY SCALES IN A PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY SAMPLE

Faculty of Psychology and Educacional Sciences of University of Coimbra

Recently, significant efforts have been made to develop self-report measures of psychopathy, which are supposedly more economical and easier to administer than PCL-R.

The aim of the present study is to examine the utility of two of these measures: Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (Palhus, Hemphill & Hare) and Levenson’s Self Report Psychopathy Scale (Levenson, Kiehl & Fitzpatrick, 1995) for the prediction of serious delinquent behavior in a large sample of Portuguese young adults. Data were drawn from a longitudinal study in which a large sample of boys and girls have been followed from elementary school until their late twenties. Both psychopathy measures were administered individually during the last assessment of those participants, together with several measures of antisocial behaviour.

Results revealed a strong, significant correlation between the two psychopathy scales but a modest predictive power of both of them regarding self-reported delinquency. Furthermore, within LSRP the best predictor of delinquency was Factor 2 (secondary psychopathy) whereas within SRP-III the best predictor was Factor 3 (erractic life-style). In any case, the predictive validity was better for SRP-III than for the LSRP. It would be interesting to assess whether the same pattern of results are found in a forensic population.

Key-words: self-report; psychopathy; young adults.

Fonseca A.C., Moreira A., De Man J., Baptista H., Oliveira M., Coelho S.

TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD AND DELINQUENCY: A TEST OF THE AGE-GRADED THEORY OF INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

Faculty of Psychology and Educacional Sciences of University of Coimbra

A central claim of Sampson and Laub’s age-graded theory of informal social control is that some adult transitions (e.g., marriage, employment) may lead to a reduction of antisocial behavior or a desistance from crime.

The main goal of this paper is to test this hypothesis in a large sample of Portuguese young adults from the community. Does antisocial behavior decrease as the number of successful transitions to adulthood increases?

Data came from a longitudinal study of a representative sample of school children followed from elementary school until their late twenties, and covered their level of adulthood (i.e., how many adulthood tasks they had achieved at the time of their last assessment?) and their involvement in antisocial behavior, including substance use.

Results revealed, as expected, that participants with more successful transitions to adulthood generally engaged in significantly less antisocial behavior than those who had completed fewer adulthood tasks. However, subsequent analyses showed this effect was not the same for all kinds of transitions, neither for all types of antisocial behavior. Thus our findings only partially support the predictions of the age-graded theory of informed social control regarding desistance from crime.

Key-words: transitions to adulthood; desistance from delinquency.
THE APPEARANCE OF GUILT: EFFECTS OF FACIAL MASCULINITY AND AGREEABLENESS ON THE PROBABILITY OF BEING JUDGED TO HAVE COMMITTED A CRIME

Brunel University, London, UK

Introduction
Previous research has repeatedly found that individuals make character judgements on the basis of physical appearance (Hassin and Trope 2000). These judgements are fast, intuitive and unreflective (Willis and Todorov 2006). Attractive people are considered to be more competent, trustworthy, honest and reliable than their unattractive counterparts (Zebrowitz, Voinescu, Collins 1996). However, the extent to which personality judgements made on the basis of physical appearance are accurate is debateable, with some researchers finding evidence that at some aspects of one’s personality can be detected in one’s face (Penton-Voak, Pound, Little, Perrett 2006) whilst others have reported finding that personality judgements on the basis of physical appearance can be wholly inaccurate (Zebrowitz, Andreoletti, Collins, Lee and Blumenthal 1998). Yet despite the unreliability of the judgements made on the basis of physical appearance, these judgements can affect various aspects of a person’s life even how they are treated within the criminal justice system (Dion 1972). Previous research investigating the effects of appearance on judicial proceedings has largely focussed on the roles of attractiveness and facial maturity. In the present study, we investigated the extent to which facial masculinity and perceived agreeableness might influence judgements of guilt for three different types of crime.

Methods
484 participants read a series of 12 short vignettes, written in the style of a police press release, describing three types of crime (Assault, Burglary and Rape). Accompanying each vignette was the face of a man “charged” with the crime that had been manipulated using computer graphics techniques to appear more or less masculine and more or less agreeable (i.e. 2 x 2 manipulations for each target face). Suspect faces were counterbalanced across crime types. Participants were asked to indicate in each case whether they thought the “accused” was guilty or not.

Results
The results of the study where analysed using chi-squares. Overall, facial appearance had a significant effect on the probability of being judged guilty. Collapsing across agreeableness manipulations, facial masculinity had minimal effects on perceptions of guilt for any crime type. In contrast, however, collapsing across masculinity manipulations, facial agreeableness had highly significant effects on perceptions of guilt for all crime types.

Discussion
Facial appearance was shown to have a significant effect on perceptions of guilt, a finding that has been replicated on multiple occasions across numerous research paradigms. However, this study also found that facial agreeableness was a far more important determinant of the likelihood of being judged guilty of crime than was facial masculinity. The finding that facial masculinity did not have a significant effect on perceptions of guilt is of particular interest given that previous research has indicated that increased levels of facial masculinity increases perceptions of guilt (Ward, Flowe and Humphries 2012) perceived levels of aggression and actual aggressive behaviour (Carre, McCormick and Mondloch 2009). The findings of this study suggests that when perceived agreeableness varies, variation in masculinity and femininity have a negligible effect on perceptions of guilt, a finding that was not alluded to in previous research.

References


Garcia-Garcia J.1, Gil-Fenoy M.J. 1, Carmona-Samper E. 1, De la Fuente-Sanchez L.1, Zaldivar-Basurto F.1, Ortega-Campos E.2

**JUVENILE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL MEASURES OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

1 — University of Almeria, Department of Psychology, Almeria, Spain, 2 — University of Huelva, Department of Psychology, Huelva, Spain

The presence of conduct problems and antisocial behavior during adolescence is a common hitch in our societies, approached from different perspectives of study. In recent years, many works focused on the role of neuropsychological characteristics in antisocial behavior have emerged. This interest arises from two assumptions: the mechanisms of affective and cognitive processing could regulate social behavior; and neuropsychological damage could be the key in the mediating role of the social and genetic influences in this kind of behavior. Thereby, advances in neuropsychological research could provide new possibilities for intervention and re-education; however more investigation is needed to clarify the role of neuropsychology in this aspect. Given this situation, the aim of this research is to improve the knowledge of the association between antisocial behavior and performance on executive functioning (EF) measures in adolescents as although some literature examining the relation exists, the best part is centered in adults, and results show heterogeneous data. This paper presents a review of empirical studies published in which the performance on executive functions is measured in adolescents. The sample of articles meet the disruptive behavior disorder (DBD), the conduct disorder (CD), the oppositional defiant disorder (ODD); has catalogued as delinquents or as adolescents who are engage in antisocial behavior (ASB); or was incarcerated at the time of data collection; and the neuropsychological tests used, measure attention, memory, verbal ability, flexibility, inhibition, decision making, non-verbal ability or planning. The majority of the studies establish associations between antisocial behavior and executive dysfunctions; especially, difficulties were found in tests related to inhibition, planning and verbal ability. However, caution is needed given the variability in the tests used, the studied samples, the statistical analysis, the methodology and the main objective of each paper. More research and other analyses are necessary to validate this association.

Garcia-Garcia J., Ortega-Campos E., Zaldivar-Basurto F., De la Fuente-Sanchez L., Gil-Fenoy M.J.

**PREDICTORS OF RECIDIVISM ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN SPANISH ADOLESCENT**

1 — University of Almeria, Department of Psychology, Almeria, Spain, 2 — University of Huelva, Department of Psychology, Huelva, Spain

One of the characteristic features of adolescence stage is the rebelliousness. Antisocial behavior that occurs during this stage can be understood as an act of defiance of minors within the change process that is occurring. Antisocial behavior could be a legally punishable behavior. In this work the antisocial behavior is studied to planning future interventions with juvenile offenders. It should distinguish two groups of juveniles, those who have once contact with Juvenile Justice and antisocial behavior is not repeated and juveniles that repeated the punished antisocial behavior.

The objective of this study is analyzed which variables are related to the recidivism of punished antisocial behavior in juveniles. Recidivism has been measured as the commission of a new offense. The time to measure recidivism was 2 years. The sample is formed by a group of 594 juveniles from the Juvenile Court of Almeria (Spain).

In this study has been conducted a hierarchical linear regression. The variables involved in the recidivism of punished antisocial behavior have been: dropping out of school, age at first offense, antisocial friends, truancy, family criminal history, mental health family problems and proper father educational style.
IMPACT OF A NATIONAL PLAN AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: POTENTIALITIES AND LIMITATIONS

School of Psychology — University of Minho

Trafficking in human beings (THB) has been, especially since the mid-90’s, the target of a growing public recognition in Portugal, both by the political body, the justice system and the civil society. The present study comprehended a set of diverse and complementary methods, which allowed answering to two main objectives: to evaluate quantitatively the execution of the measures foreseen in the 2nd National Plan Against Trafficking in Human Being (NPATHB) in Portugal and to evaluate qualitatively the execution of the measures foreseen in the plan. According to the analysis of the measures foreseen in each of the strategic areas, it may be concluded that the 2nd NPATHB highlights the domain of knowledge and social awareness regarding the phenomenon through the establishment of distinct groups for which different interventions are designed, namely the general population (universal prevention measures), groups of individuals who are in a vulnerable situation (indicated prevention measures) and high-risk groups (selective prevention measures). Regarding to the conceptual dimension, the 2nd NPATHB was considered a guiding instrument, highly pertinent for the work of the entities included in its execution, since it assembles a set of guidelines that allows operating both in a systemic and efficient way in order to prevent or combat THB. Therefore, as a document, it enables to clearly project the national strategy regarding THB and to convene the importance of involving key stakeholders, both in the government and the civil society. On the other hand, its fragilities lay, according to the results, mainly on: a) the insufficient impact on the awareness of the citizens about THB; b) the deficit participation of some ministerial structures (e.g., Ministry of Education and Science), as well as others strategic organizations in its implementation; c) the need to streamline processes for funding and execution, namely when funding is involved; d) the difficulties met as to inter-institutional cooperation and, finally; e) the lack of a more clear definition of responsibilities by the partners.

STUDY OF THE DEPENDENCE OF HUMAN SEMANTIC SPACE FROM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE BASED ON NEURAL NETWORK MODELING

Saint-Petersburg State University

The structure of semantic space depend from the content of the consciousness of a human and the psychic phenomena, that were formed at the process of a learning. If we will learn to detect the change of semantic space when the participant have got the new experience, we can diagnose his change of ethical judgments, detect his lie and, learn the information of this experience. If we built the fisiological model, which realize the semantic space, we study this problem. This task can be solved if we has understand the phisiological mechanism, which is realizing the semantic space. In this research we are using model (Rogers T., McClelland J. 2008) which realized on neyronal network. In this model, the distances between concepts and their attributes are not stable, they depend from type relation which we has set.

This model is self-learning with using algorithm “back propagation error”, if we will loading into inputs the concepts and kinds of relation, which were represented for participant in experiment then algorithm compare the distances between network output and the answer of the participant about semantic distance, and use evaluated difference for optimising network weights. We did research, its general task was make model for each participant and teach it predict all answers of the each participant with minimal error. The concepts and their attributes which has encoded in the model, reflecting the protagonists of the criminal video clips which are shown the experimental group. We assumed that the parameters of the models built for the people the control and experimental groups must be different, because the stimulus (the film) had influence on human semantic space.

39 healthy volunteers (male and female aged 19–25) participated in our study after informed consent. 27 participants were in experimental group and 11 in control. Differences (p<0.05) were found between groups on such parameters as a standard deviation the weights in matrix of the relations between neurons and also on the mean error of prediction the distance between concept and their attribute calculated on test sample, and the standard deviation of activation the neurons hidden layer. The results support the hypothesis that the film while viewing affects to our brain, changing weights between neurons,
also changing our semantic space, which is reflected in the formal parameters
of the model of the semantic space.

The next stage our research will be to build the model of the semantic space
based on results evaluation ERP (brain event related potential) on words, which
reflect the attributes of concepts. The “prime” stimulus will be this concept
and the relation. We suppose that in some components of ERP will reflect the
semantic distance between the Prime and the stimulus.

This work was supported by “Russian Foundation for Humanities”, research projects
№ 13-06-00625 “Human semantic space simulation by using ERP data”.

Gordts S. 1, Uzieblo K. 1, Neumann C.S 1, Van Den Bussche E. 1, Rossi G. 1

PSYCHOPATHY IN THE COMMUNITY: CONSTRUCT VALIDITY
OF THE SELF-REPORT PSYCHOPATHY SCALE

1 — Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium, 2 — Thomas More Antwerp, Belgium, 3 —
University of North Texas, USA

The Hare Self-Report Psychopathy Scales (SRP; Hare, 1980) are directly derived
from the Psychopathy Checklist (Hare, 1980) and were designed to assess
psychopathy in non-forensic samples. The latest version of the SRP-scales, the
Self-Report Psychopathy Scale-III (SRP-III; Paulhus, Neumann, & Hare, in press)
and its abbreviated version, the SRP-Short Form (SRP-SF; Paulhus et al., in press)
reflect the four factor structure defined by the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised
(Hare, 2003). To date, both forms have gained promising empirical support
in terms of their psychometric properties. However, no study has directly
compared both forms to further substantiate their construct validity.

In order to bridge this research gap, the present study directly compared
the SRP-III and SRP-SF in a Belgian community sample (N=1505) in terms of
factor-structure and nomological network. Confirmatory factor-analysis was
conducted to evaluate the fit of the proposed four-factor model of psychopathy
comprising an interpersonal, affective, lifestyle and antisocial factor. For a subset
of the sample (N =208) external correlates were available, and used to evaluate
the SRP-III and SRP-SF associations with attachment difficulties, bullying and
victimization during adolescence, right-wing extremist attitudes and right-wing
authoritarianism. Results indicated a reasonable fit for a four-factor structure
for both forms (CFI=.92; RMSEA=.06; CFI=.90; RMSEA=.05). The SRP-III and
SRP-SF were associated with attachment difficulties (r=.35, r=.36), several
forms of bullying (mean r=.52, mean r=.51) and victimization (mean r=.23,
mean r=.22) during adolescence, and right-wing extremist attitudes (r=.16,
r=.15), and were found to be unrelated to right-wing authoritarianism (r=.03,
r=.06). Correlational patterns for the SRP interpersonal, affective, lifestyle and
antisocial subscales corresponded with their theoretical underpinnings. Finally,
only minor differences between both forms in terms of the external correlates
were observed.

These results provide cross-cultural support for the SRP-III and SRP-SF construct
validity in terms of a four-factor structure. Noteworthy, the direct comparison
between both forms delivers preliminary support for the interchangeability of
both forms, also in terms of expected convergent and divergent relations
with external correlates. In conclusion, the present study contributes to the
conceptualization of psychopathy in the general population and developing
efficient and reliable assessment methods for community assessment.

Granskaya J.V., Lizhenkova E.V.

COPING WITH STRESS AMONG MIGRANT WORKERS

St. Petersburg State University

Migration is an objective process in Russia as worldwide. In Russia most migrant
workers face social, economic and psychological problems. Often, lack of social
skills adds more problems to their everyday life difficulties. These things cause
stress reactions and slow down their adaptation process.

On the other hand, one of the most difficult things for migrants is negative
attitudes they encounter as newcomers. People around often associate
migrants with illegal work, crime and terrorism. On a regular basis, media report
about crimes committed by migrants. However, besides of economic benefits
migrants help develop tolerance to others and bring different cultures together.

The main aim of our study was to examine coping strategies among migrant
workers.

Sample: 60 male labour migrants working on reconstruction sites in
StPetersburg, 30 of them were from Middle Asia (average age 34,5) with an
average experience working outside of their home country- 3 years. Other
30 seasonal workers from other regions of Russia (average age — 33) had, on
average, 3,5 years of experience working outside of their region.

Methods: coping strategies (Lazarus scale, test SACS Hobfolla), reactions to
situations of frustration (Rosenzweig test) and drawing tests “Man under the
Rain”.

218
Results: Comparative analysis reveal significant differences in coping behavior and the types of reactions to frustrating situation among migrant workers. Migrants from Central Asia are more reserved, careful and anxious, try to avoid failures. In stressful situations they focus more on protecting their own “self”, use ego-defense mechanisms with intragression direction, experiencing blame or guilt as the cause of frustration. Leading coping strategy among migrant workers from Central Asia is a “seeking social support” strategy. They tend to socially cooperate. In contrast to migrants from Central Asia, seasonal workers from other regions of Russia prefer coping strategies such as “planful problem solving”, “self-controlling” or “escape-avoidance”. More often than their counterparts from Central Asia, they show obstacle-dominance type of reaction with manipulative and asocial actions. One interesting finding is that, compared to migrant workers from Central Asia, workers from other parts of Russia more often try to settle down in a place where they work. No significant differences are found for aggressive coping behavior among these groups.

Granskaya J.V., Zaicev V.A.

RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR, VALUES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRAFFIC SAFETY AMONG STREET-RACERS IN SAINT-PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg State University

Traffic safety is an urgent issue in Russia. The number of serious accidents in traffic and the risk related to such accidents are really high in our country. Previous study has shown Russian car drivers to be more willing to take risks in traffic and having less safe behavior compared to Norwegians. At the same time found that attitudes towards traffic safety significantly predicted risk taking behavior in both countries (Rundmo, Granskaya, Klempe 2009, 2012). Streetracing become a popular “hobby” among young drivers in Russia. During the night they organize dangerous competitions on the roads of big cities without taking into consideration the presence of other cars around. Statistics shows increase of accidents due to the risky behavior of these drivers and more participants of this movement every year.

The main aim of our study was to examine differences in attitudes towards traffic safety, values and risk-taking behavior between street-racers and ordinary car drivers. Other goal of this study was to explore whether values and attitudes to safety are related to risk-taking behavior among these groups.

Sample: 60 male car drivers, 20-29 years old, from StPetersburg, with car-driving experience not less than 2 years: 30 from them were street-racers with average driving experience — 4,2 years (average age 24,8) and 30 males with average driving experience — 3,9 (average age — 23,7).

Methods: self-completion questionnaire developed by Iversen and Rundmo, original Schwartz’s value scales and Kuhn M.H., McPortland T.S. test “Who am I?”

Results: as predicted street-racers have higher overall rate of risky behavior, the highest differences found for rule violations and lack of precautionary behavior such as seatbelt use. Also their attitude to safety is significantly lower compare to ordinary drivers of the same age: differences found for attitude to drinking and driving, violation of traffic rules and attitudes to pedestrians.

The most preferred values for street-racers were stimulation, hedonism, achievement and self-direction, at the same time less preferred were security, conformity and tradition.

Risky behavior in the group of street-racer associated with violation of social norms and attitudes to safety. Violation of rules associated with value orientations such as self-direction, independence and difference form others, as well as taking pleasure and sensation-seeking.

Thus, street-racers show high risk behavior associated with rules violation that cause risk for themselves and other people around. This type of behavior correlated with certain value orientation and attitudes to safety.

Grattagliano I.

CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS: THE UTILITY AND LIMITATIONS OF THE HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING TEST IN LEGAL MEDICAL CIRCLES

Ignazio Grattagliano

The Human Figure Drawing Test is a widely used instrument in both clinical and forensic settings. However, when used in the evaluation of minors in civil and penal cases, its methodological “weak points” are exposed. The inappropriate use of this instrument, with regard to its potential explicative capacity, is not a rare occurrence. In fact, when following proper legal medical and forensic psychiatric methodology, one needs to be aware that it is incorrect to make a diagnosis of abuse based solely on the results of administered psychodiagnostic instruments, particularly when employing graphic evaluations, such as The Human Figure Drawing Test, which do not in themselves permit the identification of abuse. This
article highlights the expressive and communicative value that the drawings may possess in child abuse investigations, whether they are of a sexual, physical, or psychological nature, or if they involve neglect. It is well to remember that, especially in the field of legal medicine; one always needs to keep in mind that no automatism exists between the coupling of a single response on the test, and its psychological significance. Test responses in no way constitute any significant juridically usable evidence. Furthermore, the various hypotheses formulated in the psychodynamic and psychometric sections of the test assume their own reliable dynamic-structural and clinical-nosographic classification only when properly integrated from an individual clinical context: A test may only furnish hypotheses. It neither provides certainty nor any detailed diagnoses, especially when related to complex and multi-faceted events such as episodes of presumed abuse.

Grattagliano I.

USEFULNESS AND LIMITS OF THE FAMILY DRAWING TEST, IN THE EVALUATION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN EXPERT TESTIMONY: A FIELD SURVEY

Ignazio Grattagliano

This study aims, to make a contribution exclusively casuistic, at assessing the ability of the Design of the Family to identify the graphic signs of sexual abuse, in the evaluation of child sexual abuse. Two groups, composed by 8 minors with ascertained (by the Italian Magistrature) sexual abuse, and 8 minors belonging to the control group, respectively, were compared.

The drawings were analysed through an ad hoc grid composed by 17 graphic indicators. Results don't show that two groups are very different in all examined variables. To date, it seems neither possible nor methodologically appropriate to use this tool in the forensic field as “proof” of any abuse suffered by the child.

Ivanova M.V.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ADOLESCENTS WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND “OUT-OF-FAMILY” DEVELOPMENT

Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

The growing prevalence of adolescents with deviant behavior is a significant problem in modern Russia. Deviant behavior takes different forms, from criminal acts, including violent crimes (murder, fighting, cruelty toward animals) to alcohol and drug abuse, runaways, failures to study. High prevalence of deviant behavior among adolescents from children’s home, is of no doubt. There’s an urgent need in development of effective prevention interventions focused on factors which lead to deviant behavior.

The objective was to identify behavioral and personality characteristics of teenagers and social and psychological factors associated with deviant behavior in adolescence. We assume that “out-of-family care” development is a determinant of deviant behavior.

Sample and method: adolescents with deviant behavior with and without family care and adolescents with normative behavior with and without family care, male, aged 13-17. A total of 157 teenagers were recruited in St.Petersburg, Russia. The following behavioral and psychological instruments were used: Spielberger State Trait Anxiety Inventory questionnaire, The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, The Plutchik Life Style Index questionnaire, The Folkman & Lazarus Ways of Coping questionnaire, Experiments on self-control and perseverance.

Results: adolescents with deviant behavior have high level of anxiety, more likely to blame others for their own failures and problems, tend to show aggression to peers and older people of both sexes. Deviants from the children’s home, in addition, have the high level of denial, the low level of self-control and search for social support, they avoid to solve the problems and more likely to choose aggressive way in coping conflict situations.

Kim D., Jo E.

EFFECTS OF UNEXPECTED QUESTIONS AND TIME PRESSURE ON STATEMENT DETAILS OF LIARS AND TRUTH TELLERS

Hallym University, Department of Psychology, Chuncheon, Republic of Korea

The purpose of this study is to examine the effectiveness of inducing high cognitive load through unexpected questions and time pressure in deception detection. A pilot study was conducted in order to differentiate suitable expected questions and unexpected questions for the interviews. Participants were assigned to either truth condition or false condition in a mock crime scenario. Participants in the false condition were asked to break a CD after listening to a music in the laboratory, whereas those in the truth condition participants were asked to watch a video instead of breaking a CD. After participants
performed as instructed, they evaluated a set of interview questions indicating the extent to which they would expect to be asked during a police interview. The main study was based on mixed factorial design of 2(veracity: truth, false) x 2(question type: anticipated, unanticipated) x 2(time pressure: yes, no) and the dependent variables was the amount of details in the answer. 72 male and female undergraduates participated in the same mock crime experiment as the pilot study. The interview consists of 11 questions including the 2 expected and 2 unexpected questions derived from the pilot study. Participants in the time pressure condition were asked to respond as soon as a light next to the interviewer is turned on. Statistical analysis showed a significant interaction between the question type and veracity in the amount of details. Time pressure did not have any significant effect. Limitations and future directions of this study are discussed.

Klein Selle N. 1, Verschuere B.J. 2, Kindt M. 2, Meijer E.H. 3, Ben-Shakhar G. 1

ORIENTING AND INHIBITION RESPONSES IN THE CONCEALED INFORMATION TEST ARE EXPRESSED BY DIFFERENT PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES

The Concealed Information Test (CIT) provides a valid tool for psychophysiological detection of concealed knowledge; however its precise theoretical underpinnings remain a matter of debate. The enhanced physiological responses elicited by concealed, critical items were classically explained as reflecting an Orienting Response (OR). According to an alternative account, the enhanced responses reflect Response Inhibition (RI) of the concealed items. The present study examined whether and to what extent response inhibition (RI) influences CIT detection efficiency with different physiological measures. Ninety-four undergraduate students took part in a Concealed Information Test, while measuring electrodermal, cardiac and respiratory responding. Half of the participants were requested to imagine that they are suspected of committing a crime and were motivated to avoid detection (presumably eliciting both OR and RI), while the other half was requested to imagine that they are witnesses of a crime and were motivated to display enhanced responses to the critical items and be detected (presumably eliciting OR only, as inhibition should not take place). In both conditions, concealed information led to a similar increase in skin conductance. In contrast, the typically observed heart rate deceleration and respiratory suppression were only found in suspects. These data imply that different psychophysiological measures in the CIT are driven by different mechanisms: the Skin Conductance Response reflects orienting while the Respiration Line Length and the Heart Rate reflect inhibition.

Keywords: Concealed information, Orienting response, Response inhibition

Kostyushina E.V.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE AND PREFERRED CARTOON MOVIES

Seventy percent of children watch cartoons every day. Hence our study is relevant. Moral development of children of primary school age and cartoons, preferred children of primary school age were investigated in our work. 44 respondents participated in this study.

The aim of our study is to determine the relationship between the level of moral development of children of primary school age group and preferred cartoon children in the same age group.

Link has been established between the level of moral development and a preferred group of cartoons. If the student prefers the eastern and Soviet cartoons, its level of moral development exceeds the age limit. If the student prefers western and modern Russian cartoons, its level of moral development is normal.

Link has been established between the level of moral development and attitudes towards standards. If a child level of moral development is high, then the child's relationship to the norms is adequate. If a child level of moral development in the redistribution of age norm, the child's attitude to the rules is a medium adequate.

Link has been established between the moral development and the formation of concepts of positive and negative cartoon heroes. If a child level of moral development is high, these views are formed well. If a child level of moral development corresponds to age norm, these views are formed is not good enough.
Link has been established between preferred cartoons and attitude toward the standards. If the student prefers the eastern and Soviet cartoons, his attitude to the rules is adequate. If the student prefers western and modern Russian cartoons, its ratio to the norms of the medium is adequate.

It was concluded that there is a relationship between the level of moral development of children and cartoons, which are preferred by children in this age group.

Kozyreva I.E.

HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF VIEWS ON THE WITNESS ISSUES IN RUSSIAN AND WORLD LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

The Bashkir State University, The Institute of Law, Ufa, Russia

Investigation of most criminal cases and the following court proceedings are always connected with the witness testimonies which are one of the main and most widespread types of evidence in the criminal procedure. The witnesses give testimonies, which may accuse a person of committing a crime, testify in his defence or help in establishing facts of the crime needed during the investigation of the case. The research of the witness role significance clearly shows that there had been no indictment or sentence not including witness testimony as evidence.

Problems of the witness testimonies investigation are multifaceted. These include the problem of credibility of testimony, analysis of objective and subjective factors exerting influence on the testimony, problems of witness rights protection, liability for refusal to testify and psychological motivation of giving false evidence etc.


M.M. Kochenov also tackled this issue, in his book “Psychological expertise in court: theory and practice. Selected works”, which was published in 2010 after his death, he reviews various aspects of witness’ and victim’s capability to correctly perceive circumstances valuable for the case and testify about them.

The author of this report also carried out research and had a number of her works published, including articles: “The etymology of the notion “witness””, “Psychological peculiarities of the witness interrogation employing cognitive interview method”, “to the subject of witness testimony”, “To the question of the witness rights during the criminal procedure”, “legal status of the witness”, “Psychological aspects of witness testimonies”; and the monograph “Theory and practice of witness participation in the preliminary investigation” in 2012.

As the topic of witness testimony investigation was and still is multifaceted, further research in this sphere will help to solve various issues of investigative activities of law enforcement agencies.

Kraus U., Paelecke M., Naumann S., Schoof M., Hewig J.S.

DO HIGH AND LOW SUGGESTIBLE ADULTS BENEFIT FROM THE SELF-ADMINISTERED INTERVIEW (SAI)?

Julius-Maximilians-University Wuerzburg

Misleading questions or post-event information can affect eyewitness memory in many ways. An important component to resist against misleading information or questions is the quality of the memory trace of the witnessed event. The Self-Administered Interview (SAI) is a written interview tool that protects eyewitness memory by strengthening the memory trace via systematic retrieval strategies (Gabbert, Hope & Fisher, 2009). Using the SAI it is possible to reduce negative effects of misleading post-event information on eyewitness memory but not negative effects of misleading questions (Gabbert, Hope & Fisher, 2012). In our study we examined whether the SAI reduces negative effects of misleading questions, whether this effect is present only for specific types of misleading questions and whether the level of suggestibility is relevant. 30 high and 30 low suggestible adults participated in our study. All participants completed the short version of the Multidimensional Iowa Suggestibility Scale and were categorized along their suggestibility scores into high and low suggestible participants. During the first test session the participants witnessed a video of a sexual harassment in a University canteen. After witnessing the video, half of the high and low suggestible adults where asked to complete the SAI (SAI group) and the other half of the high and low suggestible adults were asked to give a verbal report about the witnessed event (control group). After a one-week-delay all participants were asked to give a verbal report about the event witnessed one-week before. Following that all participants were asked 24 open-ended and closed-ended questions by the experimenter (12 neutral questions and 12 misleading questions in a mixed order). The misleading questions contained incorrect facts and incomplete disjunctions. The questions were
asked in a standardized manner using the same order across all participants. The results of our study will be discussed regarding their empirical and practical implications.

Kuzminykh Anastasia¹, Enikolopov Sergey²

MALE AND FEMALE PERCEPTION OF AGGRESSIVE VIDEO
1 — Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2 — The Mental Health Research Center of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences

This work is aimed at identifying the difference between male and female perceptions of aggressive video and how it is associated with personal aggressiveness and level of emotional intelligence (EI). The study involved 100 men and 148 women (mean age 24.6 years, all Russian speaking). Seven video clips (25-30 seconds each): three videos with real fights, video with hand combat training and three videos with teams fighting in game situations. Participants were asked to evaluate each stimulus on two seven-step Likert scales, from “very aggressive” to “very friendly” and from “very unpleasant” to “very pleasant”. We found that behavioral aggression is associated with feelings from videos while level of anger is associated with perception of its aggressiveness and in men with brightness of estimates. People with higher ability to manage emotions perceive videos as less aggressive (r=0.14) and people with higher ability to manage theirs’ own emotions (r=0.18) perceive videos as less unpleasant. In general men perceive video as less aggressive (P=0.046) and less unpleasant (P=0.000). At the same time the older men are the more unpleasant videos were for them (r=-0.31). In men interpersonal EI is associated with evaluation of aggressiveness (r=0.23) and intrapersonal EI — with evaluation of feelings. In women mostly intrapersonal EI contributes to the evaluation: videos were perceived as less aggressive by women with better control of expression (r=0.14) and as less unpleasant by women with better control of expression (r=0.19), ability to manage emotions (r=0.14) and higher intrapersonal EI (r=0.15).

Keywords: aggressiveness, aggressive video, emotional intelligence, gender differences, feelings

THE ADAPTATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL SCHOOLCHILDREN THROUGH PLAY THERAPY

Moscow State University of Psychology & Education, Moscow, Russia

In our work we would consider the play therapy as a way to help younger students to adapt to the school conditions. Due to problems in communication children find it difficult to socialize with their classmates, being mentally immature primary school students can’t accept the point of view of other children, and we suppose that play therapy can help children to break the borders and become part of the school community.

Three sessions of play therapy were held with students so far. During the game the children had a chance to develop necessary educational skills, the group interaction helped them to establish contacts with peers.

To trace the dynamics of adaptation, we carried out a projective technique «The picture of the school». Having analyzed the results, we can note that children realize the phenomenon of schooling, some of them begin to understand the notion of being a student. The drawings were made in bright colors, that displays the positive attitude to school. Students painted with enthusiasm, the teacher, classmates, attributes of study and classrooms are present in the pictures.

Comparing the results of the projective techniques to the results of the initial diagnostics we can notice the increase in the level of adaptation of children to school. However, it must be noted that throughout the survey the students were provided with additional psychological assistance that could affect the results. Thus, we can speak only about a partial confirmation of this hypothesis.

Kwon D.Y., Kim M.C.

GENERAL PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES AND CONFESSION IN KOREA

Sookmyung Women’s University, Department of Social Psychology, Seoul, South Korea

This study examined perceptions of police interrogation techniques and false confession in Korea. General perceptions on police interrogations and their techniques, including how frequently those interrogation techniques are actually used and whether such techniques would elicit false confession, were
examined. Furthermore, general perceptions on confession, including the importance of confession evidence in trials and confession possibilities between guilty and innocent were also measured. The results revealed some misconceptions about police interrogation techniques and confession. Also, there was a significant difference on the general perceptions of interrogation techniques by gender. The findings suggest that most lay people believe that police interrogations hardly elicit false confessions from innocent suspects and confessions are reliable evidence. Implications for Korean criminal justice system will be discussed.

Lindsay R.

RISKY POLICE INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES THAT INCREASE IDENTIFICATION ERRORS

Queens University, Department of Psychology, Kingston, Canada

Misidentification leads to cases of wrongful conviction (e.g., Connors, et al., 1996). Eyewitness researchers have demonstrated that identification errors can be reduced using improved lineup procedures (Lindsay & Wells, 1985; Pryke, et al., 2004). New evidence from surveys of North American police suggest that these and other advances in lineup technique will not be sufficient to resolve the identification error problem because of dangerous investigative procedures (Bertrand, et al., 2010). Two such procedures are discussed. First, police are employing multiple showups (aka street identifications or confrontations) in their investigation of crimes. Survey data (Bertrand, et al., 2010) reveals frequent use of repeated showups. The witness attempts to identify a criminal from a showup. When the witness rejects the suspect, another suspect is found and a second showup is conducted, then a third, etc. for an uncontrolled number of iterations. For example, in the Neil v Biggers case the witness was shown at least 40 showups over a seven month period before finally making an identification. Some witnesses have been exposed to as many as 100 showups. We exposed undergraduates to targets followed by a filler task interrupted periodically by a showup procedure. This procedure can lead to a 90% false identification rate in as few as 6 iterations. Second, police are distributing surveillance photos to hundreds of police and case workers seeking identification of suspects with no controls on the process or records being kept. The dangers of this technique are yet to be examined experimentally but the potential problems are outlined based on consultation in cases where the procedure has been used. The problems include: 1. No predetermined process has been described or followed. 2. No records are kept of the decisions made except for positive identifications to be used in court. 3. No records are kept of who or how many people attempted to make the identifications. 4. Group decision making procedures can and do occur with no control of social influences on the decisions (that is groups of people may view the photos or videos at the same time and discuss their decisions before making them). The dangers of these procedures need to be addressed to limit the risk to innocent suspects. In particular, detailed procedures should be established for police to follow and rules established to ensure that all identification attempts are fully documented and disclosed in court.

Malaeva А.М.

RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PILOT PROJECT OPIATE SUBSTITUTION THERAPY

Psychologist

Problem
Karaganda region, in particular Temirtau, is one of the leading locations for infection and spread of HIV / AIDS. Thus, according to the City AIDS Center the number of people living with HIV , with an increase of 2232 person. The main contingent of them are injecting drug users. Therefore the problem of prevention and treatment of drug addiction is relevant to the region and to date unresolved. Harm reduction programs in the region, as performed on the basis of drug abuse clinic, and non-governmental organizations are in demand.

Location
Kazakhstan’s geographic location on the path of illegal transportation of heroin from Afghanistan to Russia and Eastern Europe and the complex socio — economic situation cause potentially high involvement of people in the country in the drug and injecting drug use, that is, in activities related to HIV transmission.

Project
In November 2008, the project of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) in Temirtau (Karaganda region) in SOE “Drug dispensary Temirtau” and Pavlodar in GCE “center for prevention and treatment of addiction diseases of Pavlodar region” pilot project was launched on opioid substitution therapy (OST), which started on November 10, 2008.
the project, together with the State “Center for HIV / AIDS” was held on the selection of patients for participation in opioid substitution therapy, according to established criteria by order of the MoH number 609 from 08.12.05.

Objectives of the project:
- Improving the efficiency of anti-drug efforts of the social sector MoH;
- The response to the VIS / AIDS in the Republic of Kazakhstan, at the expense of prevention of infection among the most vulnerable groups — IDUs (injecting drug users).
- Helping patients change high-risk behavior without being unrealistic demands a fundamental change in lifestyle
- Reduction in the incidence and multiplicity of the use of illicit drugs
- Stabilization of physical and mental status
- Increase adherence to ARV — therapy persons on PTA
- Improving the quality of life and social functioning of patients PTA

Result
October 31-2012: The effectiveness of OST:
- cheap outpatient treatment ($ 0.12 per day per patient)
- tops or significantly reduces the frequency of receiving illegal drugs / injection
- Engaging patients to TB treatment and adherence to ARV — therapy (percentage of adherence to ARV — therapy was 40.9%);
- 23,4% (11) of the participants noted the establishment of family relationships (confirmed personal conversations, letters of loved ones), and 13 patients had a family reunion.

On 30.10.2012 year — 55.3% (26) — work (at the beginning of the project was the percentage of workers — 24%), 9 patients underwent retraining courses in another specialty. In all patients, a positive trend in the subjective assessment of well-being and satisfaction of the conditions of his life.

- Improving physical state — in a patient with co-morbidity of COPD improved health, reduced the number of attacks did not need hospital treatment compared with the previous period, the patient has issued documents on disability.
- We organize self-help group by patients.

Unwanted moments OST:
- Side effects of methadone (constipation, weight loss at the beginning of the first 3 months of therapy, itching, impotence), sexual weakness in 2 patients.
- Like other opioids, methadone reduced tolerance, which leads to an increase in the dose for therapeutic prevention of withdrawal syndrome;
- Limit the range of movement due to the attachment to item methadone: daily visits to drug treatment clinic (on-road costs).
- Low awareness on OST (lack of visual information).
- high-threshold criteria for the selection of clients in the program.

Comments or information to the program committee
Kazakhstan legislation favors the introduction of OST as the standard method of treatment for opioid dependence. Methadone and buprenorphine in the country are classified as narcotic drugs, the use of which may for medical purposes under strict control, and OST included in the public health development “Salamatty Kazakhstan”, approved by the President Kazakhstan.

Mann S.A., Vrij A.

THE DIRECTION OF DECEPTION: NEURO-LINGUISTIC PROGRAMMING AS A LIE DETECTION TOOL
University of Portsmouth

There is a myth in popular psychology, often echoed in police literature, but as yet untested, that specific eye movements pertain to lying and truth telling. According to this line of thought, eye movements to the sender’s right indicate lying, as the sender’s eyes are drawn to the side of his/her brain where their fabrication is being created. We have put this hypothesis, derived from ‘Neuro-Linguistic Programming’ to the test in two experiments. In Experiment 1, a total of 204 participants (all air passengers) were interviewed at an international airport about their forthcoming trip. All participants answered one question truthfully, and one question deceptively. Some participants answered a third question truthfully, whereas others answered the same question deceptively. No conclusive evidence was found for a relationship between specific eye movements and deception. In Experiment 2, a total of 31 participants discussed their real occupation in one interview and a pretend occupation in another interview. Only three of the 31 participants revealed the eye movement pattern...
predicted by NLP. Reasons for the existence of the myth that liars display specific eye movements are discussed.

Mattison M.L. 1, Dando C.J. 2, Ormerod T.C. 3

**DRAWING TO SUPPORT EPISODIC REMEMBERING: INCREASING CHILDREN’S ACCESS TO JUSTICE**

1 — Lancaster University, 2 — University of Wolverhampton, 3 — University of Surrey

Current UK best practice for eliciting information from vulnerable witnesses advocates a modified version of the Enhanced Cognitive Interview (CI, Fisher & Geiselman, 1992), which includes the mental reinstatement of context (MRC) mnemonic. Here, the interviewer assists the witness to mentally recreate the physical and internal context of the to-be-remembered event, at the time of retrieval, using a series of verbal instructions to facilitate the feature overlap between the event and the retrieval environment. The CI improves adult witnesses’ remembering, with the MRC component thought to be one of the most effective CI mnemonics. However, for children, the CI is less effective, and the MRC in its current form has produced conflicting results. We investigated how children might be environmentally supported to recreate the context of a to-be-remembered event. 180 children (n = 60 aged 5 to 7 years; n = 60 aged 8 to 11 years; and n = 60 aged 12 to 16 years) viewed a film, one minute in duration, portraying a non-violent shop theft, and then completed a series of distractor tasks (1 hour in duration). Following which, participants were randomly allocated to one of the three retrieval conditions: (i) Sketch Reinstatement of Context (SRC) — it has been suggested that sketching may help vulnerable witnesses to reinstate context (ABE, 2011). Hence the free recall component of interviews in this condition commenced with participants drawing about the stimulus event (instructions provided during the presentation), following which participants were asked to explain what they remembered; (ii) the traditional MRC — free-recall commenced with the MRC instructions (Dando et al., 2009a; 2009b), designed to support rememberers to mentally reinstate the environment, at retrieval, that existed at the time of encoding (see Fisher & Geiselman, 1992); (iii) or Control — where no retrieval support was provided. Participants had unlimited, uninterrupted time to complete the free-recall retrieval. Contemporaneous notes taken during the free-recall guided the following questioning phase. Overall, the SRC technique was most effective, improving remembering without a concomitant increase in intrusions. The apparent benefits of sketching may stem from salient, self-initiated retrieval cues and reduced split-attention effects. It is our contention that SRC supports a more effortful, more effective, but less cognitively demanding memory search for children. Our findings will be reported and discussed. (378).

Mekler A.A. 1, Gorbunov I.A. 2, Bolotova S.Y. 3, Chaldyshkin A.V. 4

**THE RELATION OF THE “MORAL” EMOTIONS SPHERE DYSFUNCTION WITH THE EEG SPECIFICS IN THE SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS WHO DID SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACTS**

1 — The Bonch-Bruevich Saint-Petersburg State University of Telecommunications, 2 — Saint-Petersburg State University, 3 — Center For Family Planning And Reproduction, 4 — Specialized Saint-Petersburg Federal mental hospital with intense supervision

The mechanisms that consolidate the decision making process in the critical situations on the one side and the emotional and moral spheres on another, are of big interest in the modern psychology. Our study aimed the systemic physiological mechanisms of the emotional and motivational spheres dysfunction in the schizophrenia. We studied specifics of their moral faculties and emotions related to the different psychic hierarchy levels (according to the L.M. Vekker conceptions) as well as the ability to recognize and express emotions.

15 subjects — schizophrenia patients aged from 23 to 35, who did socially dangerous acts — participated in our study (experimental group). The control group included 34 healthy subjects aged from 21 to 40. Subjects from both groups watched videos (27 fragments in total) that stimulated positive and negative emotions of higher and lower levels of hierarchy. Simultaneously with the videos watching the electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded (19 leads, 10-20 international system). Also the peculiarities of the moral decision making (tasks that were suggested by Philippa Foot (1967) and abilities to recognize and express emotions (Vishnevetskaya, Shakurova, 2006).

We calculated the fractal dimension of the EEG curve; this EEG characteristic reflects the specifics of the systemic processes in the brain. In Mekler (2008), Mekler & Gorbunov (2012) this value was interpreted as a physiological measure of the psychic processes complexity.

In the experimental group we found that ability to recognize and express emotions significantly relates (p<0.05) with the peculiarities of decisions in the moral dilemmas (Foot, 1967). Also we have found significant differences
between experimental and control groups in the way that the EEG fractal dimension values differ in emotions of different levels. Our study leads to conclusion that emotional and motivational dysfunctions in schizophrenia patients are attended by the loss of the differentiation in the emotional processes complexity and this loss is reflected in the EEG characteristics. These deviations lead to the degradation of ability to recognize and express emotions that may lead to the changes in the moral decision making.

Study was supported by the grant of RFBR #14-06-00248.

Mukhina V.S., Basyuk V.S., Protsenko L.M.

CONDITIONS FOR OVERCOMING OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS’ VALUE ORIENTATION ON CRIMINAL SUBCULTURES
Moscow State Pedagogical University

Value orientation is structure-forming basis of man’s self-consciousness emerging under conditions of ordinary being and maturing in the process of development of man’s inner position as a personality. Value orientations form at the early age in childhood as significant guideline for individual life. They reflect man’s inner position to himself, others, to the world and to being in general.

In adolescents from asocial environment inner position forms due to value orientation on immorality and powerful adherence to special understanding of criminal subculture’s moral norms, in which “honesty”, “adherence to one’s word”, meaning of freedom and oaths are always under control. Criminal ideology rather than norms of ordinary life and laws of jural state attracts delinquent adolescents. Being in opposition to normative forms of behavior, aggressive and dominant ones of criminal subcultures’ representatives that can be observed by adolescents in their asocial environment impress the latter deeply.

Asocially oriented to but not incorporated in criminal subculture adolescents idealize criminal norms and “freedom of expression” of senior representatives of asocial environment.

Adolescents commonly fall into asocial community from dysfunctional families or, later, because of deprivation of parental rights from orphanage.

Thus, asocially orientated adolescents group into conventionally hierarchical groups. In these groups an inclination of the strongest members (physically and emotionally) for leadership as well as a tendency of the whole group to single out an outsider — a person who will be constantly and hard pressed by the group members to assert themselves — could be seen.

This stratification apparently influences their psychological condition. Very often not due to imitation but according to “law of the pack” they divide people into “friend-or-foe” — phenomenon of “We” and “They” that was described in psychology by B. F. Porshnev. They also show almost spontaneous tendency to asocial communicative patterns with very special slang collocations, nicknames and tattoos as the way of self-presentation. Eventually, at the age of 14-16, they start unlawful practices (theft, robbery, bodily injury, etc.), which inevitable leads to punishment.

In the project “Psychological support of adolescents deprived of parental care” group of psychologists have developed the conception of organization of conditions for psychological support aimed at development of oriented at real world person’s inner position.

For the past four years, there have been held meetings with the priests (for raising spiritual awareness); economists (for learning skills of organizing everyday life); psychologists and social teachers (leading individual or group discussions on significant for adolescents issues); cadet corps experts (training the skills of subordination and basic military skills including physical drill). Correspondence with and adolescents’ video address to life-sentenced convicts have been organized; the meeting with life sentenced convicts (according to the project) is planning.

Annually with the assistance of Ministry of Education of Irkutsk Region, “School of Social Adaptation” is organized. In this School within the bounds of five essential initiations, the value of true socially and personally oriented inner position is discussed with adolescents (contextual peculiarities of the meetings vary from year to year).
Before and after session the team of psychologists and psychiatrists examines adolescents. The commission has noted positive dynamics in the project participants' psychological status.

In spring or autumn of 2014, the meeting of adolescents with life-sentenced convicts in prison conditions is planning. We hope to find resources and pass through mutual, extremely difficult for all participants initiations.

Nazarova N.G. 1, Oshevsky D.S. 2

AGGRESSION RISK ASSESSMENT IN CONVICTED JUVENILE OFFENDERS

1 — The State Institution «Street Children», Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, 2 — the Serbsky National Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moscow, Russia

Risk assessment tools have been introduced recently in the rehabilitation practice of Russian specialists working with juvenile delinquents (Hoge, R. D., Andrews D. A., 2002). Still, foreign instruments can not be implemented in their original form in Russia because of cultural and social differences. Using the main ideas and structures of the tools we work on its Russian standardized version. In the process of its adaptation and testing the main factors of criminal aggression in juveniles are described.

The aim of the study was to single out and to describe psychological risk factors of aggression in convicted juvenile offenders within the framework of adaptation and testing of standardised instrument «Risk and Possibilities Assessment» (RPA). The sample consisted of male juvenile offenders (n = 15, mean age 15.8±1.1 years) convicted for criminal aggressive actions and serving their sentences in Mozhaisk juvenile prison (main group). The comparison group included juveniles with deviant behavior (n = 15, 15.6±1.3 years old) taking part in a program of rehabilitation in a social service institution. Apart from RPA psychodiagnostic methods for aggression and semantic structure assessment were used.

According to the results one of the most significant risk factors for aggressive actions is a negative family background: an inconsistent style of parental upbringing in antisocial environment.

In adolescence joining a group of dissocial peers, adopting their views and attitudes, makes up a specific factor for a juvenile. Adolescents' individual features like high level of proactive aggression, low frustration threshold, low level of failure tolerance, unstable self-concept, difficulties of volitional control over immediate spontaneous intentions play an important role in forming aggressive behaviour. The probability of aggressive criminal behaviour increases in case of psychoactive substance abuse. Juvenile offenders' semantic structures lack differentiation and hierarchy, their motives and demands are not enough realistic, but peremptory.

Combination of outer (family, peer group, psychoactive substance influence) and inner (individual features, semantic structures, motives’ characteristics) factors increases significantly risk of criminal aggression and reoffending in juveniles. RPA can be effectively used for exposure of such factors in preventive, correctional and rehabilitative work.

Nutskova E.V.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ABUSE TOWARDS CHILDREN

The Serbsky National Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry; Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Moscow, Russia

The problem of sexual violence committed against children and adolescents is an important subject of Russian social policies. The Russian Interior Ministry reported about around 8800 crimes against sexual integrity of children in 2012. The number of violent sexual offenses committed against children increased drastically within the past 4 years. The consequences of this category of crimes endanger severely children's mental health and development.

Diagnostic and evaluation of the consequences of sexual violence are important not only for further medical and social rehabilitation of the child, but also for dealing with issues arising in forensic investigation. The variety of psychogenic disorders and psychological problems caused by sexual crimes against children correspond with all degrees of severity of harm to health and moral injuries. However, their evaluation criteria in our forensic assessment practice, especially concerning psychological consequences, are still in the development stage.

In an empirical study aimed at the description of psychological aftermaths of sexual violence and abuse, we have analyzed 95 psychological and psychiatric expert conclusions of underage victims, subjects of forensic expertise in the Serbsky National Centre for Social and Forensic Psychiatry in 2010 — 2012 years. Mental disorders caused by traumatic experiences due to criminal actions were diagnosed in 23.2 % of the subjects. In the rest 76.8% of the victims experts
did not diagnose any relevant clinical consequences of violence and abuse. However, in this category of victims the following features were observed: depressive mood, emotional instability with a tendency to accumulate negative experiences, constriction, a tendency to irritability and aggressive outbursts, the feelings of not being understood and stigmatization, negative attitude towards men, projection of the traumatic experience in the content of games or creative production. Most victims describe difficulties in communication with peers, decrease in activity level and low estimation of their own abilities and future. These characteristics do not correspond any clinical mental disorder, however significantly affect the quality of children’s life.

Development of diagnostic and expert criteria of consequences of sexual violence against children, will allow, in the future, assessing not only clinical symptoms and syndromes relevant for evaluation of harm to health (what is the predominant competence of psychiatrists), but also psychological problems relevant for evaluation of moral injury.

Olennikov S.M.

PSYCHOLOGIST-INVOLVING EXPERT ASSESSMENT OF EXTREMIST MATERIALS; ITS PURPOSE AND IMPLEMENTATION

St.Petersburg State University

1. The expert testimony is one of the main pieces of evidence in cases of countering extremist activities. The Judgment is based on the findings of experts considering the presence or absence of extremist speech activities in information materials. For this reason, the foregoing type of assessment is nowadays a technical study in demand conducted for the purposes of judicial proceedings.

2. The most common types of extremist activities assessment are linguistic, psycho-linguistic, socio-psychological and socio-humanistic expert examinations. Currently there is no unified scientific and methodological maintenance for relevant investigations. Many contemporary techniques do not provide evidence-based and verifiable summary. There are a number of cases with several assessments supplying opposite conclusions, these assessments being carried out on the same basic source document.

3. Results study of assessment activities demonstrates that professional psychologists are involved in the following judgmental tasks: 1) the identification of semantic content, communicative aims and goals of information material; 2) audience impact estimation; 3) estimation of the general communicative situation where conflicting information spreads.

4. Psychological examination in legal proceedings assumes the analysis of human mind manifestations, the ascertainment of individual psychological characteristics of trial participants. The establishment of individual psychological characteristics of the extremist materials’ authors or any other people is beyond the purpose of information material analysis for Anti-Extremism. The main study result is the ascertainment of the content for the materials in question. The semantic content ascertainment is beyond the competence of psychologists.

5. Ascertainment of actual or potential audience reaction to the materials released to public can be regarded as psychological research subject. Also the results should be obtained experimentally, which causes number of difficulties. The potential (hypothetical) information materials impact evaluation based only on the content study results may be considered as an expert’s private opinion, not as an expert research result.

6. Psychologists are involved for expert assessment of the general communicative situation where conflicting information spread. The complex study of conflicting information (styles ascertainment, source and causes estimation, the audience response to the information, predicting the potential actions of contestants) may be an independent study with the application of social psychology knowledge. One should distinguish expert’s competence on the one hand and law enforcement authorities’ and court’s competence on the other hand. Generating the idea of the social danger overall assessment of illegal acts committed by the guilty person, determines punishment and must be issued per curiam.

Pi S.Y., Kim M.C.

EVALUATION OF MIRANDA COMPREHENSION: A COMPARISON BETWEEN ADULTS AND ADOLESCENTS IN KOREA

Sookmyung Womens University, Department of Social Psychology, Seoul, South Korea

Korea National Police recently developed a Miranda Rights mobile application to assist police officers, so that they can provide Miranda warnings in appropriate languages to foreign suspects. However, some differences in translations were observed between Korean and English warnings. Furthermore,
Miranda warnings for Juveniles do not exist in Korea. Therefore, this study examined Korean Miranda warning comprehension level of adolescents and adults (undergraduates). The results showed that adolescents have lower Miranda comprehension and more likely to misunderstand their rights than adults. Implications for the study will be discussed. The study result is expected to be used as foundation for improving comprehension of Miranda warning and the inform procedure in Korea.

Pikalkova S.

FEMALE VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC — BASED ON THE RESULTS OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Charles University, Faculty of Arts, Department of sociology, Prague, Czech Republic

In 2003 the Czech Republic participated in the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS) which was a collaborative project of UNICRI, HEUNI and Statistics Canada. The main objective of the project was to assess the level of victimisation of women in a number of countries worldwide, on a repeatable basis, and to provide novel inputs for the development of specific criminal justice approaches. After a 10 years’ period, a need of a consequential research, comparative to IVAWS 2003, appeared to be necessary to tackle main trends in the field of study.

“Intimate Partner Violence: Follow-up Research to IVAWS 2003” is actual ongoing project that has been scheduled for the years 2012 — 2014 and that represents a continuing of the main themes of the IVAWS 2003. It is a representative sociological research, the aim of which is, however, not only a simple replication of the IVAWS 2003 study. It strives to research the phenomenon of the violence in intimate partnership in its complexity, diversity and dynamics. Furthermore, it focuses also on some new issues which have not been yet adequately analyzed in the Czech Republic, i.e. female — to — male intimate partner violence and the phenomenon of stalking victimization.

Besides the main topics of the current research which are namely the incidence of different forms of physical, sexual and psychic intimate victimization, many other areas linked closely to the intimate partnership victimization have been studied. Consequences of violent attacks (injuries, quality of life impacts and subjective perceptions), coping strategies, interventions applied, help-seeking behavior, co-operation with police, vulnerability, risk behavior of a victim, abuse in childhood / family history or attitudes towards various forms of violent behaviour between partners, are the most important. These psychological and socio-psychological aspects of violent attacks in intimate partnership, especially victims’ subjective perceptions of violent incidents and their responses / reactions to the partner violence, are the main themes of the presentation. The poster introduces findings from the survey sector dealing with male-to-female violence that was carried out in the Czech Republic in June 2013.

Rostovskij V.P.

WITNESSES AND VICTIMS PERSONAL ADAPTATION

State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education (SBEIoHPE) “Bashkiria State Medical University” of the Ministry of Health

State legislation is improving all the time. It aims to conform to modern realities of our society. The practice of case trials shows a system that is far from being perfect both for criminal and civil cases. This is connected with both the legal system and judges’ work. They have become relatively independent in making their decisions that must enable them to make objective and adequate decisions. It’s necessary to bring into line with the Constitution of the Russian Federation the Russian Federation legislation, regulatory legal acts of the federal agencies of the executive power and government agencies of the constituents of the Russian Federation. In order to improve state protection of victims, witnesses and other participants of the legal procedures it’s essential to improve the subjective sphere of the given process.

Victims and witnesses’ personal adaptation happens both in outer and inner worlds. Inner is content-meaningful aspect of personality structure, his/her activity, behaviour and communication. Outer world is seen as a formal-dynamic aspect: totality of appearances of phenomena, processes, structure. It reflects their connections to the community. Outer is a condition of existence and manifestation of the inner. Along with it outer and inner worlds are sides of reality that are different as inner and outer worlds.

The strategy of the personal adaptation is ability to independent activity, behaviour, communication basing on their regulation in accordance with life priorities, individual, typological peculiarities of a personality. The task of victims and witnesses’ adaptation is to constantly define priorities and zones of development, dominating values, relations and ways of their actualization.
The victims and witnesses’ personality uses different strategies, tactics and mechanisms of adaptation in the process of cognition, anticipation, adaptation. They help the personality to optimally self-actualize in the most important spheres of living: outer-natural, social and outer I image, and also inner I image, social and biological.

To optimally solve the question of adaptation it’s necessary to solve the following problems.

1. To reveal the peculiarities of victims and witnesses’ adaptation depending on their character and typological features.
2. To define the main strategies of person’s adaptation to critical circumstances.
3. To work out criteria of adaptation effectiveness.
4. To define the main mechanisms of adaptation.
5. To define systematic connections in the personality’s structure while a person is using certain strategies and special mechanisms for adaptation.
6. To work out methods and principles of a complex study of effectiveness of the strategy and adaptation mechanisms.
7. To work out methods and techniques of person’s adaptation to critical conditions of life, like being a participant of a criminal act, investigation and legal procedures.
8. To define optimal criteria to evaluate the degree of infliction of injury to the victims; provision and rehabilitation of physical and psychological health to people under protection.

Shelonina T.V., Gorbatov S.V.

TRIAD APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF PERSONS WITH DRUG DEPENDENCE

St.Petersburg State University

Drug addiction is one of the most serious problems in the modern world, and Russia is no exception. According to monitoring the drug situation, the number of individuals with experience of drug use is estimated at 12.5% of the population. Drug addicts committed to 80% of all selfish violent crimes such as theft, robbery and drug sales. The number of crimes related to drug trafficking has been growing steadily every year. Coercive methods in the fight against drug trafficking can not give the desired effect without reducing the demand for psychoactive substances.

Therefore, we believe it is very important to study the system of attitudes of people with drug dependence. It is the relations sphere where the drug addiction begins to develop.

At the moment, the problem in Russian psychology concerning persons with drug addiction to the different sides of object reality is not widely developed. Therefore, the aim of this particular research is to analyze the different points of view of foreign and Russian psychologists forming the system of drug addicted relationships. The result of conducted analyses is to create a model of studying the relationships of drug addicted persons in triad: subject-to-subject relationship to drug, subject-to-object relationship to other people and subject-to-object relationship to themselves. At the same time, drug addicted animating and personalizing the drug, relate to it as if it was the person. Moreover, their relationships to other people and to themselves materialized. Drug addicted apperceive other people as if they were only objects for manipulations. Self-relationship characterized machinelike. Among the drug addicts we figured out a dissonance between high level of self-esteem, on the one hand, and sense of inferiority, on the other hand.

Usage of triad method in studying the system of attitudes with persons who are drug addicted will definitely forward to more functional and successful psychological work, as well as the establishment of effective rehabilitation programs for drug addicts.

Shevtsova M.A.

MEDIATION PROCEDURE AS A NEW METHOD OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION. INFLUENCE OF SELF-DETERMINATION ON THE ABILITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO TAKE RESPONSIBLE DECISIONS AND ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR CHOICE

Moscow University for Psychology and Education, Forensic psychology department, Moscow, Russia

Points

In 2010 the Law on mediation (# 193-FZ) was adopted in Russia, according to which mediation can be used for civil cases resolution. However, it is not abolished to use mediation principles in other areas. Mediation has significant potential in working with various participants of a conflict situation including crime victims and witnesses. Mediation provides possibilities of psychological restoration to individuals in conflict and prevents recidivism.
Mediation and its principles reverses established rules of law representatives work with individuals in conflict as it takes into account with latest psychological achievements including working the trauma and others.

Mediation principles include providing individuals with possibility of self-determination and delegating to them responsibility for their decisions. Their decisions should not contradict the law, but they could be wider than legislative prescriptions.

Self-determination is a crucial principle in mediation. Self-determination of individuals helps them to understand their deep personal needs and to express them with internal agreement. Responsible behavior depends on self-determination.

An experiment was carried out, when a hypothesis was proved that self-determination support provided by mediator has a positive influence on mediation procedure result, in particular, on readiness to responsible execution of chosen decision. Experiment proves importance of self-determination for the society of responsible and mature people and opens new horizons in responsibility investigation and development.

Skalon A.

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF CRIMINAL THINKING STYLES IN A GROUP OF RUSSIAN FEMALE OFFENDERS

Mental Health Research Center of RAMS

Research shows the importance of criminal attitudes in the committing of crimes. Glenn D. Walters created his own theory of the criminal lifestyle. One of the major maintaining factors is thinking (Walters, 1990).

Poor psychometric assessment of offenders in Russia revealed a need in validating an instrument, which showed its reliability and validity, along with the possibility of solving a wide range of problems. The measure that answered these requirements is Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) created by Glenn D. Walters.

The purpose of this study was to determine the validity and reliability of PICTS on the sample of Russian female offenders. For this purpose we investigated internal consistency and established the relationships of PICTS and other measures such as NEO Five Factor Inventory and Constructive Thinking Inventory (CTI) with the prediction that scales, which share common characteristics, would be correlated.

Data was collected from 48 adult female inmates, who had two or more previous convictions for property (53 %), violent (3 %) and compound (property and violent) (44 %) offenses.

The PICTS showed moderately good reliability. Correlation of the demographic data with PICTS scales demonstrated that the greater age, the greater fear of changes and the need for justifications of own actions. The comparison of the type of crime committed and PICTS revealed that those, who committed violent-property crimes, score higher on the Denial of harm scale.

The correlation with CTI scales demonstrated that the PICTS scales in general negatively correlated with social desirability, stable self-esteem, an ability to cope with stressful situations and to tolerate the opinions of others and a tendency to avoid thinking which triggers negative emotions.

Another measure which was compared with PICTS was NEO Five Factor inventory. Results indicate that all of the PICTS scales reveal an unavailability to integrate into new experience, distrustfulness, hostility, along with distractibility and lack of organization.

In general the PICTS scales showed expected data.

Stibor I., Volbert R., Beng B.

WHO’S A GOOD LIAR? — THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DARK TRIAD AND OTHER PERSONALITY TRAITS

Charite Berlin

A meta-analysis by Bond and DePaulo (2008) has shown that people differ in their detectability as liars. Whereas some individuals tell lies and truths that are readily distinguishable, others elude detection when lying. However, deception research has widely ignored the issue of what constitutes a good liar. Vrij et al. (2010) argued that good liars either probably do not experience strong feelings of guilt and fear or they are able to mask such emotions. The authors therefore assumed that manipulators, good actors, and expressive people make better liars than their counterparts. The few existing empirical studies have shown negative correlations between perceived detectability of lies, manipulativeness
The aim of the present study was to further examine the relations between personality characteristics and good lying.

Method: A questionnaire was given to 148 university students (52 male, 96 female). It assessed a) self-rated success in lying, b) negative emotions and tension when lying, and c) amount of concentration and control when lying. Alongside the personality traits that had proved to be relevant in prior research, it also assessed the Dark Triad composite (subclinical narcissism, subclinical psychopathy, and machiavellianism; see Paulhus & Williams, 2002). A positive correlation between the Dark Triad composite and self-rated success in lying was assumed.

Results:
- Self-rated success in lying: significant positive correlations with the Dark Triad composite and self-monitoring; significant negative correlations with agreeableness and shyness;
- Negative emotions and tension when lying: significant negative correlations with the Dark Triad composite and self-monitoring; significant positive correlations with neuroticism, agreeableness, and shyness;
- Amount of concentration and control when lying: significant negative correlations with psychopathy; significant positive correlations with neuroticism and shyness.

Suinova E.V.

THE ROLE OF THE ETHICAL CODE IN PSYCHOLOGIST’S ACTIVITIES IN THE SPHERE OF THE CRIMINAL LEGAL PROCEEDING

FSFEI HVE «The Russian Legal Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation» Moscow, Russia

The modern society is more and more becoming a society of experts and specialists, possessing certain knowledge and skills. This social tendency to specialization results in the autonomy of the professional groups that, in its turn, results in a lot of ethic problems. One of them is connected with the existence of professional ethical codes.

Psychologists’ ethical codes exist in many countries of the world. These codes regulate their professional activities. The leading foreign psychological organizations have both professional-ethical standards of psychological activities and also professional-ethical standards for separate fields of psychology. For example, in the U.S.A. there is a specially created by the American Psychology-Law Society and American Academy of Forensic Psychology «Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists» that came into effect on the 9th of March 1991. The main aim of the mentioned rules is the guarantee high quality of services provided to persons and the legal system on the whole.

In our country the Ethical Psychologist’s Code was accepted in 2012 at the 5th Congress of the Russian Psychological Society. The Code lists general rights and obligations that define behavior and responsibility of a psychologist while solving professional problems. Psychology at the modern stage of its development is a system that consists of different directions. Accordingly there is a different set of tasks to be solved. One set is application of psychological knowledge to legal procedures by a specialist. In such directions special requirements are applied to psychologists’ professional-personal competence.

One of such directions is application of special psychological knowledge in legal procedures. Activities of a court psychological expert bears procedural character and is strictly regulated by the legal norms of a Federal Law №73-FL “About the judicial-expert activities of a specialist in the Russian Federation”.

Non-procedural part of specialist’s communication in the system of the communicative interaction is regulated by the moral-ethical norms of a professional society that the specialist represents and legal principles.

Ethical principles serve a legal expert as guiding lines while solving this or that problem and while choosing a line of performance.

Summing up, I believe that elaboration of the Ethical code is an urgent question. It’s necessary for psychologists serving in legal authorities and also for the psychologists engaged in legal procedures as experts and specialists as their professional activities base not only on psychological but also legal principles.
**FEATURES OF THE TEMPORAL PERSPECTIVES OF INDIRECT VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES OF SEXUAL NATURE, COMMITTED AGAINST MINORS**

St.Petersburg Technical College

According to the Declaration of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power under the term «victims» means not only persons who have suffered direct harm, but also close relatives of the direct victim. The so-called «indirect» victims undergoing similar psychological symptoms from indirect victimization as «direct» victims, but today the study of psychological peculiarities of «indirect» victims are not paid enough attention.


The respondents of the experimental group are characterized by:
- higher performance on a scale «fatalistic present»;
- in the present such feelings as fear of collision with the reality, the fear of abandonment, fear of loss of control over life are dominated, relative to the past — doubt and resentment;
- the contradictory assessments of the past: a positive overall assessment of the past with the prevalence of the events filled with negative emotional characteristics (fear, anxiety, resentment, injustice etc);
- positive assessment of the future with low self-esteem of the ability to control life,
- the fragmentation of temporal perspective,
- in the present and past there are more often conflicts, learning problems, problems of behavior;
- tendency to evaluate themselves more autonomy and responsibility in the past than those of the control group, more experienced, but irresponsible in the present;

So, the time-perspective of «indirect» victims has its own specific character connected with the experience traumatic events in the past. In the future it is actual to study the peculiarities of coping-strategies of "indirect" victims, and thus identify the most effective strategies for psychological care and prevention of secondary breaches of conduct.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL-LEGAL ASPECTS OF RECONCILIATORY PROCEDURES**

Northwest branch The Russian academy of justice

Life of a society is full of contradictions and conflicts. Reconciliation versions in a modern society are reconciliation in the course of judicial disposal of legal proceeding and various extrajudicial reconciliatory procedures. They carry out variety of functions.

Legal functions of reconciliation consist in equivalent restoration (indemnification) of adverse consequences of infringement of peace relations of the parties of the legal conflict, in protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, in safety and the law and order.

Social functions of reconciliation influence stabilization of social communications.

Educational function of reconciliation promotes increase of the general level of sense of justice and legal culture of participants of public relations.

The psychological aspect of reconciliatory is to stay in peace and save relations.

The common between legal and psychological aspect of intermediary will be following stages:
1. An agreement about settlement of the legal conflict with a help of the intermediary; 
2. Studying by the intermediary of the presented materials, explanation of an essence of dispute between the parties; 
3. Finding-out of positions of each party on questions at issue; 
4. Definition of controversial problems and working out the plan of their permission; 
5. Search mutually acceptable, in common with the parties, decisions of controversial problems and a way of its realization; 
6. Registration of the reached agreement; assistance to execution of the reached agreement.

In a conflict situation for improvement of interaction it is necessary for intermediary to own receptions verbal and nonverbal communications, to create possibilities of positive communications.

Regulation of an emotional pressure of conflicting parties is necessary for constructions of prospect of negotiations.

One of the main ethical questions in a conflict situation, both in jurisprudence, and in psychology, is the confidentiality. During work the intermediary should be guided not only by rules of law, but by norms of ethics of relations.

Reconciliation allows not only to unload judicial system and specialized state structures, but also promotes development of the person (personal growth), removal of an emotional pressure, settlement of relations and expansion of a vital outlook, experience and skills of overcoming of crisis reality situations and conflicts.

Thorley C., Budworth L., Masters H., Wayland A.R., Su Q., Silverio S.A.

**BLAME CONFORMITY: ATTRIBUTIONS OF BLAME FOR A CRIME CAN BE SHIFTED ONTO INNOCENT BYSTANDERS**

University of Liverpool

Thorley and Rushton-Woods (2013) provided the first demonstration of Blame Conformity, where the person an eyewitness blames for an incident (that involves several people) can be influenced by a leading co-witness statement. In the original 2013 study the incident participants witnessed was an accident where no one individual was clearly at fault. The research to be presented at this conference extends this earlier work by examining whether blame for a crime can be shifted onto an innocent bystander when another person is clearly the perpetrator. Participants first watched a video of a man selling a stolen camera to a lady with short hair as she was sat next to two innocent bystanders (a woman with long hair and a man). Participants then read a leading co-witness statement that either correctly blamed the short haired woman for buying the stolen camera, incorrectly blamed the long haired woman for this, or blamed no-one. The age of the co-witness was manipulated so that the statement purportedly came from either a 21 year old female or an 82 year old female. On a subsequent memory test, 40% of participants who read the younger co-witness's leading statement blamed the innocent woman. Only 8% of participants who read the identical older co-witness's leading statement blamed the innocent woman. Moreover, participants rated the older co-witness as being lower in credibility and competence than the younger co-witness. Blame conformity can therefore occur in relation to crimes where one person is clearly the perpetrator, but this effect is dependent on the perceived age of the co-witness.

Tsilmak A.N.

**TYPOLOGY OF QUERULANS**

Odessa State University of Internal Affairs, Odessa, Ukraine

Studying the content side of the complaints of victims and observing their behavior during the trial, we can say that their character typology, strategy and style of behavior are different. We believe that persons, who have applied to the courts, can be classified according to the degree of stability of the desire to sue. Thus, among the plaintiffs there are:

I. Unstable: a) persons, who in a fit of negative emotions wrote and applied a complaint filed in court and after the emotions calmed down — took away, and b) persons, who stop litigation some time after the commencement of the trial (they get bored with this process).

II. Stable:

2.1. Situational — conditioned — persons, who stop at what has been accomplished, achieving an equitable solution.

2.2. Rigid — persons, who do not stop at what has been accomplished and continue to litigate in order to punish the offender as possible.

2.3. Professional — persons for whom litigation become a profession, a hobby.

Typology unstable and situational complainants is simple. Whereas, the classification of types of rigid and professional complainers should be considered in more detail.
Thus, to assert itself rigidity type should include: a) self-centered — for whom the most basic and important thing in his life is — he, he fixated on offense, which caught his exaggerated high “I”, and b) the ego-dependent type “clothes the crown”, attributing variety of different services, achievements, explore the outstanding and significant others, belonging to something or someone significant, vital.

By stable rigid types of querulans for whom litigation is the means of revenge, should include: a) sticking type — characterized by an infinite displeasure complaints process. He leads the long struggle, accompanied by numerous complaints, applications to higher authorities, and b) a fanatical — passionate to extreme severity of litigious activity, it is completely subordinated and “dissolved” in it.

Professional complainants should include types such as:

1. Entertain — for him the complaint and its review process become a kind of hobby, motive is — the desire to occupy yourself, entertain.
2. Psevdoaltruist — under the guise of caring about the other person or the public — wants revenge, to punish his own offender “by the hands” of another person, or wants to make the other person dependent on him, tribute to him.
3. Complainant-terrorist — important for him to express his personal opinion and civil position on any issue, he feeds up with complaints sending them to various authorities, bringing actions, appeals against decisions.
4. Mercantile — for him of the complaint becomes a kind of business. He is trying to get maximum benefits for himself.
5. Human rights activist — is a person who defends the universality and indivisibility of all human rights, reveals facts of disrespect for a person and his rights.

The presented classification of types of querulans according to point of view of legal psychology will help understand their inner essence and contribute to find the best ways to communicate with them.

Van Der Veeken F.C.A., Bogaerts S., Lucieer J.

**FORENSIC PATIENT PROFILES BASED ON HISTORICAL CLINICAL FUTURE ITEMS, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND OFFENCE**

Objectives: In forensic psychiatry, psychiatric diagnoses, historical, clinical and future risk/protective factors and offences are of vital importance for treatment indication (Bogaerts & Spreen, 2011; Nieuwenhuizen et al., 2011). However, there is limited empirical knowledge of patient profiles. This study constructs risk patient profiles based on all three domains.

**Design:** Participants are admitted in two forensic psychiatric centers, committed a crime due to a psychiatric disorder. Latent class analysis (external variables included) was conducted to define typologies. Historical risk factors (as victim of violence, previous treatment) Clinical risk factors (as problem insight, acknowledgement of crimes, hostility) and future risk factors (stressing circumstances social network) are derived from the Historical Clinical Future-30 (HKT-30), diagnosis is assessed according to the DSM-IV (APA, 1994), and offences are based on criminal records.

**Results:** Results implicate a good fitting, four class solution. Results were consistent with previous studies, and external validation with the PCL-r factors agreed with the results.

**Conclusions:** Results implicate specific factors for specific diagnostic/offence combinations. Focus on the combination of the historical, clinical and future risk factors, psychopathology and offences could lead to a more effective treatment plan.

Van Der Veeken F.C.A., Bogaerts S., Lucieer J.

**ROUTINE OUTCOME MEASURING IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS AMONG DIFFERENT FORENSIC GROUPS**

For some years now, Routine Outcome Monitoring is applied within Mental Health care in the Netherlands. Three performance indicators have been measured.
identified; “Problem severity”, “daily functioning” and “quality of life.” Within the forensic care a fourth indicator “risk of recidivism” is of great importance while prevention of future re-offending is an important objective in forensic psychiatry and psychology. Three instrument tools which will be discussed to assess treatment stagnation, decline and progress. Tools are composed of instruments selected on the base of clinical usefulness, psychometric properties, including the degree in which progress can be measured. For the mild intellectually disabled patient group, the DROS, IDQOL and SRZ-P have been selected. For personality disordered patients, the IFBE and MANSA, and for the psychotic patient group the MANSA and IFBE are complemented with the PANSS remission tool and the SRZ-P. All instrument tools are complemented with general instruments, the HoNOS, HoNOS secure and HKT-30, and in case of a sexual delinquent, the SVR-20.

Vazakidou E., Smith L.L., Mawby R.C.

EXPLORING VICTIM SATISFACTION WITH POLICE, USING AN EXPECTANCY DISCONFIRMATION PARADIGM

University of Leicester

The aim of this research is to investigate the degree to which the attitudes and beliefs of burglary victims about forensic evidence (FE) can influence their satisfaction with the police response to their crime. The CSI effect literature demonstrates that jurors can hold distorted perceptions of forensic evidence, namely they can have either unrealistic expectations for the presence of FE in every case or have an unrealistic amount of faith in the ability of FE to identify the offender (Smith and Bull, 2012). Therefore, one can reasonably argue that similar to jurors, victims as members of the general public can hold similar attitudes towards forensic evidence. Victim satisfaction literature indicates that there are only a few studies which examined victim satisfaction with the police, among them four studies which utilised an expectancy disconfirmation model and reported that this model can successfully explain victim satisfaction. Nevertheless, these studies did not consider the potential impact of the distorted perceptions of forensic evidence on victim satisfaction as the CSI effect literature implies. According to Expectancy Disconfirmation theory high expectations can create negative disconfirmation, which leads to dissatisfaction. Therefore one could argue that victims who hold unrealistic expectations of FE may feel dissatisfied in case that the police did not recover FE.

Wyler H., Oswald M.E.

INFLUENCE OF CREDIBILITY, WARNINGS, AND SOURCE MONITORING QUESTIONS ON THE MISINFORMATION EFFECT

Institute of Psychology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Introduction. Erroneous answers in studies on the misinformation effect (ME) can be reduced in different ways. In some studies, ME was reduced by SM questions, warnings, or a low credibility of the source of post-event information (PEI). Results are inconsistent, however. Of course, a participant can deliberately decide to refrain from reporting a critical item only when the difference between the original event and the PEI is distinguishable in principle. We were interested in the question to what extent the influence of erroneous information on a central aspect of the original event can be reduced by different means applied singly or in combination.

Method. With a 2 (credibility; high vs. low) x 2 (warning; present vs. absent) between subjects design and an additional control group that received neither misinformation nor a warning (N = 116), we examined the above-mentioned factors’ influence on the ME. Participants viewed a short video of a robbery. The
critical item suggested in the PEI was that the victim was given a kick by the perpetrator (which he was actually not). The memory test consisted of a two-forced-choice recognition test followed by a SM test.

**Results.** To our surprise, neither a main effect of erroneous PEI nor a main effect of credibility was found. The error rates for the critical item in the control group (50%) as well as in the high (65%) and low (52%) credibility condition without warning did not significantly differ. A warning about possible misleading information in the PEI significantly reduced the influence of misinformation in both credibility conditions by 32-37%. Using a SM question significantly reduced the error rate too, but only in the high credibility no warning condition.

**Conclusion and Future Research.** Our results show that, contrary to a warning or the use of a SM question, low source credibility did not reduce the ME. The most striking finding was, however, the absence of a main effect of erroneous PEI. Due to the high error rate in the control group, we suspect that the wrong answers might have been caused either by the response format (recognition test) or by autosuggestion possibly promoted by the high schema-consistency of the critical item. First results of a post-study in which we used open-ended questions before the recognition test support the former assumption. Results of a replication of this study using open-ended questions prior to the recognition test will be available by June.

Yarbrough A.M. 1, Perillo J.T. 2, Kovera M.B. 1

---

**THE IMPACT OF CONCURRENT VS. ADVERSARIAL EXPERT TESTIMONY ON JURORS’ DECISIONS**

1 — John Jay College — CUNY, Psychology, New York, NY, USA, 2 — Winston-Salem State University, Winston-Salem, NC, USA

Adversarial allegiance—the tendency for experts’ evaluations of evidence to be biased toward the party that hired them—may create problems for the jurors who are tasked with evaluating expert testimony. When experts’ messages conflict or when the language used by the experts is complex and jargon filled, jurors may rely on cues other than the quality of the experts’ arguments, such as an expert’s credibility, to evaluate the weight the testimony should be given. However, concurrent expert testimony, in use in Australia and Canada, may help jurors better understand expert evidence (Edmond, 2009). Concurrent expert testimony requires that experts from each side develop a joint report prior to trial that outlines points of agreement and disagreement. The judge stipulates at trial the issues on which the experts agree and the experts testify only on those issues about which they disagree. The present study empirically examined whether concurrent expert testimony improved jurors’ abilities to evaluate evidence about a defendant’s mental state at the time he committed a crime. Jury-eligible community members (N = 409) viewed a reenacted trial simulation in which the defendant claimed insanity, rendered a verdict, and provided ratings of the evidence. Within the trial, we varied whether experts testified under adversarial or concurrent conditions, their testimony contained complex language filled with jargon or simple language, the relative credibility of the experts, and the strength of the evidence supporting a finding of insanity.

A logistic regression on participants’ verdicts revealed a significant expert type X expert credibility X evidence strength interaction. In the adversarial conditions, when the prosecution expert had higher credibility, evidence strength did not influence the likelihood that participants would find the defendant responsible (58% and 51% for ambiguous and pro-defense evidence, respectively). Conversely, when the defense expert had higher credibility, participants were more likely to find the defendant responsible when the evidence was ambiguous (44%) than when the evidence was pro-defense (22%). In contrast, when the expert testified under concurrent conditions, the jurors were sensitive to variations in evidence strength when the prosecution expert was more credible (57% vs. 34% for ambiguous and pro-defense evidence, respectively) but not when the defense expert was more credible (53% vs. 45% for ambiguous and pro-defense evidence). A similar pattern emerged for jurors’ ratings of whether the defendant had a mental disease or defect that prevented him from appreciating that his actions were wrong.

Yudina M.I.

---

**BACKGROUND OF PATERNALISTIC TRADITIONS IN RUSSIAN SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

St. Petersburg State University

Paternalism has always been a guardianship mechanism of the state authorities, control over all spheres of public life. As etatism, such mechanism orients society to subordinate public authorities but not to create mechanisms of social compromise and public mind consideration in the process of public decision-making.

Paternalist consciousness has its roots in theocratie and patriarchal traditions of Russian Middle Ages but is still seen in Russia, including the law and legal consciousness spheres.
Orthodox consciousness was deeply theocratic. This is the root of the main specificity of Orthodox understanding of the authority. Besides as religion pervaded social life of that time, theocratic elements inevitably accompanied all the medieval political theories. Attitude towards the authority was a part of the religious duties of a Christian. This fact itself affected the formation of paternalistic social consciousness.

Muscovy saw itself as a successor of the Byzantine Empire traditions. Therefore, the Byzantine Empire was an example and model of state structure for social consciousness of the time. In addition, Muscovy continued to cultivate Oriental despotism, borrowed from the Golden Horde, which contributed to the final destruction of the popular assembly statehood, and therefore of the democracy elements in Muscovy.

Theocratic and patriarchal understanding of the authority was reflected in the text of «The Domestic Order»: «God is the head of the universe, a monarch is the head of a state, a father is the head of a family» and contributed to the conviction «to please God» and «reasonableness» of paternalistic pretensions of the monarch.

Even service to the monarch assumed the absence of any conditions between the parties. It was seen as absolute devotion of people to their monarch and the monarch’s mercy to his people. Service was transformed into an allegiance. Dignity of a serviceman was determined only by the degree of mercy to him by the monarch.

The Russian Middle Ages collective consciousness endowed the authority with traits of holiness and truth. In its face a person is just a water drop which inpours into the sea. Giving himself, he asks for nothing in return, except for the right to give himself or herself, to be managed, «obedient» and constantly patronized.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SPANISH ADAPTATION AND VALIDATION OF THE STRUCTURED INTERVIEW OF REPORTED SYMPTOMS — SIRS

Department Psychology. Faculty of H. and Psychology. University of Almeria. Almeria. Spain

This paper presents the preliminary results of the Spanish adaptation and validation of the “Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms –SIRS” (Rogers, Bagby and Dickens, 1992). This evaluation system was designed specifically for forensic evaluation of dissimulation, that is, to detect malingering or feigning of a mental illness for the purpose of avoiding criminal punishment. It is based on the assumption that the self-reported symptoms differ from genuine symptoms shown by persons with true psychopathologies, and that these differences can be detected successfully using the strategies that make up the various scales in the instrument. Among these scales would be incongruence between reported and observed symptoms, improbable and absurd symptoms, subtle symptoms, etc.

The sample consisted of 118 participants (who received an incentive for their collaboration) from differentiated contexts: university students (who made up honest and dishonest mental health sample) and clinical mental health patients. The study design simulated known groups (with an honest group, a dishonest group, and within the last, an expert-dishonest group) and a comparison group (subjects from a clinical sample that were suffering from psychological disorders, that is, real patients) to find the first results on the psychometric guarantees of this structured interview. Results were satisfactory and very similar to the original instrument insofar as internal consistency of the scales, predictive and convergent validity, and good scale sensitivity and specificity. All of it points to adequate psychometric properties of this experimental version of the instrument.

Zhmulina D.A., Makarova O.A.

SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY OF THE STATE

St. Petersburg state university, St. Petersburg, Russia

Entrepreneurship is a special type of economic thinking which is evaluated in terms of a range of authentic points of view and decision-making those are realized in practice. The personality of the entrepreneur plays the core role. Entrepreneurship is not just the occupation but the attitude of mind and the psychological attribute. Entrepreneurs have special traits of personality, such as leadership, innovation, creativity, independence, responsibility, ability to take risk. The above mentioned traits of character found its way in legal concept of entrepreneurship as an independent activity which is taken at own risk and responsibility.

Entrepreneurs are able to act in the conditions of special business risk, the distinctive features of which are inconsistency, range of alternatives and uncertainty.
By realizing his creativity and innovative decisions the entrepreneur exercises a function of economic progress. Thus, entrepreneurship is necessary for the society and is the guarantee of its successful progressing.

The mechanism of free market directs the commercial activity to the spheres, where it best serves the public needs. The function of the state — is to act as a guarantor of reliability and economic stability, to prevent deconstructive phenomena, such as unfair competition, fraud, violence, and making conducive conditions for the development of entrepreneurship.

At the same time, one cannot forget that the state acts not only as a guarantor of reliability and economic stability that functions as a regulator of economy, but also as an independent participant of economic activity. Specialty of the state’s participation in this case is that on behalf of the state in civil circulation act relevant state executive authorities. Executive authorities themselves are the certain people, which have different education, different working experience, and different views on a range of problems, that have unique living and life experience, and respectively, different interests. What unites them is that they are entrusted with the management decisions on behalf of the state in carrying out the last of such activities that has certain traits of commercial activity. Thus there appears a problem: should the representatives of the state (we consider different forms of representation), have the way of thinking of an entrepreneur, be able to make innovative decisions, have no fear of risk and be not afraid to take responsibility for its own decisions?

It appears that the state should find the balance between the regulative function and the function of a participant of economic relations.

---

**Poster abstracts**

**Berезанцев А.Ю.**

**СУДЕБНО-ПСИХИАТРИЧЕСКАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА И ЗАЩИТА ПРАВ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ПСИХИЧЕСКИМИ РАССТРОЙСТВАМИ В УГОЛОВНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ**

Первый Московский Государственный Медицинский Университет им. И.М.Сеченова

Оценка психического и психологического состояния потерпевшего может повлиять на исход судебного процесса, а его показания рассматриваются как самостоятельное доказательство по делу. Большинство потерпевших с психическими заболеваниями направляются на судебно-психиатрическую экспертизу (СПЭ) для решения вопросов об их возможности давать показания, при этом нередко ставятся вопросы о личностных особенностях подэкспертных, а также о понимании ими характера и значения совершенных в отношении них деяний и возможности оказывать сопротивление. Понятие беспомощности формулируется как состояния физических и умственных сил человека, когда он не может ни защитить себя, ни принять самых обычных мер к сохранению своей жизни и здоровья.

Большинство работ, обсуждающих вопросы СПЭ и комплексной судебной психолого-психиатрической экспертизы (КСППЭ) потерпевших, посвящено исследованию их беспомощного состояния при сексуальных правонарушениях. Гораздо меньше внимания уделяется оценке потерпевших по иным категориям правонарушений. В контексте СПЭ и КСППЭ понятие беспомощности выступает как юридический критерий и может быть раскрыто через психологическое понятие неспособности к эффективной защите от посягательства путем целенаправленного осознанно-волевого поведения в конкретной ситуации. Данные критерии могут быть связаны с индивидуально-психологическими особенностями, и с медицинским критерием (наличием хронического, временного психического расстройства, слабоумия или иного болезненного состояния). В наших работах (Березанцев А.Ю., Филатов Т.Ю., 2010) были изучены некоторые из варианты, встречающиеся в экспертной практике. Выделенные Ю.Л. Метелицей (1985-1990) уровни понимания внешней стороны юридически значимых событий и фактической стороны (внутреннего содержания) нами объединены в один — по-
нимание внешней (фактической) стороны юридически значимых событий и формального понимания их сущности; а личностный и социальный уровни — в понимание их социального значения и последствий на уровне личностного смысла.

Применительно к делам о нарушении половой неприкосновенности, преступлениям против жизни и здоровья, против свободы чести и достоинства личности личностно-социальный уровень означает способность осмыслить нравственно-этическое значение преступления, его последствия для чести, достоинства и т.п. Применительно к уголовным делам против собственности, по факту злоупотребления должностными полномочиями данный уровень также предполагает осмысление и оценку личного материального ущерба, прогноз социальных и юридических последствий для потерпевшего и его микроокружения, понимание интересов и целей обвиняемого.

Для установления психической беспомощности достаточно нарушение на любом из уровней понимания. При этом поражение на 1-ом уровне нарушает одновременно и способность правильного понимания на 2-ом уровне. Рассматривая вопрос о содержательной стороне волевого компонента юридического компонента психической беспомощности, достаточно логично объясняется его связь с интеллектуальным компонентом: т.е. при непонимании потерпевшими внешней (фактической) стороны, либо внутреннего содержания ситуации их способность оказывать целенаправленное сопротивление снижена, либо полностью отсутствует. Подобный подход и экстраполяция категории беспомощности на статьи УК, в которых она не является кодифицированным признаком состава преступления, призван защитить права потерпевших с психическими расстройствами.

Гранская Ю.В., Зайцев В.А.

РИСКОВАННОЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЕ, ЦЕННОСТНЫЕ ОРИЕНТАЦИИ И ОТНОШЕНИЕ К БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ДОРОЖНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ СТРИТРЕЙСЕРОВ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА

Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет

Проблема обеспечения безопасности дорожного движения — одна из самых острых в современной России. Количество дорожно-транспортных происшествий и потери на дорогах чрезвычайно высоки в нашей стране. Предыдущие исследования показали, что российские водители чаще рискуют на дорогах и более легко согласны относиться к проблемам безопасности по сравнению с норвежскими водителями. В тоже время обнаружено, что основным фактором, определяющим поведение водителей в обеих странах, стало отношение водителей к вопросам безопасности (Гранская Ю.В., Клемпен Р., Рандмо Т. 2009, 2012).

Стритрейсинг — популярное «хобби», стремительно развивающееся среди молодых водителей в России. Характерным для них являются ночные «сходки», встречи, на которых молодые люди устраивают различного рода гоночные состязания, при этом они не боятся проводить их даже на оживленных улицах больших городов, внутри потока транспортных средств.

Данное исследование проводилось с целью изучения различий в ценностных ориентациях, рискованном поведении на дорогах и отношении к безопасности у стритрейсеров и обычных водителей, а также определения взаимосвязи между ценностными ориентациями, отношением к безопасности и рискованным поведением в этих группах.

Описание выборки: 60 водителей, мужчины в возрасте от 20 до 29 лет, со стажем вождения от 2 лет, жители Санкт-Петербурга, из них 30 человек, входящих в клуб стритрейсеров, средний возраст 24,8 лет, средний стаж вождения 4,2 года и 30 обычных водителей, средний возраст 23,7 лет, средний стаж вождения 3,9 лет.

Методы: ранее опробированные в нашей стране опросники Иверсена и Рандмо «Отношение к безопасности дорожного движения» и «Рискованное поведение на дорогах», а так же для изучения ценностей жизни — методика Шварца «Обзор ценностей», «Профиль личности» и тест Куна «Кто Я?».

Результаты. Общий показатель рискованного поведения у стритрейсеров выше, чем у обычных водителей. Уличные гонщики значительно чаще нарушают ПДД, пренебрегают мерами предосторожности, реже используют ремень безопасности. Показатели отношения к безопасности ниже, чем у обычных водителей, особенно в отношении к употреблению алкоголя за рулем, нарушению правил и отношению к пешеходам. Стремление получать удовольствие, гедонизм — одно из основных, приоритетных и желаемых для стритрейсеров; такие ценности как безопасность, традиции и конформность у гонщиков развиты ниже, чем у обычных водителей, это является одной из причин склонности стритрейсеров к рискованному поведению. Нарушение правил связано с ценностями, обуславливающими независимость, самостоятельность, непохожесть на других, а так же с получением удовольствия и поиском новых ощущений.
Таким образом, стритрейсеры имеют склонность к рискованному поведению, связанному с нарушением общественных норм и подвергают себя и окружающих рискам. Данная склонность обусловлена структурой их ценностных ориентаций и отношением к безопасности.

Гранская Ю.В., Лыженкова Е.В.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВЛАДАНИЯ СО СТРЕССОМ ТРУДОВЫХ МИГРАНТОВ
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет

Миграция — объективный процесс как в России, так и во всем мире. В нашей стране трудовые мигранты испытывают множество трудноразрешимых социальных, экономических и психологических проблем. Знакомство с другой культурой, незнание языка, бытовые сложности, все это вызывает стресс у трудовых мигрантов и снижает скорость и возможности адаптации. С другой стороны, трудность часто заключается в негативном отношении к приезжающим. Процесс трудовой миграции в сознании россиян часто ассоциируется с такими явлениями как нелегальный труд, преступность и терроризм. В средствах массовой информации постоянно возникают данные о преступлениях, совершаемых с участием трудовых мигрантов. Однако, следует помнить, что миграция не только огромный экономический потенциал для России, но и способствует воспитанию толерантности, сокращает дистанцию между народами.

Данное исследование проводилось с целью изучения особенностей совладания со стрессом трудовых мигрантов из Средней Азии и сезонных рабочих из разных регионов России.

Описание выборки: 60 трудовых мигрантов, работающих на стройках Санкт-Петербурга, из них 30 — трудовые мигранты из Средней Азии, средний возраст — 34,5 года, средняя продолжительность нахождения вне своего региона — 3 года и 30 — сезонные рабочие из регионов России, средний возраст– 33 года, средняя продолжительность нахождения вне своего региона — 3,5 года.

Методы: копинг-стратегии — методика Лазаруса адаптирована Т. Л Крюковой, Е. В. Куфтяк, М.С.Замышляевой и методика С. Хобффолла SACS, адаптирована Н. Е. Водопьяновой и Е. С. Старченковой, а также реакции на ситуации фрустрации — методика Розенцвейга и рисуночный тест «Человек под дождем».

Результаты исследования. Сравнительный анализ выявил значимые различия в совладающем поведении и типах реакции на фрустрирующие ситуации у трудовых мигрантов. Мигранты из Средней Азии ведут себя сдержанно, значительно осторожнее, проявляют склонность к перестраховке, стремятся избегать неудачи. Они тревожнее, в ситуациях трудностей они больше сосредотачиваются на защите собственного «Я», что указывает на слабую, ранимую личность, у них преобладают интропунитивные реакции, направленные на самих себя, с принятием вины или же ответственности за исправление возникшей ситуации. Ведущей копинг-стратегией у трудовых мигрантов из Средней Азии является «посиск социальной поддержки», стремление к социальному взаимодействию в отличие от сезонных рабочих из регионов России, которые чаще применяют — ‘планирование решения проблем”, “самоконтроль” или “бегство-избегание”, чаще проявляют препятственно-доминантный тип реакции, используя манипулятивные и асоциальные действия. Интересно, что сезонные рабочие из регионов России чаще стремятся остаться жить на том месте, где работают, чем трудовые мигранты из Средней Азии. Значимых различий в агрессивном совладающем поведении между трудовыми мигрантами из Средней Азии и сезонными рабочими из регионов России обнаружено не было.

Ефимкина Н.В.

ЭКСПЕРТНАЯ МЕТОДИКА ВЫЯВЛЕНИЯ ЛИЦ, СКЛОННЫХ К ИСКАЖЕНИЮ СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ
Академия управления МВД России, Москва, Россия

Термин «искажение информации» используется как в нормативных право вых актах, научной литературе по философии, психологии, политологии, так и в повседневной жизни. При употреблении вышеуказанного термина, как правило, затрагиваются лишь некоторые аспекты феномена «искажения» информации, однако целостного его понимания не даётся. Так, различные отрасли права связывают термин «искажение» с активными действиями человека, в философской мысли исследуемый феномен выступает в связи с историческими условиями, общественными предрассудками и личным заблуждением людей1, а также вследствие политических инте-

ресов правящих элит2. Г. Адлер затрагивал вопросы искажения сознательного мышления субъективными предрассудками человека; искажения служили механизмами бегства и спасения под воздействием страха, амбиций, желаний, привязанностей. Искажения под влиянием желаний, страхов и потребностей упоминал в своих работах А. Маслоу4. З. Фрейд истолковывал понятие «искажение» как продукт изменения мыслей под частичным влиянием цензуры сновидения, стремлением не допустить в сознание определяемых мыслей.

В настоящей работе рабочий термин «искажение информации» предлагается понимать как наложение индивидуально-личностных особенностей восприятия на объективно существующие аспекты познаваемой человеком реальности; сознательное, либо неосознанное изменение смысла, формы и содержания передаваемой информации так, что она в дальнейшем не может предоставлять изучаемый объект в полном объеме, быть достоверной.

Сотрудники органов внутренних дел, работая в системе — «человек-человек», осуществляют свою профессиональную деятельность по различным направлениям, и для них важна и психологически сложна задача установления объективности сообщений, отделения неточной, неполной, ошибочной и ложной информации. Сказанное пронизывает все уровни управления органами внутренних дел: от формирования информационной базы данных на уровне ведомства, до информационного сопровождения профессиональной деятельности каждого отдельного сотрудника. В этой связи целью настоящего исследования является поиск подходов к разработке методики выявления склонности к искажению информации сотрудниками ОВД, определения их отличительных характеристик, при наличии которых можно отнести их к числу людей, склонных к искажению информации.

В психологической науке широко используется метод экспертных оценок, сущность которого заключается в использовании мнений экспертов, хорошо знающих изучаемое явление и способных дать ему достоверную оценку. Экспертные оценки могут быть использованы в условиях недостатка информации или времени, при выработке любых сложных решений, отсутствия четких формализованных критериев их оптимальности, неопределенностей последствий принимаемых решений.

2 Бердяев Н. А. Философская истина и интеллигентская правда // Там же.
западного и современного российского производства находятся на более низкой стадии, которая, впрочем, является нормой для ребенка младшего школьного возраста. Обнаружено, что чем выше уровень морального развития ребенка, тем лучше у него сформировано представление о положительном и отрицательном героев мультфильма, адекватное отношение к нормам. Интересно, что дети, предпочитающие мультфильмы восточного и советского производства имеют более адекватное отношение к нормам морали.

Таким образом, наше предположение о связи между моральным развитием детей младшего школьного возраста и предпочитаемой группой мультфильмов подтвердилось.

Суинова Е.В.

РОЛЬ ЭТИЧЕСКОГО КОДЕКСА В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПСИХОЛОГА В СФЕРЕ УГОЛОВНОГО СУДОПРОИЗВОДСТВА

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего профессионального образования «Российская правовая академия Министерства юстиции Российской Федерации», г. Москва, Россия

Современное общество становится все в большей степени обществом экспертов, специалистов, владеющих определенными знаниями и навыками. Эта тенденция общества к специализации порождает автономию профессиональных групп, которая в свою очередь порождает массу этических проблем. Одна из них связана с существованием профессиональных этических кодексов.

Во многих странах мира существуют Этические кодексы психологов, регулирующие их профессиональную деятельность, а в ведущих зарубежных психологических ассоциациях и организациях имеются как профессионально-этические стандарты психологической деятельности в целом, так и профессионально-этические стандарты отдельных отраслей психологии. Так, в США в сфере юридической психологии существует специально разработанное «Руководство для судебных психологов» («Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychologists»), введенное в действие 9 марта 1991 г. совместным Комитетом по этике Американского Общества Психологии и Права (American Psychology-Law Society) и Американской Академии Судебной Психологии (American Academy of Forensic Psychology). Главная цель ука-
Цильмак А.Н.

ТИПОЛОГИЯ КВЕРУЛЯНТОВ

Одесский государственный университет внутренних дел, Одесса, Украина

Изучая содержательную сторону жалоб потерпевших и наблюдая за их поведением во время судебного заседания, мы можем констатировать, что их типология характера, стратегия и стиль поведения различны. Мы считаем, что лиц, обратившихся в суд с жалобой, можно классифицировать в соответствии со степенью устойчивости желания судиться. Таким образом, среди истцов есть:

I. Неустойчивые: а) лица, которые в порыве негативных эмоций написали и подали в суд жалобу, а после того как эмоции улеглись — забрали ее; б) лица, которые прекращают судебные тяжбы спустя некоторое время после начала судебного разбирательства (им надоели этот процесс).

II. Устойчивые:

2.1. Ситуативно-обусловленные — лица, которые останавливаются на достигнутом, добившись справедливого решения.

2.2. Ригидные — лица, которые не останавливаются на достигнутом и продолжают судиться дабы максимально наказать обидчика.

2.3. Профессиональные — лица, для которых судебные тяжбы становятся профессией, хобби.

Типология неустойчивых и ситуативно-обусловленных жалобщиков проста. Тогда как, классификацию ригидных и профессиональных типов жалобщиков следует рассмотреть более детально.

Таким образом, к самоутверждающимся ригидному типу следует отнести: а) эгоцентричный — для которого самое основное и главное в его жизни это — он сам, он зацелен на обиде, которая зацепила его гипертрофированное высокое «Я»; б) эго-зависимый тип «одевает на себя корону», приписывая себе различные заслуги, достоинства, выдающимися и значимыми людьми, принадлежность к чему-то либо кому-то значимому, жизненно-важному.

К устойчивым ригидным типам кверулянтов, для которых судебные тяжбы являются средством мести, следует отнести: а) застревающий тип — характеризуется бесконечным недовольством процессом рассмотрения жалобы. Он ведет многолетнюю борьбу, сопровождающуюся многочисленными жалобами, апелляциями в высшие инстанции; б) фанатичный — увлечен до крайней степени выраженности сутяжнической деятельностью, он полностью подчинен и «растворен» в ней.

К профессиональным жалобщиам следует отнести такие типы, как:

1. Развлекающийся — для него содержание жалобы и процесс ее рассмотрения становится своеобразным хобби, движущим мотивом является — желание занять себя, развлечь.

2. Псевдоальтруист — прикрываясь заботой о другом человеке либо об общественном благе — желает отомстить, наказать своего обидчика «руками» другого человека; либо желает сделать другого человека зависимым от себя, «должным» себе.

3. Жалобник-террорист — для него главное излагать свое личное мнение и гражданскую позицию по любому вопросу, он доставляет свои жалобы, посылая их в различные инстанции, возбуждая новые дела, подавая апелляции.

4. Меркантильный — для него содержание жалобы становится своеобразным бизнесом. Он старается получить максимальную выгоду для себя.

5. Правозащитник — это личность, которая отстаивает всеобщность и неделимость всех прав человека, выявляет факты неуважения к человеку и его правам.

Представленная нами классификация типов кверулянтов с точки зрения юридической психологии поможет понять их внутреннюю суть, и поспособствует нахождению оптимальных способов общения с ними.

Шелонина Т.В., Горбатов С.В.

ТРИАДНЫЙ ПОДХОД В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ЛИЦ С НАРКОТИЧЕСКОЙ ЗАВИСИМОСТЬЮ

Россия Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет

Наркомания является одной из серьезнейших проблем современного мира, и Россия не является исключением. По данным мониторинга наркоситуации, количество лиц, имеющих опыт употребления наркотиков, оценивается в 12,5 % населения страны. Наркозависимыми совершаются до 80% всех корыстно-насильственных преступлений, таких как кражи, грабежи, а также сбыт наркотиков. Количество преступлений, связанных с незаконным оборотом наркотических средств неуклонно растет с каждым годом. Силовые методы в борьбе с незаконным оборотом наркотиков не
могут дать должного эффекта без сокращения спроса на психоактивные вещества.

Поскольку, на наш взгляд очень важным является изучение особенностей отношений лиц с наркотической зависимостью. Именно в сфере отношений впервые возникает почва для развития наркомании.

На данный момент в отечественной психологии проблема отношений лиц с наркотической зависимостью к различным сторонам объективной действительности недостаточно разработана. Цель данного исследования заключается в анализе различных точек зрения зарубежных и отечественных психологов на формирование системы отношений наркозависимых. Результатом проведенного анализа является построение модели изучения отношений лиц с наркотической зависимостью в триаде: субъект — субъектное отношение к наркотику, субъект — объективное отношение к другим людям, субъект — объективное отношение к себе. Наркозависимые, одушевляя и персонализируя наркотик, относятся к нему как к человеку. При этом их отношение к другим людям и к себе овеществляется. Окружающие воспринимаются как предметы для манипуляции. Самоотношение характеризуется механистичностью. У наркозависимых отмечается диссонанс между завышенной самооценкой с одной стороны и чувством неполноценности с другой.

Использование триадного подхода в изучении системы отношений лиц с наркотической зависимостью будет способствовать более успешной психотерапевтической работе с ними, а также созданию эффективных программ реабилитации наркозависимых.

List of conference members / Список участников конференции

Adediran David Kolawale
Middle east technical university, Electrical electronics engineering, Student, ANKARA, Turkey

Akehurst Lucy
University of Portsmouth, Department of Psychology, Principal Lecturer/Researcher, Portsmouth, UK

Alfredsson Helen Marie Viktoria
University of Gothenburg, Department of psychology, Doctoral student, Gothenburg, Sweden

Ali Alhassan
Central university college, Psychology dept, Student, ACCRA, Ghana

Alleyne Emma
University of Kent, Psychology, Lecturer, Canterbury, UK

Amiri Nejat
Azad university, police, Tehran, Iran

Antfolk Jan
Abo Akademi University, Department of Psychology and Logopedics, Researcher, Turku, Finland

Arakelyan Knarik
Saint-Petersburg State University, Psychology, PhD Student, Yerevan, Armenia

Baldry Anna Costanza
Second University of Naples, Department of Psychology, Associate professor, Caserta, Italy

Barwinski Lukasz
Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, Faculty of Psychology and Humanities, MA, Assistant, Krakow, Poland

Bender Doris
Institute of Psychology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Senior Lecturer, Erlangen, Germany

Berezantsev Andrey Юрьевич
Первый МГМУ им. И.М.Сеченова, кафедра социальной и судебной психиатрии, профессор, Москва, Россия, Russia

Borovanska Michaela
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Institute of Psychology, PhD Student, Brno, Czech Republic

Boukalova Hedvika
Charles University, Psychology, Professor assistant, Prague, Czech Republic

Bozek Maciej Antoni
University of Silesia, Department of Clinical and Forensic Psychology, Scientific and didactical assistant, Katowice, Poland
List of conference members

Brackmann Nathalie
Maastricht University, Forensic Psychology, PhD student, Maastricht, Netherlands

Brady Caitlin
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Forensic Psychology, Student, New York, USA

Brandon Susan Elizabeth
U.S. Government, Research, Researcher, Washington, USA

Branscheidt Lars
Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Doctoral Student, Munch, Germany

Bull Raymond Henry
University of Derby, Criminology and Law, Professor of Criminal Investigation, Fishbourne, UK

Bunyaeva Irina Gennadevna
Psychology, SPBGU, student, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

Butler Helen Louise
University of Kent, School of Psychology, PhD Candidate in Forensic Psychology, Kent, UK

Carr Amory W.
University of New Haven, Psychology, Associate Professor, West Haven, USA

Ciornei Oana
Babes Bolyai University, Psychology, Psychologist, Cluj Napoca, Romania

Cooke David
Glasgow Caledonian University, Psychology, Professor, Glasgow, UK

Daniello Cristina
University of Leicester, Criminology, Ph.D. Student/Graduate Teaching Assistant, Leicester, UK

Davies Graham M. University of Leicester, Psychology, Professor Emeritus, Leicester, UK

Davis Josh Paul
University of Greenwich, Psychology, Social Work & Counselling, Senior Lecturer, London, UK

De Gruijter Madeleine
Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Forensic Science, PhD-student, Amsterdam, Netherlands

De Keijser Jan
Leiden University, Criminal Law and Criminology, associate professor, Leiden, Netherlands

De la Fuente-Sanchez Leticia
University of Almeria, Psychology, Associate Professor, Almeria, Spain

De Poot Christianne Josephine
Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Forensic Science, Professor of applied science, Den Haag, Netherlands

De Zutter Andre
Maastricht University, Legal Psychology, PhD, Maastricht, Netherlands

Demarco Jeffrey Nicholas
Royal Holloway, University of London, Criminology and Sociology/Psychology, Fellow in Criminology, Egham, UK

Deyneca Olga Sergeevna
St.-Petersburg State University, Department of Political Psychology, Professor, St.-Petersburg, Russia

Dhami Mandeep
Middlesex University, Psychology, Professor of Decision Psychology, London, UK

Dukala Karolina
Jagiellonian University, Department of Philosophy, Institute of Psychology, student, Krakow, Poland

Engalychev Vali F.
Kaluga State University, General and Legal Psychology, Head, Kaluga, Russia

Ewens Sarah
University of Portsmouth, Psychology, PhD student, Portsmouth, UK

Fernandes Marcelle Lilia
BPP University, Psychology, Lecturer, London, UK

Fizesan Cristina
Babes Bolyai University, Psychology, Psychologist, Cluj Napoca, Romania

Fohring Stephanie
University of Edinburgh, School of Law, Research Fellow, Edinburgh, UK

Fonseca Antonio
University of Coimbra, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Professor, Coimbra, Portugal

Ford Kathryn Diane
Brunel University, N/A, N/A, Liverpool, UK

Fritzon Katarina
Bond University, Psychology, Associate Professor, Gold Coast, Australia

Frowd Charlie
University of Winchester, Psychology, Senior Lecturer, Winchester, UK

Gannon Theresa Ann
CORE-FP, School of Psychology, Professor of Forensic Psychology, Canterbury, UK

Gonsalves Mariana
University of Minho, School of Psychology, PhD student, Braga, Portugal

Goodman-Delahuntly Jane
Charles Sturt University, Psychology, Policing and Security, Research Professor, Manly, Australia

Gordts Sarah
Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Klinische Levenslooppsychologie, PhD student, Brussels, Belgium

Granha Par Anders
University of Gothenburg, Department of Psychology, Professor, Gothenburg, Sweden
Grans Minna
Uppsala University, Law Faculty, Senior lecturer, Uppsala, Sweden

Granskaya Juliana Victorovna
St.Petersburg State University, Psychology, Associate professor, St.Petersburg, Russia

Grattagliano Ignazio
University of Bari, Criminology, Researcher, Bari, Italy

Grieger Lena
Technische Universitet Braunschweig, Institute of Psychology, PhD candidate, Koln, Germany

Habermann Niels Christian
SRH University of Applied Sciences Heidelberg, Faculty of Applied Psychology, Dean of Master Study in Legal Psychology, Heidelberg, Germany

Hagsand Angelica Veronica
University of Gothenburg, Department of Psychology, Ph.D. student, Gothenburg, Sweden

Hammond Laura Mary Anne
International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield, School of Human and Health Sciences, Lecturer, Huddersfield, UK

Hellmann Deborah Felicitas
Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Post-doctoral Researcher, Hannover, Germany

Hershkovitz Irit
University of Haifa, Social Work, Senior researcher, Haifa, Israel

Hildebrand Karlen Malin
Gothenburg University, Department of Psychology, Ph.D. Student, Gothenburg, Sweden

Hillman Jackie
University of Portsmouth, Psychology, Associate Lecturer, Portsmouth, UK

Hommel Bjorn
University of Bamberg, Institute of Psychology, Student, M.Sc., Bamberg, Germany

Horseleinberg Robert
Maastricht University BUDGET 325100018, faculty of law, rechtspyschooloog, Maastricht, Netherlands

Hunter Jill Barbara
UNSW, Law, Professor, Sydney, Australia

Ioannou Maria
International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, University of Huddersfield, School of Human and Health Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Huddersfield, UK

Jakobsen Kristina Kepinska
Norwegian Police University College, Post Grauduate Studies, Psychologist, Oslo, Norway

Jamal Mansour K.
Queen Margaret University, Psychology, Lecturer, Edinburgh, UK

Jarvilehto Vasilisa
Helsinki University hospital, Forensic Psychiatry Center for Children and Adolescents, Psychologist, Helsinki, Finland

Jo Eunkyung
Hallym University, Department of Psychology, Professor, Chuncheon, South Korea

Jones Helen
Lancaster University, Psychology, PhD Student, Lancaster, UK

Jones Craig
University of New South Wales, School of Psychology, PhD candidate, Sydney, Australia

Juan Garcia-Garcia
University of Almeria, Psychology, Associate Professor, Almeria, Spain

Juusola Aino
Helsinki university hospital, Forensic psychiatry centre for children and adolescents, Psychologist, Helsinki, Finland

Karpela Totti-Mikael
AETAP, Peace of Mind Ltd., CEO, Espoo, Finland

Kemp Richard Ian
University of New South Wales, Psychology, Associate Professor, Sydney, Australia

Klein Selle Nathalie
Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Psychology, PhD student, Hadid, Israel

Koehnkken Guenter
Universitaet Kiel, Psychology, Professor, Kiel, Germany

Koerner Andre
Technische Universitat Chemnitz, General Psychology and Biopsychology, Research Assistant, Chemnitz, Germany

Kokedhima Ksanthipe
University of Tirana, Department of Psychology, Part-Time Lecturer, Tirana, Albania

Kolesnikova Ksenia Vladimirnova
Saint-Petersburg state university, Psychology, Student, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Kolpakov Andrey
Men of 21th century, Research, Project manager, St. Petersburg, Russia

Korkman Julia
Abo Akademi University / Helsinki University Hospital, Psychology, PhD, Helsinki, Finland

Koubalikova Sylvie
Institute of Psychology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Psychology, Forensic psychologist, Brudejovice, Czech Republic

Kovera Margaret
John Jay College — CUNY, Psychology, Professor, New York, USA

Kozyreva Irina
The Baskir State University, The Institute of Law, Assistant professor, Ufa, Russia
List of conference members

Kraus Uta
Julius-Maximilians-Universitat Wurzburg, Institute of Psychology, Postdoc, Wurzburg, Germany

Kucharski Longin Thomas
John Jay College, Psychology Dept, Chair, New York, USA

Kwiatkowska-Wojcikiewicz Violetta
Nicolaus Copernicus University, Department of Criminalistics, Chair, Torun, Poland

Kwon Doyeon
Sookmyung Womens University, Department of Social Psychology, Undergraduate, Goyangsi, South Korea

Lawrence Hannah Jayne
University of Portsmouth, Psychology, PhD Research Student, Portsmouth, UK

Leach Amy-May
University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Associate Professor, Oshawa, Canada

Lens Kim
INTERVICT, Tilburg University, Faculty of Law, PhD student, Tilburg, Netherlands

Levi Avraham
On pension, On pension, On pension, Jerusalem, Israel

Li Donna
University of New South Wales, School of Psychology, Postgraduate student, Sydney, Australia

Liden Moa Vicky Josefin Edvardsdotter
Uppsala University, Law, PhD candidate, Uppsala, Sweden

Lindsay Rod C. L.
Queens University, Psychology, Professor, Kingston, Canada

Lovelle Maria Ines
University of Barcelona, Social Psychology, student, Barcelona, Spain

Lundrigan Samantha
Anglia Ruskin University, Humanities and Social Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Cambridge, UK

Machado Andreia Patricia Guimaries
Universidade do Minho, Department of psychology, Researcher, Braga, Portugal

Maia Angela
Universidade do Minho, Applied psychology, PHD student, BRAGA, Portugal

Mann Samantha
University of Portsmouth, Psychology, Senior Research Fellow, Portsmouth, UK

Mansour Jamal Khalil
Queen Margaret University, Psychology, Lecturer, Edinburgh, UK

Martire Kristy Anne
The University of New South Wales, School of Psychology, Senior Research Fellow, Sydney, Australia

Matos Marlene VELOSO
University of Minho, Applied Psychology, Student, Braga, Portugal

Mato Soha
Maastricht University, Faculty of Law, PhD student, Maastricht, Netherlands

Mozafari Khadijeh
University of Tehran, Faculty of law, PhD student, Tehran, Iran

Myklebust Trond
The Norwegian Police University College, Research, Dr, Oslo, Norway

Mynarikova Lenka
Charles University in Prague, Department of Psychology, PhD. student, Prague, Czech Republic

Nahari Galit
Bar-Ilan University, Department of Criminology, Lecturer, Ramat Gan, Israel

Nee Claire Anne
University of Portsmouth, Psychology, Reader in Forensic Psychology, Portsmouth, UK

Nieuwkamp Ricardo
Maastricht University, Faculty of Law, PhD student, Maastricht, Netherlands

Ociardha Caoilte
University of Kent, School of Psychology, Lecturer in Forensic Psychology, Canterbury, Kent, UK

Osullivan Kevin
University of New South Wales, School of Psychology, Clinical Associate, Sydney, Australia

Oxburgh Gavin Eric
Newcastle University, School of Psychology, Senior Lecturer, Newcastle Upon Tyne, UK

Page Tom
University of Kent, Psychology, Doctoral Researcher, Canterbury, UK
List of conference members

Palmer Emma
University of Leicester, School of Psychology, Reader in Forensic Psychology, Leicester, UK

Pearson Dominic
University of Portsmouth, Psychology, Senior Lecturer in Forensic Psychology, PORTSMOUTH, UK

Pereira Filipa
University of Minho, School of Psychology, PhD Student, Braga, Portugal

Perillo Jennifer
Winston-Salem State University, Psychological Sciences, Assistant Professor, Winston-Salem, USA

Perkins Derek
West Londoin Mental Health NHS Trust, Psychology, Professor of Forensic Psychology, Crowthorne, UK

Petersen Morten Stauenberg
Staenberg Consulting, N/A, General Manager, Vallensbaek Strand, Denmark

Pi Seyoung
Sookmyung Womens University, Social Psychology, Student, Seoul, South Korea

Pikalkova Simona
Charles University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Sociology, Researcher, Prague, Czech Republic

Pina Afroditi
University of Kent, Psychology, Lecturer in Forensic Psychology, Canterbury, UK

Plotka Irina
Baltic Psychology and Management university college, Psychology, Professor, Riga, Latvia

Polczyk Romuald
Jagiellonian University, Institute of Psychology, Researcher, Krakow, Poland

Pompedda Francesco
Abo Akademi University, Psychology and Logopedics, Phd Student, Alghero, Italy

Pyo Jimin
Chungbuk National University, Department of Psychology, Research assistant, Cheongju, South Korea

Rettenberger Martin
Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz (JGU), Department of Psychology, Associate Professor, Mainz, Germany

Richardson Beth Helen
University of Central Lancashire, Centre for Emotions, Credibility and Deception, Senior Research Fellow, Preston, UK

Rispens Imke
Police Academy, School of Detectives, Teacher/psychologist, Apeldoorn, Netherlands

Robertson Noelle
University of Leicester, School of Psychology, Senior Lecturer, Leicester, UK

Robilliard Anna
Forensic psychologist, Psychology, Senior partner, Chatswood, Australia

Salgado Ana Manuela
University of Minho, Department of Applied Psychology, Student, Portugal

San Roque Mehera
University of New South Wales, Faculty of Law, Senior Lecturer, Sydney, Australia

Santtila Pekka
Abo Akademi University, Psychology and Logopedics, Professor, Helsinki, Finland

Shaboltsa Alla
St.Petersburg State University, Psychology, Dean, St.Petersburg, Russia

Shaw Julia
University of Bedfordshire, Psychology, Lecturer, London, UK

Sheridan Lorraine Paula
Curtin University, Psychology and Speech Pathology, Senior Lecturer, Perth, Australia

Siulyte Agne
National Service of Forensic Psychiatry, National Service of Forensic Psychiatry, Forensic psychologist-expert, Vilnius, Lithuania

Simane-Vigante Laura
Baltic Psychology and Management university college; Daugavpils University, Psychology, Researcher; Doctoral student, Riga, Latvia

Sismeiro Silva Pereira Ana Paula
Polytechnic Institute of Braganca, Psychology, Coordinator, Braganca, Portugal

Smith Lisa
University of Leicester, Criminology, Senior Lecturer, Leicester, UK

Smith Cary Stacy
National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Psychology and Applied English, Assistant Professor, Taichung, Taiwan

Solodukhin Elizabeth
University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Social Science and Humanities, Masters student, Richmond Hill, Canada

Sooniste Tuule
Doctoral student, Department of Psychology, Doctoral student, Gothenburg, Sweden

Sorochnski Marina
John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY, Psychology & Law, PhD Candidate, FOREST HILLS, USA

Sporer Siegfried
University of Giessen, Department of Psychology, Professor, Allendorf/Lumda, Germany

Stanclova Gabriela
Faculty of Social Sciences, Masaryk University, Psychology, student (Master Degree), Brno, Czech Republic
Stridbeck Ulf Johan  
University of Oslo, Faculty of Law, Professor, Oslo, Norway

Strofer Sabine  
University of Twente, Psychology of Conflict, Risk & Safety, phd student, Enschede, Netherlands

Synnott John Peter  
University of Huddersfield, International Research Centre for Investigative Psychology, Lecturer, Huddersfield, UK

Syrovkashina Ksenia Valeriievna  
Serbsky National Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry, Laboratory of Child and Adolescent Psychology, Senior Researcher, Moscow, Russia

Tadei Alessandro  
Abo Akademi, Psychology and Logopedics, PhD, Turku, Finland

Takarangi Melanie  
Flinders University, School of Psychology, Lecturer, Adelaide, Australia

Tamm Anett  
Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, PhD Student, Berlin, Germany

Taylor Rachel  
University of South Wales, Psychology, Early Years and Therapeutic Studies, Principal Lecturer in Psychology, Pontypridd, UK

Tekin Serra  
University of Gothenburg, Department of Psychology, PhD student, Gothenburg, Sweden

Thillainathan Ajithaa  
Student, Northampton, UK

Thomas Cheryl Ann  
The Advocates for Human Rights, Womens Program, Director of the Womens Program, Minneapolis, USA

Thorley Craig  
University of Liverpool, School of Psychology, Lecturer in Psychology, Liverpool, UK

Towler Alice  
University of New South Wales, Psychology, PhD Student, Sydney, Australia

Trijonyte Dovile Stanislova  
National Service of Forensic Psychiatry in Lithuania, National Service of Forensic Psychiatry in Lithuania, Forensic psychologist-expert of children and adolescents, Vilnius, Lithuania

Tsilmak Alyona Nikolaevna  
Одесский государственный университет внутренних дел, Кафедра криминалистики, судебной медицины и психиатрии, профессор кафедры, Одесса, Ukraine

Tyler Nichola  
University of Kent, School of Psychology/Kent Forensic Psychiatry Service, PhD Candidate in Forensic Psychology, Canterbury, Kent, UK

Vale-Dias Maria Da Luz B. R.  
University of Coimbra, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Professor, Coimbra, Portugal

Van Beek Martijn L.J.  
Police Academy of the Netherlands, School of Criminal Investigation, Investigative Psychologist, Apeldoorn, Netherlands

Van Den Eeden Claire  
Police Academy of the Netherlands, Research group forensic science, PhD student, Apeldoorn, Netherlands

Van Der Weeken Frida  
FPC de Kijvelanden, KARID forensic psychology, PhD student, Poortugaal, Netherlands

Van Der Zee Sophie  
Cambridge University, Computer Laboratory, Post-doc researcher, Cambridge, UK

Van Koppen Petrus  
Maastricht University, Legal Psychology, Professor, Maastricht, Netherlands

Van Veldhuizen Tanja  
Maastricht University, Criminal law and Criminology, PhD Student, Utrecht, Netherlands

Vazakidou Eleni  
UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, CRIMINOLOGY, PhD Student, LEICESTER, UK

Vernham Zarah Leanne  
University of Portsmouth, Psychology, PhD Student, Portsmouth, UK

Vines Prudence Elizabeth  
University of New South Wales, Law School, Professor, Sydney, Australia

Volbert Renate  
Institute of Forensic Psychiatry, Professor, Berlin, Germany

Vredeveeldt Annelies  
VU University Amsterdam, Criminal Law and Criminology, Research Fellow, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Vrij Aldert  
University of Portsmouth, Psychology, Professor, Portsmouth, UK

Walsh David W.  
University of Derby and ilIRG, School of Law and Criminology, Head of School Research, Derby, UK

Warmelink Lara  
Lancaster University, Psychology, Research fellow, Lancaster, UK

Watkins Ian  
University of New South Wales, Psychology, Student, Sydney, Australia
List of conference members

White Jack Leonard
White & Associates Psychologists, Forensic Psychology Private Practice, Principal, Adelaide, Australia

Wojcikiewicz Jozef
Jagiellonian University, Department of Criminalistics, Chair, Krakow, Poland

Woodhams Jessica
University of Birmingham, Psychology, Senior Lecturer in Forensic Psychology, Birmingham, UK

Wyatt Becky
University of Kent, School of Psychology, PhD Student, Canterbury, UK

Wyler Helen
University of Bern, Department of Psychology, Social Psychology and Law, PhD student, Bern, Switzerland

Zaldivar Flor
University of Almeria, Psychology, Prof. Dr., Almeria, Spain

Zappala Angelo
Abo Akademi, Psychology and Logopedics, Phd Student, Torino, Italy

Aksamentova Evgeniya Sergeevna
MGPPU, Faculty of Criminal Psychology, Student, Moscow, Russia

Аксаментова Евгения Сергеевна
МГППУ, Факультет Юридической психологии, Студент, Москва, Russia

Alexandrov Mikhail Fedorovich
GBOU ZDK "Участие", Antikrizisnoe podrazdelenie, руководитель, Москва, Russia

Александров Михаил Федорович
ГБОУ ЦДиК "Участие", Антикризисное подразделение, руководитель, Москва, Russia

Afanas'eva Anna Germanovna
MGPPU, Faculty of Psychological law, student, Balashicha, Russia

Афанасьева Анна Германовна
MGPPU, Факультет юридической психологии, студентка, Балашиха, Russia

Balamut Alexander Nikolaevich
Vologodskiy institut prava i ekonomiki FSIN Rossii, Kafedra organizatsii psikhologicheskoy sluzhby v UIS, Dozent, Vologda, Russia

Баламут Александр Николаевич
Вологодский институт права и экономики ФСИН России, Кафедра организации психологической службы в УИС, Доцент, Вологда, Russia

Balin Viktor Dmitrievich
Sankt-Peterburgskiy gosudarstvennyi universitet, kafedra psikhologii, professor, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia

Балин Виктор Дмитриевич
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, факультет психологии, профессор, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Basko Viktor
FBOU VPO "Moskovskiy pedagogicheskiy gosudarstvennyiy universitet", kafedra psikhologii razvitiya, Doktorant, Moscow, Russia

Басюк Виктор
ФГБОУ ВПО "Московский педагогический государственный университет", кафедра психологии развития, Докторант, Москва, Russia

Beznosov Dmitriy Sergeevich
SPb voennyi institut vnutrennikh voisk MVD RF, kafedra psikhologii, dozent, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia

Безносов Дмитрий Сергеевич
СПб военный институт внутренних войск МВД РФ, кафедра психологии, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Belousova Dar'ya Nikolaevna
MGPPU, Faculty of R, Student, Moscow, Russia

Белоусова Дарья Николаевна
MGPPU, факультет Юридической психологии, студентка, Москва, Russia

Bochina Inna Borisovna
Moskovskiy gorodskoy psikhologo-pedagogicheskiy universitet, kafedra psikhologii, professor, Moscow, Russia

Бовина Ирина Борисовна
Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет, факультет юридической психологии, профессор, Москва, Russia

Bogdanovich Natalia Viktorovna
MGPPU, Faculty of Criminal Psychology, student, Moscow, Russia

Богданович Наталья Викторовна
MGPPU, факультет Юридической психологии, доцент, Москва, Russia

Broweva Inna Gennad'evna
Sankt-Peterburgskiy Gosudarstvennyiy universitet, kafedra meditsinskoy psikhologii i psikhofiziollogii, aspirant, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia

Бровева Инна Геннадьевна
Санкт-Петербургский Государственный Университет, Кафедра медицинской психологии и психофизиологии, аспирант, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Bukta Nataliya Nikolaevna
GBU ЦСО "Некрасовка", Otdelenie po soprovozhdeniyu vypusknikov internetnykh ucheniy, Jurist, Moscow, Russia

Бутко Наталия Николаевна
ГБУ ЦСО “Некрасовка”, Отделение по сопровождению выпускников интернет-учреждений, Юрист, Москва, Russia

Bavliyeva Yuliya Alekseyevna
OOO “MPR “Zavrika”, psikhologicheskiy, psikholog, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia

Bavliyeva Юлиана Алексеевна
ООО “МПР “Звярика”, психологический, психолог, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Vartanian Ganya Arshaluysavna
FBOU VPO "SPGU", Fakultet psikhologii, Aspirant, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia

Вартанян Гайна Аршалуисовна
ФГБОУ ВПО “СПбГУ”, факультет психологии, Аспирант, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Vasilyev Ilia Aleksandrovich
Sankt-Peterburgskiy Gosudarstvennyiy universitet, Kafedra teorii i istorii gosudarstva i prava, Dozent, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia

Васильев Илья Александрович
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Кафедры теории и истории государства и права, Доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Vas'kevich Viktorivna
Nikogerodskiy gosudarstvennyiy National'nyiy issledovatel'skiy universitet im. N.I.Lobachevskogo, kafedra ugovol'nogo processa i kriminalistiky, professor, Niжniy Novgorod, Russia

Васека Екатерина Викторовна
Нижегородский государственный Национальный исследовательский университет им. Н.И.Лобачевского, кафедра уголовного процесса и криминалистики, профессор, Нижний Новгород, Russia

Vasyanovich Vitaliy
SPGU, Fakultet psikhologii, Magistr, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia

Васянович Виталий
СПбГУ, факультет психологии, Магистрант, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Velykozzakov Anastasiya
Centr sootsial'no-psikhologicheskoy adaptatsii i razvitia podrostkov "Perekrestok" GBOU VPO «Moskovskiy gorodskoy psikhologo-pedagogicheskiy universitet», Podrazdelenie po rabote s pravonarahnymi nesovershen- nolenityakh, pedagog-psikholog, Moscow, Russia

Великоцкая Анастасия
Центр социально-психологической адаптации и развития подростков “Перекресток” ГБОУ ВПО «Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет», Подразделение по работе с правонарушениями несовершеннолетних, педагог-психолог, Москва, Russia

Berlygina Elena Aleksandrovna
Federal'noe gosudarstvennoe byudzhetnoe obrazovatel'noe uchrezhdenie vyshego professional'noy образования "Saratovskaya gosudarstvennaya yuridicheskaya akademiya", kafedra pravovoy psikhologii i sudebnoy eksperti- zy, dozent, Saratov, Russia

Вертягина Елена Александровна
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего профессионального образования “Саратовская государственная юридическая академия”, кафедра правовой психологии и судебной экспертизы, доцент, Саратов, Russia

Vikulova Irina Aleksandrovna
NP MSPDM "Voskhodzenie", Psikhologicheskaya sluzhba, руководитель psikhologicheskoy sluzhby, psikholog, Cherepovets, Russia

Викулова Ирина Александровна
НП МСПДМ “Восхождение”, Психологическая служба, руководитель психологической службы, психолог, Череповец, Russia

Vikhan Alexander Aleksandrovich
Permskiy gosudarstvennyiy gumanitarno-pedagogicheskiy universitet, Institut psikhologii, Zamestitel' direktora, Perm', Russia

Вихман Александр Александрович
Пермский государственный гуманитарно-педагогический университет, Институт психологии, Заместитель директора, Пермь, Russia

Ganamlena Ekaterina Igorievna
Odesskiy gosudarstvennyiy universitet vnutrennikh del, Kafedra istrannych yazykov, starshiy laborant kafedry, Odessa, Ukraine

Ганамлена Екатерина Игоревна
Одесский государственный университет внутренних дел, Кафедра иностранных языков, старший лаборант кафедры, Одесса, Ukraine

Gorbatenko Sergey Vladimirovich
Sankt-Peterburgskiy Gosudarstvennyiy universitet, kafedra psikhologii, dozent, Sankt-Peterburg, Russia

Горбатов Сергей Владимирович
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, факультет психологии, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Gorbyunov Ivan Anatolyevich
SPGU, kafedra Meditsinskoy psikhologii i psikhofiziollogii, st. m., Sankt- Peterburg, Russia

Горбунов Иван Анатольевич
СПбГУ, кафедра Медицинской психологии и психофизиологии, ст.м., Санкт-Петербург, Russia
List of conference members

 Границкая Юлиана Викторовна
 Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, психология, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Гурина Оксана
 Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет, юридическая психология, аспирант, Москва, Россия

 Гутник Анастасия Дмитриевна
 МГППУ, ЮП, студент, Москва, Россия

 Дворянчиков Николай Викторович
 Московский Городской Психолого-Педагогический Университет, факультет “Юридическая психология”, Декан, Москва, Россия

 Дебольский Михаил Георгиевич
 ГБОУ ВПО МГППУ, Кафедра юридической психологии и права, Профессор кафедры, Москва, Россия

 Деттярёв Артём Викторович
 Московский городской-психолого педагогический университет, лаборатория ювенальных технологий, младший научный сотрудник, Москва, Россия

 Делибалт Варвара Васильевна
 МГППУ, Факультет Юридической психологии, Старший преподаватель, Москва, Россия

 Денисенко Владислав Валерьевич
 Воронежский государственный университет, кафедра теории и истории государства и права, доцент, Воронеж, Россия

 Дивеева Нелли
 Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, юридический факультет, профессор, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Дикопольцев Дмитрий Евгеньевич
 ФКУ НИИ ФСИН России, Центр исследования проблем исполнения уголовных наказаний и психологического обеспечения профессиональной деятельности сотрудников УИС, Старший научный сотрудник, Москва, Россия

 Доброхотова Елена Николаевна
 Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, юридический факультет, профессор, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Дюдяева Варвара Васильевна
 MГППУ, Факультет Юридической психологии, Старший преподаватель, Москва, Россия

 Денисенко Владислав Валерьевич
 Воронежский государственный университет, кафедра теории и истории государства и права, доцент, Воронеж, Россия

 Дивеева Нелли
 Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, юридический факультет, профессор, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Жарков Георгий Вадимович
 Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, факультет психологии, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Жбанкова Ольга Владимировна
 Следственный комитет Российской Федерации, Главное управление криминалистики, старший эксперт, Москва, Россия

 Жмулина Диана Александровна
 СПбГУ, Кафедра коммерческого права, Доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Жавиянкина Наталия Владимировна
 КНУ имени Тараса Шевченко, факультет психологии, доцент, Киев, Украина

 Зеленская Анастасия
 Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет, Факультет Юридической психологии, Студент, Москва, Россия

 Иванов Роман Станиславович
 ФГАОУ ВПО «Южный федеральный университет», факультет психологии, преподаватель, Ростов-на-Дону, Россия

 Иванова Мария Владимировна
 Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, факультет психологии, ассистент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Иванова Татьяна Геннадьевна
 СПбГУ юридический факультет, кафедра правовой охраны окружающей среды, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Иванова Анастасия
 Центр "Перекресток" МГППУ, МГППУ, педагог-психолог, Москва, Россия

 Ильин Андрей Витальевич
 Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, юридический факультет, кафедра теории и истории государства и права, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Ильина Валентина Анатольевна
 Иркутский юридический институт (филиал) Академии Генеральной прокуратуры РФ, кафедра организации и методики уголовного преследования, доцент, Иркутск, Россия

 Ермасов Евгений Викторович
 Федеральная служба исполнения наказаний, Отдел исполнения уголовно-правовых мер, Заместитель начальника отдела, Москва, Россия

 Ермолин Алексей Викторович
 Вятский государственный университет, кафедра философии, социологии и психологии, доцент, Вятка, Россия

 Есикова Татьяна Владиславовна
 РГГМУ, кафедра социально-гуманитарных наук, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Ефимкина Надежда Владимировна
 Академия управления МВД России, кафедра психологии, педагогики и организации работы с кадрами, адъюнкт, Москва, Россия

 Жарков Георгий Вадимович
 Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, факультет психологии, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Жмулина Диана Александровна
 СПбГУ, Кафедра коммерческого права, Доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

 Завьялкина Наталия Владимировна
 КНУ имени Тараса Шевченко, факультет психологии, доцент, Киев, Украина
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Список участников конференции</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Константинов Всеволод.Valentinovich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ФГБОУ ВПО &quot;Пензенский государственный университет&quot;, кафедра &quot;Общая психология&quot;, заведующий кафедрой, Пенза, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Каменев Игорь Иванович</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Следственный комитет Российской Федерации, Главное управление криминалистики, заместитель руководителя отдела, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Капустина Мария Александровна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, кафедра теории и истории государства и права юридического факультета, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Карнозова Людмила Михайловна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Институт государства и права РАН, сектор проблем правосудия, ведущий научный сотрудник, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кириллова Наталия Павловна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>СПбГУ, юридический факультет, профессор, Санкт-Петербург, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кириченко Надежда Владимировна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>СГУ им. Н. Г. Чернышевского, факультет психологии, ассистент кафедры общей и социальной психологии, Саратов, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кириков Карина Алексеевна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ГБОУ Московский государственный психолого-педагогический университет, Факультет юридической психологии, студент, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кисляков Виктор Петрович</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>НП &quot;Юный экспертный центр&quot;, психологических экспертиз, эксперт психолог, Волгоград, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Клюпова Алиса Владимировна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSFEI HVE «The Russian legal Academy of the Ministry of justice of the Russian Federation», Deputy Dean of law faculty, student, Moscow, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ковалева Любовь Александровна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>МГПУ, Юридическая психология, Студент, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ковалев Вера Михайловна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>СПбГУ, Лаборатория психофизиологии, психолог, Санкт-Петербург, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кокурин Алексей Владимирович</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет, факультет Экстремальной психологии, профессор кафедры Научных основ экстремальной психологии, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Комиссарова Ярослава Владимировна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Московский государственный юридический университет имени О. Е. Кутафина (МГЮА), кафедра криминалистики, доцент, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Костюшина Екатерина Викторовна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ФГБОУ ВПО МГПУ, факультет Юридическая Психология, студент, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Котлярева Любовь Николаевна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ФБГОУ ВПО &quot;Российская правовая академия Минюста России&quot;, Юридический факультет, доцент, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Крылова Варвара Алексеевна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>МГПУ, ф-т Юридической психологии, студентка, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Крылова Варвара Алексеевна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>МГПУ, ф-т Юридической психологии, студентка, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кузнецова Татьяна Александровна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>МГПУ, Юридическая психология, студент, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кузьминова Анастасия Антоновна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>МГУ им. М. В. Ломоносова, факультет психологии, выпускник (специалист), Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кулькова Жанна Геннадьевна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Областной центр диагностики и консультирования, общий, директор, Челябинск, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Куприянова Вера Михайловна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow State Budget Educational Institution, Secondary General Education School №393, Secondary General Education School №393, Moscow, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Курбатова Татьяна Николаевна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, факультет психологии, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кущиренко Светлана Петровна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>СПбГУ, юридический факультет, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Логунова Ольга Александровна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ФГКУ “ВНИИ МВД России”, НИО № 2, Старший научный сотрудник, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Луковская Дженевра Игоревна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, кафедра теории и истории государства и права юридического факультета, заведующая кафедрой, Санкт-Петербург, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Макарова Ольга Александровна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, юридический факультет, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Малаева Айсулу Мухтаровна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>НПО ОО Кредо и Наркологический диспансер, стационар, медицинский психолог, Темиртау, Kazakhstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мамайчук Ирина Ивановна</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>внештатный эксперт-психолог, Санкт-Петербургский Государственный Университет, профессор, Санкт-Петербург, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мартьин Михаил Иванович</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Академия управления МВД России, кафедра психологии, педагогики и организации работы с кадрами, Профессор, Москва, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Милютин Сергей Михайлович</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>факультет психологии Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета, кафедра поведения и превенции поведенческих аномалий, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Мухина Валерия
ФГБОУ ВПО "Московский педагогический государственный университет", кафедра психологии развития, заведующая, Москва, Россия

Мухина Ирина
ОБФ Родительский мост, кризисное сопровождение, психолог, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Назаров Александр Дмитриевич
Сибирский Федеральный Университет, Юридический институт, заведующий кафедрой уголовного процесса, Красноярск, Россия

Назарова Наталья Александровна
ФГАОУ ВПО "Сибирский федеральный университет", Юридический институт, кафедра деликтологии и криминологии, ст. преподаватель, Красноярск, Россия

Николаева Ивета
Университет Turiba, Юридический факультет, докторант, Рига, Латвия

Оленников Сергей Михайлович
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Юридический факультет, ассистент кафедры, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Онищенко Ольга
Омский государственный университет им. Ф.М. Достоевского, юридический факультет, доцент кафедры уголовного права и криминологии, Омск, Россия

Павлов Артем Евгеньевич
Следственный комитет Российской Федерации, Главное управление криминалистики, старший эксперт, Москва, Россия

Петров Дмитрий Анатольевич
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Юридический факультет, ассистент кафедры коммерческого права, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Петров Вадим Вадимович
СПБГУ, кафедра уголовного процесса и криминалистики, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Планинская Юлия Борисовна
Приволжский филиал ФГБОУВПО "Российская академия правосудия", кафедра гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин, старший преподаватель, Нижний Новгород, Россия

Почебут Людмила Георгиевна
СПбГУ, кафедра социальной психологии, профессор, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Проценко Леонид
ФГБОУ ВПО "Московский педагогический государственный университет", кафедра психологии развития, доцент, Москва, Россия

Пчельников Юрий Михайлович
Некоммерческое партнерство "Межрегиональный центр практической психологии и экспертизы" "Развитие", эксперт, Ижевск, Россия

Романко Оксана Анатольевна
Нижневартовский государственный университет, кафедра психологии обработки информации, доцент, Нижневартовск, Россия

Романова Наталия Михайловна
Саратовский государственный университет имени Н.Г. Чернышевского, Факультет психологии, доцент кафедры общей и социальной психологии, Саратов, Россия

Романова Лилия Georgievna
Саратовский государственный университет имени Н.Г. Чернышевского, Факультет иностранных языков и лингводидактики, студент, Саратов, Россия

Ростовский Владимир Павлович
State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education (SBEIoHPE) “Bashkiria State Medical University” of the Ministry of Health, Психолого-Психологическая экспертиза, младший научный сотрудник, Уфа, Россия

Сабаничева Рита Залимгериевна
КГУ, кафедра педагогики и психологии, доцент, Нальчик, Россия

Сафрацкая Ольга
СПбГУ, факультет Психологии, кафедра Психологии поведения и превенции поведенческих аномалий, Судебная и криминальная психология, специалист, Спахранск, Россия

Сафуанов Фарит
Московский Городской психолого-педагогический университет, кафедра "Клиническая и судебная психология", научный сотрудник, Москва, Россия

Секераж Татьяна Николаевна
ФБУ Российский федеральный центр судебной экспертизы при Министерстве юстиции Российской Федерации, Лаборатория судебной психолого-психиатрической экспертизы, заведующая лабораторией, Москва, Россия

Сивуда Оксана Александровна
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, факультет психологии, ассистент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Сидорова Наталия
СПбГУ, юридический факультет, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Скалон Алина
Научный Центр Психического Здоровья РАМН, отдел психоэкспертных исследований, младший научный сотрудник, Москва, Россия
Смирнов Василий
Санкт-Петербургский юридический институт (филиал) Академии Генеральной прокуратуры РФ, кафедра прокурорского надзора и участия прокурора в рассмотрении уголовных, гражданских и арбитражных дел, старший преподаватель, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Смирнова Татьяна
СПбГУ, кафедра психологии кризисных и экстремальных ситуаций, ст. преподаватель, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Соловьева Анна
МИФНС России 47, Юрист, Москва, Russia

Самбулов Тимур
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Кафедра Теории и истории государства и права, Соискатель, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Статный Владимирович
Санкт-Петербургский университет МВД России, кафедра юридической психологии, начальник кафедры юридической психологии, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Стойко Николай Геннадьевич
СПбТК, социально-психологическая служба, педагог-психолог, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Тарасова Юлия Николаевна
Северо-Западный филиал ФГБОУ ВПО "Российская академия правосудия", Кафедра общетеоретических правовых дисциплин, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Тимошіна Елена Владимировна
СПбГУ, кафедра теории и истории государства и права, доцент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Туров Андрей Геннадьевич
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, кафедра уголовного процесса и криминалистики, аспирант, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Федюнина Анастасия Александровна
ФГБУ "ФНЦ ССП им. В.П. Сербского" Минздрава России, Лаборатория психологии детского и подросткового возраста Отдела социальных и судебных проблем несовершеннолетних, Младший научный сотрудник, Москва, Russia

Ходырева Наталья Валерьевна
St.Petersburg State University, Psychology, Assistant Professor, St.Petersburg, Russia

Целиковский Сергей Борисович
Южный федеральный университет, кафедра юридической психологии, заведующий кафедрой, Ростов-на-Дону, Russia

Чамплина Юлия Александровна
МГПУ, факультет Юридической психологии, студентка, Москва, Russia

Чернушенков Владимир Анатольевич
Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет, факультет юридической психологии, заведующий учебно-производственной лабораторией, доцент кафедры юридической психологии и права, Москва, Russia

Чиркина Римма Вячеславовна
Московский городской психолого-педагогический университет (МГПУ), факультет юридической психологии, научно-исследовательская лаборатория ювенальных технологий, доцент, заведующая НИЛ, Москва, Russia

Чунихина Ксения Александровна
Вильнюсский университет, кафедра общей психологии, лектор, Вильнюс, Lithuania

Швец Алена Константиновна
МГПУ, факультет юридической психологии, студентка, Москва, Russia

Шевцова Мария
Moscow University for Psychology and Education, Forensic Psychology, Student, Moscow, Russia

Шелонина Татьяна
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, факультет психологии, ассистент, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Шмелькова Татьяна Сергеевна
ФГБОУ ВПО “Северо-Кавказская государственная гуманитарно-технологическая академия”, Управление по организации и сопровождению научно-исследовательской деятельности, ведущий специалист, Черкесск, Россия

Эгамбердиева Дилором Каримовна
Общественная Организация Бузург, работа с населением, руководитель, Пенджикент, Tajikistan

Юдина Марина Игоревна
СПбГУ, Юридический факультет, доцента, Санкт-Петербург, Russia

Яброва Татьяна Львовна
МГПУ, факультет Юридической психологии, Студентка, Москва, Russia