



APPLIED CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

**A Guide to Forensic
Behavioral Sciences**

SECOND EDITION

EDITED BY

RICHARD N. KOCSIS, PH.D.

APPLIED CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABOUT THE EDITOR

Richard N. Kocsis, Ph.D. is a psychologist and criminologist. He is the author/co-author or editor of over 130 scholarly publications (articles, book chapters, etc.) and six books on topics related to criminal profiling, aberrant violent crime, forensic psychology/psychiatry and the law, political violence and counter-terrorism. He has served as an expert consultant to law enforcement, emergency and prosecution agencies as well as law firms. In addition to his clinical and forensic work, he has held various academic positions in the areas of forensic psychology and criminology. In 2000, he was awarded the Australian Museum's prestigious Eureka Prize for Critical Thinking in recognition of his scientific research in the area of criminal profiling.

Second Edition

APPLIED CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

A Guide to Forensic Behavioral Sciences

Edited by

RICHARD N. KOCSIS, Ph.D.

(With 20 Other Contributors)



CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER • LTD.
Springfield • Illinois • U.S.A

Published and Distributed Throughout the World by

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER, LTD.
2600 South First Street
Springfield, Illinois 62704

This book is protected by copyright. No part of
it may be reproduced in any manner without written
permission from the publisher. All rights reserved.

© 2018 by CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER, LTD.

ISBN 978-0-398-09236-8 (paper)
ISBN 978-0-398-09237-5 (ebook)

First Edition, 2009
Second Edition, 2018

*With THOMAS BOOKS careful attention is given to all details of manufacturing
and design. It is the Publisher's desire to present books that are satisfactory as to their
physical qualities and artistic possibilities and appropriate for their particular use.
Thomas Books will be true to those laws of quality that assure a good name
and good will.*

Printed in the United States of America
MM-C-1

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Kocsis, Richard N., editor.

Title: Applied criminal psychology : a guide to forensic behavioral sci-
ences / edited by Richard N. Kocsis, Ph.D.

Description: Second Edition. | Springfield, Ill. : Charles C Thomas,
Publisher, Ltd., [2018] | Revised edition of Applied criminal psy-
chology, c2009. | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2018027873 (print) | LCCN 2018029337 (ebook) |
ISBN 9780398092375 (ebook) | ISBN 9780398092368 (paper)

Subjects: LCSH: Criminal psychology.

Classification: LCC HV6080 (ebook) | LCC HV6080 .A69 2018 (print)
| DDC 364.3--dc23

LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2018027873>

*Anyukám,
Ebben az életben mindenemet neked köszönhetem*

CONTRIBUTORS

Coral Dando

Coral Dando is Professor of Psychology at the University of Westminster, London. Following 12 years service as a police officer with the Metropolitan Police London, Coral returned to education and was awarded a PhD in forensic cognition in 2008. Coral is now a Chartered Psychologist and Chartered Scientist, and a Consultant Forensic Psychologist. Her research has attracted in excess of 2 million pounds of funding by the UK and US governments to develop psychologically informed, goal directed, interview techniques to improve eyewitness memory in children and adults, including vulnerable populations, and improve the detection of verbal deception across various real world security and investigative settings. Coral has written in excess of 50 peer reviewed scientific journal articles and book chapters, and currently trains professionals across Europe and the USA in the psychology of interviewing. As an expert witness, she advises national and international organizations on the quality of interviews conducted for criminal proceedings and internal investigations.

Ian Freckelton

Professor Ian Freckelton is a Queen's Counsel in full-time practice as a barrister in Australia, working from Crockett Chambers in Melbourne. He is also a judge of the Supreme Court of Nauru; a Professorial Fellow of Law and Psychiatry at the University of Melbourne, where he is the Co-Director of the postgraduate Health Law Programme; an Adjunct Professor of Forensic Medicine at Monash University; and an Adjunct Professor of Law at La Trobe University. He holds a Doctor of Laws (LLD) degree from the University of Melbourne and a PhD from Griffith University. Ian is an elected Fellow of the Australian Academy of Law, the Academy of Social Sciences Australia and the Australasian College of Legal Medicine, and a Life Member of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Psychiatry, Psychology and Law, of which he was President for six years. He is a member of the Mental Health Tribunal of Victoria, the Coronial Council of

Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council and the Ethics Committee of the Victorian Bar and was a Commissioner of the Victorian Law Reform Commission, appointed to run its reference on Medicinal Cannabis. He is the Editor of the *Journal of Law and Medicine* and the Editor-in-Chief of *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*. He is the author of more than 40 books and over 600 peer reviewed articles and chapters.

Pär Anders Granhag

Pär Anders Granhag is Professor of Psychology at Göteborg University. He has conducted research within legal psychology for more than 15 years and has published more than 130 scientific reports and several books. His main research topics are eyewitness testimony, deception detection, and issues pertaining to investigative psychology. He is on the editorial board of the following scientific journals: *Applied Cognitive Psychology*; *Psychology, Crime & Law*; *Legal & Criminological Psychology*; and *Journal of Investigative Psychology & Offender Profiling*. Since 2000 he has been the head of the research unit for Criminal, Legal, and Investigative Psychology (CLIP), which is situated at the Department of Psychology, Göteborg University.

James S. Herndon

Dr. James S. Herndon has been a police psychologist for more than 30 years. His experience ranges from being an external consultant with the Chesapeake (VA) Police department, an in-house consultant with First Hospital Corporation conducting pre-employment psychological evaluations for multiple police agencies in Virginia, Executive Director of Police Psychological Services of Hampton Roads, Inc., Staff Psychologist for the Orange County (FL) Sheriff's Office, and finally to becoming the senior consultant with Law Enforcement Behavioral Science Consultants (FL). He has served as the psychologist on hostage negotiation teams, both as an external consultant and as an in-house team member. Training in negotiation was obtained from Harvey Schlossberg, the FBI, and local law enforcement agencies. He is a member of the Florida Association of Hostage Negotiators (FAHN), Consortium of Police and Public Safety Psychologists (COPPS), International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Psychologists in Public Service (APA-18), and the Society for Police and Criminal Psychology (SPCP). He has served as president for COPPS (1992-93) and SPCP (2001-02; 2017-18). He holds the Diplomate in Police Psychology from SPCP, and serves as the Director of the Diplomate Committee. He is on the editorial board of the *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*. As a contributing faculty at Walden University, he has served as chair on many doctoral dissertation committees focusing on police psychology topics. His Ph.D. is in industrial/organiza-

tional psychology from Old Dominion University (VA), and his Ed.D. is in counseling psychology from the University of Sarasota (now Argosy) (FL).

Andreas Kapardis

Andreas Kapardis holds a Ph.D. in Criminology from Cambridge and is Professor of Legal Psychology at the University of Cyprus. For a number of years he taught in the School of Law at La Trobe University in Australia and has been a Visiting Professor at the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, since 1999. His research and teaching interests lie mainly in criminology, criminal justice, legal psychology and penology. He has gained numerous European and local research grants on a competitive basis, has researched both a broad range of offenders and crimes as well as judicial decision making and policing. He has published extensively internationally. His books & co-authored/co-edited books include: *Greeks in Australia* (1988); *They Wrought Mayhem: An Insight to Mass Murder* (1989); *Economic Crimes in Cyprus* (2001); *Society, Crime and Criminal Justice in Cyprus the First Years of British Rule* (2001); *Sentencing in Cyprus* (2003); *Risk Assessment for Juvenile Violent Offending* (2013), Routledge, with Anna Baldry; *Psychology and Law* (2014), Cambridge University Press (4th ed.); and *Psychology, Crime, Policing and the Courts* (2016), Routledge, with David Farrington.

Cara Laney

Cara Laney is an Associate Professor of Psychology at The College of Idaho in Caldwell, Idaho. She received her Ph.D. in Psychology and Social Behavior from the University of California, Irvine, in 2006. Her research interests include false memory, eyewitness memory, and emotion. She has published more than 30 peer-reviewed articles and book chapters.

Elizabeth F. Loftus

Elizabeth F. Loftus is a Distinguished Professor of Psychology and Social Behavior and Criminology, Law and Society, and Professor of Law, and Cognitive Science at the University of California, Irvine. She received her Ph.D. in Psychology from Stanford University. Since then, she has published 20 books and more than 500 scientific articles. Loftus' research for the last 40 years has focused on the malleability of human memory. She has been recognized for this research with seven honorary doctorates and election to the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh. She is past President of the Association for Psychological Science, the Western Psychological Association, and the American Psychology-Law Society.

Christian Meissner

Christian Meissner is Professor of Psychology at Iowa State University. He conducts empirical studies in interviewing, interrogation, and credibility assessment. He has published more than 80 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters and has received more than \$15 million in grant funding from such agencies as the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Departments of Defense, Justice, and Homeland Security, and the U.S. Intelligence Community.

Rebecca Milne

Professor Rebecca Milne BSc (Hons). PhD CPsychol CSci AFBPsS is a Professor of Forensic Psychology at the University of Portsmouth. The main focus of her work over the past twenty years concerns the examination of police interviewing and investigation. Jointly with practitioners, she has helped to develop procedures that improve the quality of interviews of witnesses, victims, intelligence sources, and suspects of crime across many countries. As a result, she works closely with the police (and other criminal justice organisations), creating novel interview techniques, developing training, running interview courses, and providing case advice. She is also the Director of the Centre of Forensic Interviewing, which is an internationally recognised centre of excellence for investigative interviewing that brings together research, teaching, and innovation activities. Becky is a member of the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC, UK), Investigative Interviewing Strategic Steering Group. She is a member of the CREST research team.

Alan Newman

Alan Newman, M.D., is an Associate Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at Georgetown University Medical School, where he is Director of Residency Training and Codirector of the Fellowship in Forensic Psychiatry. He is the Medical Director of the inpatient psychiatry service at Georgetown University Hospital. He is the former director of the Fellowship in Forensic Neuropsychiatry at Tulane University. He is board certified in Psychiatry and Forensic Psychiatry. Dr. Newman attended medical school and residency at the University of Arkansas, where he was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha. Dr. Newman was a 1996 Rapoport Fellow of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law and the 1997 Daniel X. Freedman Congressional Fellow, where he served on the Health Staff of the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. He completed his Fellowship in Forensic Neuropsychiatry at Tulane University in 1998. He is the former chair of a 1999 Insanity Defense reform taskforce in Arkansas, which led to

substantial legislative changes in how criminal responsibility and trial competency evaluations are administered in Arkansas. Dr. Newman lectures extensively on forensic issues and has published articles and book chapters on a variety of forensic psychiatry topics, including cyberstalking, the misuse of hypnosis by police, admissibility of hypnotically refreshed testimony, and the treatment of stalking victims. Dr. Newman is a member of the Executive Council of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law. He is the former president of the Southern Chapter of American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law.

George B. Palermo

Dr. George B. Palermo graduated from the University of Bologna Medical School, Bologna, Italy, and was trained in general medicine and psychiatry in the United States. He was a Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology in Psychiatry and held a Master of Science Degree in Criminology from the University of Rome, La Sapienza. In 2010 he earned his Ph.D. in Forensic Psychiatry from Erasmus University, Rotterdam. He was Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Nevada Medical School and at the Medical College of Wisconsin and Adjunct Professor of Criminology and Law Studies at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For many years he was a lecturer at the Pontificia Università Gregoriana in Rome. Dr. Palermo was Editor-in-Chief of the *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* and a member of the Executive Board of the International Academy of Law and Mental Health. In addition, he was on the editorial board of various national and international psychiatric and criminology journals. He published numerous articles and book chapters on forensic psychiatry and criminology and several books. He was the court-appointed psychiatrist in the case of the serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer and in various other high-profile criminal cases.

Mark T. Palermo

Mark Tano Palermo is a neurologist and psychiatrist. He trained in neurology at the Medical College of Wisconsin and in Psychiatry in the Phipps Clinic of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. He is a founding member of the Law, Art and Behavior Foundation, a transnational organization with offices in the Netherlands, Italy and the USA. He was an attending neuropsychiatrist at the Sheppard-Pratt Hospital in Baltimore and is an Adjunct Clinical Assistant Professor at the Medical College of Wisconsin. As a clinical researcher, he has spent the past fourteen years fighting medicalization

of childhood via martial arts based approaches to commonly diagnosed clinical conditions and through critical writings in the field of developmental criminology. He is a forensic examiner for UN organizations in Rome, Italy and the Editor of the International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology. Mark is also an assemblage artist and painter, and in the Netherlands he is listed in the RKD files (Nederlands Instituut voor kunstschiedenis/Netherlands Institute for Art History). In 2013 he conceptualized “Agricubismo,” an educational approach which underscores time, slowness, calm and attention to the world and travels throughout Europe speaking against “waste and haste.”

Georgia Panayiotou

Dr. Georgia Panayiotou Ph.D. is Associate Professor of Clinical Psychology. She holds a BA degree in Psychology and Sociology from New College of Florida, and a Master’s and Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from Purdue University, Indiana. She completed her Doctoral Internship at McLean Hospital/Harvard Medical School. Her primary research interests are in the domain of emotions and emotional processes in psychopathology and their interaction with cognitive processes. She studies primarily anxiety disorders, alexithymia and antisocial disorders, with the use of both self-report and psychophysiological methods. She is especially interested in how people experience, process and regulate their emotions and how this is related to mental health and wellbeing. She has co-ordinated or was co-PI on multiple nationally funded projects and has participated in European projects and is also a core researcher and member of the Academic Board at the Center for Applied Neurosciences at the University of Cyprus. She is currently Chair of the Department of Psychology and elected member of the University of Cyprus Senate. She also chairs the temporary Board of the University of Cyprus Mental Health Center. She is a licensed clinical psychologist and served several terms as vice-chair of the Cyprus Psychologists Association and Cyprus Professional Psychology Licensing Board.

Phillip J. Resnick

Phillip Resnick, M.D. is Professor of Psychiatry at Case Western Reserve University and Director of the Division of Forensic Psychiatry at University Hospitals Cleveland Medical Center.

Louis B. Schlesinger

Louis B. Schlesinger, PhD is Professor of Forensic Psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Diplomate in Forensic Psychology of the Ameri-

can Board of Professional Psychology and a Fellow in the American Psychological Association. He has published nine books and numerous papers in peer reviewed scientific journals in the area of murder and extraordinary crime. Dr. Schlesinger is co-principal investigator in a major research project with the FBI Behavioral Science Unit and he has testified in court numerous times.

Charles L. Scott

Dr. Scott is Chief, Division of Psychiatry and the Law, Forensic Psychiatry Fellowship Training Director, and Professor of Clinical Psychiatry at the University of California, Davis Medical Center in Sacramento, California. He is Board Certified in Forensic Psychiatry, General Psychiatry, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, and Addiction Psychiatry. Dr. Scott is a Past-President of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law (AAPL) and is also Past-President of the Association of Directors of Forensic Psychiatry Fellowships. Dr. Scott has served as a forensic psychiatric consultant to jails, prisons, maximum security forensic inpatient units, and the California Department of State Hospitals. He has performed suitability evaluations for NASA's Astronaut Selection Board. Dr. Scott has authored book chapters on juvenile violence, mental health law, and co-authored chapters on child psychiatry and the assessment of dangerousness. He has served as editor or co-editor for numerous books and is co-editor of the third edition of *Principles and Practice of Forensic Psychiatry*.

Leif A. Strömwall

Leif A. Strömwall is a professor of psychology at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden. He has published extensively on topics such as deception detection, credibility assessment, strategic use of evidence in suspect interrogations, and victim-blaming in rape cases. He has developed and given courses at Bachelor's, Master's and PhD levels in Legal and investigative psychology, and has supervised several PhD student projects. In addition, he has taught and trained legal professionals in legal and investigative psychological matters.

John W. Thompson, Jr.

John W. Thompson, Jr., received his medical degree at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston, Texas. He completed psychiatry residency training and a forensic psychiatry fellowship at the University of Florida College of Medicine in Gainesville, Florida. He is board certified in psychiatry with added qualifications in forensic psychiatry and addiction

psychiatry. He is presently the Director of Forensic Neuropsychiatry and Vice-Chairman of Adult Psychiatry in the Department of Psychiatry and Neurology at Tulane University School of Medicine in New Orleans. In addition, Dr. Thompson is the Founding Director of the Tulane Fellowship in Forensic Psychiatry and is Clinical Director of Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System, a 500-bed civil and forensic hospital system in Louisiana. Dr. Thompson's major research interests include the fields of competency restoration, gambling, aggression and violent behavior, and the insanity defense.

Hjalmar J. C. van Marle

Hjalmar J. C. van Marle is Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at the Erasmus Medical Center and the School of Law of the Erasmus University in Rotterdam, The Netherlands. He is also the scientific adviser of the Center of Expertise for Forensic Psychiatry in Utrecht and a sworn expert witness. As a forensic psychiatrist, he works in the outpatient clinic Het Dok in Rotterdam.

Skye A. Woestehoff

Skye A. Woestehoff is a postdoctoral researcher at George Mason University. She has a Ph.D. in General Psychology, concentration in Legal Psychology, from the University of Texas at El Paso (2016). She has researched several topics at the intersection of psychology and the law, such as jurors' perceptions of interrogations and confessions; interrogations and interviewing; and police investigator decision making.

FOREWORD

I am delighted to welcome the second edition of this important book on forensic aspects of psychology, psychiatry, and behavioral sciences. This volume is introductory and wide-ranging and provides valuable information about many key forensic issues, including personality disorders, risk assessment, the forensic psychologist as an expert witness, detecting deception, eye-witness memory, cognitive interviewing, forensic hypnosis, false confessions, criminal profiling, and crisis negotiation. These are all topics where psychologists and other behavioral scientists have made great contributions. The book is international and interdisciplinary in its scope and focus. It should be of great interest to both scholars and practitioners and indeed is highly relevant to forensic practice.

Forensic psychology is a booming subject. Every year, there is a greater appreciation of the contributions of psychology to understanding and working with offenders, victims, and witnesses in prisons, hospitals, courts, and police settings. Consequently, the need for trained scholars and practitioners in forensic behavioral sciences increases every year, and their work is increasingly valued by government agencies. This book should be of great interest to students who are planning careers in forensic psychology, criminology, and policing.

The editor, Richard Kocsis, is well known especially for his contributions to criminal profiling. However, this book shows that criminal profiling, while extremely important, is only one of many topics that are included within forensic behavioral sciences. In this context, many of the contributors to this book are also well known scholars and/or practitioners. All of them have useful information to impart. The real contribution of applied criminal psychology is in applying scientific methods and scientific knowledge to problems involving human behavior and human decision-making. The work of psychologists should contribute greatly in reducing the prevalence of many troubling social problems, including crime and violence. This book is an excellent showcase of the contributions of applied criminal psychologists.

David P. Farrington
Emeritus Professor of Psychological Criminology,
Cambridge University

PREFACE

MEN, MONSTERS AND APPLIED CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Approximately 10 years have now elapsed since the first edition of this text was produced and with this passage of time it has become apparent that an updated second edition was warranted. In some areas the issues inherent to the field of criminal psychology have largely remained static whereas in others progression in the research has led to significant developments. Some are almost tumultuous¹ in their potential impact upon previously established paradigms.

Possibly the most dramatic change occurred in 2013 with the publication of the *DSM-5*² (American Psychiatric Association, 2013) and with it a number of flow-on effects concerning our conceptualization of mental disorders and ergo our consideration of criminality. Beyond the discontinuance of the multi-axial system for diagnosis³ the next most significant change pertinent to the field of criminal psychology has been the incorporation of the alternative model for personality disorders. Unlike its predecessors, the *DSM-5* provides some tacit acknowledgement of the dimensional nature to personality and thus personality disorders. In this context, we are no longer handicapped by considering these conditions as categorical constructs but instead have a more realistic model to work with wherein personality disorders are differentiated by the varying proportions of apparent personality attributes along a conceptual continuum.

This shift in paradigm has enhanced our analysis of many concepts at the core of traditional forensic psychology and criminal psychology. One of these being the phenomena of Psychopathy and the closely associated *DSM* category of Anti-Social Personality Disorder. For this reason, significant focus

1. These metaphorical upheavals are, however, far fewer in number. Nonetheless, it is these substantive changes which are the impetus for this second edition, and which are reflected in the various amendments and additions and which arguably reflect some of the most interesting developments in the field as a whole.

2. This circumstance will most likely be replicated with the pending release of the *ICD-11* (WHO, in press).

3. Which has been something of a benchmark synonymous to previous iterations of the *DSM*.

has been placed upon these issues in this second edition starting with the first two chapters outlining the major categories of mental disorders associated with criminal behavior and then the addition of an entirely new chapter exclusively focused upon the concept of the psychopathic personality (Chapter 3). Another new chapter has also been included dedicated to the principles of law associated with an accused person's mental status. This chapter explores a previously omitted dimension of the applied function of criminal psychology⁴ by examining the intersection of mental illness and the operation of the criminal justice legal system.

As previously mentioned, some of the changes over the past 10 years have been almost tumultuous with regard to the theoretical upheaval they have generated. One example of this concerns the topic of criminal profiling.⁵ Since the publication of the first edition research and debate has emerged culminating in empirically grounded evidence in support of the validity of the technique. Although this development is long overdue, the implications of this debate has also opened a veritable Pandora's Box with respect to what these findings pose. In particular such evidence appears incongruent with the postulates of some theorists who have touted that the proficient application of the technique can only be achieved via the adoption of their doctrines. Evidence however has emerged which suggests that proficiency in profiling independent of these doctrines indirectly points to the foibles of these tenets (Kocsis & Palermo, 2015, 2016).

Another dimension surrounding the impetus for this second edition has been the changing times. Possibly the most significant is the seemingly endless conflicts which have flared around the world and the apparent escalation that has occurred internationally in the form of terrorism. The past ten years have arguably ushered in an unsurpassed era of barbarity in humanity's collective schema with the regular promulgation by media of stories and images of indiscriminate stabbings, shootings, bombings, executions, beheadings and the seemingly endless glorification of rape, murder and other acts of extreme violence. The bitter reality of these veritable celebrations of monstrous acts—carried out predominantly by men—is not their obvious depravity, but rather, the dissolute reality of how common and internationally pervasive such violence has, it appears, now become throughout the world.⁶ These

4. Beyond investigative and response applications in field operations such as those typically undertaken by law enforcement, security and intelligence agencies.

5. The term 'criminal profiling' is used here for expediency in recognition of the common colloquial meaning it engenders in terms as referring to any form of behavioral analysis of crime features and patterns for the purpose of identifying the potential offender.

6. On the 14th of February 2018 many international media outlets were dominated by news concerning 19-year-old Nikolas Cruz who embarked on a mass shooting rampage at his former school in Florida, USA. Underlying the monstrous circumstances of this event where Cruz killed 17 people was its dissolute context in actually representing the 17th gun related incident to have occurred within a U.S. school since the beginning of that same year (Aiello, 2018).

developments reverberate in the material contained in this second edition.

I wish to conclude by canvassing some of the special characteristics inherent to this book which, in my view, separate it from others. The first of these is the particular ideological orientation of the topics examined and its emphasis upon issues which feature a pragmatic application of psychology, psychiatry and criminology in some legal, law enforcement or counter terrorism/national security context. It is this sentiment in attenuating upon operational applications which is hopefully conveyed in the title of the book, *Applied Criminal Psychology*.

A second distinguishing characteristic is what I regard as its atypical composition.⁷ In assembling this book, I have attempted to combine the scholastic merits associated with both authored and edited textbooks whilst concomitantly minimizing their respective limitations. Specifically, I have sought to assemble and present research and literature by authors who are regarded as authorities in their respective fields and thus optimally capture their insights and most importantly, the depth of their knowledge and expertise in the material conveyed in their respective chapters. In short, this book has adopted a chapter structure akin to those found in prescribed texts for training/educational purposes but at the same time incorporates the benefits of specialized expertise obtained from multiple contributing authors typically found in edited books.

The final aim of this book is to offer the reader an international and multidisciplinary perspective. To this end, effort has been expended on not just focusing upon any one country or jurisdiction but instead presenting a comprehensive analysis relevant to readers in various countries and jurisdictions. Likewise, this text uses authors from a host of disciplinary backgrounds including psychiatry, psychology, criminology and law. Additionally, the contributing authors reflect an important combination of being both academic

7. The more conventional approaches found amongst scholarly texts is to adopt one of three methods. The first is with the production of a textbook which provides a comprehensive analysis of topics within a field with a view to serving as a prescribed text for a course in its target area(s). Books following this design are typically co-authored by a small number of authors within a given area. The limitation to this approach is whilst academic authors are often knowledgeable scholars in many areas, it is arguably impossible for them to be genuinely regarded as authoritative experts in every issue covered in such books. As a consequence, irrespective of the erudite coverage of issues all such books often invariably feature some component which merely reflects the author(s)' own review and interpretation of the available literature in which they may have little to no substantive expertise. The second common approach to the production of scholarly texts is where they represent edited compilations by an august collection of authors all of whom contribute individual chapters to a book. The coordination of such a text is typically overseen by a number of authors who serve as the editors of the book. Unfortunately, texts which follow this formulation are typically structured around a more specialized area of focus and thus seldom feature the comprehensive scope of the aforementioned authored books. The third common approach to scholarly texts are authored books which are, likewise, focused upon a particular topic or item of research but are instead written by any number of authors as opposed to a conglomeration of contributors.

scholars as well as expert clinical practitioners. Thus, the book is not merely written from one disciplinary perspective, and nor is it exclusively written by ivory tower theorists or pure clinicians, but instead seeks to optimally blend the collective knowledge, skills and practical experience sourced in these disciplines and approaches. I am honored to have been able to assemble such a diverse collection of scholarly authors who hail from around the world and who have offered their unique insights and perspectives for producing a text which aims to enhance knowledge of key topics. It is the simultaneous integration of all of these characteristics which, I hope, sets this book apart. It has been my distinct honor to collaborate with all of the contributing authors in this book and it is my sincere ambition that our collective efforts result in the reader's intellectual enrichment and enjoyment.

R.N.K.

REFERENCES

- Aiello, C. (2018). 17 school shootings in 45 days—Florida massacre is one of many tragedies 2018. *CNBC U.S. News*. Retrieved from <https://www.cnbc.com/2018/02/14/florida-school-shooting-brings-yearly-tally-to-18-in-2018.html>
- American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association.
- Kocsis, R. N., & Palermo, G. B. (2016). New Horizons: The obstacles to space exploration and disentangling criminal profiling. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 60(10), 1226–1232.
- Kocsis, R. N., & Palermo, G. B. (2015). Disentangling criminal profiling: Accuracy, homology and the myth of trait-based profiling. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 59(3), 313–332.
- World Health Organization. (in press). *The ICD-11 Classification of mental and behavioural disorders: Clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines*. Geneva: WHO.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Foreword—David P. Farrington</i>	xv
<i>Preface: Men, Monsters and Applied Criminal Psychology—</i> <i>Richard N. Kocsis</i>	xvii

Chapter

PART A: CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, MENTAL DISORDER AND THE LAW

1. MENTAL DISORDERS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR	5
<i>Hjalmar van Marle</i>	
2. ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	23
<i>George B. Palermo</i>	
3. PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY: CONCEPT, DISORDER, DIAGNOSIS	49
<i>Louis B. Schlesinger</i>	
4. THE ROLE OF THE FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST	69
<i>Andreas Kapardis and Georgia Panayiotou</i>	
5. MENTAL STATE DEFENCES AND THE LAW	95
<i>Ian Freckelton</i>	
6. RISK ASSESSMENT	125
<i>Charles L. Scott and Phillip J. Resnick</i>	

PART B: DECEIT, MEMORY AND CONFESSIONS

7. THE DETECTION OF DECEIT 157
Pär Anders Granhag and Leif A. Strömwall
8. NEW DEVELOPMENTS WITH DECEIT AND ITS
DETECTION 185
Richard N. Kocsis
9. EYEWITNESS MEMORY 199
Cara Laney and Elizabeth F. Loftus
10. COGNITIVE INTERVIEWING 229
Coral J. Dando and Rebecca Milne
11. FORENSIC HYPNOSIS 251
John W. Thompson, Jr. and Alan W. Newman
12. FALSE CONFESSIONS 273
Skye A. Woestehoff and Christian A. Meissner

PART C: INVESTIGATING OR RESPONDING TO CRIME

13. CRIMINAL PROFILING 293
Richard N. Kocsis
14. PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY 321
Richard N. Kocsis
15. CRISIS NEGOTIATION 349
James S. Herndon
- Index* 375

APPLIED CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

Part A

**CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, MENTAL
DISORDER AND THE LAW**

Chapter One

MENTAL DISORDERS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

HJALMAR VAN MARLE

In the criminal court, forensic psychiatrists and psychologists are sometimes called upon as expert witnesses to answer questions relating to responsibility for a crime, dangerousness for reoffending (i.e., risk-assessment), and treatment for the prevention of reoffending given the presence of a mental disorder. The main purpose of this chapter is to describe the connection, if any, between the presence of any mental disorder and the criminal behavior of the accused to enable a judgment to be made about the offender in court.

Forensic psychiatry entails both a medical and psychiatric/psychological assessment of the individual within a legal context. *Forensic* means that accumulated medical and psychological knowledge is interpreted according to the law in an explanation of the individual under examination (Rogers & Shuman, 2005). The results of the person's examination are interpreted in terms of the relevant law so that legal questions can be answered.

Forensic psychiatry has as its paradigm the biopsychosocial model (Engel, 1980), which is an interpretive philosophy and research model of a person as a unity of different levels of functioning—molecular, cellular, biological, psychological, and social—and leads to different forms of psychiatric and psychological treatment. The question of why one person develops one disorder but not another, or no disorder at all, is an important question in medicine. It leads researchers not only toward disease-promoting factors but also to *'resilience,'* the often unknown factors, that prevent illness. For contemporary psychiatry, it is biological research into neurological (i.e., brain) activity that strives to answer why some people develop a mental disorder but others do not. Personal and social factors should not be underestimated because their impact on criminal behavior is essential and determinative.

The effect of psychological and social factors on the functioning of our brain is the central question, because it is the seat of our actions. For forensic psychiatry, a key question is which patient becomes an offender and which offender becomes a patient (van Marle, 1996) and thereafter what came first, the proclivity toward crime or the mental disorder (Goethals, Fabri, Buitelaar & van Marle, 2007). There are many psychiatric patients and offenders. However, the field of the forensic mental health concerns itself with combinations such as '*mad and bad*' as well as '*disorder and offense*' coming together in one person. Forensic psychiatrists and psychologists evaluate a person in the totality of these factors and offer their professional opinion about that person.

Questions typically posed to forensic psychiatrists and forensic psychologists can include the following (Van Marle, 2012):

1. Is a mental disorder present now and was it present at the time of the crime? If so, does it comply with the legal definition of: '*Impaired development and/or disorder of the person's mental capacities*'?
2. Can a connection between the two be demonstrated?
3. If so, what is the nature of this connection and what is the strength of it?
4. What is the level of responsibility of the offender/patient for the crime?
5. What is the risk for reoffending, with regard to the impaired development and mental disorder and which risk factors are present?
6. Is treatment (and what kind of treatment) possible to reduce reoffending (i.e., recidivism)?

The objective of this chapter is to briefly explore the range of mental disorders and their relationship (if any) to criminal behavior. Emphasis is placed predominantly on mental disorders that are frequently observed among criminal offenders.¹

UNDERSTANDING AND DEFINING MENTAL DISORDER

The conceptualization of mental disorders has always traditionally been undertaken by mental health experts. That is, psychiatrists and psychologists typically identify and thus agree on a certain constellation of symptoms, their combination (as syndromes) and their possible interplay with causal factors. These constellations can then be labeled as a mental '*disorder*,' '*disease*' or '*illness*.' Mental disorders only exist via the manifestation of symp-

1. Although some others will also be briefly canvassed.