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We would like to dedicate this Third Edition of our textbook to our families, but also to those who have particularly influenced and supported our work in forensic psychology:

Graham M. Davies: Hadyn Ellis, John Shepherd, Beth Loftus, Gisli Gudjonsson, Ray Bull, and Don Thomson.

# Brief Contents

## Contributors

Contributors

Preface to Third Edition

About the Editors

About the Companion Website

INTRODUCTION  
*Graham M. Davies, Anthony R. Beech and Clive Hollin*

## PART 1  The Causes of Crime

### CHAPTER 1  Psychological Approaches to Understanding Crime
*Emma J. Palmer*

### CHAPTER 2  Developmental and Psychological Theories of Offending
*David P. Farrington and Maria M. Ttofi*

### CHAPTER 3  Psychopathy
*Steven M. Gillespie and Ian J. Mitchell*

### CHAPTER 4  Understanding Risk Factors for Offending: The Contributions of Neuroscience
*Anthony R. Beech, Benjamin Nordstrom, Adrian Raine and Dawn Fisher*

### CHAPTER 5  Effects of Interpersonal Crime on Victims
*Catherine Hamilton-Giachritsis and Emma Sleath*

## PART 2  Investigating Crime

### CHAPTER 6  Eyewitness Evidence
*Harriet M. J. Smith, Hannah Ryder and Heather D. Flowe*

### CHAPTER 7  Interviewing Witnesses
*Allison P. Mugno, Lindsay C. Malloy and David J. La Rooy*

### CHAPTER 8  Interviewing Suspects
*Erik Mac Giolla and Pär Anders Granhag*

### CHAPTER 9  Detecting Deception
*Pär Anders Granhag and Maria Hartwig*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Offender Profiling and Crime Linkage</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jessica Woodhams and Matthew Tonkin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Interpersonal Violence and Stalking</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louise Dixon and Erica Bowen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Max Taylor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART 3</strong> The Trial Process</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Judicial Processes</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacqueline M. Wheatcroft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Safeguarding Vulnerable Witnesses</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graham M. Davies and Helen L. Westcott</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Identifying Perpetrators</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tim Valentine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The Role of the Expert Witness</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel T. Wilcox and Leam A. Craig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PART 4</strong> Dealing with Offenders</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Crime and Punishment: What Works?</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James McGuire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Risk Assessment and General Offender Behaviour Programme Delivery</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruth Hatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Treating Dangerous Offenders</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leigh Harkins, Jayson Ware and Ruth Mann</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Interventions with Female Offenders</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Franca Cortoni and Nathalie M. G. Fontaine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Interventions for Offenders with Intellectual Disabilities</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William R. Lindsay, John L. Taylor and Amanda M. Michie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Interventions with Mentally Disordered Offenders</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dawn Fisher, Michelle Ginty, Jagjit Sandhu and Nuwan Galappathie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>The Rehabilitation of Offenders: Good Lives and Risk Reduction</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tony Ward and Gwenda M. Willis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Glossary</strong></td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Index</strong></td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contents

Contributors  xv
Preface to Third Edition xix
About the Editors  xxiii
About the Companion Website  xxiii

INTRODUCTION  Graham M. Davies, Anthony R. Beech and Clive Hollin  1
Forensic Psychology  3
How to Become a Forensic Psychologist  13
Professional Organisations for Forensic Psychologists  14
Structure and Content of This Book  16

PART 1  The Causes of Crime  23

CHAPTER 1 Psychological Approaches to Understanding Crime  25
Emma J. Palmer  27
1.1 Introduction  27
1.2 Psychological Theories  27
1.3 Theories, Evidence, and Crime  31
1.4 Mentally Disordered Offenders  39
1.5 Conclusions  46
1.6 Summary  47

CHAPTER 2 Developmental and Psychological Theories of Offending  55
David P. Farrington and Maria M. Ttofi  57
2.1 Introduction  57
2.2 Developmental Theories  57
2.3 Case Studies From the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development  63
2.4 Psychological Theories  64
2.5 The ICAP Theory  72
2.6 Conclusions  75
2.7 Summary  76

CHAPTER 3 Psychopathy  83
Steven M. Gillespie and Ian J. Mitchell  85
3.1 Introduction  85
3.2 Assessment of Psychopathy  86
3.3 Psychopathy and Aggression  90
3.4 Correlates of Psychopathy in Adolescents and Children 91
3.5 Genetic Basis of Psychopathy 92
3.6 Family Factors Associated with the Development of Psychopathy 93
3.7 Attachment, Psychopathy and Offending 93
3.8 Facial Expression Recognition 94
3.9 Psychopathy and Aversive Conditioning 97
3.10 Neurochemistry of Psychopathy 98
3.11 Conclusions 99
3.12 Summary 100

CHAPTER 4 Understanding Risk Factors for Offending: The Contributions of Neuroscience 107
Anthony R. Beech, Benjamin Nordstrom, Adrian Raine and Dawn Fisher
4.1 Introduction 109
4.2 The Development of the Brain 109
4.3 The Social Brain 110
4.4 Risk Factors for Offending 115
4.5 Modifying Environmental Risk Factors 128
4.6 Summary 129

CHAPTER 5 Effects of Interpersonal Crime on Victims 139
Catherine Hamilton-Giachritsis and Emma Sleath
5.1 Introduction 141
5.2 Childhood Victimisation 141
5.3 Adulthood Victimisation 152
5.4 Summary 161

PART 2 Investigating Crime 171

CHAPTER 6 Eyewitness Evidence 173
Harriet M. J. Smith, Hannah Ryder and Heather D. Flowe
6.1 Introduction 175
6.2 The Memory Process 176
6.3 Estimator vs. System Variables 177
6.4 Encoding Factors 177
6.5 Storage Factors 183
6.6 Retrieval Factors 189
6.7 Conclusions 192
6.8 Summary 192

CHAPTER 7 Interviewing Witnesses 201
Allison P. Mugno, Lindsay C. Malloy and David J. La Rooy
7.1 Introduction 203
7.2 Shortcomings and Consequences of Traditional Investigative Interviews 204
7.3  The Cognitive Interview (CI) 206
7.4  Interviewing Vulnerable Witnesses 211
7.5  Summary 223

CHAPTER 8  Interviewing Suspects 231
Erik Mac Giolla and Pär Anders Granhag
8.1  Introduction 233
8.2  What Officers are Advised to Do 233
8.3  What Officers Do 236
8.4  What Officers Should and Should Not Do 238
8.5  Conclusions 247
8.6  Summary 248

CHAPTER 9  Detecting Deception 255
Pär Anders Granhag and Maria Hartwig
9.1  Introduction 257
9.2  Theoretical Approaches to Deception 257
9.3  Objective Cues to Deception 259
9.4  Lie-Catchers’ Performance 259
9.5  Detecting Deception from Verbal Content 262
9.6  Computer-Based Linguistic Analysis 264
9.7  Psycho-Physiological Detection of Deception 265
9.8  Strategic Interviewing in Order to Elicit and Enhance Cues to Deception 269
9.9  New Directions in Deception Detection Research 273
9.10  Training to Detect Deception 275
9.11  Conclusions 276
9.12  Summary 276

CHAPTER 10  Offender Profiling and Crime Linkage 283
Jessica Woodhams and Matthew Tonkin
10.1  Introduction 285
10.2  Crime Linkage 285
10.3  Offender Profiling 292
10.4  Summary 300

CHAPTER 11  Interpersonal Violence and Stalking 307
Louise Dixon and Erica Bowen
11.1  Introduction 309
11.2  Definitions and Terminology 309
11.3  Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence Rates of Intimate Partner Violence and Stalking 313
11.4  Risk Factors and Theories 317
11.5  Subtypes of Perpetrators 322
11.6  Implications for Practice: Risk Assessment 326
11.7  Summary 327
### CHAPTER 12 Terrorism

*Max Taylor*

12.1 Introduction 337
12.2 What Are Terrorists, and What is Terrorism? 337
12.3 The Psychology of Terrorism 339
12.4 Becoming, Remaining, Disengaging 342
12.5 Radicalisation 348
12.6 Progression into Terrorist Activities: Autobiographical and Biographical Accounts 352
12.7 Disengagement 354
12.8 Suicide Terrorism and Political Suicide 355
12.9 Assessment of Dangerousness 357
12.10 Summary 358

### PART 3 The Trial Process

*Jacqueline M. Wheatcroft*

13.1 Introduction 369
13.2 Understanding the Justice System 369
13.3 Evidence in Court 372
13.4 Judges as Decision-Makers 379
13.5 Juries as Decision-Makers 382
13.6 Conclusions 389
13.7 Summary 390

### CHAPTER 14 Safeguarding Vulnerable Witnesses

*Graham M. Davies and Helen L. Westcott*

14.1 Introduction 401
14.2 Witnesses’ Fears and Perceptions about Going to Court 402
14.3 Preparing Witnesses for Court: Preparation and Social Support in Theory and Practice 404
14.4 Protecting Witnesses at Court Through Special Measures 408
14.5 Still Unmet Needs 415
14.6 Conclusions 419
14.7 Summary 420

### CHAPTER 15 Identifying Perpetrators

*Tim Valentine*

15.1 Introduction 429
15.2 The Problem of Mistaken Identification 429
15.3 Eyewitness Identification and Human Memory 429
15.4 Design Requirements of Identification Procedures 431
15.5 Estimator Variables 434
15.6 System Variables 439
15.7 Malleability of Witness Confidence 446
15.8 Official Guidance 447
15.9 Identification From CCTV 448
15.10 Conclusions 450
15.11 Summary 451

**CHAPTER 16**  
The Role of the Expert Witness 457  
*Daniel T. Wilcox and Leam A. Craig*

16.1 Introduction 459
16.2 Taking Instruction 459
16.3 Expert in Content and Process 460
16.4 Evidence on Clinical Factors 463
16.5 Standard of Proof 467
16.6 Providing an Expert Opinion 469
16.7 Giving Oral Evidence at Court 471
16.8 Conclusions 475
16.9 Summary 476

**PART 4**  
Dealing with Offenders 479

**CHAPTER 17**  
Crime and Punishment: What Works? 481  
*James McGuire*

17.1 Introduction 483
17.2 The Sentence of the Court 484
17.3 The Objectives of Sentencing 485
17.4 The Impact of Sentencing 490
17.5 Reducing Offending Behaviour 494
17.6 Psychological Contributions to Offender Assessment and Management 504
17.7 Summary 505

**CHAPTER 18**  
Risk Assessment and General Offender Behaviour Programme Delivery 513  
*Ruth Hatcher*

18.1 Introduction 515
18.2 Risk Assessment within Offender Management 516
18.3 Methods of Assessing Risk 518
18.4 Risk and Need Instruments for Offenders 519
18.5 Treatment Delivery 529
18.6 General Offending Behaviour Programmes 530
18.7 Evaluation of General Offending Behaviour Programmes 533
18.8 Issues Related to Offending Behaviour Programmes 534
18.9 Summary 537

**CHAPTER 19**  
Treating Dangerous Offenders 545  
*Leigh Harkins, Jayson Ware and Ruth Mann*

19.1 Introduction 547
19.2 Types of Dangerous Offenders Typically Treated in a Criminal Justice Setting 548
19.3 Treatment Frameworks 552
19.4 The Evidence Base for the Treatment of Dangerous Offenders 564
19.5 Considerations in Working with Dangerous Offenders 567
19.6 Summary 570

CHAPTER 20 Interventions with Female Offenders 579
Franca Cortoni and Nathalie M. G. Fontaine

20.1 Introduction 581
20.2 Antisocial Behaviour in Adolescent Females 581
20.3 Adult Female Offenders 587
20.4 Summary 595

CHAPTER 21 Interventions for Offenders with Intellectual Disabilities 601
William R. Lindsay, John L. Taylor and Amanda M. Michie

21.1 Introduction 603
21.2 The Prevalence of ID in Offender Populations 603
21.3 ID As a Risk Factor for Offending 605
21.4 Assessment of Offenders with ID 605
21.5 Interventions with Offenders with ID 614
21.6 Autism Spectrum Disorders and Crime 626
21.7 Summary 628

CHAPTER 22 Interventions with Mentally Disordered Offenders 637
Dawn Fisher, Michelle Ginty, Jagjit Sandhu and Nuwan Galappathie

22.1 Introduction 639
22.2 History of Forensic Mental Health Services 640
22.3 Types of Mental Illness/Forensic Behaviours Seen in Forensic Mental Health Services 642
22.4 Legislation Pertaining to Mentally Disordered Offenders 650
22.5 The Role of the Psychologist in Forensic Mental Health Settings 653
22.6 Summary 657

CHAPTER 23 The Rehabilitation of Offenders: Good Lives and Risk Reduction 661
Tony Ward and Gwenda M. Willis

23.1 Introduction 663
23.2 What is the Nature of Offender Rehabilitation? 665
23.3 What are the Features of Effective Offender Rehabilitation? 667
23.4 Desistance From Crime 671
23.5 The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of Offender Rehabilitation 673
23.6 Limitations of the Risk-Need-Responsivity Model 673
23.7 The Good Lives Model 676
23.8 Summary 682

Glossary 689
Index 705
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Welcome to the Third Edition of *Forensic Psychology: Crime, Justice, Law, Interventions*. Forensic psychology continues to be a popular option at undergraduate and higher degree level: interest in the interface between psychology and law continues to grow. In this new edition, we have sought to retain the focus on European and British models of justice, while acknowledging the rather different traditions of research and practice emanating from the United States.

This Third Edition builds on the success of the second and retains the same editorial team and many of the scholars who contributed to the earlier edition. All the topics from the Second Edition are retained but in some instances, a new writing team has brought a fresh perspective to the topics concerned. Examples include the treatment of eyewitness evidence, interviewing witnesses and suspects and the role of the psychologist as an expert witness. Two new chapters have also been added to address emerging issues in forensic research and practice: (1) an extended treatment of the concept of psychopathy and (2) interventions with female offenders. We have retained our policy of teaming established authors with younger researchers, who bring with them enthusiasm and knowledge of the needs of today’s students.

Given these changes, the structure of the text remains essentially the same. An introductory chapter by the Editors provides an overview of the history of forensic psychology, both in relation to the courts and the prevention and treatment of offenders and takes in career paths, as well as relevant organisations and societies. Part 1 covers the *Causes of Crime* from a range of different but complimentary perspectives, while Part 2 is devoted to *Investigating Crime* and the actual and potential role psychological research can play in assisting the police in their enquiries. Part 3 looks at psychological perspectives on *The Trial Process*, from the standpoint of both court officials and the witnesses who must give their best evidence. Finally, Part 4 considers the challenge of *Dealing with Offenders*, with separate treatments of important groups, including those with learning disabilities and the mentally disordered. Fittingly, the text ends on a positive note, looking at the impact of the “Good Lives” movement on steering offenders away from crime toward more productive and fulfilling lives.

As before, *Forensic Psychology: Crime, Justice, Law, Interventions* has been published under the aegis of the British Psychological Society’s *Textbooks in Psychology* series. The book’s dedicated website has also been thoroughly updated, with additional student quiz questions and links to forensic sites of particular interest to psychology students. Instructors and lecturers can also access PowerPoint presentations covering each of the chapters to augment their lectures. All the main chapters retain the popular “Case Studies” feature, where theory blends with practice, together with topics for essays and discussions, plus additional recommended reading. An added attraction in the new edition is that most illustrations and figures are now in colour.
During the production of this book, one of our lead authors, Professor William [Bill] Lindsay died unexpectedly. Bill was a prolific writer and researcher on issues surrounding intellectually impaired offenders; collaborative in his approach and generous with his time, he is a significant loss to the field.

Once again, it is our pleasure to acknowledge the help and assistance of our many authors in ensuring that the manuscript was completed on time and dealing tolerantly with our questions and queries. Andrew Peart at Wiley-Blackwell provided the initial impetus to undertake a Third Edition and Liz Wingett has seen it through to its conclusion. Matthew Tonkin and Chelsea Slater compiled the multiple-choice test questions and Nora Naughton and Grace Fairley prepared our book for publication by Wiley. We hope that students and teachers alike will find this new edition a readable, comprehensive and up-to-date guide to the world of forensic psychology.

Graham M. Davies and Anthony R. Beech
About the Editors

Graham M. Davies is Professor Emeritus of Psychology at the University of Leicester and an Honorary Professor of Forensic Psychology at the Universities of Birmingham and Coventry. His research interests focus on the testimony of children and adults and the support of vulnerable witnesses at court, on which topics he has published some 10 books and more than 150 articles in scientific journals. He led the writing team responsible for the original version of Achieving Best Evidence, the standard guidance on interviewing vulnerable victims and witnesses in the English courts, and has considerable experience as an expert witness in court cases where the testimony of children or other vulnerable witnesses are a focus of concern. He is a Fellow of the British Psychological Society and a former president of the Society for Applied Research in Memory and Cognition and of the European Association for Psychology and Law. He is the founding editor of the journal Applied Cognitive Psychology and co-edits the Wiley Series on Crime Policing and the Law. In addition to his academic and professional work, he was for 13 years a Magistrate on the Loughborough, Melton, Belvoir and Rutland bench.

Anthony R. Beech Professor Anthony Beech is Head of the Centre for Forensic and Criminological Psychology at the University of Birmingham, UK. He has authored more than 180 peer-reviewed articles, 50 book chapters and seven books in the area of forensic science/criminal justice. In 2009 he received the Significant Achievement Award from the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers in Dallas, and the Senior Award from the Division of Forensic Psychology, British Psychological Society. His particular areas of research interests are: risk assessment; the neurobiological bases of offending; reducing online exploitation of children; and increasing psychotherapeutic effectiveness of the treatment given to offenders. His recent research has examined: Internet offending; new approaches to treatment of offenders; and the neurobiological basis of offending.
About the Companion Website

www.wiley.com/go/bps/davies3e

There is a range of resource materials especially developed for the third edition of Forensic Psychology: Crime, Justice, Law, Interventions for use by students and instructors, providing for all your course lecturing and testing needs. These include:

- Interactive short-answer tests for use by students (a popular feature)
- PowerPoint slides of all the figures, tables and boxes from the book
- PowerPoint slides for instructors, complete with text headings as well as diagrams, designed to highlight key points in each chapter
Introduction

Graham M. Davies, Anthony R. Beech and Clive Hollin
CHAPTER OUTLINE

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY 3
  Legal Psychology 4
  Criminological Psychology 8

HOW TO BECOME A FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST 13

PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS FOR FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS 14

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THIS BOOK 16
  Part 1: The Causes of Crime 16
  Part 2: Investigating Crime 16
  Part 3: The Trial Process 17
  Part 4: Dealing with Offenders 17
Forensic psychology is a broad and growing area of psychological research and practice. It embraces a variety of studies at the interface of psychology and the law, spanning both legal and criminological issues. The legal aspect of forensic psychology concerns the application of psychological knowledge and methods to the processes of law and the criminological aspect deals with the application of psychological theory and method to the understanding (and reduction) of criminal behaviour through interventions. Hence, the legal aspect deals with evidence, witnesses and the courts; while the criminological aspect focuses on crime and criminals. Among the range of tasks undertaken by forensic psychologists can be:

- piloting and implementing treatment programmes for offenders
- generating research evidence to support penal policy and practice
- undertaking assessments of risk for violent and sexual offenders
- domestic violence and family issues
- treating offenders with drug or alcohol problems
- writing reports and giving evidence in court
- advising parole boards and mental health tribunals
- crime analysis and offender profiling
- conducting experimental and field studies on the reliability of witnesses
- advising on interview techniques with suspects and vulnerable witnesses
- counter-terrorism policy and hostage negotiation.

The umbrella term forensic psychology is used to embrace both legal and criminological research and application, even though the term forensic strictly means the employment of scientific tests, or techniques, used in connection with the detection of crime. As the issue of crime and offending continues to grow in importance in society, it seems inevitable that policy makers will turn increasingly to psychology in general and forensic psychology in particular for answers to such questions as “What makes a person offend?” and “How can crime be reduced?” Therefore, the aim of this book is to give a broad outline of current topics in psychology ranging from causes of crime (Section 1), the detection of crime (Section 2), legal processes (Section 3) and finally risk assessment and treatment of offenders (Section 4).

To understand how forensic psychology emerged as the high-profile psychological science it is today, it is useful to begin by examining briefly the roots of both legal psychology and criminological psychology. We will then describe the professional pathways into forensic psychology, and the principal organisations and journals that support the discipline, followed by an overview of the structure and content of the book.
Legal Psychology

Legal psychology was one of the first areas of applied psychology to be explored by experimental psychologists. It then languished as a discipline until the 1970s, when there was a great resurgence of interest in research at the interface of psychology and law, which continues to today. Legal psychology began in Europe around the turn of the twentieth century (see Davies & Gudjonsson, 2013). Prominent among these pioneers was the Austrian Hans Gross (1847–1915) who in his career claimed to have performed more than 45,000 pre-trial examinations of witnesses. As a result of his experiences, he became sceptical about witness accuracy and developed tests to try to discriminate those who might prove reliable. He described his experiences in probably the first textbook of legal psychology, published in 1898.

One issue of concern to Gross was the suggestibility of witnesses under questioning. The French psychologist, Alfred Binet (1857–1911), had conducted some of the earliest studies on suggestibility and conformity effects in children, described in his book *La Suggestibilité* (1900) and these ideas were taken up by the German psychologist Louis William Stern (1871–1938). It was Stern who, as part of his programme of research into what he termed the *Psychologie der Aussage* (the psychology of verbal reports), started the first journal devoted to witness psychology and introduced new methods such as the “event test”: a carefully rehearsed incident staged in front of onlookers who are subsequently asked to report the events in their own words and answer questions concerning details, a technique still in use today. Suggestibility, particularly in relation to vulnerable witnesses and its impact on their testimony, remains a focus of research today (see Ridley, Gabbert & La Rooy, 2012 and Chapters 6 and 7).

The *Aussage* movement continued to be active in Germany up until the First World War, but the person credited with publicising the new science to the English-speaking world was Stern’s friend, Hugo Münsterberg (1863–1916). Münsterberg moved from Germany to Harvard University in 1892 to accept an invitation from William James to set up their first experimental psychology laboratory. Münsterberg’s interests in psychological aspects of the law went well beyond issues of testimony. In 1908 he published *On the Witness Stand*, a book aimed at publicising and promoting the value of psychology to law enforcement in general and the courts in particular. Among the topics discussed by Münsterberg were:

- the accuracy of witness testimony
- the detection of deception
- false confessions
- suggestive questioning at court
- effective interviewing procedures.

Sadly, the emergence of Münsterberg’s book did not usher in a new dawn for legal psychology. Its somewhat bombastic tone and casual generalisations alienated lawyers (he dismissed them as “obdurate”), precisely the group to whom the implications of the book might most usefully have been directed. It drew from the distinguished American jurist, John H. Wigmore (1863–1943), a majestic rebuke in the form of a satirical account of an imaginary trial in which Münsterberg’s more specious and expansive statements were held up to ridicule (Wigmore, 1909). Wigmore did concede that while psychology had little to offer to the law at present, there might come a time when psychology would