

# **Psychology and Law a critical introduction. Fourth edition**

Now in its fourth edition, *Psychology and Law* is a comprehensive guide to the complex interactions between psychology and criminal law. Andreas Kapardis explores contemporary psycho-legal issues both in and out of the courtroom, from eyewitness testimony, investigative interviewing, jury decision making, and sentencing as a human process, to restorative justice, terrorism, police prejudice and offender profiling.

The book draws upon sources from Europe, North America and Australia to investigate the subjectivity and human fallibility inherent in our systems of justice. It suggests ways of minimising undesirable influences on judicial decision making, and discusses procedures for dealing with witnesses and suspects.

Fully revised and with greater emphasis on relevant law, *Psychology and Law* remains the leading text on legal psychology for students and practitioners in psychology, law, criminology, social work and law enforcement.

# CONTENTS

<i>List of case studies</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>x</i>
<b>1 Psycholegal research: an introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
Introduction: development of the psycholegal field	2
1 Bridging the gap between psychology and law: why it has taken so long	8
2 Remaining difficulties	14
3 Grounds for optimism	16
4 Conclusions	18
5 The book's structure, focus and aim	19
Revision questions	20
Additional reading	21
<b>2 Eyewitnesses: key issues and event characteristics</b>	<b>22</b>
Introduction	23
1 Legal aspects of eyewitness testimony	23
2 Characteristics of human attention, perception and memory	28
3 Eyewitness testimony research: methodological considerations	33
4 Variables in the study of eyewitness memory	38
5 Variables that impact on eyewitness testimony accuracy	40
Conclusions	50
Revision questions	51
Additional reading	51
<b>3 Eyewitnesses: the perpetrator and interviewing</b>	<b>52</b>
Introduction	53
1 Witness characteristics	53
2 Perpetrator variables	69
3 Interrogational variables	73
4 Repressed or false-memory syndrome?	80

5 Interviewing eyewitnesses effectively	87
Conclusions	94
Revision questions	96
Additional reading	97
<b>4 Children as witnesses</b>	<b>98</b>
Introduction	99
1 Legal aspects of children as witnesses	101
2 Evaluations of Live Link/closed-circuit television (CCTV)	106
3 Child witnesses and popular beliefs about them	109
4 Children's remembering ability and autobiographical memories	110
5 Deception in children	113
6 Factors that impact on children's testimony	114
7 Enhancing children's testimony	125
8 Interviewing children in sexual abuse cases	128
Conclusions	132
Revision questions	133
Additional reading	134
<b>5 The jury</b>	<b>135</b>
Introduction	136
1 A jury of twelve: historical background and legal aspects	136
2 The notion of an impartial and fair jury: a critical appraisal	140
3 Methods for studying juries/jurors	146
4 What do we know about juries?	151
5 Defendant characteristics	166
6 Victim/plaintiff characteristics	167
7 Interaction of defendant and victim characteristics	167
8 Lawyer and judge characteristics	168
9 Hung juries	169
10 Models of jury decision-making	169
11 Reforming the jury to remedy some of its problems	170
12 Alternatives to trial by jury	173
Conclusions	173
Revision questions	175
Additional reading	176
<b>6 Sentencing as a human process, victims, and restorative justice</b>	<b>177</b>
Introduction: the legal context	178
1 The concept of 'sentence'	181

2	The nature of the sentence decision-making process	183
3	Studying variations in sentencing	185
4	Some extra-legal factors that influence sentences	188
5	Models of judicial decision-making	202
6	Victims	203
7	Restorative justice	206
	Conclusions	210
	Revision questions	211
	Additional reading	211
<b>7</b>	<b>Psychologists as expert witnesses</b>	<b>212</b>
	Introduction	212
1	Admissibility of expert evidence	217
2	United States	222
3	England and Wales	227
4	Australia, New Zealand and Canada	233
5	The impact of expert testimony by psychologists	237
6	Appearing as an expert witness	240
	Conclusions	243
	Revision questions	245
	Additional reading	245
<b>8</b>	<b>Detecting deception</b>	<b>247</b>
	Introduction: deception and lying	248
1	Paper-and-pencil tests	250
2	Paradigms used to study deception-detection	253
3	The social psychological approach	253
4	Deception-detection accuracy	258
5	Expert lie-detectors: how accurate?	262
6	Computerised lie-detection	268
7	Physiological and neurological correlates of deception	268
8	Brainwaves as indicators of deceitful communication	277
9	Stylometry	279
10	Statement reality/validity analysis (SVA)	280
11	Reality monitoring	284
12	Scientific content analysis	285
	Conclusions	287
	Revision questions	289
	Additional reading	289

<b>9 Witness recognition procedures</b>	<b>290</b>
Introduction	290
1 Identification test medium	295
2 Person identification from photographs	295
3 Show-ups/witness confrontations	299
4 Group identification	304
5 Identification parades/line-ups	305
6 Identification from video footage and CCTV	319
7 Facial composites	320
8 Voice identification	323
Conclusions	332
Revision questions	333
Additional reading	333
<b>10 Psychology and the police</b>	<b>334</b>
Introduction	335
1 Selection	335
2 Predicting success within the force	338
3 Encounters with the public	339
4 Prejudice and discrimination	340
5 Stress	344
6 Questioning suspects	347
7 False confessions	357
8 Profiling offenders	364
9 Psychology of terrorism	372
Conclusions	379
Revision questions	379
Additional reading	380
<b>11 Conclusions</b>	<b>381</b>
<i>References</i>	385
<i>Index</i>	490



[Перейти на сайт](#) →