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**ARE TWO HEADS BETTER THAN ONE? THE EFFECTS OF TEAMWORK
ON CRIMINAL PROFILING ACCURACY**

B. Kathleen Kaderabek and Kristine M. Jacquin, Ph.D.

This study compared the accuracy of criminal profiles produced by individuals versus profiles produced by teams of two. Participants were 239 college students who were randomly assigned to work alone or in a team. Participants were asked to read a solved double sexual homicide case, profile the offender and answer the Profiling Offender Characteristics Questionnaire. The results indicate that although novice profiler teams only slightly outperformed individuals on overall profile accuracy, teamwork had a significant effect on profiling the cognitive characteristics of the offender. In contrast, teams and individuals showed similar profile accuracy for all other facets of the offender. These results may reflect the type of reasoning used by teams and individuals to profile different offender characteristics.

A STUDY OF FEMALE SERIAL KILLERS

John White, Ph.D. and David Lester, Ph.D.

A comparison of 37 female serial killers in the United States with 270 male serial killers confirmed the hypothesis that females are much less often motivated by hedonistic/sexual aims. However, the women tended to be of similar age as the men and to kill as many victims. Their victims were more often family members and the killing less brutal. The women less often turned themselves in to the police or were turned in by others, and they were caught more often as a result of a police investigation.

**AN ANALYSIS OF LIFE QUALITY FOR INCARCERATED MALES
USING THE QUALITY OF LIFE INVENTORY**

Reginald Adkisson, Ph.D.

This study investigates using the Quality of Life Inventory (QOLI) as a screening tool, through administration to a sample of incarcerated males to determine their overall life quality and areas contributing to positive and negative behaviors. An independent samples t-test compared the Overall Quality of Life Classification for a sample of 100 incarcerated males and 108 undergraduate college males. The samples exhibit statistically significant difference in mean overall score but lack clinical significance, with both samples obtaining an overall classification of "Average." Multiple regression

analysis identified several domains within the inmate sample that contribute to overall life quality. Implications for using the QOLI in correctional settings, as well as clinical utility of the information obtained, are discussed.

EFFECTS OF GENDER ON RATE OF DISCLOSURE IN THE FORENSIC INTERVIEWS OF CHILDREN

**Rachel N. Fondren-Happel, M.S., LPC, Matthew N. Fanetti, Ph.D.
and Michelle E. Visio, Ph.D.**

Child abuse is an unfortunate problem in the United States and around the world. When a child reports an allegation of abuse, an investigation of his/her claim is typically initiated. One method of obtaining information from a child abuse victim (or witness) is a forensic interview. The purpose of a forensic interview is to gather information from the child in a non-leading and objective manner in one complete and competent interaction, while minimizing trauma during this process. Generally, research supports that various factors can impact a child's disclosure in the forensic interview setting (1-4). One factor that has been mentioned, that may have impact, is gender of the interviewer, as well as gender of the child. The purpose of the present study was to further examine the degree to which interviewer gender and gender of the child victim actually impact disclosure rates. Researchers found that disclosure was not related to gender of interviewer, gender of child, or age, $\chi^2 (1, N = 933) = 0.86 p = .354$. This suggests that gender of the child or interviewer does not statistically have an impact on whether or not children make a disclosure in a forensic interview setting.