

VILNIUS UNIVERSITY

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**SOCIAL INFORMATION PROCESSING
AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR**

Summary of Doctoral Dissertation
Social Sciences, Psychology (06 S)

Vilnius, 2011

Doctoral dissertation was prepared during the period of 2006 – 2011 at Vilnius University.

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The dissertation will be defended at the open meeting of the Council of Psychology Research at 2 p.m. 29 April, 2011, in room 201 of the Faculty of Philosophy. Address: Universiteto st. 9/1, LT- 01513, Vilnius, Lithuania.

The summary of the doctoral dissertation was sent on __ March 2011. The dissertation in full text is available at the Library of Vilnius University (Universiteto st. 3, LT – 01122, Vilnius, Lithuania).

VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS

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SOCIALINĖS INFORMACIJOS APDOROJIMAS
IR NUSIKALSTAMOS ELGESYS

Daktaro disertacijos santrauka
Socialiniai mokslai, psichologija (06 S)

Vilnius, 2011

Disertacija rengta 2006 – 2011 metais Vilniaus universitete.

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Disertacija bus ginama viešame Psichologijos mokslo krypties tarybos posėdyje 2011 m. balandžio mėn. 29d. 14 val. Vilniaus universiteto Filosofijos fakulteto 201 auditorijoje.
Adresas: Universiteto g. 9/1, LT- 01513, Vilnius, Lietuva.

Disertacijos santrauka išsiuntinėta 2011 m. kovo mėn. __ d.

Su disertacija galima susipažinti Vilniaus universiteto bibliotekoje (Universiteto g. 3, LT – 01122, Vilnius, Lietuva).

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic. There were registered 83.2 thousand criminal offenses in 2009 in Lithuania (Statistikos departamentas, 2010). Most of these (76 291, or 91.7%) were crimes. Adults were suspected of (charged with) the majority (35.5 thousand, or 97%) of criminal offenses that were put under investigation: they were suspected of (charged with) 80% of all thefts, about 67% of robberies, 90% of homicides and crimes of serious bodily harm, 93% of possession of narcotics and psychotropic substances (Statistikos departamentas, 2010). As in many other countries males constitute the majority of convicted adults in Lithuania (88.5 %). Statistics shows that criminal behavior of adult males is a relevant problem in many Western countries (Hickman and Piquero, 2001, Robert, 2009; Statistikos departamentas, 2010).

Criminal behavior is determined by various factors such as race, gender, criminal behavior of family members, antisocial peer group, impact of substances, social, economic and others (Reiss and Farrington, 1991; Loeber and Hay, 1997; Bergman and Andershed, 2009; Farrington et al., 2009; Pulkkinen et al., 2009 etc.). However many researchers recognize the necessity to explore social cognition and information processing characteristics that shape a distinctive understanding of social situations and result in selection of criminal behavioral response (Huesmann, 1988, Huesmann and Eron, 1992; Bergeron and Valliant 2001, Sigurdsson et al. 2001; Hoaken et al. 2003; Nas et al., 2005, etc.). Systematic study of adult offenders' social cognition and information processing characteristics can help to reveal patterns of their diverse criminal behavior and to improve means for its' prevention and correction.

Although the processing of offenders' social information has been studied since the middle of the last century, many of the issues remain unsolved. There are a number of studies on relatively stable knowledge structures such as cognitive schemas, behavioral scenarios, scripts and etc. (Wiener et al., 2002; Polaschek et al., 2004; Snowden et al., 2004; Marziano et al., 2006; Mann and Hollin, 2007; Yun, Roth, 2008; Polaschek et al., 2009 ir kt.) and social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior such as neutralizations and moral disengagement (Sykes and Matza, 1957; Bandura, 1990). Nevertheless many of these studies reflect isolated aspects of social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior though it is rather

complex issue. Indeed very little is known about the changes in social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior in the adulthood. Finally there is a lack of theoretical models that describe the processing of adults' social information that is associated with criminal behavior.

Most of the existing models and theories of social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior are mainly based on empirical findings when studying groups of children and adolescents (Sykes and Matza, 1957; Huesmann and Eron, 1992; Crick and Dodge, 1994 etc.). Our literature analysis shows that social information processing of adults differs from social information processing of children and adolescents. It has reached a level of maturity in which information processing has certain characteristics: is fast (often automatic), is biased, based on information stored in long-term memory units (behavioral scenarios, cognitive schemata). Such insight suggests that social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior of adults should be regarded as a subject for a separate research. Data on the information processing that is associated with criminal behavior of children and adolescents should be cautiously extrapolated for the adult criminals. Further research on the social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior of adults is needed.

The lack of empirically based knowledge about the social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior of adults is recognized by various studies (Nas et al., 2005; Pettit et al., 2010). Very little is known about the social information processing (similarities and differences) in groups of offenders who have committed different crimes. It is not revealed how (whether) expanding criminal experience changes the social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior of adults. Scarce empirical findings examining these issues are rather contradictory therefore further research that can supplement existing data in this area is essential. Precise knowledge of social information processing peculiarities of adult offenders who have committed different crimes, as well as changes in social information processing that is associated with expanding criminal experience are needed to improve existing prevention and correction programs for adult offenders.

The aim of the study – to evaluate peculiarities of social information processing at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation of adult males who

have committed different crimes and to evaluate the effect of criminal experience on their social information processing.

Objectives:

1. To evaluate peculiarities of social information processing at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation of adult males who have committed different crimes.
2. To compare social information processing at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation of adult males who have committed different crimes.
3. To compare particular aspects of social information processing at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation in groups of adult convicts and non-convicts.
4. To evaluate whether criminal experience of adult convicts effects their social information processing at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation.
5. To evaluate whether interaction between criminal experience and crimes conducted by adult convicts effects their social information processing at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation.

Scientific novelty. This study is one of the first studies that delivers assumptions on peculiarities of social information processing that is associated with criminal behavior of adults and identifies the most promising directions of research in this area (Valickas, Tarozienė, 2009). The social information processing model that is widely used when studying aggressive and other forms of maladjusted behavior in groups of children and adolescents (Crick and Dodge, 1994) supplemented with the process of neutralization (Sykes and Matza, 1957) and thus specialized to study social information processing that is associated with different criminal behavior. Empirical novelty of this study is: 1) in the same research peculiarities of social information processing compared in four groups of adults who have committed different crimes; 2) it was found that an effect of criminal experience varies in different stages of social information processing; 3) an effect of criminal experience on social information processing of adults who have committed *different* crimes was revealed; 4) as far as we know, it is the first time that social information processing at the stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response

generation of adult males who have committed different crimes is described in detailed manner.

Practical implications. Taking into account the results of the empirical research some recommendations for correction and reoffending prevention of adult convicts are framed. The results of this study also can be used for planning and performing more targeted cognitive-behavioral correctional interventions as well as for improving criminal behavior correction programmes for adult convicts.

The study revealed that groups of adult convicts who have committed different crimes differ much more in interpretations of social information than in potential behavioral response generation. Therefore correctional means intended for correction of particular type of criminal behavior (property, violent, complex or illegal possession) should be primarily aimed at interpretation of social information. General correctional means that are non-specific to particular type of criminal behavior and intended for correction of various types of criminal behavior can be more universal and aimed at social skills training and teaching more ways of prosocial response in problematic social situations.

It was found that criminal experience of adult convicts' effects behavioral response formation much more than the interpretation of social information. Therefore prevention of re-offending of adult men should be primarily aimed at social information processing at the stage of potential behavioral response generation. It is particularly important for a short term cognitive-behavioral programs. Thus considering our results we state that adults who have committed property, violent, complex or illegal possession crimes should be taught of more ways of positive prosocial interactions and responses of withdrawal from certain situations. Their social skills also should be trained. Moreover, adult convicts with more expanded criminal experience should get more intensive interventions and correction of social information processing at the stage of behavioral response formation. It is also presupposed that correction of interpretation of social information is much more effective in cases of juvenile delinquents than in cases of adult convicts with more mature, stable and less flexible for changes knowledge structures (cognitive schemas, behavioral scenarios).

However in order to indicate the most effective methods of realization of these recommendations other research is needed.

Defended statements:

1. Adult males who have committed different crimes differently process social information at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation: they differ in frequency of neutralizations of denial of injury and denial of the victim, also in average of material benefit expectations of crime outcomes and “withdrawal” behavioral response alternatives.
2. Criminal experience effects the material profit and social relationship impairment expectations of crime outcomes of adult convicts.
3. Interaction between the criminal experience and the type of a crime committed by adult convicts effects their material profit / material loss expectations of crime outcomes.

METHOD

Research data source and data selection. *Secondary supra* data analysis of individual cognitive corrective behavioral programme *One-to-One* was carried out in this doctoral dissertation. J. Heaton (2004) describes this method of analysis as the secondary data analysis in which, by using the already existing (previously collected) data, new empirical, theoretical and methodological issues are being studied, which are not anyhow related to the previous research.

This study analyses the data collected in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda and Šiauliai region correction inspections as well as in Panevėžys, Radviliškis, Druskininkai, Biržai, Plungė, Šilalė and Kupiškis town and region correction inspections of Lithuania during the period of ten months, i.e. from January 1, 2009 to November 1, 2009. At first 173 accounts of evaluation of convicted adult men were collected. For the research were selected 161 male adults' accounts (12 individuals' data did not fulfill the criterion of age and gender or their accounts were incomplete). The group of convicted participants involved the individuals who agreed to participate in the programme as well as the individuals who refused to participate in the programme but who agreed to make some evaluation tasks (see *Table 1*). All convicted participants signed consents to provide personal information, thus also allowing using these data for the purpose of the

evaluation of programme efficiency. This study operates with the data collected during first four *One-to-One* sessions.

Table 1. Performance of research tasks in different groups of research participants

Measures		Convicted participants (n = 161)		Control group (n = 50)	Total (n = 211)
		Performed some tasks of research (n = 94)	Performed all tasks of research (n = 67)		
Semi- structured interview	<i>Decisional Balance</i> (expectations of <i>crime outcomes</i>)	-	67	-	67
	Offense analysis (neutralizations)	-	67	-	67
Violence neutralization scale (Agnew, 1994)		94	67	50	211
Alternative thinking test (Spivack et al., 1974)		94	67	50	211
Social skills survey (Goldstein, 1988)		94	67	50	211

Data on the control group were collected in a written survey of 264 students from three universities in Lithuania. The personal data of 50 male adults with no convictions were selected for this research.

Measures. The data were obtained using both quantitative and qualitative data selection methods.

Expectations of crime outcomes were estimated using task *Decisional Balance* which was based on the semi-structured interview method (Priestley, 2008). In this task, respondents (the convicted participants) firstly were introduced with the objective of the task, i.e. they were told that their objective was to evaluate how it might be worth changing their behavior and preventing themselves from future crimes. Then, the respondents were asked to name the pros and cons of the continuation of criminal behavior. In the analysis of the responses, the content and the number of positive and negative expectations of crime outcomes were evaluated.

In this study, neutralizations were determined by using two - most common in this type of researches - evaluation methods: a) semi-structured interview (Maruna,

Copes, 2004; Topalli, 2005; Topalli, 2006; Chi-mei, 2008) and b) question scale (Ball, 1966; Agnew, 1994; McCarthy, Stewart, 1998; Henning et al., 2005; Hinduja, 2007). 67 respondents, who agreed to participate in the corrective programme, carried out the semi-structured interviews (in the corrective programme referred to as the *Offence analysis*). In the interview the information about convicts' subjectively perceived circumstances (time, place, participants, means of implementation, possible points of choice etc.) of the crime committed was obtained. Using this method, the details on his and other respondents' involvement in the crime situation (thoughts, feelings, talk and actions before the crime, during the commitment of the crime and after the crime) also were revealed. Later the content of semi-structural interview was analyzed. The analysis determined the neutralizations used by the convicted respondents.

Violence neutralization were evaluated using R. Agnew's (1994) *Violence neutralization scale*. The scale consists of the description of four situations in which violence can be used. The respondents had to indicate whether they justified the use of violence in the situations provided, or not by the five-point scale (5 – *completely agree*, 1 – *completely disagree*). The reliability results of Lithuanian version of violence neutralization scale (*Cronach alpha* = 0.76, n = 127), which was estimated by using the internal consistency method, were almost identical to the data provided by the scale inventors (*Cronach alpha* = 0.77, n = 1725) (Agnew, 1994; Tarozienė, 2009). Reliability of Lithuanian scale version, which was estimated by using the repeated measures analysis (with three month interval between measurements), was also good (Pearson's $r = 0.719$, $p < 0.001$). Exploratory factor analysis (KMO = 0.75; using Bartlett's criterion of sphericity, $p < 0.001$) confirmed existence of one factor which may explain four statements in the violence neutralization scale. The first component explained 59.59% of the total variance with the data. Factor loading of statements ranged from 0.659 to 0.822 (in the original scale, the lowest factor loading was 0.59 (Agnew, 1994).

Generation of alternative behavioral response was determined by *Alternative Thinking Test* (Spivack et al., 1974). The task consists of four problematic situations of interpersonal relations. After reading each situation, the respondents were asked to think up as many solutions to the situations described as possible. In the analysis of the responses, the number of the behavioral alternatives and the content of responses were evaluated. Repeated measures analysis (with three month interval between

measurements) showed that the reliability of the test was fairly good (Pearson's $r = 0.667$, $p < 0.001$, $n = 34$) (Tarozienė, 2009).

Social skills were evaluated by using A. Goldstein's (1988) *social skills survey*. The methodology includes a list of 20 social skills. Each social skill is followed by the question about the practical use of this skill in everyday situations. The respondents were asked to evaluate how often they use certain social skill and to evaluate their decisions by the five-point scale (1 – *I never use it*, 5 – *I use it almost always*). The reliability of Lithuanian survey version was good, for reliability results, which were estimated using the internal consistency method, *Cronbach alpha* = 0.88, $n = 98$. Reliability, estimated using the repeated measures analysis (with three month interval between measurements), also showed fairly good results of the questionnaire reliability (Pearson's $r = 0.797$, $p < 0.001$). Exploratory factor analysis (KMO = 0.813; using Bartlett's criterion of sphericity, $p < 0.001$), showed that the structure of the statements attributed to four factors: 1) goal-orientated social behavior (for instance, to say what I want to say, to make a decision, to reach goals); 2) empathy skills (to understand own feelings, to understand feelings of others); 3) skills of negative emotion management (acceptance of criticism, pulling in when someone is irritating); 4) rudimentary social skills (to make a conversation, to keep a conversation, to ask for help). These were four factors that explain 52.69% of data variance. After orthogonal varimax rotation, factor loading of statements ranged from 0.401 to 0.736.

Data on the convicted participants' age, nationality, education, marital status, number of previous convictions, duration of the last imprisonment and sentence in correctional inspections were obtained with the help of the *questionnaire of socio-demographic and legal information*. The staff of correction inspections revised the data on the number of previous convictions and on the crimes committed on the basis of records of the convicted participants.

In the questionnaire provided, members of the control group were asked to specify their age, gender, education, marital status and whether they have had any convictions (answer *yes* or *no*), whether they have convictions now (answer *yes* or *no*).

Data analysis. In this study both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods are being used. The goal of qualitative data analysis is to get the quantitative data that could be used for further statistical analysis (Maruna and Copes, 2004; Flick, 2007). The data

obtained by using tasks *Decisional Balance* and *Alternative Thinking Test* were processed using the method of categorization by means (Квале, 2003). *Offence analysis* data were encoded on the basis of G. M. Sykes and D. Matza's (1957) classification of neutralizations. Data which were encoded during the qualitative data analysis later were processed using the methods of quantitative data analysis provided by SPSS (*Statistical Package for Social Sciences*) version 18.

Respondents. The data of 211 adult men are analyzed in the research. 161 of respondents are convicts between the age of 18 to 66 years imprisoned in Lithuanian correction inspections, and 50 of them are respondents in the control group of the age 18 up to 46 years.

Under the median of number of convictions ($Md = 2.0$), all the convicted respondents were divided into two groups: the group of respondents with a small criminal experience (abbr. CE) and the group of respondents with an expanded criminal experience (see *Table 2*).

Table 2. Number of respondents with small and expanded criminal experience in groups of adult man who have committed different crimes (n,%.)

Convicted participants	Criminal experience (CE)	Type of last crime committed			
		Property	Complex	Illegal possession	Violent
All (n = 161)	Small CE (n = 88)	14 (37.8)	19 (47.5)	6 (33.3)	49 (74.2)
	Expanded CE (n = 73)	23 (62.2)	21 (52.5)	12 (66.7)	17 (25.8)
	Total (n = 161)	37 (23.0)	40 (24.8)	18 (11.2)	66 (41.0)
Completed semi-structured interview tasks (n = 67)	Small CE (n = 41)	9 (22.0)	8 (19.5)	3 (7.3)	21 (51.2)
	Expanded CE (n = 26)	5 (19.2)	5 (19.2)	8 (30.8)	8 (30.8)
	Total (n = 67)	14 (20.9)	13 (19.4)	11 (16.4)	29 (43.3)

According to the type of crime participants were convicted of during the research they were divided into four groups: those who have committed crimes against property, complex crimes, illegal possession and violent crimes*.

Analysts. Four analysts encoded the data of qualitative research, three of them having Master degree in psychology and one fourth-year psychology student. Two masters in psychology encoded the protocols of the semi-structured interview (*Decisional Balance* and *Offence analysis*). One more master in psychology and the fourth-year student encoded the data obtained from the *Alternative Thinking Test*.

RESULTS

Social information processing of adult males who have committed different crimes

Expectations of crime outcomes in the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes. Five categories of expectations of crime outcomes of the adult male convicts were specified during the quantitative data analysis: *material, social-relationship, self-esteem, emotional* and *opportunity of perfection*. The convicted respondents had both positive and negative expectations of these categories. The proportion of respondents that expressed various categories of positive expectations of crime outcomes (abbr. PECO) was significantly different in the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes ($\chi^2 = 28.387$, $df = 12$, $p < 0.05$) (see *Figure 1*).

* Crimes against property are the crimes described in Chapter XXVIII of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania (Crimes and Misdemeanors against Property, Property Rights and Property Interests), excluding Article 180 (Robbery). Complex crimes are the crimes described in Article 180 of Chapter XXVIII of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania, i.e. robberies. Violent crimes are the crimes described in Chapter XVII (Crimes against Human Life), Chapter XVIII (Crimes against Human Health), Chapter XIX (Crimes endangering Human Health and Life) and in Article 284 Paragraph 1 (Violation of Public Order) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania. Illegal possession is crimes described in Article 201 (Unlawful Production, Storage, Transportation or Handling of Strong Home-made Alcoholic Beverages, Non-denatured, Denatured or Technical Ethyl Alcohol, Dilutions (Mixtures) Thereof and Equipment of Production Thereof), Article 259 (Unlawful Possession of Narcotic or Psychotropic Substances for the Purpose Other than Distribution), Article 260 (Unlawful Possession of Narcotic or Psychotropic Substances for the Purpose of Distribution Thereof or Unlawful Possession of A Large Quantity of Narcotic or Psychotropic Substances) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania (Lietuvos Respublikos Baudžiamasis Kodeksas, 2006).

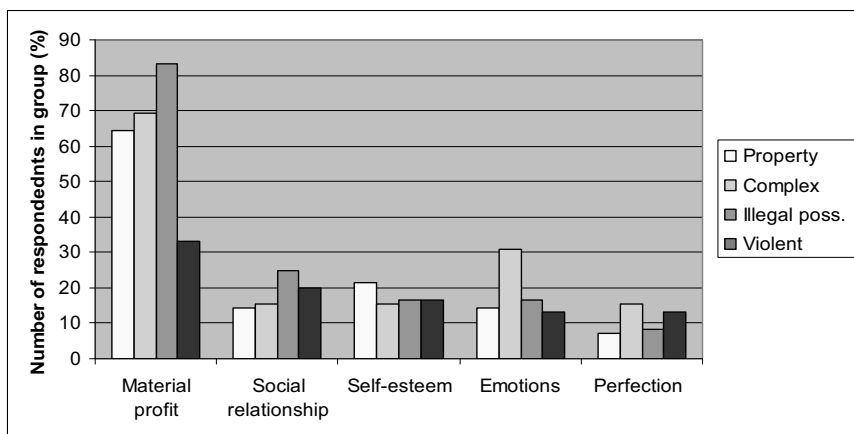


Figure 1. Positive expectations of crime outcomes in groups of offenders who have committed different crimes (general categories of PECO)

The difference in the overall number of PECO in groups of offenders who have committed different crimes was statistically non-significant ($\chi^2 = 2.757$, $df = 3$, $p > 0.05$). However there was a significant difference in the number of *material profit* PECO in groups of offenders who have committed different crimes ($\chi^2 = 9.177$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.05$). The proportion of respondents who expressed various categories of negative expectations of crime outcomes (abbr. NECO) was significantly different in the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes ($\chi^2 = 37.067$, $df = 12$, $p < 0.001$) (see Figure 2). There was a non-significant statistical difference in the overall number of NECO ($\chi^2 = 4.461$, $df = 3$, $p > 0.05$) as well as in the number of five NECO categories ($p > 0.05$) in the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes.

Convicts in all offender groups (except those who have committed violent crimes) had significantly more *material profit* expectations of crime outcomes than *material loss* expectations of crime outcomes ($p < 0.01$). Convicts of all offender groups had significantly more negative than positive expectations of crime outcomes of *social relationship*, *emotions*, *opportunities of perfection* (except convicts who have committed crimes of illegal possession. In this group differences of NECO and PECO of categories of *social relations* and *opportunities of perfection* were statistically non-significant. As

well as in group of offenders who have committed complex crimes where differences of NECO and PECO of categories of *emotions* were statistically non-significant.).

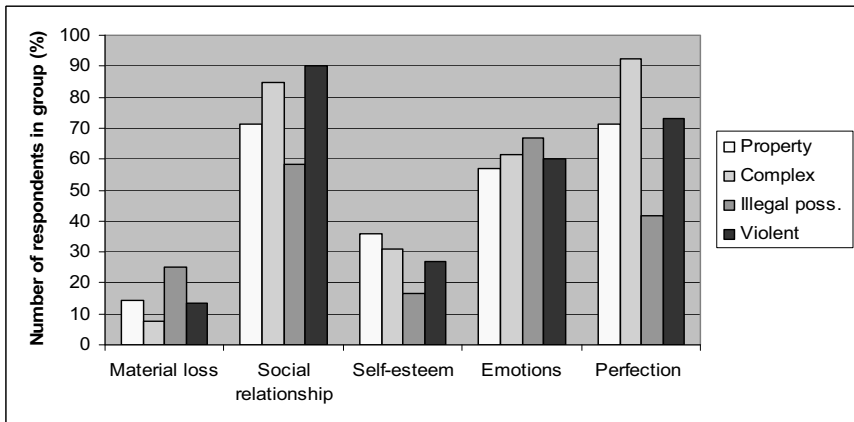


Figure 2. Negative expectations of crime outcomes in the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes (general categories of NECO)

Neutralizations in the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes. During the interview (*Offense analysis*) the respondents on the average used 1.28 neutralization (SD = 1.46): *denial of responsibility* M = 2.4 (SD = 1.46); *denial of injury* M = 1.55 (SD = 1.53); *denial of the victim* M = 1.76 (SD = 1.36); *condemnation of the condemners* M = 0.12 (SD = 0.41); *appeals to higher loyalties* M = 0.55 (SD = 0.86). The proportion of respondents who used various of five categories of neutralizations was significantly different in the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes ($\chi^2 = 65.141$, $df = 12$, $p < 0.001$) (see *Figure 3*).

Offenders who have committed different crimes differently used two neutralizations: *denial of injury* ($\chi^2 = 13.270$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.01$) and *denial of the victim* ($\chi^2 = 17.222$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.001$). Offenders who have committed crimes against property and illegal possession crimes used neutralizations of *denial of injury* more often than those convicts who committed violent crimes (respectively: $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.05$). Offenders who have committed crimes against property, violent crimes or complex crimes used neutralizations of *denial of the victim* more often than the convicts who have committed illegal possession crimes (respectively: $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.05$).

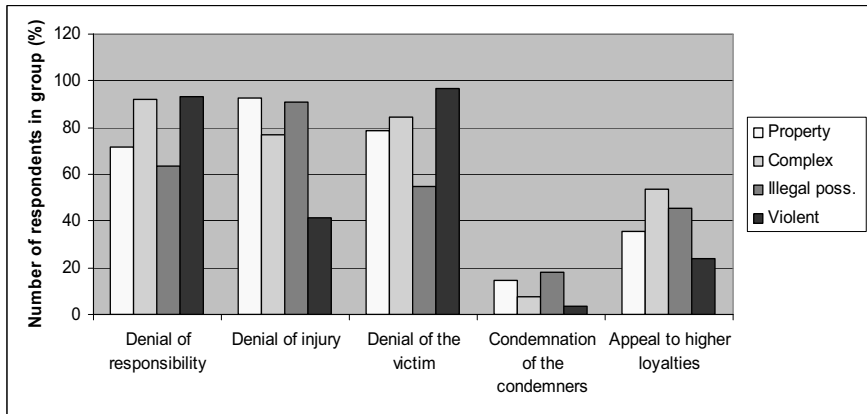


Figure 3. Neutralizations in the groups of the offenders who have committed different crimes (analysis of the general categories of neutralizations)

The analysis of neutralization subcategories showed that the offenders who have committed violent crimes neutralizations of *responsibility attribution to alcohol intoxication effect* (category of denial of responsibility) and neutralizations of *dehumanization of the victim* (category of denial of the victim) used more often than offenders who have committed crimes against property and illegal possession ($p < 0.05$). Offenders who have committed violent crimes neutralizations of *self victim conception* (category of denial of the victim) used more often than offenders in other groups ($p < 0.05$). Offenders who have committed complex crimes *denial of harm* (category of denial of injury) neutralizations used more often than offenders who have committed violent crimes ($p < 0.05$). Offenders who have committed complex crimes neutralizations of *absence of witnesses accentuation* (category of denial of the victim) used more often than offenders who have committed violent crimes ($p < 0.01$) and crimes of illegal possession ($p < 0.05$). Offenders who have committed crimes against property neutralizations of *denial of harm* (category of denial of injury) and *absence of witnesses accentuation* (category of denial of the victim) used more often than offenders who have committed violent crimes ($p < 0.05$) and crimes of illegal possession ($p < 0.05$). Offenders who have committed crimes against property neutralizations of *impunity* (category of denial of responsibility) used more often than offenders who have committed violent crimes ($p < 0.01$).

Violence neutralization in the groups of convicts and non-convicts. There was no a significant difference between the means of violence neutralization (Agnew, 2004) in four groups of offenders who have committed different crimes ($\chi^2 = 1.643$, $df = 3$, $p > 0.05$). The difference between the means of violence neutralization in groups of convicts and non-convicts was also non significant ($U = 2994.000$, $p > 0.05$).

Social skills evaluation in the groups of convicts and non-convicts. It was found that there was no significant difference in social skills evaluation in four groups of offenders who have committed different crimes ($\chi^2 = 2.737$, $df = 3$, $p > 0.05$). The difference between the means of social skills evaluation in groups of convicts and non-convicts was also non significant ($U = 3334.000$, $p > 0.05$).

Alternative thinking test in the groups of convicts and non-convicts. The responses obtained by using *Alternative Thinking Test* were divided into four categories: *direct positive social interaction*, *aggressive reaction*, *withdrawal reaction* and *vain responses*. The proportion of respondents who provided different alternative behavioral responses was not different in the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes ($\chi^2 = 0.433$, $df = 3$, $p > 0.05$). But the proportion of respondents who provided different alternative behavioral responses in groups of convicts and non-convicts was significantly different ($\chi^2 = 10.090$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.05$).

There was a non significant difference in the number of alternative behavioral responses provided in four groups of offenders who have committed different crimes ($\chi^2 = 3.035$, $df = 3$, $p > 0.05$). However groups significantly differed in the number of *withdrawal* reactions ($\chi^2 = 7.895$, $df = 3$, $p < 0.05$). Further analysis showed that offenders who have committed crimes of illegal possession responses of *withdrawal* generated less often than offenders who have committed crimes against property ($p < 0.01$), complex ($p < 0.05$) and violent crimes ($p < 0.05$).

The analysis of alternative behavioral response subcategories showed that adult male offenders who have committed crimes of illegal possession responses of *explanation* and *discussion* (category of direct positive social interaction) produced less often than the offenders who have committed property ($p < 0.05$) and complex ($p < 0.05$) crimes. However the offenders who have committed crimes of illegal possession responses of *plead* (category of direct positive social interaction) produced more often than the offenders who have committed violent crimes ($p < 0.01$), and responses of

deceive (category of aggressive reactions) produced more often than the offenders who have committed violent and complex crimes (respectively: $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.05$). The offenders who have committed crimes with component of violence (violent and complex) responses of *high-handed* behavior (category of aggressive reactions) produced more often than respondents who have committed crimes without component of violence (property and illegal possession) ($p < 0.05$).

The convicted persons provided less alternative behavioral responses than the respondents in the control group ($U = 1500$, $p < 0.001$). In comparison with the control group, they provided significantly less *positive direct social interaction* ($U = 1311.000$, $p < 0.001$) and *withdrawal* ($U = 2333.000$, $p < 0.05$) alternative behavioral responses but they provided significantly more *vain* responses ($U = 2156.000$, $p < 0.01$). The convicted persons provided more *aggressive* alternative behavioral responses than the non-convicts but there was a non-significant statistical difference between them ($U = 2630.000$, $p > 0.05$).

Criminal experience and social information processing

Criminal experience, type of criminal behavior and expectations of crime outcomes. In order to evaluate the effect of criminal experience as well as the effect of interaction between criminal experience and the type of a crime committed on adults' social information processing at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation 2 x 4 ANOVA was performed.

Criminal experience, the type of a crime and expectations of crime outcomes. There was a significant main effect of criminal experience of adult male convicts on the *material profit* and *impairment of social relationship* expectations of crime outcomes. The convicts with the expanded CE had significantly more *material profit* PECO ($F(1, 61) = 5.661$, $p < 0.05$, $\eta^2 = 0.085$) but less *social relationship impairment* NECO ($F(1, 61) = 9.432$, $p < 0.01$, $\eta^2 = 0.134$) than the respondents with the small CE (see *Figure 4* and *Figure 5*).

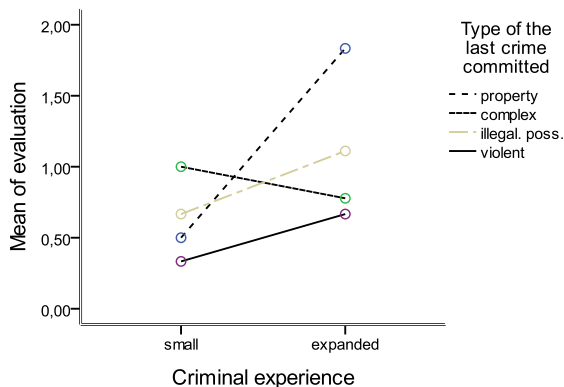


Figure 4. The means of “material profit” positive expectations of crime outcomes of offenders who have committed different crimes and have different criminal experience

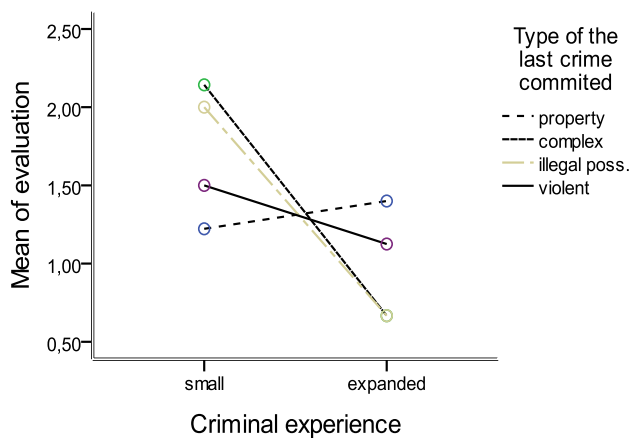


Figure 5. The means of “impairment of social relationship” negative expectations of crime outcomes of offenders who have committed different crimes and have different criminal experience

There was a significant interaction effect between the criminal experience and the type of a crime committed on *material profit* expectations of crime outcomes ($F(3, 61) = 2,830, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.122$) and *material loss* expectations of crime outcomes ($F(3, 61) = 3.279, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.14$) (see *Figure 4* and *Figure 6*).

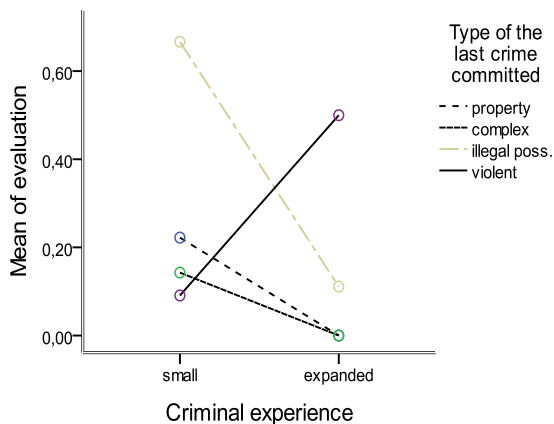


Figure 6. The means of “material loss” negative expectations of crime outcomes of offenders who have committed different crimes and have different criminal experience

Criminal experience, the type of a crime and neutralizations. The effect of CE and the interaction effect between the CE and the type of a crime were non-significant on general categories of neutralizations ($p > 0.05$). This is a typical of both neutralizations identified by analyzing semi-structured interviews and evaluated by R. Agnew’s (1997) *violence neutralization scale*. However, there was a significant main effect of CE of adult offenders on the subcategories of neutralizations. There was a significant main effect of CE on the neutralization of *unpredictable and uncontrolled events* (category of denial of responsibility): offenders with expanded CE used this neutralization more often than the offenders with small CE ($F(1.59) = 6.152, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.09$). There was also a significant main effect of CE on the neutralization of *self victim conception* (category of denial of the victim): offenders with expanded CE used this neutralization more often than the offenders with small CE ($F(1.59) = 5.663, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.09$). A significant interaction effect between the CE and the type of a crime on neutralizations of *profit emphasis* (category of denial of injury) was found ($F(3.59) = 3.099, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.14$).

Criminal experience, the type of a crime and social skills. There was a significant main effect of CE of adult offenders on the social skills evaluation: offenders

with expanded CE got lower rates of social skills evaluation than the offenders with small CE ($F(1, 129) = 9.899, p < 0.01, \eta^2 = 0.07$) (see *Figure 7*).

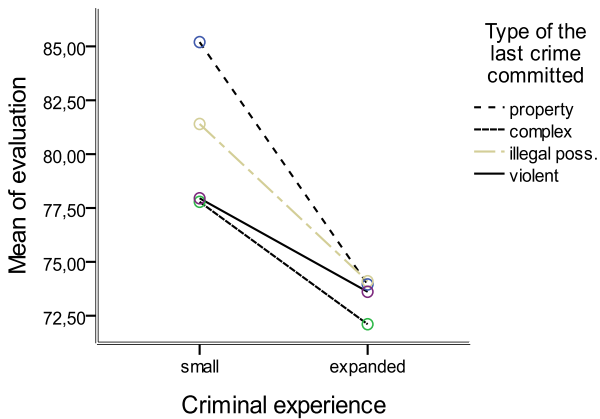


Figure 7. The means of social skills evaluation of offenders who have committed different crimes and have different criminal experience

There was a non-significant interaction effect between the CE and the type of a crime on social skills evaluations ($F(3, 129) = 0.572, p > 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.01$).

Criminal experience, the type of a crime and generation of alternative behavioral responses. The effect of CE and the interaction between the CE and the type of a crime were non-significant on means of alternative behavioral responses provided by the offenders who have committed different crimes ($p > 0.05$). However, it should be noted that the effect of CE of adult offenders on generation of alternative behavioral responses of *direct positive social interaction* and *vain* responses were close to the statistically significant level: *direct positive social interactions* ($F(3, 107) = 3.610, p = 0.06, \eta^2 = 0.01$); *vain* responses ($F(3, 107) = 2.928, p = 0.09, \eta^2 = 0.01$) (see *Figure 8* and *Figure 9*).

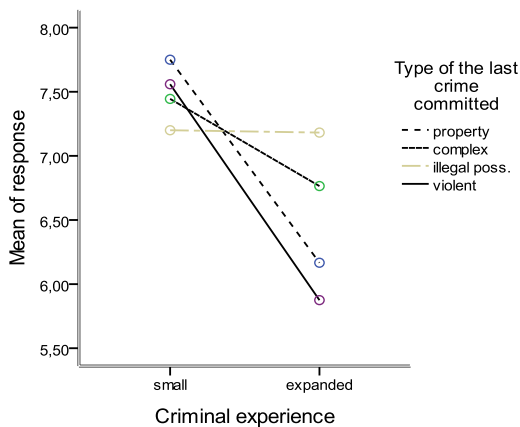


Figure 8. The means of “direct positive social interaction” responses of offenders who have committed different crimes and have different criminal experience

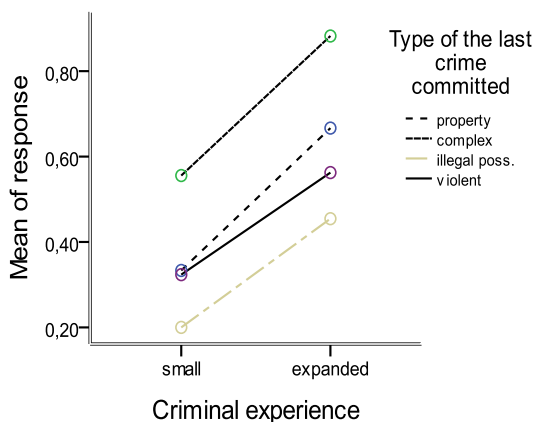


Figure 9. The means of “vain” responses of the groups of offenders who have committed different crimes and have different criminal experience

There were similar trends of the means of *vain* responses and *aggressive* reactions in groups of offenders who have committed different crimes. The respondents with the expanded CE generated more *vain* responses and *aggressive* reactions than those with the small CE. Only the persons convicted of illegal possession crimes with the expanded CE provided less *aggressive* reactions that those with the small CE of this group (see Figure 9 and Figure 10).

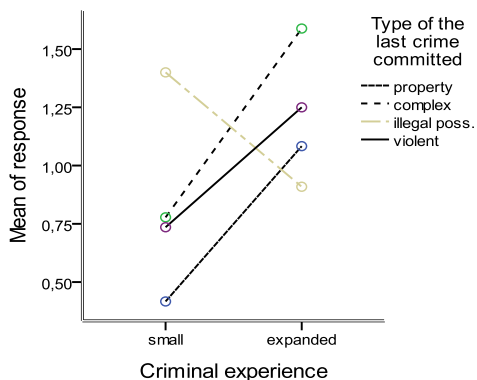


Figure 10. The means of “aggressive” reactions of offenders who have committed different crimes and have different criminal experience

There were also found similar trends of the means of *direct positive social interactions* responses and *withdrawal* reactions in groups of offenders who have committed different crimes. The respondents with the small CE generated more *direct positive social interactions* and *withdrawal* responses than those with the expanded CE (see Figure 8 and Figure 11).

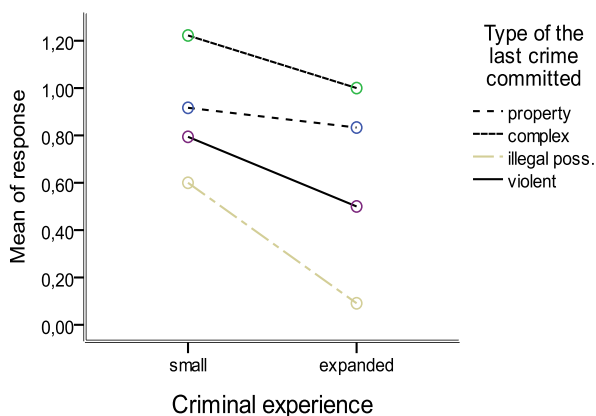


Figure 11. The means of “withdrawal” reactions of offenders who have committed different crimes and have different criminal experience

There was a significant main effect of CE of adult offenders on four subcategories of alternative behavioral responses they provided: 1) *to apologize* (category of direct positive social interaction) ($F(1, 108) = 7.670, p < 0.01, \eta^2 = 0.06$); 2) *to pay material compensation* (category of direct positive social interaction) ($F(1, 108) = 8.578, p < 0.01, \eta^2 = 0.03$); 3) *to use direct aggressive actions* (category of aggressive reactions) ($F(1, 108) = 3.913, p \leq 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.06$) or 4) *to deny the problematic of the situation* (category of vain responses) ($F(1, 108) = 3.946, p \leq 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.03$). There was a significant interaction effect between the CE and the type of a crime on three subcategories of alternative behavioral responses: *to apologize* (category of direct positive social interaction) ($F(3, 108) = 3.956, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.1$), *to search and ask for other people's help* (category of direct positive social interaction) ($F(3, 108) = 2.811, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.07$) and *to lie or cheat* (category aggressive reaction) ($F(3, 108) = 3.723, p < 0.05, \eta^2 = 0.09$).

CONCLUSIONS

1. Adult males who have committed crimes against property, complex crimes, illegal possession and violent crimes process social information at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation differently:

1. 1. Adult males who have committed crimes against property, complex crimes and illegal possession crimes have significantly more positive expectations of crime outcomes of *material profit*, than the convicts who have committed violent crimes;

1. 2. Adult males who have committed crimes against property and illegal possession crimes use neutralizations of *denial of injury* significantly more often than the convicts who have committed violent crimes. Adult males who have committed crimes against property, violent crimes and complex crimes apply neutralizations of *denial of the victim* significantly more often than the convicts who have committed illegal possession crimes;

1. 3. Adult males who have committed crimes against property, complex crimes and violent crimes generate significantly more *withdrawal* alternative behavioral responses than the convicts who have committed illegal possession crimes.

2. Convicted adult males and non-convicted adult males differ in generation of alternative behavioral responses in problematic social situations:

2. 1. In comparison with the non-convicted adult males, the convicted adult males generate significantly less potential alternative behavioral responses in the problematic social situations;

2. 2. In comparison with the non-convicted adult males, the convicted adult males generate significantly less alternatives of pro-social behavior;

2. 3. In comparison with the non-convicted adult males, the convicted adult males provide significantly more *vain* responses, which do not indicate any behavioral alternatives in the problematic social situations.

3. Criminal experience has an effect on some aspects of social information processing of adult males at stages of interpretation and potential behavioral response generation:

3. 1. In comparison with the adult male convicts with the small criminal experience, the convicts with the expanded criminal experience generate significantly more expectations of crime outcomes of *material profit* and *impairment of social relationship*;

3. 2. In comparison with the adult male convicts with the small criminal experience, the convicts with expanded criminal experience pro-social interpersonal interaction skills apply significantly less often;

3. 3. A tendency is found that, in comparison with the adult male convicts with the small criminal experience, the convicts with the expanded criminal experience provide less *direct positive social interactions* and *vain* responses.

4. There is a significant interaction effect between the criminal experience and the type of a crime on the convicted male adults' *material profit / loss* expectations of crime outcomes:

4. 1. In comparison with the convicted male adults with the small criminal experience of the same groups, the convicted male adults with the expanded criminal experience who have committed crimes against property, illegal possession crimes or violent crimes have more expectations of crime outcomes of material profit. In the group of the convicted male adults who have committed complex crimes, the opposite tendencies prevail: in comparison with the convicts with the small criminal experience of the same group, the

convicts with the expanded criminal experience have fewer expectations of crime outcomes of material profit.

4. 2. In comparison with the convicted male adults with the small criminal experience of the same groups, the convicted male adults with the expanded criminal experience who have committed crimes against property, illegal possession crimes or complex crimes have fewer expectations of crime outcomes of material loss. In the group of the convicted male adults who have committed violent crimes, the opposite tendencies prevail: in comparison with the convicts with the small criminal experience of the same group, the convicts with expanded criminal experience have more expectations of crime outcomes of material loss.

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Viktorija Tarozienė has studied psychology in Vilnius University since 1999. She got a Bachelor's degree in Psychology in 2003 and a Master's degree in Clinical Psychology in 2005. From 2006 to 2010 she was a doctoral student of Vilnius University Department of General Psychology. During her doctoral studies Viktorija Tarozienė participated in the project **Interdisciplinary criminology studies at Vilnius University** events and had a scholarly internship in Freiburg (Germany) University and Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law (Germany) (supervisor prof.dr. Helmut Kury). In 2008 she completed the course of the **Psychodynamic group psychotherapy** at Vilnius University.

During the period 2005–2007 Viktorija Tarozienė worked as a research assistant in Forensic Psychiatry Centre at Vilnius University Faculty of Medicine. Since 2005 she has been working as a clinical psychologist in mental health center in Vilnius. Since 2009 she is a lector at Vilnius University Department of General Psychology. Viktorija Tarozienė also contributed adapting and implementing in Lithuania Violence risk assessment tool **HCR-20** and individual cognitive-behavioral correctional program **One-to-one**.

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REZIUMĖ

Darbo aktualumas. Lietuvoje kasmet užregistruojama po kelias dešimtis tūkstančių nusikalstamų veikų, kurių aukomis tampa tiek pavieniai šalies piliečiai, tiek visa visuomenė. 2009 metais mūsų šalyje oficialiai užregistruota 83,2 tūkst. nusikalstamų veikų, didžiąją jų dalį – 76 291 (91,7 proc.) sudarė nusikaltimai (4253 iš jų sunkūs ir labai sunkūs), kiek mažesnę – 6912 (8,3 proc.) – baudžiamieji nusižengimai (Statistikos departamentas, 2010). Iš užregistruotų 10 448 nukentėjusiųjų net 80,3 proc. tapo būtent nusikaltimų aukomis. Daugumos ištirtų nusikalstamų veikų padarymu 2009 metais buvo įtariami (kaltinami) suaugusieji (35,5 tūkst., arba 97proc.). Suaugusieji buvo įtariami (kaltinami) padarę 80 proc. iš 3,4 tūkst. vagysčių, du trečdalius iš 1,4 tūkst. plėšimų, apie 90 proc. iš 250 nužudymų ir 273 sunkių sveikatos sutrikdymų ir maždaug 93 proc. iš 1,9 tūkst. nusikalstamų veikų, susijusių su disponavimu narkotinėmis medžiagomis. Apie 88,5 proc. pilnamečių nuteistųjų sudaro vyriškosios lyties asmenys (Statistikos departamentas, 2010). Taigi suaugusiųjų, ypač vyrų, nusikalstamas elgesys yra ypač aktuali Lietuvos ir kitų Europos bei pasaulio šalių (Hickman and Piquero, 2001; Robert, 2009) visuomenės problema.

Nusikalstamą elgesį lemia įvairūs veiksniai: rasė, lytis, šeimos narių nusikalstamas elgesys, asocialių bendraamžių grupės poveikis, psichiką veikiančių medžiagų poveikis ir daugelis kitų (Reiss and Farrington, 1991; Loeber and Hay, 1997; Bergman and Andershed, 2009; Farrington et al., 2009; Pulkkinen et al., 2009 etc.). Tačiau nemažai tyrėjų pripažįsta, kad siekiant geriau suprasti nusikalstamo elgesio dėsningumus, būtina atsižvelgti į nusikaltimus darančių asmenų socialinio pažinimo ir informacijos apdorojimo ypatumus, kurie formuoja savitą supratimą apie socialines situacijas ir lemia nusikalstamo elgesio atsakų parinkimą (Huesmann, 1988; Huesmann and Eron, 1992; Bergeron and Valliant, 2001; Sigurdsson et al., 2001; Hoaken et al., 2003; Nas et al., 2005 ir kt.). Nors su nusikalstamu elgesiu susijusio socialinės informacijos apdorojimo ypatumai tiriami nuo praeito amžiaus vidurio, nemažai šios srities klausimų dar turi būti atsakyti. Literatūroje analizuojami santykinai pastovūs, su įvairiu nusikalstamu elgesiu susiję socialinio žinojimo vienetai, pavyzdžiui, nusikalstamo elgesio scenarijai, kognityvios schemos (Wiener et al., 2002; Polaschek et al., 2004; Snowden et al., 2004; Marziano et al., 2006; Mann and Hollin, 2007; Yun and Roth, 2008; Polaschek et al.,

2009 ir kt.), ir su nusikalstamu elgesiu susiję socialinės informacijos apdorojimo procesai, pavyzdžiui, neutralizacijos, moralinio pateisinimo būdai (Sykes and Matza, 1957; Bandura, 1990). Tačiau dauguma šių darbų atspindi atskirus socialinės informacijos apdorojimo aspektus, o apie su kriminalinės patirties didėjimu susijusius socialinės informacijos apdorojimo ir elgesio pokyčius suaugusiame amžiuje juose tik užsimenama. Be to, stokojama teorijų, kuriose būtų smulkiai aprašytas suaugusių asmenų su nusikalstamu elgesiu susijęs socialinės informacijos apdorojimas.

Daugelis kognityvias nusikalstamo elgesio prielaidas aprašančių teorijų ir modelių paremti vaikų ir paauglių tyrimų rezultatais (Sykes and Matza, 1957; Huesmann and Eron, 1992; Crick and Dodge, 1994 ir kt.). Tačiau mūsų atlikta literatūros analizė parodė, kad suaugusių asmenų socialinės informacijos apdorojimas skiriasi nuo vaikų ir paauglių socialinės informacijos apdorojimo. Suaugusiųjų socialinės informacijos apdorojimas yra pasiekęs tam tikrą brandos lygį ir pasižymi tam tikromis ypatybėmis: vyksta greitai (dažnai automatiškai), tikslingai, yra tendencingas, paremtas ilgalaikėje atmintyje saugomais informacijos vienetais (elgesio scenarijais, kognityviomis schemomis). Šios išvalgos rodo, kad suaugusių nuteistųjų su nusikalstamu elgesiu susijęs socialinės informacijos apdorojimas turėtų būti atskiras tyrimo objektas. Duomenys apie vaikų ir paauglių socialinės informacijos apdorojimą vyresnio amžiaus žmonių grupėms turėtų būti apibendrinami atsargiai. Reikia tolesnių pilnamečių asmenų su nusikalstamu elgesiu susijusio socialinės informacijos apdorojimo tyrimų.

Iš tiesų, informacijos apie suaugusių asmenų su nusikalstamu elgesiu susijusį socialinės informacijos apdorojimą stokojama (Nas et al., 2005; Pettit et al., 2010). Apie įvairius nusikaltimus darančių pilnamečių socialinės informacijos apdorojimo ypatumus, jo panašumus ir skirtumus žinoma nedaug. Neatskleista, kaip (ar) kriminalinė patirtis keičia pilnamečių asmenų socialinės informacijos apdorojimą. Negausių empirinių tyrimų, kuriuose tiriama šie klausimai, rezultatai gana prieštaringi, todėl reikia tolesnių šios srities darbų, galinčių papildyti esamus duomenis. Tikslios žinios apie **skirtingus** nusikaltimus padariusių asmenų socialinės informacijos apdorojimo ypatumus ir su pasikartojančia kriminaline patirtimi susijusius socialinės informacijos apdorojimo pokyčius yra būtinos norint tobulinti esamas ir kurti naujas efektyvias nusikalstamo elgesio prevencijos ir korekcijos programas pilnamečiams teisės pažeidėjams.

Tyrimo tikslas – nustatyti skirtingus nusikaltimus padariusių pilnamečių vyrų socialinės informacijos apdorojimo ypatumus informacijos interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose ir įvertinti kriminalinės patirties poveikį jų socialinės informacijos apdorojimui.

Tyrimo uždaviniai:

1. Nustatyti skirtingus nusikaltimus padariusių pilnamečių vyrų socialinės informacijos apdorojimo ypatumus informacijos interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose.
2. Palyginti skirtingus nusikaltimus padariusių pilnamečių vyrų socialinės informacijos apdorojimą informacijos interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose.
3. Palyginti kai kuriuos nuteistų ir neteistų pilnamečių vyrų socialinės informacijos apdorojimo aspektus informacijos interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose.
4. Nustatyti, ar kriminalinė patirtis daro poveikį pilnamečių nuteistų vyrų socialinės informacijos apdorojimui interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose.
5. Nustatyti, ar kriminalinės patirties ir nusikaltimo pobūdžio sąveika daro poveikį pilnamečių nuteistų vyrų socialinės informacijos apdorojimui interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose.

Darbo naujumas ir reikšmė. Atliekant šį darbą, mūsų žiniomis, pirmą kartą suformuluotos prielaidos apie suaugusiųjų su nusikalstamu elgesiu susijusio socialinės informacijos apdorojimo ypatumus ir išskirtos perspektyviausios šios srities tyrimų kryptys (Valickas ir Tarozenė, 2009). Vaikų ir paauglių agresyvaus ir kitokio neadaptivaus elgesio tyrimuose naudojamas socialinės informacijos apdorojimo modelis (Crick and Dodge, 1994) papildytas neutralizacijos procesu (Sykes and Matza, 1957) ir pritaikytas tirti įvairaus pobūdžio nusikalstamą elgesį. Empirinis šio darbo naujumas, yra: 1) socialinės informacijos apdorojimo ypatumai palyginti iš karto keturiuose skirtingus nusikaltimus padariusių nuteistųjų grupėse; 2) nustatyta, kad kriminalinė patirtis nevienodai paveikia socialinės informacijos apdorojimą skirtinguose jos apdorojimo etapuose; 3) atskleistas kriminalinės patirties poveikis **skirtingus** nusikaltimus padariusių asmenų socialinės informacijos apdorojimui; 4)

mūsų žiniomis, pirmą kartą išsamiai aprašytas nusikaltimus padariusių suaugusių asmenų socialinės informacijos apdorojimas informacijos interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose. Remiantis atlikto tyrimo rezultatais, nurodomos kai kurios pilnamečių nuteistųjų pakartotinio nusikalstamo elgesio prevencijos kryptys. Tyrimo duomenys taip pat gali būti panaudoti numatant ir atliekant kryptingas pilnamečių nuteistųjų nusikalstamo elgesio kognityvias – elgesio korekcijos intervencijas, tobulinant nusikalstamo elgesio korekcijos programas.

Ginamieji teiginiai:

1. Įvairius nusikaltimus padarę pilnamečiai vyrai socialinę informaciją interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose apdoroja skirtingai: skiriasi tiriamųjų žalos neigimo ir aukos neigimo neutralizacijų naudojimo dažnumas, materialinės naudos nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių bei „pasitraukimo“ iš probleminės socialinės situacijos elgesio alternatyvų vidurkiai.
2. Kriminalinė patirtis daro poveikį pilnamečių nuteistų vyrų materialinės naudos ir socialinių santykių blogėjimo nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčiams.
3. Kriminalinės patirties ir padaryto nusikaltimo pobūdžio sąveika daro poveikį nuteistų pilnamečių vyrų materialinės naudos / nuostolių nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčiams.

METODIKA

Tyrimo duomenų šaltinis ir atranka. Darbe atliekama *antrinė supra* individualios kognityvios korekcinės elgesio programos „Tik tu ir aš“ duomenų analizė. Darbe analizuojami 2009 01 01 – 2009 11 01 laikotarpiu Vilniaus, Kauno, Klaipėdos, Šiaulių regionų, Panevėžio, Radviliškio, Druskininkų, Biržų, Plungės, Šilalės, Kupiškio miestų ir rajonų pataisos inspekcijose surinkti duomenys. Iš pradžioje gautų 173 asmenų užpildytų vertinimo protokolų buvo atrinkti 161 pilnamečių, vyriškos lyties tiriamųjų duomenys. Kontrolinės grupės duomenys buvo surinkti raštu apklausus 264 studentus trijose mūsų šalies aukštosiose mokyklose. Tyrimui atrinkti 50 pilnamečių, teistumų neturinčių vyriškos lyties asmenų duomenys.

Tyrimo dalyviai. Darbe analizuojami 211 pilnamečių vyrų duomenys: 161jū – tai 18-66 ($M = 31,58$; $SD = 10,08$) metų bausmes Lietuvos pataisos inspekcijose

atliekantys nuteisti asmenys, 50 – 18-46 (M = 23,02; SD = 6,64) metų kontrolinės grupės dalyviai.

Nuteisti tiriamieji į mažos ir didelės kriminalinės patirties grupes suskirstyti pagal jų teistumų skaičiaus medianą (Md = 2,0), į nusikalstamo elgesio grupes (padariusių turtinius, mišrius, neteisėto disponavimo ir smurtinius nusikaltimus) – pagal paskutinio padaryto nusikaltimo pobūdį.

Įvertinimo priemonės. Nusikaltimo pasekmių lūkesčiai įvertinti naudojant pagal pusiau struktūruoto interviu metodą parengtą užduotį „Sprendimų pusiausvyra“ (Priestley, 2008). **Neutralizacijos** nustatytos: a) atliekant **nusikaltimo analizę** – analizuojant nuteistųjų pusiau struktūruotus interviu apie padarytus nusikaltimus; b) **smurto neutralizacijos skale** (Agnew, 1994). Alternatyvių elgesio reakcijų generavimas įvertintas naudojant hipotetines situacijas pateiktas „**Alternatyvaus mastymo užduotyje**“ (Spivack et al., 1974). Socialiniai įgūdžiai įvertinti naudojant A.Goldstein (1988) **socialinių įgūdžių klausimyną**. Taip pat naudoti **sociodemografinių ir teisinių duomenų anketos duomenys**.

Duomenų apdorojimas. Tyrimo duomenys apdoroti kokybinės ir kiekybinės duomenų analizės metodais. Kiekybiniai duomenims apdoroti naudota SPSS programos 18.0 versija. Įvertinti turtinius, mišrius, neteisėto disponavimo ir smurtinius nusikaltimus padariusių nuteistųjų nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių, neutralizacijų (taip pat smurto neutralizacijų), socialinių įgūdžių vertinimų, alternatyvių elgesio reakcijų vidurkiai, standartiniai nuokrypiai, paplitimas skirtingus nusikaltimus padariusių nuteistų tiriamųjų grupėse bei palyginti socialinės informacijos apdorojimo rodikliai skirtingus nusikaltimus padariusių asmenų grupėse, taip pat nuteistų ir neteistų tiriamųjų grupėse.

Siekiant nustatyti, ar kriminalinė patirtis, taip pat kriminalinės patirties ir nusikaltimo pobūdžio sąveika daro poveikį pilnamečių nuteistų vyrų socialinės informacijos apdorojimui interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose, atlikta dviejų faktorių dispersinė analizė: 2 x 4 ANOVA. Nepriklausomi kintamieji buvo tiriamųjų **kriminalinė patirtis** (maža ir didelė) ir paskutinio padaryto **nusikaltimo pobūdis** (turtinis, mišrus, neteisėto disponavimo, smurtinis nusikaltimas). Priklausomi kintamieji buvo: teigiamų nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių, neigiamų nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių, neutralizacijų (apibendrintų kategorijų ir subkategorijų), smurto neutralizacijos

skalės vertinimų, alternatyvių elgesio reakcijų (apibendrintų kategorijų ir subkategorijų) bei socialinių įgūdžių vertinimų vidurkiai.

REZULTATAI IR IŠVADOS

1. Turtinius, mišrius, neteisėto disponavimo ir smurtinius nusikaltimus padarę pilnamečiai nuteisti vyrai socialinę informaciją interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo etapuose apdoroja skirtingai:

1.1. Turtinius, mišrius ir neteisėto disponavimo nusikaltimus padarę asmenys teigiamų materialinės naudos nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių turi statistiškai reikšmingai daugiau, negu nuteistieji, padarę smurtinius nusikaltimus (atitinkamai $p < 0,05$, $p < 0,05$, $p < 0,01$).

1.2. Turtinius ir neteisėto disponavimo nusikaltimus padarę nuteistieji žalos neigimo neutralizacijas taiko statistiškai reikšmingai dažniau, negu smurtinius nusikaltimus padarę asmenys (atitinkamai $p < 0,001$, $p < 0,05$). Smurtinius, mišrius ir turtinius nusikaltimus padarę asmenys aukos neigimo neutralizacijas naudoja statistiškai reikšmingai dažniau, negu neteisėto disponavimo nusikaltimus padarę tiriamieji (atitinkamai $p < 0,001$, $p < 0,05$, $p < 0,05$).

1.3. Turtinius, mišrius ir smurtinius nusikaltimus padarę nuteistieji generuoja statistiškai reikšmingai daugiau „pasitraukimo“ iš situacijos elgesio alternatyvų, negu neteisėto disponavimo nusikaltimus padarę tiriamieji (atitinkamai $p < 0,01$, $p < 0,05$, $p < 0,05$).

2. Nuteisti ir nuteisti pilnamečiai vyrai skiriasi alternatyvių elgesio atsakų probleminėse socialinėse situacijose generavimu:

2.1. Nuteisti tiriamieji, palyginti su neteistais, generuoja statistiškai reikšmingai mažiau potencialaus elgesio alternatyvų probleminėse socialinėse situacijose ($p < 0,001$).

2.2. Nuteisti tiriamieji, palyginti su neteistais, pateikia statistiškai reikšmingai mažiau prosocialaus elgesio alternatyvų ($p < 0,001$) ir „pasitraukimo“ elgesio alternatyvų ($p \leq 0,05$).

2.3. Nuteisti tiriamieji, palyginti su neteistais, pateikia statistiškai reikšmingai daugiau „tuščių“ atsakymų, kuriais neįvardija jokių elgesio alternatyvų probleminėse socialinėse situacijose ($p < 0,01$).

3. Kriminalinė patirtis daro poveikį kai kuriems pilnamečių nuteistų vyrų socialinės informacijos interpretavimo ir potencialaus elgesio atsako kūrimo aspektams:

3.1. Didelę kriminalinę patirtį turintys skirtingus nusikaltimus padarę pilnamečiai nuteistieji, palyginti su turinčiais mažą kriminalinę patirtį, generuoja statistiškai reikšmingai daugiau materialinės naudos ($p < 0,05$) ir socialinių santykių blogėjimo ($p < 0,01$) nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių.

3.2. Didelę kriminalinę patirtį turintys skirtingus nusikaltimus padarę pilnamečiai nuteistieji, palyginti su turinčiais mažą kriminalinę patirtį, prosocialios tarpasmeninės sąveikos įgūdžius taiko statistiškai reikšmingai rečiau ($p < 0,01$).

3.3. Nustatyta tendencija, kad didelę kriminalinę patirtį turintys skirtingus nusikaltimus padarę pilnamečiai nuteistieji, palyginti su turinčiais mažą kriminalinę patirtį, pateikia mažiau „pozityvios tiesioginės socialinės sąveikos“ ($p \leq 0,06$) ir daugiau „tuščių“ atsakymų, kuriais neįvardija jokių elgesio alternatyvų probleminėse socialinėse situacijose ($p \leq 0,09$).

4. Kriminalinės patirties ir nusikaltimo pobūdžio sąveika daro poveikį pilnamečių nuteistų vyrų materialinės naudos / nuostolių nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčiams:

4.1. Didelę kriminalinę patirtį turintys, turtinius, neteisėto disponavimo ir smurtinius nusikaltimus padarę pilnamečiai nuteistieji turi daugiau materialinės naudos nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių, negu mažą kriminalinę patirtį turintys šių grupių tiriamieji. Mišrius nusikaltimus padariusių asmenų grupėje vyrauja priešingos tendencijos: didelę kriminalinę patirtį turintys asmenys materialinės naudos nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių turi mažiau, negu mažą kriminalinę patirtį turintys asmenys.

4.2. Didelę kriminalinę patirtį turintys, turtinius, neteisėto disponavimo ir mišrius nusikaltimus padarę pilnamečiai nuteistieji turi mažiau materialinių nuostolių nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių, negu mažą kriminalinę patirtį turintys šių grupių tiriamieji. Smurtinius nusikaltimus padariusių asmenų grupėje vyrauja priešingos tendencijos: didelę kriminalinę patirtį turintys asmenys materialinių nuostolių nusikaltimų pasekmių lūkesčių turi daugiau, negu mažą kriminalinę patirtį turintys asmenys.

TRUMPA INFORMACIJA APIE DOKTORANTĘ

Viktorija Tarozienė psichologiją Vilniaus universitete studijavo nuo 1999 metų. 2003 m. įgijo psichologijos bakalauro, 2005 m. – klinikinės psichologijos magistro laipsnį. 2006–2010 m. Vilniaus universiteto bendrosios psichologijos katedros doktorantė. Doktorantūros studijų laikotarpiu dalyvavo projekto „Tarpkryptinės plečiamosios kriminologijos studijos Vilniaus Universitete“ renginiuose bei 2007 m. balandį atliko mokslinę stažuotę Freiburgo (Vokietija) universitete ir Makso Planko užsienio šalių ir tarptautinės baudžiamosios teisės institute (stažuotės kuratorius prof.dr. Helmut Kury). Nuo 2006 iki 2008 m. mokėsi ir baigė Vilniaus universiteto nenuosekliųjų studijų kursą „Psichodinaminė grupinė psichoterapija“.

2005–2007 m. dirbo Vilniaus universiteto medicinos fakulteto Teismo psichiatrijos centro jaunesniąja mokslo darbuotoja. Nuo 2005 m. iki šiol dirba psichologe Vilniaus miesto psichikos sveikatos centro („Vasaros“) universitetinėje ligoninėje. Nuo 2009 m. dirba lektore Vilniaus universiteto bendrosios psichologijos katedroje. Viktorija Tarozienė taip pat dalyvavo adaptuojant ir Lietuvoje diegiant smurto rizikos vertinimo metodiką HCR–20, individualią kognityvią–elgesio korekcinę programą „Tik tu ir aš“.

Mokslinių interesų sritys: – klinikinė, klinikinė-teisės ir raidos psichologija, andragogika.

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