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**Paper presentation**  
 Topics: Methodology

**Measuring Crime: A literature review of the principal biases in self-reported delinquency**

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The present study aims to specify and discuss the main potential sources of bias in the self-report methodology to measure delinquent behaviour. We developed a literature review on the methodological biases in Self-Reported Delinquency (SRD). Self-reports have a decisive influence in our understanding of the criminal activity and modern knowledge on juvenile delinquency relies almost exclusively on self-reported data. Nevertheless, researchers recognise that SRD is a potentially biased method of measuring delinquent behaviour. However, very little research has been done to explore to what extent the sources of bias reduce the validity of results, or to test ways of minimising these sources. In our literature review, we found three main potential sources of bias. First, there is evidence that questionnaire design may influence SRD data. For example, response formats where 'yes' appears first, or where there are longer questionnaires with follow-up questions, seem to produce higher estimates of delinquency (e.g., Enzmann, 2013). Second, administration modes seem to be an important variable to consider, since some studies show that, when compared to paper-and-pencil methods, computer-assisted surveys produce higher delinquency rates (e.g., Lucia et al., 2007). Finally, some researchers have noticed a decline in SRD rates across data collection waves in longitudinal studies, demonstrating that longitudinal studies might be subject to testing effects (e.g., Thornberry, 1989). We believe that the major implications of this review are to pinpoint the limitations of SRD data collection, and we hope that it provides guidelines to future researchers about how to improve the quality of self-reports.

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**Home Attachment as a Psychosocial Phenomenon: How to Measure?**

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Home attachment is a dweller's deep and positive emotional bond with home manifested in the personal preference for home over other environments (Reznichenko, 2016). It is a kind of place attachment phenomenon, promoting psychological health (Jorgensen&Stedman, 2006). Basing on the methodology of place attachment studies (Inglis, 2008; Williams et al., 1992), we have developed the Home Attachment Scale (Reznichenko et al., 2016), which consists of 14 statements about the individual's perceptions and feelings towards home. The results of CFA (N=287, Mage=21.5, SDage=9.2) indicated that only one single-factor model fits the data equally well (Cronbach's alpha=0.89). The descriptive statistics are presented. To assess the external validity the comparison of data (N=330) from different age (teenagers, young-aged, middle-aged, seniors) and gender groups was implemented. The results showed that weak home attachment is more typical for teenagers, while older people are more likely to feel strong attachment. The assessment of construct validity showed the expected outcomes that home attachment is positively associated with affordances of the home environment (Pragmatism, Development, Stability, Protection), which were measured using the questionnaire Functionality of the Home Environment (Nartova-Bochaver et al., 2015). The interrelation between home attachment and home functionality increases with age and has gender specifics: in females attachment correlates with the protection and self-development in home environment, while in males – with the convenience of home. This study presents the innovative and reliable tool, although it requires additional verification procedures.

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