
Race Biases in the Legal System

Thursday, 16th March - 12:00: Race Biases in the Legal System - Paper - **Salons**

Dr. Saul Kassin (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Yusef Salaam (YUSEF SPEAKS, LLC), Dr. Mahzarin Banaji (Harvard University), Dr. Jennifer Eberhardt (Stanford University), Dr. Samuel Gross (University of Michigan)

Recent findings on the impact of race and wrongful convictions has highlighted the continued need for vigilance and research on this topic. This panel of noted scholars of race and law issues provides background and current information on the causes, frequency, and impact of wrongful convictions for BIPOC. Jennifer Eberhardt, Samuel Gross, and Saul Kassin provide an overview of the psychological issues involved in wrongful conviction of BIPOC. Kevin Richardson is a Central Park Five exoneree and can attest to the experience faced by many BIPOC who are wrongfully convicted.

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Supporting financial literacy in forensic psychology: Income, debt, and satisfaction throughout clinical and nonclinical training and careers

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Supporting financial literacy in forensic psychology: Income, debt, and satisfaction throughout clinical and nonclinical training and careers (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Casey LaDuke (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Prof. Tess Neal (Arizona State University)

This symposium seeks to support financial literacy in forensic psychology by increasing our understanding of income, debt, and satisfaction throughout our training and careers. Several field surveys will be highlighted, which will frame in-depth conversations featuring study authors and other field leaders specific to clinical and nonclinical training and careers, discussions about notable disparities and potential solutions, and an interactive panel discussion. Ultimately, this symposium aims to provide important information for prospective trainees looking to enter the field, current trainees and professionals looking to develop and maintain successful careers in the field, and leadership looking to further develop the field.

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Paper 1 - Field surveys supporting financial literacy in forensic psychology

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Supporting financial literacy in forensic psychology: Income, debt, and satisfaction throughout clinical and nonclinical training and careers (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Casey LaDuke (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

This symposium will begin with a discussion of several field surveys featuring the practices, income, debt, and satisfaction of forensic psychologists. These include recent surveys of forensic psychologists at multiple career stages (LaDuke et al., in preparation; Neal & Line, 2022), as well as prior surveys focusing on the experiences of students (AP-LS Student Committee, 2015) and early career professionals (Cantone et al., 2019) in the field. These surveys and their related data and conclusion will serve as a jumping off point for in-depth conversations between the study authors and other field leaders to support financial literacy in forensic psychology.

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Paper 2 – Supporting financial literacy in clinical forensic psychology

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Supporting financial literacy in forensic psychology: Income, debt, and satisfaction throughout clinical and nonclinical training and careers (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Prof. David DeMatteo (Drexel University), Dr. Danielle Rynczak (UMass Chan Medical School), Dr. Tiffany Clomax (Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic–Northwestern University)

The symposium will continue with a conversation of financial literacy centering clinical forensic psychology, highlighting the data and conclusions of field surveys featuring the practices, income, debt, and career satisfaction for those with clinical training and careers. This conversation will feature study authors (DD) and other field leaders (DR and TC) representing a number of career stages, training backgrounds, career paths, and lived experiences in clinical forensic psychology.

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Paper 3 – Supporting financial literacy in non-clinical forensic psychology

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Supporting financial literacy in forensic psychology: Income, debt, and satisfaction throughout clinical and nonclinical training and careers (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Prof. Eve Brank (University of Nebraska, Lincoln), Ms. Cassidy Haigh (University of Florida), Dr. Jason Cantone (Federal Judicial Center)

The symposium will next feature a conversation of financial literacy centering non-clinical forensic psychology, again highlighting the data and conclusions of field surveys featuring the practices, income, debt, and career satisfaction for those with non-clinical training and careers. This conversation will feature study authors (EB and JC) and other field leaders (CH) representing a number of career stages, training backgrounds, career paths, and lived experiences in non-clinical forensic psychology.

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Breaking Through: Navigating Research in Correctional Settings

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Breaking Through: Navigating Research in Correctional Settings (Franklin 2) - Symposium

Dr. Ashley Batastini (The University of Memphis), Dr. Evan Lowder (George Mason University), Mr. Jerry Collins (Louisville Metro Department of Corrections), Mr. John Roberts (Drexel University), Dr. Jennifer Schriver (Indiana State University), Dr. Phil Magaletta (Federal Bureau of Prisons, retired)

Conducting research in correctional settings, particularly total confinement institutions, can be challenging. Limited funding, geographical remoteness, staff shortages, security constraints, and a lack of understanding about or trust in research are some of the potential barriers that can stifle research efforts. However, research engagement is essential for informing efficacious assessment, intervention, and re-entry practices, as well as establishing stronger grounds to advocate for additional needs. This panel includes highly experienced professionals with varied perspectives and roles in the research process with incarcerated populations. The discussion focuses on collaborative, creative, and ethical ways to navigate research with correctional agencies.

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The Missing Links: Bridging the Gaps Between Psychological Science and the Justice System

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: The Missing Links: Bridging the Gaps Between Psychological Science and the Justice System (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Alyssa Hoyt (The University of Memphis), Dr. Christy Giallella (PMHCC, Inc.), Mr. Kevin Bethel (The School District of Philadelphia), Ms. Ebony Wortham (United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (USAO)), Dr. Oren Gur (District Attorney's Transparency Analytics (DATA) Lab, Philadelphia District Attorney's Office), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

Forensic psychology is an increasingly applied field, and psychologists are more and more present in industry jobs besides academia and traditional roles. As a salient example, the last AP-LS Conference featured a panel co-hosted by the Student and Early Career Professionals Committees exclusively on psychological careers outside academia and private practice. However, psychological science, particularly that which is forensic in nature, is inherently an interdisciplinary and intersectional field. How, then, have we reached or engaged folks working directly within the justice system? Does psychological science reach audiences beyond psychologists? The proposed panel seeks to address these and other relevant questions.

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Understanding Plea Decision-Making: Confession Evidence, Comprehension, and the Allure of Alford Pleas

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Understanding Plea Decision-Making: Confession Evidence, Comprehension, and the Allure of Alford Pleas (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Samantha Luna (George Mason University), Dr. Tina Zottoli (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

As our system increasingly transforms to one of pleas and not trials, it is imperative that we have a full understanding of the plea process. The symposium consists of four talks from multiple labs with topics that include comprehension and decision making in plea bargains among diverse populations, an examination of the effects of confession evidence and guilt status on plea decisions, and two talks on how the ability to maintain innocence through an *Alford* plea influences plea decision-making under varying circumstances.

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Paper1- Investigating the Effect of Confessions on True and False Guilty Pleas

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Understanding Plea Decision-Making: Confession Evidence, Comprehension, and the Allure of Alford Pleas (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Rachele DiFava (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Ms. Talley Bettens (George Mason University), Dr. Miko Wilford (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University)

We examined the impact of confession versus eyewitness evidence and guilt/innocence on participant-defendants' plea decisions. Two-hundred and thirty-nine participants from Prolific Academic experienced a simulated scenario where they were accused of theft, interrogated, and presented with a plea offer; this included manipulations of guilt-status and evidence-type. After accepting or rejecting the plea offer, participants answered questions about the evidence, probability of conviction, and their plea decision rationales. We found that guilty and confession-condition participants were significantly more likely to plead than innocent and eyewitness-condition participants. However, only guilt status significantly influenced perceptions of evidence strength and conviction probability.

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Paper2-Comprehension and Decision-Making in Plea Bargains Among Diverse Populations

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Understanding Plea Decision-Making: Confession Evidence, Comprehension, and the Allure of Alford Pleas (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Lauren Rubenstein (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Jorge Varela (Sam Houston State University), Ms. Joanna Saenz (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Tiffany Russell (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Marcus Boccaccini (Sam Houston State University)

Plea bargaining has become an integral part of our justice system today, despite having limited oversight and lasting collateral consequences. Although there is a large body of research regarding a defendant's competence to stand trial, research related to a defendant's competence to plead guilty is limited, even though guilty pleas are required to be entered knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily. The current study examined plea bargaining comprehension among foreign born and limited English proficient (LEP) populations and found significant differences in plea comprehension, with foreign born and LEP defendants having significantly lower comprehension compared to U.S. born and English proficient defendants.

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Paper3-It's a Trap! Examining Whether an Alford Plea along with Variations in Strength of Evidence Entices the Innocent to Plead Guilty

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Understanding Plea Decision-Making: Confession Evidence, Comprehension, and the Allure of Alford Pleas (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Jessica Arredondo Cruz (Central Michigan University), Dr. Jenna Kieckhafer (California State University, Fresno), Ms. Samantha Luna (George Mason University)

This research sought to analyze students' plea decision-making in a hypothetical student conduct case where they were accused of cheating on an exam; guilt and evidence strength were manipulated. Participants were first presented with a plea offer, and those who plead not guilty were then offered an Alford plea (pleading guilty while maintaining their innocence). Innocent participants were more likely to either accept an Alford plea or go to trial, while those who were guilty were more likely to accept a guilty plea. Evidence strength did not significantly impact accepting an Alford plea.

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Paper4-The Psychological Allure of Alford: Why Innocents Plead Guilty

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Understanding Plea Decision-Making: Confession Evidence, Comprehension, and the Allure of Alford Pleas (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Dr. Johanna Hellgren (Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice), Ms. Annmarie Khairalla (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Rachele DiFava (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Dr. Saul Kassin (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Miko Wilford (University of Massachusetts Lowell)

We examined the impact of an Alford plea option on defendants' plea decision-making. In Study 1, participants read a vignette and imagined being innocent or guilty of involuntary manslaughter. In Study 2, we used an interactive plea simulation, in which innocent participants were accused of larceny. In both studies, participants were then offered either a traditional plea (which required them to admit guilt) or an Alford plea (which allowed them to maintain innocence). Results indicate that while guilty participants are more likely to plead compared to innocent participants, the ability to maintain innocence via an Alford plea is enticing.

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Juvenile competency restoration across jurisdictions: Seeking clarity amidst the chaos.

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Juvenile Competency Restoration Across Jurisdictions: Seeking Clarity Amidst the Chaos (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Christina Riggs Romaine (Wheaton College, MA), Dr. Ivan Kruh (National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners)

Unlike the much discussed “competency restoration crisis” in criminal justice, the “competency restoration chaos” within juvenile justice has received little attention. There is marked inconsistency in juvenile competency restoration service delivery across jurisdictions. Some jurisdictions have no organized service system. Others emphasize inpatient services. Still others offer community-based services, ranging from loosely organized to centrally administered. Adding to the “chaos” has been a lack of clarity about what services work for which youth. This symposium presents outcome data from three jurisdictions taking disparate approaches to juvenile competency restoration to begin to clarify effective service delivery.

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Paper 1 - Timing and Success of Restoration of Youth Found Incompetent to Stand Trial in Juvenile Court

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Juvenile Competency Restoration Across Jurisdictions: Seeking Clarity Amidst the Chaos (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Philip O'Donnell (Northwestern University), Dr. Leah Welty (Northwestern University), Dr. Ying Cheung (Northwestern University)

When forensic examiners opine a youth is incompetent to participate in juvenile court, they must also opine about the appropriate services and likelihood of remediating competency-related deficits. This paper examines factors predicting successful restoration within one year of an incompetency finding. Data are from a sample of 358 juvenile competency to stand trial evaluations conducted in a large urban jurisdiction. Approximately one-third of juveniles were found incompetent to proceed and ordered to restoration services, with 70% eventually restored to competence. Survival analyses are used to examine the association of time to successful restoration and demographic, clinical, legal, and competency-related predictors.

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Paper 2 - Interactions Between Clinical and Treatment Factors in the Prediction of Successful Restoration

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Juvenile Competency Restoration Across Jurisdictions: Seeking Clarity Amidst the Chaos (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Lauren Ryan (UMass Chan Medical School), Dr. Jonathan Cohn (University of Massachusetts Chan School of Medicine), Dr. Craig Henderson (Sam Houston State University)

There are inconsistencies across jurisdictions regarding restoration programming, and few studies have examined how different types of treatment may affect restoration outcomes. This study builds upon previous findings, in which IQ and the presence of an intellectual disability were significantly associated with restoration of competence, although treatment factors yielded no significant associations. Through the use of moderation analyses, we aim to examine if different types of treatment moderate the relationship between clinical factors and restoration. Results may help clarify which interventions are most beneficial for youth based on clinical presentation and provide support for individualized, evidence-based restoration practices.

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Paper 3 - Changes Over Time: Factors Associated with Changes in Juvenile Adjudicative Competence and Implications for Evaluators

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Juvenile Competency Restoration Across Jurisdictions: Seeking Clarity Amidst the Chaos (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Ms. Shannon Williamson-Butler (University of North Texas), Dr. Christina Riggs Romaine (Wheaton College, MA), Dr. Ahmar Zaman (Pacific University), Dr. Kathleen Kemp (Alpert Medical School of Brown University)

Using both quantitative and qualitative methods, we examined initial and reevaluation court-ordered reports (n=76) of youth previously found incompetent to proceed to investigate changes in functional abilities over time and factors associated with changes. Youth whose factual understanding was remediated were significantly younger than peers who remained incompetent. Higher IQ scores were associated with remediation. Thematic analysis suggested stabilization in placement and family functioning was often noted for remediated youth. Reports frequently failed to describe the impact of events and interventions on the youth and were missing information on functional abilities, raising questions about best practices in competence reevaluation reports.

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Reliable findings and practical considerations for using evidence-based knowledge in investigative interviews

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Reliable Findings and Practical Considerations for Using Evidence-Based Knowledge in Investigative Interviews (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Simon Oleszkiewicz (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), Prof. Ray Bull (University of Leicester)

This symposium will update participants on the latest research on investigative interviewing. The symposium will begin with a meta-analysis, presented by Amelia Mindthoff, on the effects of interpreter presence on information disclosure and rapport. Elizabeth Quinby will then present a meta-analysis on the effects of questioning strategies on information disclosure. This will be followed by Marika Madfors presenting a study space analysis on intelligence and evidence disclosure techniques, offering suggestions on their practical relevance. The symposium will end with Marika Madfors presenting a study on risks with translating research to practice, highlighting the need to identify practical relevance.

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Paper 1 - Interpreter-Mediated Investigative Interviews: A Systematic Review of the Experimental Literature

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Reliable Findings and Practical Considerations for Using Evidence-Based Knowledge in Investigative Interviews (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Amelia Mindthoff (Iowa State University), Ms. Elizabeth Elliott (Iowa State University), Dr. Christian Meissner (Iowa State University)

Interpreters are valuable assets to criminal and intelligence interview contexts, offering the potential to increase comprehension, rapport, and the amount of information exchanged between interviewers and interviewees who speak different languages. There is, however, little research assessing best-practices in interpreter-mediated interviews. We therefore conducted a systematic review assessing the effect of interpreter presence on key interview outcomes (i.e., information disclosure, interviewees' perceptions of rapport with the interviewer). In addition to discussing a study space analysis of the literature, we highlight our meta-analytic findings and their implications for future research in the interpreter-mediated interviewing domain.

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Paper 2 - A review of question types in investigative interviews: Do productive questions lead to more information?

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Reliable Findings and Practical Considerations for Using Evidence-Based Knowledge in Investigative Interviews (Salon I) - Symposium

Ms. Elizabeth Quinby (Texas State University), Dr. Laure Brimbal (Texas State University), Mr. Alvi Ali (University of Omaha), Ms. Andrea Hazelwood (Pennsylvania State University)

Researchers have suggested that the type of questions interviewers use can influence the amount and quality of information from a subject. We reviewed research on different question types in investigative interviews, focusing on the effectiveness of open-ended vs. closed-ended and appropriate vs. inappropriate questions and their effects on the amount of information provided. A thorough search of the literature was conducted to locate published and unpublished studies that examine the effect of question type in investigative interview settings. We meta-analyzed 20 studies, finding large effects between productive and unproductive questions. Issues with the literature and practical implications will be discussed.

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Paper 3 - Mapping what we (do not) know about intelligence and evidence disclosure in investigative interviews: A systematic methodological review

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Reliable Findings and Practical Considerations for Using Evidence-Based Knowledge in Investigative Interviews (Salon I) - Symposium

Ms. Marika Madfors (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), Dr. Simon Oleszkiewicz (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), Dr. Christian Meissner (Iowa State University)

Experimental research has provided insights into how and when to present intelligence and evidence in investigative interviews. However, it is unclear precisely what situations have been modeled in controlled examinations, and how ecologically valid they are. We conducted a systematic methodological review (study space analysis) of 49 experiments to examine the breadth of the empirical knowledge and assess its practical relevance. Results indicate that existing experiments rarely consider certain methodological aspects relevant for practice, including non-scripted interviews, subjects planning their illegal activities, and subjects' perceived consequences associated with sharing information. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

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Paper 4 - Exploring U.S. investigators' plans for disclosing evidence to suspects: The need to identify an operational purpose with evidence disclosure

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Reliable Findings and Practical Considerations for Using Evidence-Based Knowledge in Investigative Interviews (Salon I) - Symposium

Ms. Marika Madfors (*Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*), Dr. Simon Oleszkiewicz (*Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*), Mr. Matthew Jones (*Evocavi LLC*)

U.S. investigators were trained to use proximity-based evidence disclosure to enhance the integrity of an investigation. Investigators (n=22) evaluated two realistic cases in a within-subject design. Preliminary findings suggest that untrained investigators' investigative purpose was most commonly a confession, but without a clear plan for how to achieve this. After training, most investigators reported exploring proximity as their evidence disclosure strategy and encouraging plausible explanations as their objective. Preliminary findings also suggest that trained investigators perceived their interview objectives as more attainable, and avoided including unsuitable evidence in their evidence disclosure plans.

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What do we miss when we omit deliberation from mock juror studies?

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: What Do We Miss When We Omit Deliberation from Mock Juror Studies? (Salon J) - Symposium

Ms. Hannah Phalen (*Arizona State University*), Dr. Lora Levett (*University of Florida*)

Deliberation is an essential part of jury decision-making, yet most jury decision-making research examines juror decisions and extrapolates to jury decisions (Diamond, 1997). We will present jury research illuminating insights we miss when focusing exclusively on individual jurors—and when doing so can produce misleading findings. Fine reviews 45 years of deliberation research to identify research areas that might suffer most from omitting deliberation. Two talks focus on differences between online and in-person deliberations across contexts—reducing the prejudicial impact of gruesome photos (Phalen) and determining damages (Reed). Lynch examines how mock juries discuss police differently depending on defendant race.

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Paper 1– A Systematic Review of the Moderating Effects of Deliberation

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: What Do We Miss When We Omit Deliberation from Mock Juror Studies? (Salon J) - Symposium

Ms. Anna Fine (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University), Ms. Hannah Phalen (Arizona State University), Dr. Bethany Grown (University of Canterbury), Ms. Ashley Walters (University of Minnesota), Ms. Breanna Olson (Arizona State University), Mr. Logan Bussey (Arizona State University)

Deliberations are an essential part to understanding jury—rather than juror—decisions. We conducted a systematic review of 45 years of jury deliberation literature to identify contexts in which the impact of focal variables differs before versus after jury deliberation. Our sample comprised 56 deliberation studies manipulating jury instructions, defendant or juror race, pretrial publicity, evidence type, or expert testimony. Jury deliberation consistently made jury instructions more effective, but its impact varied greatly for other focal variables—ranging from having an exacerbating, attenuating, or null moderating effect. We will discuss methodological differences that might drive this variation.

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Paper 2– The Impact of Gruesome Photographs, Emotion-Awareness Jury Instructions, and Deliberation on Mock Jury Decisions

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: What Do We Miss When We Omit Deliberation from Mock Juror Studies? (Salon J) - Symposium

Ms. Hannah Phalen (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University), Ms. Janice Nadler (Northwestern University), Ms. Anna Fine (University of Nevada, Reno), Ms. Samantha Bean (Arizona State University), Ms. Taylor Bettis (Arizona State University), Dr. Nick Schweitzer (Arizona State University), Ms. Susan Bandes (DePaul University)

Prior research suggests that gruesome photographs can increase individual jurors' guilty verdicts in prejudicial ways. But when jurors come together as a group, the influence of gruesome photographs might change. We conducted a test of two potential ways to reduce the potentially prejudicial impact of gruesome photographs on jury decisions: emotion-awareness jury instructions and deliberation. We also conducted an exploratory analysis of the impact of two different deliberation methods: in-person deliberation and online deliberation.

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Paper 3– Examining the content of jury deliberations.

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: What Do We Miss When We Omit Deliberation from Mock Juror Studies? (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Krystia Reed (University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Valerie Hans (Cornell Law School), Ms. Vivian Rotenstein (Cornell University), Ms. Addison Rodriguez (Cornell University), Mr. Peter McKendall (Cornell University), Dr. Valerie Reyna (Cornell University)

How do jurors evaluate pain and suffering following an injury, and collaborate with one another to arrive at a group verdict and damage award? The current experiment tested attorney guidance designed to help jurors calibrate injuries and identify an appropriate damage award, and had individual jurors deliberate in groups. This approach allowed us to examine the content of jury deliberations for insights about whether and how attorney guidance affected the deliberation content and process. We also compared the content of deliberations between in person and virtual juries and between male and female jurors.

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Paper 4– Police Testimony, Jury Diversity, & Decision-making: Insights from Mock Jury Deliberations

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: What Do We Miss When We Omit Deliberation from Mock Juror Studies? (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Mona Lynch (University of California at Irvine)

This paper draws on video-recorded deliberations data from a mock jury study testing how race of defendant, race of informant witness, and juror racial characteristics interact in a case scenario that relies upon law enforcement-generated evidence. Deliberations data from 117 diverse, jury-eligible small groups were analyzed to assess how groups talked about police. Findings indicate that juries talk about law enforcement differently when the defendant is Black vs. when he is White; that net positive discussion of police predicted guilty verdicts; and that jury racial composition predicted positive and negative discussion of law enforcement witnesses and police generally.

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Latinx people in the criminal justice system: Risks, needs, and policy implications

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Latinx People in the Criminal Justice System: Risks, Needs, and Policy Implications (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Eno Louden (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Alexandra Lugo (Palo Alto University)

Latinx people are overrepresented in the United States criminal justice system and underrepresented in correctional research. This symposium will present research on: (a) the extent to which a pre-trial risk assessment tool adequately predicts outcomes for Latinx people, (b) the criminogenic needs of immigrants versus citizens in the US-Mexico border region, (c) victimization experiences of justice-involved immigrants and citizens, (d) the cross-cultural utility of correctional mental health screening tools, and (e) the effect of Latinx identity on the stigma of criminal justice involvement. Policy implications in light of rhetoric surrounding immigrants and Latinx people more broadly will be discussed.

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Paper 1 - Predictive Utility of the El Paso Pretrial Risk Assessment - Revised

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Latinx People in the Criminal Justice System: Risks, Needs, and Policy Implications (Salon K) - Symposium

Ms. Chelsea Queen (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Paola Zuñiga (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Jennifer Eno Louden (The University of Texas at El Paso)

Pretrial risk assessments are used to divert defendants from pretrial detention by estimating risk of pretrial specific outcomes (i.e., failure to appear, rearrest). Ongoing validation of these tools are recommended to ensure that there is no bias against specific subgroups (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, or age). The present study evaluates the utility of a locally developed instrument in El Paso County, which is predominately Latinx. Analyses indicate fair predictive utility for the tool and no evidence of bias. This study will provide direct and significant outcome information to key stakeholders in the community and inform future validation efforts with diverse populations.

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Paper 2 - Understanding crime on the US-México border: Assessing criminogenic risk for US-born citizens and people who have immigrated

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Latinx People in the Criminal Justice System: Risks, Needs, and Policy Implications
(Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon (The University of Texas at El Paso), Mrs. Betel Hernandez (University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Valeria Torres-Rivera (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Araceli Garcia (University of Texas at El Paso), Mr. Isaac Romero (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Maria Torres (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Andrea Martinez (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Elena Vaudreuil (University of Texas at El Paso)

Despite political rhetoric emphasizing the deleterious effect of immigration on crime, a growing body of research suggests that immigrants are less likely to engage in crime than U.S.-born citizens. This study investigates individual-level factors underlying criminal behavior in an effort to better understand the mechanisms by which immigrants abstain from crime despite experiencing disproportionate socioeconomic disadvantage. To this end, we conducted risk assessments via the Levels of Service/Case Management Inventory with people admitted to jails in El Paso, Texas. Preliminary results suggest that undocumented immigrants have lower levels of criminogenic risk than either U.S.-born citizens or documented immigrants.

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Paper 3 – Victimization experiences of justice-involved U.S. citizens and immigrants

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Latinx People in the Criminal Justice System: Risks, Needs, and Policy Implications
(Salon K) - Symposium

Ms. Maria Torres (The University of Texas at El Paso), Mrs. Betel Hernandez (University of Texas at El Paso), Mr. Isaac Romero (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Theodore Curry (The University of Texas at El Paso)

Although recently there has been an increase in attention towards criminal justice involvement among immigrants, little attention has been paid to their victimization experiences across the lifetime and how these differ among different immigration subgroups. The present study sought to investigate this by examining the victimization experiences of justice-involved people born in the U.S., documented immigrants and undocumented immigrants who were admitted to jails in El Paso, Texas. Results showed that there is a relationship between immigration statuses and experiencing situations that cause fear for one's life, sexual crimes, and attacks by family members or friends.

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Paper 4 - Cross-cultural fairness in mental health screens used in corrections settings: A critical review

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Latinx People in the Criminal Justice System: Risks, Needs, and Policy Implications (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Rebekah Adair (The University of Texas at El Paso), Mr. Isaac Romero (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Virginia Barber Rioja (Correctional Health Services/NYC Health + Hospitals)

Mental health screening is part of a “minimally adequate” standard of care to ensure that jails and prisons meet their duty to provide mental health treatment to those in their care. Despite wide implementation of numerous mental health screening tools, there is little evidence regarding the extent to which these tools work adequately among Black and Latinx people or have validated Spanish translations. To address this, we conducted a critical review of the literature. Preliminary results suggest there are no published validations of Spanish translations, and little evidence of cross-cultural utility among tools developed for use in correctional populations.

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Paper 5 - The role of Latinx ethnicity and crime type in stigmatizing attitudes towards justice-involved people

Thursday, 16th March - 14:15: Latinx People in the Criminal Justice System: Risks, Needs, and Policy Implications (Salon K) - Symposium

Mrs. Betel Hernandez (University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Araceli Garcia (University of Texas at El Paso)

Justice-involved people are highly stigmatized in modern society. However, examinations of stigma towards this group have focused mostly on how justice-involved people perceive stigma towards themselves. This study aims to add to the small body of literature focusing on factors that impact stigma towards justice-involved people. Specifically, we examine the relationships between desire for social distance from a justice-involved person and ethnicity (Latinx, White), crime type (non-violent, violent), rehabilitative and punitive attitudes, attribution of crime, religiosity, political affiliation, and the participant’s ethnicity. The results will be discussed in the context of cultivating a less stigmatizing environment within the public.

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Sensitizing Jurors to the Suggestiveness of In-Court Identifications Through Expert Testimony and Judicial Instructions

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Evaluating Eyewitnesses (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Alexis Hardy (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Jacqueline Katzman (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Many safeguards have been tested to identify the best method for sensitizing jurors to suggestive out-of-court identification procedures. However, research has largely overlooked the impact that in-court identifications have on jurors. This oversight is problematic as in-court identifications are likely more suggestive than out-of-court identification procedures. Therefore, the present study examined whether expert testimony or judicial instructions can sensitize jurors to the suggestiveness of an in-court identification. Participants (N = 858) watched a mock trial varying by identification type, expert testimony, and judicial instructions. We found that safeguards were ineffective at sensitizing jurors to the suggestiveness of in-court identifications.

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Lay (Mis)perceptions of Suspect Identification Accuracy from Fair and Biased Lineups

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Evaluating Eyewitnesses (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Rebecca Ying (Iowa State University), Dr. Andrew Smith (Iowa State University), Dr. Gary Wells (Iowa State University)

Suspect identifications are more accurate from fair lineups than from suspect-biased lineups. When shown photos of suspect-biased or fair lineups and told the witness identified the suspect, however, laypersons judged accuracy as higher for the biased lineups. This was despite participants recognizing that the biased lineup was unfair. This *biased-lineup-preference effect* persisted across several experiments where participants were provided with increasing amounts of information about how lineups work and even when participants rated lineup fairness prior to accuracy. Preference for the fair lineup emerged only when we explicitly told participants that accuracy was higher for fair lineups.

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The Effects of In-Court Identifications on Juror Decision-Making

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Evaluating Eyewitnesses (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Eliana Aronson (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Mock-jurors viewed a robbery trial that varied on two dimensions: the presence of an in-court identification (present, absent), and the presence of a suggestive out-of-court identification (showup, confirmatory photo identification, or none). Jurors reported their perceptions of the case and indicated whether they would vote to convict. Although previous studies indicate that in-court identifications inappropriately inflate perceptions of witness credibility, the present results suggest that an in-court identification may sensitize jurors to highly suggestive out-of-court identification procedures (i.e., those that do not contain fillers like showups and confirmatory photo identifications).

§

Evaluators' Perceptions of Suspect-Bias Variables

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Evaluating Eyewitnesses (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Kylie Kulak (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University)

Suspect-bias variables pose a unique threat to eyewitness reliability (Smalarz, 2021). Unlike general impairment variables that generally impair eyewitness-identification accuracy, suspect-bias variables specifically increase the risk of confident misidentifications of innocent suspects. The goal of this research was to examine evaluators' sensitivity to suspect-bias variables compared to general impairment variables, and to test whether sensitivity to suspect bias differs as a function of whether the suspect-bias variable is under the control of the legal system (system suspect-bias) or outside of the legal system's control (estimator suspect-bias). Our findings suggest a need to educate evaluators about the dangers of suspect bias.

§

Perceptions of Testimony Provided by Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Intellectual Disabilities: A Systematic Review

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Evaluating Eyewitnesses (Franklin 1) - Paper

Mrs. Tori Dickensheets (University of Texas at San Antonio), Ms. Katie Gorelik (University of Texas at San Antonio), Dr. Monica Lawson (University of Texas at San Antonio)

This pre-registered systematic review examined perceptions of credibility, defendant guilt, culpability when witnesses with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) or intellectual disability (ID) provide testimony compared to typically developing (TD) peers. ID plaintiffs were perceived as less credible than TD peers while ID defendants were viewed as less culpable and received lower defendant guilt ratings. ASD plaintiffs and defendants were viewed less credible than TD peers when diagnostic status was not disclosed. However, diagnostic disclosure resulted in equal credibility ratings, with ASD defendants received lower guilt and culpability ratings. These findings highlight diagnostic disclosures differential impact on perceptions of ASD/ID witnesses.

§

Pre-arrest Diversion through Crisis Responders, Co-Responders, and Mental Health Advance Directives

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Pre-Arrest Diversion through Crisis Responders, Co-Responders, and Mental Health Advance Directives (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Andrea Avila (University of Nebraska), Ms. Megan Johnson (Senior Director, Crisis Response Services)

Emergency responders may interact with people with serious mental illness in a variety of situations-loved ones requesting a welfare check, community providers facing a behavioral emergency, behavior in public prompting bystanders to call 911, etc. Nationally, there has been increasing discussion about the most effective, safe, and humanizing way to respond in situations like these. Presenters will offer detailed information regarding alternatives to traditional police responding, including crisis response in lieu of police, co-responding with police, and mental health advance directives use. Pragmatic implementation tips and outcomes (e.g., increasing consumer empowerment, reducing the competency crisis, etc) will also be addressed.

§

The effect of implicit racial bias on defense attorneys' plea recommendations

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: External Actors Influences on Plea Outcomes (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Annmarie Khairalla (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Brian Cutler (Fielding College), Dr. Miko Wilford (University of Massachusetts Lowell)

We examined how defense attorneys' plea-related recommendations might be impacted by the race of their client. United States defense attorneys were recruited via listservs and direct solicitations. Participant-attorneys viewed either a simulated hit-and-run or larceny scenario, and were then asked questions about their likely plea recommendations. Preliminary results indicate that while defense attorneys do not rate their likelihood of success at trial differently based on the race of their client or the strength of the evidence, they are more likely to indicate that it would be in the best interest of their Black clients to accept a plea deal.

§

Attorneys' Plea Recommendations in Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: External Actors Influences on Plea Outcomes (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Melanie Fessinger (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Bradley McAuliff (California State University, Northridge), Ms. Eliana Aronson (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Kelly McWilliams (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Child sexual abuse cases often resolve by guilty pleas. However, these cases have unique circumstances (e.g., competency issues, lack of physical evidence) that may make the plea decision-making process different from other types of cases. We conducted the present study to understand how attorneys make plea recommendations in cases of alleged child sexual abuse. Results from a national sample of 232 prosecutors and 271 defense attorneys demonstrated that attorneys' decisions about how to proceed in child abuse cases are driven by the history of the child and the alleged perpetrator as well as the strength of evidence.

§

Attorney influence in plea-bargaining: Factors that contribute to defense attorneys' recommendations

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: External Actors Influences on Plea Outcomes (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Janice Burke (University of Nevada, Reno), Mrs. Sarah Moody (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Yueran Yang (University of Nevada, Reno)

The main concern with plea-bargaining is that an innocent accused person might plead guilty. Because defense attorneys' recommendations play a key role in defendants' plea decisions, the current research examined factors that could contribute to attorneys' recommendations. Across two experiments, mock attorneys read a robbery case vignette. Study 1 ($N = 221$) manipulated evidence strength and potential sentence, revealing that both factors affected participants' plea recommendations. Strong evidence and high potential sentence increased plea acceptance recommendations. Study 2 ($N = 500$) aims to replicate and extend these findings by including guilt status as a third factor.

§

Parental Influence on Juvenile Plea Bargains

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: External Actors Influences on Plea Outcomes (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Alijah Sepulveda (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Emily Haney-Caron (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Charise Peters (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Youth experience challenges navigating plea bargaining due to developmental immaturity, and may therefore rely on parents to guide their legal decisions. However, research demonstrates that parents may not be able to provide sound legal advice. This study presented 107 parents with a vignette about a child's plea negotiation, explored what advice parents believed they would give to their child, and examined whether this advice related to the parent's race, perceptions of the justice system, or youth's expressed innocence. Neither race nor attitudes towards the legal system predicted parental plea advice, but youth innocence was strongly associated with advice.

§

Lessons learned from an alternative to post hoc deception detection

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Deception Detection (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Elizabeth Elliott (Iowa State University), Dr. Amy Leach (Ontario Tech University)

Typically, deception detection research focuses on dichotomous post hoc decisions. In this study, we compared the typical approach (i.e., control) to a novel moment-to-moment measure of deception detection (i.e., dynamic scale). Observers in the control condition were able to discern between lie-tellers and truth-tellers and exhibited a truth-bias, whereas scale users held no biases and failed to be sensitive to veracity. We also found that observers' decisions and biases changed over time (i.e., throughout an account). Our results call into question the standard method of assessing deception detection as it does not incorporate the dynamic nature of the decision-making process.

§

Revisiting thin slicing: the effect of exposure length on decision-making processes and lie detection

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Deception Detection (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Katrina Villeneuve (Ontario Tech), Dr. Amy-May Leach (Ontario Tech), Ms. Elizabeth Elliott (Iowa State University), Mr. Ryan Lahay (Ontario Tech)

In this preregistered study, we examined whether the length of thin slices (i.e., observations of behavior less than five minutes) affected deception detection. Participants ($N=292$) were randomly assigned to one of seven exposure length conditions (i.e., 5-second, 10-second, 15-second, 20-second, 25-second, 30-second, or full-length). There was some indication that exposure length affected participants' confidence. However, discrimination, response biases, decision-making processes, and response times did not significantly differ across conditions. These findings are of value to researchers and those in law enforcement, as they suggest that the length of exposure to a speaker does not impact performance.

§

Baselining and the model statement as a tool to detect deception

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Deception Detection (Franklin 4) - Paper

Dr. Glynis Bogaard (Maastricht University), Dr. Ewout Meijer (Maastricht University)

We investigated whether a model statement can increase verbal differences between truth and lie tellers when a comparable truthful baseline – a known truthful statement – is used. Participants ($n=128$) watched two Virtual Reality scenarios and provided a statement about each. All participants told the truth about the first video, which served as their baseline. We manipulated whether participants received a model statement or not and whether they told the truth or lied about the second video. We found evidence that taking into consideration people's baselines improved lie/truth discriminability but did so regardless of the model statement manipulation.

§

The Art of Deception: Investigating the Role of HEXACO Dimensions on Perceived Acceptability and Likelihood of Lying

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Deception Detection (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Payton McPhee (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Jennifer McArthur (Dalhousie University), Dr. Meg Ternes (Saint Mary's University)

People lie frequently for a multitude of antisocial *and* prosocial reasons; however, most extant research has focused on the relationship between dark personality traits and lying behaviour. As such, the current study investigated the role of the six HEXACO dimensions on the perceived acceptability and likelihood of lying for five motivations - altruistic, conflict avoidance, social acceptability, self-gain, and vindictiveness. Notable findings indicate that honesty-humility is inversely associated with the likelihood of lying across all five motivations – even altruistic lying - suggesting that those high in this trait do not even lie to make others feel better.

§

Liars and truth-tellers may strategize similarly in investigative interviews

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Deception Detection (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Haley Dawson (Florida International University), Dr. Ronald Fisher (Florida International University)

Situations may arise in which truth-tellers and liars employ similar strategies to convince an interviewer that they are telling the truth. Previous literature suggests that strategies may be a strong predictor of veracity. We explored whether feeling believed or disbelieved about an emotional personal narrative would impact the number of strategies reported by participants before and after an interview. (Dis)belief does not affect the number of strategies reported by liars and truth-tellers. Nearly 90% of participants reported 3 or more unique strategies used to convince the interviewer of their innocence, suggesting that truth-tellers may strategize more than previously believed.

 §

Rapport-Building in Federal and Police Interviews with Adolescent Trafficking Victims

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Youth Offenders & Victims (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Sarah Kim (University of California at Irvine), Dr. Rachel Dianiska (University of California at Irvine), Dr. Jodi Quas (University of California at Irvine), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

We examined forensic interviews conducted by federal and state law enforcement investigators with adolescent trafficking victims. Interviews were collected and transcribed and reliability coded for the amount of interviewer-victim turns, length of pre-substantive questioning, and the presence of rapport building and supportive strategies. Analyses of 39 interviews revealed federal interviewers had a tendency to use instructions and rapport more frequently with potential victims. Results provided much-needed insight into how federal and state law enforcement approaches to interviewing vulnerable populations of adolescent victims to elicit disclosure differ.

 §

Perceived sleep quality predicts aggressive offending in adolescence and young adulthood

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Youth Offenders & Victims (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Colleen Sbeglia (University of California-Irvine), Dr. Jordan Beardslee (University of California-Irvine), Dr. Paul J. Frick (Louisiana State University), Dr. Laurence Steinberg (Temple University), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

There are profound consequences when developing youth do not get adequate sleep, and adolescents who experience poor sleep may be more likely to offend. While there is a documented association between the number of hours youth sleep and their likelihood of offending, it is unclear how youths' subjective perceptions of their sleep quality contribute to offending. Using within-individual longitudinal methods to examine the relation between changes in perceptions of sleep quality and changes in offending behavior from ages 13 to 24, increases in sleep problems were associated with increases in offending, especially violent offending, for both adolescents and young adults.

§

The association between sleep problems, suicidal thoughts and behaviors, and non-suicidal self-injury among youth on probation: The mediating role of internalizing symptoms

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Youth Offenders & Victims (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Alexandra Arnold (Columbia University and New York State Psychiatric Institute), Ms. Margaret Ryan (Columbia University and New York State Psychiatric Institute), Dr. Corianna Sichel (Columbia University and New York State Psychiatric Institute), Dr. Gail Wasserman (Columbia University and New York State Psychiatric Institute), Dr. Faye Taxman (George Mason University), Dr. Michael Dennis (Chestnut Health Systems), Dr. Katherine Elkington (Columbia University and New York State Psychiatric Institute)

Justice-involved youth on probation are at high risk for suicide. Research has found that sleep problems may be a risk factor for suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STBs) and non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) overall in youth, but little is known about this relationship in justice-involved youth. The purpose of this study is to understand the relationship between sleep problems, STBs, and NSSI, and explore the possible mediating role of internalizing symptoms among youth on probation. Significant associations were found between STBs and sleep problems. Mediating relationships of other behavior health symptoms are also explored. Research and practice implications will be discussed.

§

Life After the Troubled Teen Industry

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Youth Offenders & Victims (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Riley Wise (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Dr. Apryl Alexander (University of North Carolina - Charlotte)

The TTI is a billion-dollar industry that consists of diverse treatment programs, which varies in duration of stay, such as wilderness programs, residential treatment centers, juvenile institutions, and therapeutic boarding schools (Golighley, 2020). It has been shown that therapeutic interventions that are provided to “troubled-teens” do not prevent future negative behaviors and lead to long-term feelings of isolation and fear (Breaking Code Silence, 2022). The present study will examine how individuals are affected by the TTI in adulthood. It is hypothesized that participants who had more negative experiences will report a higher level of fear for therapy in adulthood.

§

The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU): Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance in a Sample of Justice-Involved Male Adolescents

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Youth Offenders & Victims (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Emily C. Kemp (Louisiana State University), Dr. James V. Ray (University of Central Florida), Dr. Paul J. Frick (Louisiana State University), Ms. Julianne S. Speck (Louisiana State University), Dr. Laura C. Thornton (Abt Associates), Dr. Laurence Steinberg (Temple University), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

Justice-involved youth with elevated callous-unemotional (CU) traits engage in more chronic and severe antisocial behavior. Thus, they are an important group to target with valid assessment tools and effective intervention. The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) has been used extensively to assess CU traits but research reports inconsistencies regarding its factor structure. In a sample of 1,216 justice-involved male adolescents, we found a hierarchical four-factor structure (i.e., one general CU factor, four latent subfactors) provided the best fit when accounting for method variance due to item wording direction. Additionally, this model was found invariant across groups by age and race/ethnicity.

§

Clinical Utility of Psychopathy Subtypes Among Students and Clinicians Based On Latent Profile Analysis

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Psychopathy Assessment (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Gabriele Trupp (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Marcus Boccaccini (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Laura Drislane (Sam Houston State University)

Subtyping studies of the Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) report group differences on forensically relevant variables. To demonstrate clinical utility, clinicians need to reliably assign offenders to correct subgroups. In part one of this study, psychology doctoral students (N=12) were able to classify PCL-R profiles with moderate to high accuracy, with differences based on subtype and data presentation. In part two, clinicians (N=37) showed lower overall accuracy, but more easily classified the prototypic subtype relative to other subtypes. Findings inform the extent to which complex latent variable research on the PCL-R can be translated to clinical practice.

§

Validity of MMPI-3 scales in the assessment of psychopathy in an externalizing community sample

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Psychopathy Assessment (Salon I) - Paper

Prof. Martin Sellbom (University of Otago), Dr. Phoebe Neo (University of Otago)

The current study examined the associations between hypothesized MMPI-3 scales and well-established measures of psychopathy in a community sample. Participants were 196 individuals recruited for externalizing and/or psychopathic tendencies. They were administered the MMPI-3, the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL:SV; Hart et al., 1995) and the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality – Symptom Rating Scale (CAPP-SRS; Cooke et al., 2004). The hypothesized MMPI-3 scales generally converged with various affective-interpersonal and behavioral psychopathy traits as expected. These findings have implications for psychologists using the MMPI-3 in forensic contexts as the combination of indicated scales might serve as screening measures of psychopathy.

§

Meanness and Affective Processing: A Meta-Analysis of EEG Findings on Psychopathy and Emotional Face Processing

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Psychopathy Assessment (Salon I) - Paper

Mrs. Rebekah Brown Spivey (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Laura Drislane (Sam Houston State University)

Psychopathy is associated with increased risk of criminal behavior; therefore, it is pertinent to identify its root causes. EEG research on emotional face processing shows promise for investigating the etiology of affective features of psychopathy. The current study performed a meta-analysis of nine studies examining the relationship between meanness and event-related potentials (ERPs) while viewing emotional faces and found a significant effect for N170 amplitude and fearful faces ($r = .18$), indicating a deficit in automatic processing of faces among psychopathic individuals. Clarifying the etiology of psychopathy may assist in developing targeted intervention approaches and ultimately reducing recidivism and violence.

§

A Qualitative Analysis of the Impact of Conceptual Confusion on Clinicians' Perspectives About the Validity and Utility of Psychopathy and Antisocial Personality Disorder

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Psychopathy Assessment (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Tianna Vozar (Roosevelt University, Chicago, IL.), Dr. Elijah Ricks (Roosevelt University, Chicago, IL.)

General discordance about the underlying pathology of psychopathy and antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) is apparent in the literature. Given that these constructs influence clinical and judicial decisions, increasing consensus among clinicians is a worthy endeavor. To that end, this study used Thematic Analysis to examine the impact of these inconsistencies on clinicians' perspectives of the validity and utility of these constructs. Preliminary analysis reveals that clinicians working with forensic populations are aware of dissensus in the field and other limitations of these constructs. Participants endorsed ambivalence about utilizing these constructs due to concerns about stigmatization and misunderstanding across disciplines.

§

Generating Counterfactual Explanations May Help Jurors Appropriately Evaluate Confession Evidence

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Juror's Perceptions of Evidence & Experts (Salon J) - Paper

Mr. Alexander Perry (Iowa State University), Dr. Amelia Mindthoff (Iowa State University), Ms. Patricia Ferreira (Iowa State University), Dr. Christian Meissner (Iowa State University)

Confession evidence has the potential to increase jurors' decision to convict; thus, it is essential to develop methods of helping jurors recognize unreliable confession evidence. With the current literature demonstrating mixed findings on the best practices to educate jurors and increase juror sensitivity, we propose a novel method: having jurors generate counterfactual explanations. To assess the efficacy of such instructions, we had mock jurors read about a coercive or non-coercive interrogation that resulted in a confession, then generate (or not) reasons for why the confession was true and/or false. Findings, as well as theoretical and practical implications, will be discussed.

§

My home is my witness: The impact of Alexa footage on juror decision-making

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Juror's Perceptions of Evidence & Experts (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Lauren Stornelli (University of North Dakota), Ms. Mary Cops (University of North Dakota), Ms. Madison Adrian (University of North Dakota), Ms. Mariah Sorby (University of North Dakota), Ms. Emily Haynes (University of North Dakota), Mr. Kaden Bollinger (University of North Dakota), Mr. James Owens (University of North Dakota), Dr. Andre Kehn (University of North Dakota)

Technological advances impact the type of evidence presented in court. In recent criminal cases, Amazon Alexa recordings served as evidence (Burke, 2019). Although studies examined the influence of forensic evidence, no known published studies investigated jurors' perceptions of Alexa audio recordings as the primary source of identification evidence. The current study investigated the impact of audio recordings as evidence by investigating type of evidence (Alexa recording vs. fingerprint vs. footprint), strength of evidence (strong vs. weak) and strength of eyewitness evidence (strong vs. weak). Preliminary data suggest trends in the hypothesized direction. Implications will be discussed.

§

Improving Juror Comprehension of Forensic Testimony and Its Effects on Decision-Making and Evidence Evaluation

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Juror's Perceptions of Evidence & Experts (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Devon LaBat (Florida International University), Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University), Dr. Jacqueline Evans (Florida International University), Dr. Nadja Schreiber-Compo (Florida International University)

The present study tested the effects of a forensic science informational (FSI) video and/or specialized post-trial jury instructions on mock jurors' evaluations of forensic expert testimony. Study results suggest that the FSI video may help jurors to adjust their evaluations of a forensic expert giving low-quality testimony. The specialized jury instructions either alone or with the FSI video lowered participants' ratings of the expert's credibility compared to participants who did not receive either intervention but did not impact evaluations of the strength and usefulness of forensic evidence, or ultimate case decisions. Neither intervention appeared to affect evaluations of high-quality testimony.

§

Using Court-Appointed Experts to Eliminate the Hired Gun Effect

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Juror's Perceptions of Evidence & Experts (Salon J) - Paper

Mr. Kyle Hewit (University of Florida), Dr. Lora Levett (University of Florida)

Jurors may perceive highly paid, frequently testifying experts as hired guns, lowering the experts' credibility. This effect has only been found for adversarial experts. Using court-appointed experts may eliminate this effect and help jurors better process the expert's testimony, even if the expert is highly paid and testifies frequently. Using an experimental design, we manipulated testimony quality, expert pay and testimony frequency, and expert status. Jurors perceived court-appointed and adversarial experts differently but were sensitive to quality variations across conditions. Additionally, the court-appointed expert did not improve jurors' processing nor change their perceptions of experts as hired guns.

§

The Impact of Different Clinical Diagnosis on the Success of Not Criminally Responsible for Exhibitionist Offences

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Juror's Perceptions of Evidence & Experts (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Elizabeth Gerhardt (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Kimberley Tirkalas (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Samantha Williams (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Debra Gilin (Saint Mary's University)

Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) is a defense used in Canadian courts, but is rarely successful in sexual offence trials. The success of an NCRMD defense may depend on the specific diagnosis. The present study examined how different diagnoses impacted jurors' decision-making. One hundred eighty-one Canadian mock jurors read vignettes about exhibitionist offences where the accused uses the NCRMD defense with either schizophrenia, exhibitionistic disorder, or no diagnosis. Results found an impact of diagnosis on verdict and sentencing severity, which has important implications given the high rate of mental disorders among sex offenders.

§

A Friendly Debate on the Unexamined Practice of Providing Feedback in Forensic Mental Health Assessment

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Forensic Mental Health Assessment (Salon K) - Paper

Dr. Julie Goldenson (University of Toronto), Dr. Stanley Brodsky (Private Practice)

The provision of feedback in forensic mental health assessment has received minimal attention. One co-author will present the case against feedback both in terms of maintaining clinical and forensic role distinction and practical challenges. The other co-author will present the case for feedback; i.e., that this practice is aligned with trauma-informed principles and therapeutic jurisprudence. The last part of the presentation will involve a joint coming together, and a more nuanced discussion around feedback; i.e., that it is not a unitary construct and that it could be a meaningful option in some circumstances but is in no way obligatory.

§

Measurement Invariance of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Clinical Scales: Implications to Forensic Practice

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Forensic Mental Health Assessment (Salon K) - Paper

Mr. Minqi Pan (University of north texas), Dr. Richard Rogers (University of north texas), Ms. Kamar Tazi (University of North Texas)

The Personality Assessment Inventory adopted a non-gendered interpretation without rigorously testing the assumption of gender invariance, which could invalidate interpretations. The current study is the first to address this through multi-group confirmatory factor analysis (MGCFA). Outpatients ($n = 372$) who received psychological evaluation comprised the sample. For results, the highest level of equivalence, strict invariance, was supported with a 2-Factor model. Findings provide confidence for the continued use of non-gendered PAI interpretations in forensic evaluations. However, much work is still needed. Specific implications for forensic practice including legal admissibility of test results, limitations, and future directions are discussed.

§

MMPI-3 Validity and Clinical Scales: Child Custody and Parental Capacity Evaluations

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Forensic Mental Health Assessment (Salon K) - Paper

Dr. Alicia Gibson (Medical University of South Carolina), Dr. Abby Mulay (Medical University of South Carolina), Dr. Sheresa Christopher (Medical University of South Carolina)

Personality assessment measures, such as the MMPI family of instruments, are commonly used in child custody and parenting capacity evaluations. Research has examined the validity and clinical scales of previous versions of the MMPI among those who have undergone these evaluations, but little research has examined the utility of the newly released MMPI-3. The current study will therefore examine the MMPI-3 clinical and validity scales among those who have undergone child custody or parental fitness examinations. We hope to contribute to the literature base for use of the MMPI-3 in these high stakes evaluations.

§

Validating the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders' Conceptualization of Antisocial Personality Disorder in a Mixed Offender Sample Using the Personality Assessment Inventory

Thursday, 16th March - 15:50: Forensic Mental Health Assessment (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Lindsay Livengood (Creighton University), Dr. Matthew Huss (Creighton University), Dr. Jared Ruchensky (Sam Houston State University)

The purpose of the present study was to validate the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders' operationalization of Antisocial Personality Disorder on a mixed offender sample using the Personality Assessment Inventory (Morey, 2007). Participants ($n = 163$) were derived from routine private practice forensic interviews and were evaluated on a variety of standard legal questions. A series of correlations were computed to assess the relationship between externalizing behaviors associated with ASPD and previously identified previously identified PAI scales (Busch et al., 2017) associated with AMPD ASPD domains and facets. Results indicated significant relationships and ultimately support the validity of AMPD ASPD.

§

Assessing Verbal Eyewitness Confidence Statements Using a Natural Language Processing Approach

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Assessing Eyewitness Confidence (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Rachel Greenspan (University of Mississippi), Mr. Alex Lyman (University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Paul Heaton (University of Pennsylvania)

While researchers primarily document eyewitness confidence numerically, confidence in the field is primarily gathered verbally. However, interpretations of verbal confidence are variable and how an independent evaluator interprets verbal confidence may differ from the level of confidence the witness actually means. In the current study, we used a natural language processing approach to classify verbal eyewitness confidence statements as displaying low, medium, or high confidence. Our Transformer-Based Large Language Model approach accurately classified confidence statements in our sample 84% of the time. When applied to a novel sample (Grabman et al., 2019), the model maintained high performance (80% correct classification).

§

Is confidence the only measure for diagnosing lineup identification accuracy?

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Assessing Eyewitness Confidence (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald (Simon Fraser University), Dr. Colin Tredoux (University of Capetown), Dr. Stefana Juncu (University of Portsmouth)

Eyewitness confidence is not the only type of self-report that relates to lineup identification accuracy. Across three experiments, we manipulated lineup fairness and assessed the diagnostic utility of eyewitness self-reports of memory strength and decision process. Self-reports of automatic recognition, a strong match to memory, and a lack of deliberative decision-making process were all as effective as high confidence at diagnosing the guilt of lineup suspects. These results support moving beyond a single rating of eyewitness confidence and developing a more sophisticated psychometric instrument for diagnosing the guilt of a suspect.

§

The Effect of Poor Witnessing Condition Information on Evaluators' Perceptions of Eyewitness Identification Confidence Calibration

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Assessing Eyewitness Confidence (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Taylor Lebensfeld (Arizona State University), Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University)

Contextual information about poor witnessing conditions decreases evaluators' (e.g., jurors) belief of high-confidence eyewitness identifications to a greater extent than it decreases evaluations of moderate-confidence eyewitness identifications. In the current research, we investigated a psychological mechanism that may underlie this effect. We theorized that witnessing-condition information influences evaluators' perceptions of an eyewitness's identification confidence calibration, with highly confident witnesses who experienced poor witnessing conditions being perceived as overconfident and thus, unreliable. We present the results of the first test of this proposition, which failed to support the confidence calibration hypothesis but revealed new insights about evaluators' expectations regarding eyewitness confidence.

§

Does the confidence-accuracy relationship for strangers generalize to familiar faces?

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Assessing Eyewitness Confidence (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Jonathan Vallano (University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg), Ms. Natasha Fugmann (Queen Margaret University), Dr. Jamal Mansour (University of Lethbridge)

Despite the frequency of familiar eyewitness identifications, the utility of confidence for previously-seen perpetrators remains unclear. Using a face recognition paradigm, we examined whether the confidence-accuracy relationship for stranger identifications generalizes to familiar identifications. Sixty-three participants studied 24 familiar (celebrities) and unfamiliar faces. Later, participants viewed previously seen and new familiar and unfamiliar faces for which they rendered recognition decisions and confidence ratings. As expected, familiarity significantly improved discriminability. Confidence in false alarms to familiar faces was considerably higher than for unfamiliar faces; however, we found a strong confidence-accuracy relationship both familiar and unfamiliar faces.

§

Presidential Address: Expanding our Commitment to Diversity

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: AP-LS Presidential Address (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University)

Our efforts to expanding the diversity of APLS have largely focused on membership which, while critical to our organization, reflects only one aspect of diversity. Another important conceptualization of diversity is how we conceptualize psychology and law. Expanding the range of topics our organization addresses, both in research and clinical activities, has been an interest of mine for many years. This talk will reflect on both underrepresented areas of legal psychology that receive relatively little attention at our conferences and in our journals, as well as underutilized approaches to disseminating this information.

§

Factors that affect guilty pleas of persons charged with sex crimes

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Procedural Justice & Guilty Pleas (Franklin 3) - Paper

Mr. Conor Hogan (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Ms. Julia Stratton (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Dr. Tina Zottoli (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Dr. Tarika Daftary-Kapur (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

There has been little research on the guilty plea experiences of individuals charged with sex crimes. Persons convicted of sex crimes face unique legal and extralegal consequences and often experience social stigma. We interviewed 60 males charged with sex crimes, who have accepted a guilty plea about their decision making. We report on participant's rationales for pleading guilty, including whether concerns over stigma and collateral consequences affected these decisions. We also inquired about participant's retroactive evaluation of their plea decision. We will discuss results and policy implications of our findings.

§

An Analysis of How Sex Offender Plea Bargaining Affects Treatment Outcomes Through the Lens of Therapeutic Jurisprudence

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Procedural Justice & Guilty Pleas (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Lindsay Livengood (Creighton University), Ms. Frankie Kohn (Creighton University), Ms. Michaela Cordova (Creighton University), Ms. Malorie Wolf (Creighton University), Ms. Marren Kirkpatrick (Creighton University), Ms. Maddie Eyer (University of Nebraska), Ms. Linden Loutzenhiser (Fordham University), Dr. Matthew Huss (Creighton University)

Therapeutic jurisprudence suggests that the law can act as a therapeutic agent. Concerns have been raised regarding how entering into a plea deal may reinforce a sex offender's cognitive distortions and hinder progress throughout treatment (Klotz et al., 1991). To investigate this proposition, data was collected from a statewide sample of sex offenders, of which 41.0% pled down a felony sex offense. Associations with various treatment outcomes were examined. Overall, it was found that offenders who took a plea bargain were less likely to complete treatment than those who did not, ultimately lending support to previous and current theories.

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The effect of evidence on estimates of conviction probability and plea decisions in guilty mock-defendants

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Procedural Justice & Guilty Pleas (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Julia Stratton (Montclair State University), Ms. Tristin Faust (Montclair State University), Dr. Tina Zottoli (Montclair State University), Ms. Jamie Buren (Montclair State University)

Probability of conviction is consistently among the strongest predictors of guilty pleas. In this study we examine the effect of evidence strength on estimates of conviction probability and subsequent plea decisions in guilty mock-defendants. In addition, we considered whether uncertainty about the existence of additional evidence would moderate these effects. Predictably, participants in strong evidence conditions gave higher estimates of conviction probability and pleaded guilty at higher rates. Contrary to expectations, these effects weren't moderated by uncertainty. Results are discussed in light of jurisdictional differences in the access defendants have to evidence during plea negotiations.

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An analysis of the joint effects of race and age on the exoneration process

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Procedural Justice & Guilty Pleas (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Cassidy Haigh (University of Florida), Mr. Kyle Hewit (University of Florida)

The time between wrongful conviction and eventual exoneration is longer for younger (vs. older) and Black (vs. non-Black) exonerees. In this project, I used data from the National Registry of Exonerations, and found that the interaction between age and race further disadvantages young Black men in the exoneration process. Comparing six race/age subgroups, young Black male exonerees experienced the longest delay between wrongful conviction and exoneration. Delays were longer in trial cases than in plea cases; however, mode of conviction did not interact with race and age on the duration between conviction and exoneration.

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Legal Cynicism as a Cultural Factor in the Plea Bargain Cognitive Process

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Procedural Justice & Guilty Pleas (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Katherine Harrison (William James College), Dr. Shannon Kelley (William James College)

The aim of this study is to further support previous findings that the cognitive construct of gain/loss framing has an impact on an individual's likelihood to plead guilty to a crime, regardless of factual guilt or innocence. Additionally, this study looks at how an individual's legal cynicism impacts this relationship as a way to understand how cultural factors could contribute to the disproportionate representation of minority groups currently incarcerated.

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Training Assessment and Field Validation of a Practitioner Developed Science-Based Interviewing and Interrogation Course

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Investigative Interviewing (Franklin 4) - Paper

Dr. Melissa Russano (Roger Williams University), Dr. Christian Meissner (Iowa State University), Ms. Jesse Rothweiler (Iowa State University), Mr. Matthew Jones (Evocavi LLC)

The primary focus of the current effort was the evaluation of a practitioner-developed science-based interview and interrogation training program designed specifically for local law enforcement. Forty-three investigators from three local law enforcement agencies participated 5-day training course. Pre- and post-training suspect interviews were coded for the use of science-based techniques, traditional accusatorial techniques, and key outcome variables such as cooperation and information gain. Trainees increased their use of science-based approaches post-training, and the use of science-based approaches was associated with better interview outcomes.

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Police Officers' Experiences Interviewing Older Adults about Maltreatment: Practices, Challenges, and Training Recommendations

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Investigative Interviewing (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Cassandre Dion Lariviere (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Joshua Wyman (Kings College University), Dr. Lindsay Malloy (Ontario Tech University)

Older adults (OAs) are a growing population increasingly vulnerable to crimes like maltreatment, neglect, and fraud. It can be difficult to uncover information about these crimes in investigative interviews, given that OAs are more likely to experience age-related cognitive and health challenges. We conducted online interviews with Canadian law enforcement officers ($N = 18$) about their experiences interviewing OAs and their knowledge of memory and aging. Participants reported interviewing OAs on a weekly basis, said they relied on rapport-building and open-ended questions, and noted that interviewing OAs with cognitive deficits can be challenging. They also expressed a desire for increased training.

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Observer reactions to emotional demeanor in a preliminary investigation context: expectancy violations and gender

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Investigative Interviewing (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Alisha Salerno-Ferraro (York University), Dr. Regina Schuller (York University)

In a criminal investigation, displaying an unexpected emotional demeanor could trigger suspicion or perceptions of involvement. Across two studies, participants read a case summary of a preliminary investigation where emotional demeanor (expected/unexpected) and gender of a person of interest in the investigation (man/woman) were systematically varied. In the second study, a cognitive busyness manipulation was included. Results showed both main and interaction effects for both emotional demeanor and gender on judgments of several relevant evaluations including suspicion, involvement, and credibility, evidencing the powerful effects of emotional demeanor at a very

early stage of investigation, particularly for females.

§

How Sleep Loss Affects Credibility Cues

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Investigative Interviewing (Franklin 4) - Paper

Mr. Anthony Miller (Iowa State University), Dr. Zlatan Krizan (Iowa State University), Dr. Christian Meissner (Iowa State University)

Investigative interviews are often conducted while interviewees are fatigued. This investigation examined how those experiencing sleep loss (vs. normal sleep) may have exhibited different perceived deception cues. Participants provided four alibis—two false and two true—which were rated by coders for cues of credibility. Within the control participants, true statements were rated as having significantly more credibility cues than lies were, while within the sleep-restricted condition there was no such difference. Specifically, the results indicated that sleep-restricted participants gave more detailed—though meandering—alibis and were more likely to provide spontaneous corrections.

§

The Impact of Suspect Intoxication on Observers' Ability to Discriminate Between True and False Denials

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Investigative Interviewing (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Victoria Carlson (Florida International University), Dr. Amelia Mindthoff (Iowa State University), Dr. Jacqueline Evans (Florida International University), Dr. Nadja Schreiber-Compo (Florida International University)

Due to a lack of evidence-based research, investigators frequently interrogate intoxicated suspects without the guidance of standardized protocols. It remains unclear whether intoxication impacts investigators' perceptions of those they interrogate, or impacts their ability to discriminate between true and false statements. The current study examined whether observers perceive differences in the behavior and credibility of intoxicated and sober suspects. To this end, observers were asked for behavior and credibility ratings of sober, placebo, and intoxicated suspects who were truly or falsely denying having cheated on an experimental task (i.e. cheating paradigm; Russano et al., 2005).

§

An Unintended Reality: Philadelphia Youths' (In)ability to Pay Victim Restitution

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Briana Huett (Drexel University), Ms. Lea Parker (Drexel University), Ms. Rena Kreimer (Drexel University), Dr. Brittany Rudd (University of Illinois Chicago), Dr. Amanda NeMoyer (Drexel University), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

Though ordering youth to pay restitution has become commonplace since the 1960s, there is growing evidence of its devastating effects, especially for youth of color and other marginalized youth. Using data from 193 youth court-ordered to pay restitution, we analyzed the impact of individual-level factors on the rate at which youth paid off their restitution over a one-year period. Results revealed links between restitution payment and youths' race, age, child welfare system involvement, prior arrest history, and time spent detained or committed. Implications of study results for programmatic and policy alternatives to restitution orders will be reviewed.

§

Pushed into the school-to-prison pipeline?: The role of suspension in the link between offense type for a school-based arrest and recidivism risk

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Nivedita Anjaria (Drexel University), Dr. Amanda NeMoyer (Drexel University), Ms. Rena Kreimer (Drexel University), Ms. TuQuynh Le (Drexel University), Ms. Lea Parker (Drexel University), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

Many students arrested in school face school discipline as a secondary sanction—especially for more serious incidents. Although schools often use suspension with the aim of deterring future misbehavior, labeling and routine activity theories suggest experiencing both arrest and suspension may increase risk of continued justice system involvement. We examined data from 755 students arrested in schools to determine whether length of incident-related out-of-school suspension explains the relationship between offense type and probability of future recidivism rearrest. Although we did not observe significant mediation, recidivism arrest was significantly related to offense type. Potential explanations and future directions will be discussed.

§

Untangling factors influencing adolescent callousness: justice system involvement and parental relationship quality.

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 13) - Paper

Mrs. Emma Rodgers (University of California at Irvine), Dr. Jordan Beardslee (University of California-Irvine), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

Among antisocial youth, those with co-occurring Callous Unemotional (CU) traits are predisposed to more consistent and severe patterns of antisociality. The present study investigates associations between justice system involvement and later CU traits in a large, nation-wide sample of justice involved males. Further, the potential moderating roles of maternal warmth and harshness were explored in these associations. Results indicate that justice system involvement is linked with increases in CU traits, but that these associations may be partially ameliorated by positive maternal relationship quality. Findings underscore the malleability of CU traits, and offer insight on areas of risk and resilience.

§

Effect of Juvenile Justice Financial Sanctions and Fee Repeal on Families' Financial Burdens and Youth's Recidivism

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Luyi Jian (University of California Berkeley), Dr. Jaclyn Chambers (Urban Institute), Prof. Jennifer Skeem (University of California Berkeley)

Across the U.S, families are often charged financial sanctions (fees, fines, restitution) when their children become involved in the juvenile justice system. Advocates argue that financial sanctions are harmful—and fees should be abolished. The impact of fee repeal on families' financial burden and youth's recidivism risk is largely unknown. Applying a causal-inference approach to data on 2,401 youth placed on probation before vs. after a fee repeal, we found that fee repeal was associated with a large reduction in families' financial burden (estimate=\$1,583) but did not significantly affect youths' recidivism risk (even though financial sanctions modestly increased risk).

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Examining associations between perceived thrill of crime and temperamental, behavioral, and environmental risk factors

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 13) - Paper

Mr. Curtis Smith IV (University of California at Irvine), Dr. Cortney Simmons (Yale University), Mrs. Emma Rodgers (University of California at Irvine), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

The criminogenic risk of thrilling perceptions of crime is heightened for adolescents since their self-regulation systems are developing. The present study examined if individual-level (offending, psychopathic traits) and environment-level (violence exposure, peer delinquency, and neighborhood disorder) factors explained why some adolescents view criminal behavior as thrilling. Results indicated that peer delinquency, youth's offending, and impulsive-irresponsible traits were associated with thrilling perceptions of both violent and nonviolent crime. Interestingly, callous-unemotional traits only predicted thrilling perceptions of violent crime. This study has unique implications for understanding risk factors for adolescent's thrilling perceptions of crime and mechanisms that may underlie youth's antisocial behavior.

§

The Relationship between Psychopathy, Machismo, and Institutional Violence in Incarcerated Individuals in Mexico

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Psychopathy as Predictor (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Annalena Schmid (University of Manitoba), Dr. Eric García-López (Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Penales), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University), Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones (University of Manitoba)

Tools used for violence risk assessment in clinical and forensic practice are primarily developed in Western cultures and standardized utilizing Western samples. The present study examines the utility of Hare's PCL-R in predicting institutional violence in a Mexican sample of incarcerated offenders. Consistent with the results of previous studies, we found that the PCL-R total score and Factor 2 alone significantly predicted institutional violence, but Factor 1 alone did not. We also investigated the relationship between the Latin American culturally based concept of *Machismo* and psychopathy as depicted by the PCL-R. Clinical and research implications are discussed.

§

Predictive ability of primary and secondary psychopathy on recidivism in incarcerated women

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Psychopathy as Predictor (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Brooke Reynolds (Pacific University), Dr. Leonardo Bobadilla (Pacific University), Dr. Kent Kiehl (The Mind Research Network)

Female incarceration is on the rise. A significant portion of incarcerated people are re-offenders. Considering the high rate of re-offending, and emerging gender differences in incarceration, understanding predictors of recidivism, particularly among women, is paramount in addressing this cyclical pattern in corrections. Notably, psychopathy is associated with an increased risk of violent behavior and recidivism. Psychopathy can further be broken into primary and secondary variants, where those presenting with secondary psychopathy are more likely to violently recidivate. The current study aims to examine whether these psychopathy variants can predict recidivism above and beyond other known risk factors in incarcerated women.

§

Callous-unemotional traits and adult antisocial outcomes: The predictive utility of growth models of callous-unemotional traits during adolescence

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Psychopathy as Predictor (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Erin Vaughan (Louisiana State University), Dr. Paul J. Frick (Louisiana State University), Ms. Julianne S. Speck (Louisiana State University), Dr. Toni Walker (Harris County Juvenile Probation Department), Dr. Emily Robertson (Florida International University), Dr. Tina Wall Myers (Louisiana Department of Health), Dr. James V. Ray (University of Central Florida), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

The current study investigated the associations between adult antisocial outcomes (including arrests and self-reported criminal offending) and the trajectory of callous-unemotional traits over a five-year period in a sample of justice involved adolescents. The intercept (or starting value at approximately 15 years old) of callous-unemotional (CU) traits predicted greater antisocial behavior seven years later, although these results were not statistically significant after accounting for baseline antisocial behavior. Increases in CU traits over time predicted self-reported offending seven years later, even when accounting for baseline antisocial behavior. Findings support the utility of CU traits in predicting adult antisocial outcomes.

§

Aggression, Delinquency, and Callous Unemotional Traits following Mild Traumatic Brain Injury in Youth

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Psychopathy as Predictor (Salon I) - Paper

Mr. Brandon McCormick (The University of Alabama), Ms. Virginia Lamoureux (The University of Alabama), Dr. Andrea Glenn (The University of Alabama), Ms. Kaleigh Nance (The University of Alabama)

Mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) is a common injury and its incidence amongst adolescence is increasing. Emerging research has shown that mTBI may lead to increases in a variety of mental health and behavior problems including aggression and delinquency. However, little research has investigated factors that may explain the relationship between these variables. One possible mediator are callous unemotional (CU) traits. In the current study, we will utilize samples of youth who experienced mTBI or an orthopedic injury (mTBI) to examine if mTBI is associated with increases in aggression and delinquency and if this relationship is mediated by CU traits.

§

The Impact of Gender and Personality Disorder Diagnosis on Mock Jurors' Sentencing Decisions in a Capital Trial

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Jury Research Data Blitz (Salon J) - Data Blitz

Ms. Brittany Zimmerman (William James College), Dr. Shannon Kelley (William James College), Dr. Lindsey Davis (William James College)

This study examined the intersection of defendant gender (man, woman) and personality disorder diagnosis (ASPD, BPD, no diagnosis) in mock juror capital sentencing decisions using an experimental case vignette design. Participants were randomly assigned to read one of six fictional case vignettes manipulating these variables and then rated their likelihood of sentencing the defendant to the death penalty. Results indicated no main effects for gender or diagnosis on support for the death penalty. However, a significant cross-over effect revealed that jurors viewed a personality disorder as aggravating for men and mitigating for women compared to no diagnosis.

§

Effects of Age and Evidence Strength on Jurors' Emotions and Perceptions in a Child Sexual Abuse Case

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Jury Research Data Blitz (Salon J) - Data Blitz

Dr. Alma Olaguez (California State University, Los Angeles), Dr. J. Zoe Klemfuss (University of California-Irvine)

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) cases may elicit strong emotional reactions in jurors, which could influence decision making. This study examined emotional reactions to a CSA trial in which witness age (child vs adolescent) and evidence strength (strong vs weak) were varied. Results revealed that the trial increased jurors' anger, sadness, and disgust but emotions did not vary by condition. Emotions were directly related to credibility ratings, regardless of condition. Specifically, disgusted jurors rated the witness as more credible but this relationship was fully mediated through moral outrage and credibility ratings were the strongest predictor of verdict decisions.

§

When Combat Reaches Home: Jury Decision-Making, Intimate Partner Violence, and Veterans

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Jury Research Data Blitz (Salon J) - Data Blitz

Ms. Amy Ramapuram (Widener University), Dr. Elizabeth Foster (Widener University), Dr. Kento Yasuhara (University of New Haven), Ms. Diana Fiorilli (Widener University), Mr. Kevin Ball (Widener University), Ms. Cassie Sieradzky (Widener University), Ms. Ariana Swenson (Drexel University)

Research suggests that veterans are more prone than the general population to commit intimate partner violence (IPV). Veterans are also often shown more leniency than civilians after committing a crime. The research suggests that this is due to the association between veteran status and the general public's assumptions of combat status and/or PTSD diagnosis. This study will examine jury decision-making trends in IPV cases in which the defendant is a military veteran. More specifically, it will explore how case status (IPV cases vs. non-IPV cases), veteran status, and combat status influence the public's determination of verdicts and sentencing.

§

Mock-Jurors' Judgements in a Sexual Assault Case: The Influence of Prior Sexual History Evidence, Gender, and Race

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Jury Research Data Blitz (Salon J) - Data Blitz

Ms. Bailey Fraser (Carleton University), Prof. Emily Pica (Austin Peay State University), Prof. Joanna Pozzulo (Carleton University)

We examined the influence of prior sexual history evidence, in combination with relevant extralegal factors, on mock-juror decision-making in a sexual assault case. Specifically, mock-jurors read a trial transcript that manipulated the presence of prior sexual history evidence regarding the victim and defendant's prior sexual relations (present, absent). Victim and defendant gender (male, female), and victim race (White, Indigenous) were also manipulated. Mock-jurors assigned higher guilt ratings, were more likely to render a guilty verdict, and perceived the victim more favourably when prior sexual history evidence was not presented.

§

Black Dog Bias in the Courtroom

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Jury Research Data Blitz (Salon J) - Data Blitz

Ms. Kylie Kulak (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Monica Miller (University of Nevada, Reno)

Because facility dogs can provide comfort to testifying witnesses, facility dogs are becoming fixtures in courtrooms. However, certain dogs may be discriminated against because of their coloration. Known as "Black Dog Syndrome" (BDS), black dogs are seen as less friendly and more aggressive than other colored dogs, resulting in lower adoption rates. This research empirically tested whether BDS would appear in the courtroom and how this might affect perceptions of the testifying witness. Counterintuitively, results suggest that witnesses appeared less sad, less emotional, and happier when comforted by a black dog compared to a white dog.

§

Vicarious Violence: Effects Of Media Exposure To Violence Against People Of Color On Emotionality

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Jury Research Data Blitz (Salon J) - Data Blitz

Ms. Kendall Smith (University of South Florida), Ms. Melanie Aguilera Paez (University of South Florida), Ms. Elizabeth Sykes (University of South Florida), Dr. Christine Ruva (University of South Florida)

Recent media coverage of violence against people of color could result in negative emotionality consistent with vicarious trauma—an occurrence where individuals exposed to intense or distressing media experience indirect negative emotions. We explore whether frequency of media exposure to violence against people of color, the percent of this exposure attributed to social media, participant race (White/non-White), and sample (college/community) predict emotionality (anger/depression/anxiety). Participants who reported more frequent media exposure, greater social media exposure, were non-White, or college students reported greater emotionality. Additionally, negative emotionality associated with such media exposure is greatest for non-Whites. Findings are consistent with vicarious trauma

§

The Effect of Delusion Content and Mental Status During Trial on Jury Decision Making in Cases Involving the Insanity Defense

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Jury Research Data Blitz (Salon J) - Data Blitz

Dr. Stephanie George (William James College), Dr. Tracy Fass (William James College), Dr. Kimberly Larson (William James College), Dr. Terrie Burda (William James College)

This research examined the effects of delusion content at time of offense and mental status at trial on mock jurors' verdicts. Participants were provided a vignette describing a defendant who experienced paranoid, grandiose, or no delusions at the time of the offense and was either psychotic or not at trial. They then rated their likelihood of finding the defendant guilty, not guilty, and not guilty by reason of insanity. Verdict preferences were determined using difference scores. The results suggest that mental status at trial might affect jurors' verdicts in some cases. Implications will be discussed.

§

Contextualizing Juror Decision-Making in Capital Sentencing Cases Through Trauma-Informed and Attachment Theory Frameworks

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Jury Research Data Blitz (Salon J) - Data Blitz

Ms. Sylvia Catania (William James College), Dr. Shannon Kelley (William James College), Dr. Terrie Burda (William James College)

Research has demonstrated associations between rates of childhood adversity and adult criminality, and discussed long-term implications of disorganized attachment throughout the lifespan. While mitigation includes discussion of the defendant's early life, presenting this information through an empirical framework is lacking. The present study seeks to incorporate these elements to examine whether presenting a defendant's childhood trauma specifically through an attachment lens will impact the severity of sentencing. Utilizing case vignettes in a between-subjects

experimental design, the distribution of sentencing ratings within and across study conditions will be examined using one-way ANOVAs with post-hoc comparisons. Data collection will begin this October.

§

Mandatory or Discretionary Arrests? Attorney Opinions of Domestic Violence Policies

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Family Law Issues (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Haylie Stewart (The University of Alabama), Dr. Jennifer Cox (The University of Alabama), Dr. Brenda Russell (Pennsylvania State University Berks)

Mandatory arrest policies and laws regarding domestic violence were enacted to protect victims. However, research indicates these policies may do more harm than good for both the victims and the accused. This study explored attorney opinions toward domestic violence laws, including opinions on who these laws serve and what biases may impact arrest and prosecution. Results suggest lawyers in both discretionary and mandatory arrest states identify significant problems with the policies. Further, individuals in both jurisdictions noted differences in arrest and prosecution based on demographic factors.

§

Requests for secrecy and children's disclosure of an adult's transgression

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Family Law Issues (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Victoria Dykstra (Brock University), Prof. Angela Evans (Brock University), Dr. Heather L. Price (Thompson Rivers University), Dr. Kaila Bruer (University of Regina)

The current study examined the role of requesting secrecy in children's disclosures of a transgression. Children witnessed an adult transgress and were asked to keep it a secret. After the event, witnesses were interviewed by naïve peers; witnesses and peers were interviewed by an adult the following day. Children's spontaneous and prompted discussions of being asked to keep a secret were analyzed. Children who disclosed the transgression mentioned that it was a secret about one-third of the time. A minority of disclosers requested that the recipient keep the secret, but this occurred most often when the recipient was a peer.

§

Paper 2-Behind Closed Doors: Violence Within the Home During COVID-19 and Beyond

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Family Law Issues (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Riley Wise (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology)

Paper 2-The COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with a surge of domestic violence, including toward companion animals. Stressors such as social isolation, evictions, and other financial hardships contributed to increased reports of violent behaviors toward humans and animals, who were rendered more vulnerable by stay-at-home orders (Arkow & Hamilton, 2020; Gammage, 2020). Recent data indicate that there was a shift from predominantly passive abuse before the pandemic to predominantly active afterwards. This presentation will review current information on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on domestic violence, with a focus on animal abuse in the home.

§

Public Messaging Highlighting Systemic Racism in Abortion Access Influences Abortion Legislation Advocacy Intent

Thursday, 16th March - 17:00: Family Law Issues (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Marissa Sun (Kenyon College), Dr. Margaret Stevenson (Kenyon College)

We explored how highlighting issues of racial disadvantage in public messaging affects public support for abortion rights. White participants ($N = 389$) read an article either describing how women of color are disproportionately negatively affected by anti-abortion legislation (due to systemic racism) versus a control condition article that highlights how anti-abortion legislation negatively affects women, broadly, without highlighting racial disparities. White participants who read about racial disparities indicated greater intent to engage in pro-abortion legislation advocacy (e.g., donate to Planned Parenthood). In addition, individual differences (e.g., gender, sexual orientation, abortion history) predicted support for pro-abortion legislation.

§

The Impact of Pre- and Post-Death Victim Photographs on Mock Jurors' Opinions of Victims and Guilt Judgments

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Effects of Media & Technology on Juries (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Kristen Gittings (Arizona State University), Ms. Hannah Phalen (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University), Ms. Madison Adamoli (Arizona State University)

Three experiments tested the effect of viewing non-probative pre-death victim photographs on mock jurors' perceptions of murder victims and verdicts. Participants were randomly assigned to see no victim photographs, pre-death photographs, post-death photographs, or both pre- and post-death photographs, rated the victim's positive traits, and chose a verdict. Study 3 manipulated victim race. When participants saw pre-death victim photographs (either alone or with post-death photographs), they viewed victims more favorably, which predicted increased guilty verdicts. Despite having no probative value, pre-death photographs might bias verdicts by identifying the victim to jurors as someone they can help by voting guilty.

§

Examining the Impact of Individual Characteristics and Presentation Method of Gruesome Photographs on Mock Juror Emotions and Decision-Making

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Effects of Media & Technology on Juries (Franklin 1) - Paper

Mr. Nicholas Michalski (University of Wyoming), Dr. Narina Nuñez (University of Wyoming)

Defense lawyers commonly fear that gruesome photographs presented by the prosecution may bias jurors against the defendant. However, research concerning the relationship between negative emotional reactions and trial outcomes in the presence of gruesome photographs is too mixed to make definitive conclusions. This research utilizes three studies to provide some clarity to the mixed findings. Study 1 examines the effects of individual differences on emotional reactions to gruesome photographs. Study 2 examines the differing effects of gruesome photographs presented in color vs black-and-white. Study 3 examines the differing effects of gruesome photographs presented by the prosecution compared to the defense.

§

Camera Perspective Bias in Videorecorded Identification Procedures

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Effects of Media & Technology on Juries (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Jennifer Jones (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Melanie Fessinger (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Considering the recent recommendation to record identification procedures, we tested whether the camera perspective bias found in the interrogation literature extends to videorecorded identifications. Participant-jurors viewed a mock trial wherein we manipulated whether the administration was single-blind, the eyewitness's certainty, and the camera perspective (no-video control, eyewitness-focused, administrator-focused, dual-focused). Participants who watched an administration from a video angle that included the eyewitness rated the witness less credible, judged the procedure as more suggestive, and were less likely to vote guilty than those who did not see the eyewitness. Implications for the evidentiary use of videorecorded lineup administrations will be discussed.

§

“Ethical” Decision-Making in the Face of Technology

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Effects of Media & Technology on Juries (Franklin 1) - Paper

Mr. Nicholas Michalski (University of Wyoming), Ms. Haley Sturges (University of Wyoming), Dr. Karen Bartsch (University of Wyoming), Mr. Samuel Choi (University of Wyoming)

Crimes that involve technology may be seen as fundamentally different than crimes which only involve human interaction; however, legal decision-making research has not investigated the impact of this perceived difference. The present study used a civil trial paradigm to determine the impact of technology (texting while driving vs. driving under the influence) and plaintiff injury type (death vs. catastrophic injury) on damage awards. Participants' strength of moral beliefs and perceptions of the defendant were also assessed. Findings showed perceptions of the defendant and damage awards were significantly impacted by the manipulated variables as well as participants' level of morality.

§

The Role of Selective Attention at Encoding on Later Recognition of a Getaway Vehicle

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Memory Accuracy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Nydia Ayala (Iowa State University), Dr. Andrew Smith (Iowa State University)

In the only previous experiment on vehicle lineups, discriminability was poor (Smith et al., 2020). We examined the role of selective attention at encoding. Prior to viewing a simulated-crime video, we instructed participants to pay attention to the video, person, or vehicle. Relative to the control condition, instructing participants to attend to the vehicle improved discriminability and instructing participants to attend to the person did not impair discriminability. Poor vehicle discriminability is partly attributable to allocating attentional resources towards persons and away from objects. Vehicle lineups might be useful when a witness claims to have effortfully studied a getaway vehicle.

§

Exposure to Misinformation in a Showup Identification Alters Witness Descriptions

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Memory Accuracy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Kelsey Hess (Eastern University)

Showups are a relatively common identification procedure, accounting for 30-77% of identifications (Flowe et al., 2001; McQuiston & Malpass, 2001). While the contaminating effects of repeated identifications is well documented within available literature, the influence of an identification on a witness' description of the crime event remains largely unknown. The current study utilizes a videoed mock crime and a photographic showup containing appearance details inconsistent with the original crime event to see if witnesses incorporate these details later. Results indicate that participants incorporated the new details into their account and, further, that this effect was moderated by their identification decision.

§

Improving Identification of Masked Individuals

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Memory Accuracy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Rachel O'Donnell (Iowa State University), Dr. Jason C. K. Chan (Iowa State University), Dr. Gary Wells (Iowa State University)

Manley et al. (2019) demonstrated the *masked-lineup superiority effect*, in which identification of a masked perpetrator was improved with a masked lineup relative to an unmasked lineup. We examined whether having seen the other lineup type previously influences identification performance. Participants briefly viewed a masked lineup before making an identification in an unmasked lineup or briefly viewed an unmasked lineup before making an identification in a masked lineup. In the former condition, identification performance was improved relative to a no-change unmasked lineup. In the latter condition, identification performance did not differ from a no-change masked lineup.

§

The Impact of Social Media Exposure on Eyewitness Identification

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Memory Accuracy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Emma Kruisselbrink (Simon Fraser University), Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald (Simon Fraser University), Dr. Daniel Bernstein (Kwantlen Polytechnic University)

The current study examined exposure to an innocent suspect on social media and its effect on performance at a formal lineup procedure. Participants observed a staged crime and then were randomly assigned to view social media profiles of innocent people, a mugbook filled with innocent people, or no photos of innocent people (control). Following a short delay, participants completed a lineup procedure. The results show that exposure to social media or mugbook images had no effect on correct identification of the perpetrator. However, social media exposure increased innocent suspect identifications at a subsequent lineup compared to mugbook exposure and controls.

§

Appearance Change Instruction – Ecphoric Melding

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Memory Accuracy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Mr. Mack Blouir (Florida International University)

An Appearance Change Instruction (ACI) is a recommended lineup procedure that reduces eyewitness accuracy. Previous studies indicate that the ACI is independently reducing discriminability without a criterion shift. Ecphory is the relationship between our memory retrieval, proceeding a cue, and our memory of an event. We examined the possibility of the ACI melding cues, leading to an inaccurate recall. The inaccurate recall may lead to a reduced discriminability. We examined the effects on ecphory, in a traditional lineup paradigm, by asking participants to determine how similar each member of the lineup looked regarding their memory of the target.

§

The Double Standard of Implicit Language in the Justice System

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Issues in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Franklin 3) - Data Blitz

Ms. Madi Gregory (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Ms. Tianshuang Han (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Dr. Laura Fallon (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Dr. Brent Snook (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

The present study experimentally evaluated perceptions of implicit threats delivered by different messengers to assess perceived acceptability. Participants (N = 79) were assigned randomly to view one of two media reports containing implied threats which differed only in messenger – a police officer or a gang member. Participants completed a survey and rated statements from the gang member condition as more pressuring, threatening, and intimidating compared to the police condition. Ratings of admissibility of the confession as evidence did not vary between conditions. The implications these findings have on jury decision-making as well as directions for future research are discussed.

§

Assessing Recidivism and Rehabilitative Justice in the United States: A Literature Review

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Issues in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Franklin 3) - Data Blitz

Mr. Conner Ryan (Emporia State University), Dr. Keith Wylie (Emporia State University), Dr. Rebecca Rodriguez Carey (Emporia State University), Dr. Alfredo Montalvo (Emporia State University)

Since the legal system's shift towards punitive justice in the 1970s-1980s, both incarceration rates and recidivism rates have remained troublingly high. We examine recidivism by reviewing the historical context and effects of the legal system's shift towards punitive justice and analyzing the statistics behind mass incarceration and recidivism. Modern research and empirical trends point towards punitive practices as a leading cause of recidivism. Additionally, we explore options for reducing recidivism rates, including an analysis of rehabilitative techniques and a discussion of mental illness in the legal system.

§

Judging our Judges: Assessing the Methodology Behind Deception Detection in Court

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Issues in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Franklin 3) - Data Blitz

Ms. Payton McPhee (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Meg Ternes (Saint Mary's University)

In court, judges are tasked with determining whether those providing testimony (e.g., defendants, witnesses) are credible. Research has shown that judges oftentimes place high value on less reliable deception cues, such as behavioural or personal cues. Knowing this, the present study aimed to determine which cues judges report using most often when assessing credibility in the courtroom. Results show that judges tend to mention the most reliable cues (i.e., verbal cues) more often than the less reliable cues (i.e., behavioural, and personal) when assessing credibility, contradicting previous literature, and suggesting that judges are aware of reliable cues to deception.

§

What Makes an Object Threatening or Unusual and how do we Operationalise Threat and Unusualness?

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Issues in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Franklin 3) - Data Blitz

Ms. Holly Clark (Queen Margaret University of Edinburgh), Dr. Jamal Mansour (University of Lethbridge)

We examined whether laypeople's perceptions of threat and unusualness are consistent with how researchers have conceptualised them. Participants rated how threatening and unusual they perceived objects to be in the context of crime and their own life. Operationalisations of unusualness and threat were generally consistent with lay perceptions, however, when participants considered unusual objects in the context of crime, we found objects considered more threatening where less unusual. Examining the threateningness and unusualness of objects is a first step towards understanding the generalisability of the weapon focus effect.

§

Parental Styles, Legitimacy and Rules

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Issues in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Franklin 3) - Data Blitz

Ms. Maggie Crean (University of New Hampshire), Dr. Ellen Cohn (University of New Hampshire)

How parental factors affect adolescents' likelihood in engaging in rule violating behavior (RVB) is of interest to scholars. Specifically, we are interested in how parental style, parental legitimacy, and number of parental rules affects three kinds of RVB - assault, theft and substance abuse. Participants (N=754, ages 11-17, mean age of 13.58 years old) came from waves three and six of the New Hampshire Youth Study (NHYS). For all three kinds of the RVB, parental legitimacy mediates between all three parental styles and all three RVB. Parental rules only mediate between authoritative and permissive parenting styles and all three RVB.

§

The Relationship between Compensatory and Punitive Damage Awards

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Issues in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Franklin 3) - Data Blitz

Ms. Samantha Bean (Arizona State University), Ms. Hannah Phalen (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University), Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University), Dr. Nick Schweitzer (Arizona State University), Mr. John Campbell (Campbell Law), Ms. Alicia Campbell (Campbell Law)

We assessed the relationship between compensatory and punitive damage awards in real (Study 1) and simulated (Study 2) civil cases. In both studies, compensatory and punitive damages were positively associated. Jurors who had the option to award punitive damages awarded more in compensatory damages than those who did not (Studies 1 and 2) and awarded more than those who had the option but chose not to award punitive damages (Study 2). Our findings suggest that, across real and simulated civil cases, compensatory and punitive damage awards are not independent, and simply requesting punitive damages might yield higher compensatory awards.

§

Rapport, Positive, and Negative Interviewing Techniques from U.S. Active-Duty Police Officer Witness Interviews

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Issues in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Franklin 3) - Data Blitz

Dr. Jenna Kieckhafer (California State University, Fresno)

Although police interviewing techniques are critical for producing plentiful and accurate information, very little research has been able to examine what's used in witness/victim interviews. The current study sought examine active-duty officer interviewing techniques, and more specifically which are used more when rapport is built. Rapport resulted in several differences including more physical contact, introductions, use of officer's first name, and showing empathy. The most common positive techniques used included pauses, accepting don't know, using names, and taking notes, while negative ones included multiple-choice questions, interruptions, multiple questions, negative nonverbal demeanor, and distractions.

§

Examining the Effect of Prior False Confession on Guilty Plea Decisions in Vignette versus Paradigm Methodology

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Perceptions of Guilt (Franklin 4) - Paper

Dr. Anna Feinman (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Tatiana Matlasz (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. William Crozier (Duke University School of Law), Dr. Saul Kassin (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

False confessions are a long-standing issue in the criminal justice system, and there is concern as to their impact on innocent defendants' decision to plead guilty. At present, over 95% of convicted defendants in the U.S. resolve their cases by pleading guilty. Given the prevalence of these phenomena, the present study sought to examine laypersons' reactions to a cheating paradigm presented in an earlier study to investigate whether participants would be sensitive to risk factors for false guilty pleas. Findings indicated that participants predicted and evaluated their own behaviors as less susceptible to the pressures of plea deals than others.

§

Common sense of confessions: What do people believe around the world?

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Perceptions of Guilt (Franklin 4) - Paper

Dr. Jenny Schell-Leugers (Maastricht University), Dr. Melanie Sauerland (Maastricht University), Ms. Noa Kaesler (Maastricht University), Dr. Minhwan Jang (Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency), Ms. Tirza Ben Ari (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Fiona Wang (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Anna van Achterberg (Maastricht University), Dr. Saul Kassin (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

A counter-intuitive phenomenon, false confessions are among the leading causes of wrongful convictions. Over the past decades, research has shed a light on factors that put innocent people at risk of falsely confessing. However, precisely how 'common' is this knowledge about (false) confessions. To address this question, a follow-up study was conducted that surveyed 1,559 laypeople across ten countries about their beliefs about (false) confessions, the use of legal rights, and deception detection. Results show that albeit improved on some aspects, general lay knowledge of confessions and factors that put innocent people at risk of falsely confessing is still deficient.

§

You Have the Right to Look Guilty: Invoking Miranda Increases Perceptions of Suspect Guilt

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Perceptions of Guilt (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Emma Saiter (Arizona State University), Ms. Megan Lawrence (Arizona State University), Ms. Rose Eerdmans (Arizona State University), Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University)

Despite the risks of self-incrimination, criminal suspects may speak to the police for fear that invoking their right to silence will make them look guilty. We tested the hypothesis that people infer guilt from a suspect's decision to "plead the 5th." Participants evaluated criminal suspects who invoked their Miranda rights, waived their rights, or sat in silence during police questioning. Participants perceived suspects more negatively and as guiltier when they exercised their Miranda rights or when they sat in silence than when they spoke to the police. These findings suggest that invoking one's constitutional right to silence can backfire.

§

Is this Suspect Guilty or Innocent? Apparent Verifiability of Suspects' Alibies Might Indicate Guilt Rather than Innocence

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Perceptions of Guilt (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Ana Isabel Jiménez-González (Universidad Isabel I de Castilla & Universidad de Salamanca), Dr. Jaume Masip (Universidad de Salamanca), Dr. Iris Blandon-Gitlin (California State University, Fullerton), Dr. Carmen Herrero (Universidad de Salamanca)

Researchers have suggested that the verifiability of suspects' accounts can indicate honesty or innocence. We tested whether suspects of minor crimes (unlikely to be verified by the police) would include pseudo-verifiable aspects in their statements to increase believability. Experiment-1 (with hypothetical scenarios) showed that, compared to innocent suspects, *guilty* minor crime suspects were more likely to give pseudo-verifiable responses (which seemed verifiable but were not) rather than non-verifiable responses to the police to appear innocent. Experiment-2 showed that pseudo-verifiable responses increased observers' perceptions of *innocence*. Experiment-3 revealed that potential suspects can identify minor crimes with alibies unlikely to be verified.

§

Investigating the believability of ‘digital alibis:’ A proposal for a three-factor taxonomy of alibi evidence

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Perceptions of Guilt (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Emma Rempel (Toronto Metropolitan University), Dr. Tara Burke (Toronto Metropolitan University)

With digital forensic evidence becoming ubiquitous in criminal investigations, the goal of the current study was to explore *digital evidence* as a potential addition to the widely adopted two-factor taxonomy of alibi evidence (Olson and Wells, 2004). Participants (N = 283) read a police report and evaluated nine alibis featuring varying levels of digital, person and physical evidence. A mixed factorial ANOVA revealed digital evidence (i.e., including GPS data, iMessages, and geotagged photos) as a robust predictor of alibi believability, even when presented alongside the strongest types of physical (i.e., video surveillance) and person evidence (corroboration from a non-motivated stranger).

§

Transitional-aged youth transitioning out: developmental and trauma-informed jail programming from year one of the Road to Reentry study

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Justice-Involved Youth & Trauma (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Marie Gillespie (University of California-Irvine), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

Although transitional-aged youth (TAY; 18 to 25 years old) are overrepresented in US jails (BJS, 2019), and require differential treatment compared to older adults based on their developing neurobiology (Casey, 2020), reentry initiatives for this age group lack key developmental and mental health considerations. This paper features the programming and correctional staff training designed for the Road to Reentry study, a randomized controlled trial designed to examine the effectiveness of developmentally-sensitive, evidence-based programming for male TAY in a jail setting. Additionally, the discussion will provide participant descriptives and explore barriers to conducting applied research in correctional settings during the pandemic.

§

Protective Predictors of Trauma Symptom Remission for Youth with First-Time Juvenile Legal System Involvement

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Justice-Involved Youth & Trauma (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Jeanne McPhee (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Johanna Folk (University of California San Francisco), Ms. Megan Irgens (University of Arizona/University of California San Francisco), Dr. Evan Holloway (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Megan Ramaiya (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Marina Tolou-Shams (University of California San Francisco)

Legally involved youth experience higher rates of trauma exposure than their non-legally involved peers. While scholars have identified several factors that inhibit the development of posttraumatic stress and other trauma- and stressor-related disorders in youth, little work has examined if such factors also reduce the duration of clinical symptoms. Data from 401 first-time legally involved adolescents suggests emotion dysregulation and family functioning contribute to exacerbation of trauma symptoms over time. Additionally, a notable minority of youth experience clinically significant trauma symptoms; for some, these symptoms do not appear to remit over time. Implications for clinical practice are discussed.

§

Traumatized defendants, troubled attorneys: The impact of vicarious trauma on the defense attorney-client relationship

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Justice-Involved Youth & Trauma (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Charise Peters (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Emily Haney-Caron (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Lili Ramos (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Although juvenile defense attorneys routinely represent trauma-exposed clients, little is known about how youth trauma history impacts attorneys. This vignette-based study examined how attorneys handle cases for young traumatized clients. Participants were 144 defense attorneys working with justice-involved youth, who were asked to read a vignette scenario describing a case of a youth client (varied by youth trauma severity and race). Attorneys expended more effort handling cases for their severely traumatized clients compared to moderately traumatized clients; effort did not differ by youth race. Results from this study may inform attorneys' approaches for best practices with youth clients.

§

Understanding the Relationship Between Narcissism and Posttraumatic Symptoms in Adjudicated Youth

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Justice-Involved Youth & Trauma (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Lauren Coaker (University of Georgia), Dr. Brian Glaser (University of Georgia)

Much of the current literature on trauma and narcissism has conceptualized trauma as the catalyst for the development of narcissism (Clemens et al., 2022). However, more recent research has begun to explore how narcissism can impact one's experience of trauma and development of posttraumatic symptoms (Levi & Bachar, 2019; Montoro et al., 2022). Additionally, this research has largely been conducted using adult samples. Therefore, using a sample of juvenile offenders, the aim of this study is to explore the relationship between narcissism and posttraumatic symptoms in this underserved population, with particular attention to the differences in adaptive vs. maladaptive narcissism.

§

The Effects of Callous-Unemotional (CU) Traits on Risk Factors for Suicidal Behavior in a Psychiatric Inpatient Adolescent Sample

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Clinical Assessment & General Mental Health Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Ms. Emily C. Kemp (Louisiana State University), Ms. Paige Picou (Louisiana State University), Ms. Erin Vaughan (Louisiana State University), Dr. Paul J. Frick (Louisiana State University), Dr. Ryan Hill (Louisiana State University), Dr. John de Back (Our Lady of the Lake Health System)

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among youth and young adults, and suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STBs) are a leading reason for psychiatric hospitalization in adolescents. An extensive literature base has identified risk factors associated with STBs; however, it is not clear how callous-unemotional (CU) traits, recently added to diagnostic classification systems, influence these risk factors. In a diverse sample of psychiatric inpatient adolescents, we found that CU traits generally conferred protection against STBs, even after controlling for known risk factors. Interestingly, significant interaction effects that showed an additive effect of CU traits on STBs are also reported.

§

Animal Maltreatment: Why It Matters to Forensic Psychology (Now More Than Ever)

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Clinical Assessment & General Mental Health Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Lynett Henderson Metzger (university of denver)

Estimates suggest companion animals are present in some 90.5 million U.S. households (APPA, 2022; AVMA, 2022), offering an array of potential benefits in terms of companionship, emotional support, and physical health (NIH, 2018). The ubiquitous presence of companion animals also touches on important areas of forensic psychology, ranging from mandatory reporting to animal maltreatment evaluations to legal and social justice considerations. This presentation lays the groundwork for understanding how the human-animal connection intersects the field in important ways, and how these issues have become more pressing for specialized and general practitioners alike through the height of COVID and beyond.

§

High-stakes evaluations: An exploratory survey of methodology of Atkins evaluators.

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Clinical Assessment & General Mental Health Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Kyle Gamache (Community College of Rhode Island), Dr. Matt Zaitchik (Roger Williams University), Dr. Judith Platania (Roger Williams University), Ms. Hannah Baldwin (Roger Williams University)

The Supreme Court ruled in *Atkins v Virginia* (2002) that it was unconstitutional to execute defendants who have an intellectual disability. This has led to forensic assessments of intellectual dysfunction in capital cases, so called “Atkins evaluations”, assessing intellectual aptitude and adaptive functioning. Limited data exist on the training and perspectives of forensic evaluators conducting these evaluations. This study explores this area, recruiting 20 forensic psychologists to complete questionnaires regarding their forensic training and professional attitudes. The results of this study give insight into the tools and methods being utilized to conduct these assessments. Data analysis is ongoing.

§

Emotional Wellbeing of Animal Rescue and Adoption Agency/Shelter Staff and Volunteers: COVID-19 and Other Stressors

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Clinical Assessment & General Mental Health Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Laura Meyer (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology)

Paper 3-In the United States, animal shelters and other rescue agencies have seen an alarming surge in admissions, with a concomitant rise in pleas for fosters to temporarily home animals. We are collecting data on the effects of various stressors (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) on the emotional wellbeing of animal rescue organization and adoption agency/shelter staff and volunteers. Preliminary results indicate that shelter and rescue agency staff and volunteers struggle with animal care, difficult adopters, and recent increases in animal relinquishment. During our study's second phase, we will interview survey respondents to gain a deeper understanding of these issues.

§

Identifying Positive Screens for PTSD in Justice-Involved Veterans and Civilian Offenders: Utility of the MMPI-2-RF and MMPI-3

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Clinical Assessment & General Mental Health Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Joshua Camins (Southern Illinois University School of Medicine), Dr. Joshua Francis (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Brittany Ridge (Sam Houston State University), Ms. Christina Brooks (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Jaime L. Anderson (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Jorge Varela (Sam Houston State University)

Several justice-involved veterans meet criteria for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Using a PTSD screener, this study examined prevalence of PTSD and then explored whether scales on a common diagnostic instrument, the MMPI-2-RF/MMPI-3 differed by diagnosis. Of participants with valid profiles ($n = 77$ and $n = 81$), just under half met criteria for PTSD. Rates of diagnosis did not differ by military status. The MMPI-2-RF/MMPI-3 were able to differentiate between diagnosis on several scales, including Anxiety (AXY; MMPI-2-RF) and Anxiety Related Experience (ARX; MMPI-3). Most scores fell below the clinical threshold suggesting diminished efficacy in non-treatment seeking samples.

§

Changing The Discourse: Resilience in Those Experiencing Homelessness

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Clinical Assessment & General Mental Health Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Ms. Jordyn Monaghan (Vancouver Island University), Dr. Caroline Burnley (Vancouver Island University), Prof. Ruth Kirson (Vancouver Island University)

Adults experiencing homelessness are forced to navigate the obstacles of physical, mental, and environmental risks. Currently, there is a gap in the literature focusing on adaptations to the environment that promote the daily survival of those experiencing homelessness, also known as resilience. This study investigates the factors that contribute to resilience in those experiencing homelessness. Numerous themes were identified as fostering resilience in those experiencing homelessness such as determination, resourcefulness, and a sense of belonging. Gaining a strong understanding of resilience in those experiencing homelessness supports the need for additional resources as well as directs advocacy and promotes strength-based practices.

§

The Associations of PTSD Symptoms on Violent and Non-Violent Recidivism in a Mental Health Jail Diversion Program

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Clinical Assessment & General Mental Health Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Ms. Jennie Lukoff (Fordham University), Dr. Melodie Foellmi (EAC Network), Dr. Merrill Rotter (EAC Network), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University)

Exposure to traumatic events and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is common among individuals involved in the criminal legal system. Research has shown that individuals with PTSD are at an increased risk of re-offending after their release from prison; however, researchers have yet to examine whether PTSD symptoms increase the risk of recidivism among individuals with mental illness in an alternative to incarceration (ATI) program. The present study uses a longitudinal program evaluation database of 83 individuals enrolled in an ATI program to examine how differences between PTSD symptoms across the four clusters, predict violent and non-violent recidivism outcomes.

§

Are Forensic Neuropsychological Evaluations Better Prepared to Withstand Legal Evidence Admissibility Challenges Than Non-Neuropsychological Evaluations?

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Admissibility of Psychological Science (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Elizabeth Mathers (Arizona State University), Ms. Emily N. Line (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), Prof. Tess Neal (Arizona State University)

Psychologists are frequently called upon by courts to provide expert testimony to aid legal decision making. Forensic evaluations are often shaped by the results of psychological assessment tools. However, the psychometric quality of these tools is not always carefully examined before their admission in court. Prior research (Neal et al., 2019) finds wide variation in the quality of the assessment tools that experts report using in legal settings. The present study expands on this line of research by dissecting the quality of neuropsychological versus non-neuropsychological assessment tools, and by examining the common practices of forensic psychologists who use these tools.

§

A comprehensive examination of the role of the SARA, DVRAG, ODARA, and DA in Canadian case law

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Admissibility of Psychological Science (Salon J) - Paper

Mrs. Ilvy Goossens (Simon Fraser University), Mr. Will Fox (Simon Fraser University)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) risk factors into many legal decisions (e.g., dangerous offender designations, sentencing, probation), and is frequently assessed using empirically established risk assessment tools. Although literature tends to describe satisfactory predictive validity and clinical benefit of using these tools, little information exists about the use in Canadian case law. A CanLII review identified 78 cases using four commonly used IPV risk assessment tools (i.e., SARA, DVRAG, ODARA, DA). Results indicate that the tools are most commonly ordered by the Crown prosecutor, are often used in conjunction with other measures, are rarely challenged and even more rarely successfully challenged.

§

Non-Time-limited Review of Hebephilia Among United States Case Law

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Admissibility of Psychological Science (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Caitlyn Moore (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

In past court proceedings, Hebephilia has been used in sexually violent predator commitment hearings to satisfy legal requirements as a mental abnormality (Fabian, 2011). However, through an analysis of published legal opinions on NexisUNI, the authors explore a variety of legal cases in which the diagnosis of Hebephilia is mentioned. The results of this study offer a perspective of its application in multiple legal situations, not just SVP hearings. It is our hypothesis that Hebephilia, while more commonly occurring in SVP context, is more common than not admissible and sufficient in satisfying the courts for an array of legal issues.

§

The Use of the HCR-20 in Legal Contexts: An Exploratory International Case Law Review

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Admissibility of Psychological Science (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Tamara De Beuf (KU Leuven & Maastricht University), Prof. Vivienne de Vogel (Maastricht University)

Challenges to the legal admissibility of expert evidence are meant to keep 'junk science' out of the court room. This also applies to psychological assessments, such as the routinely requested assessments of risk of violent recidivism. A commonly used risk assessment instrument is the HCR-20. Despite being relatively well-studied, challenges can be made to its application in specific cases. But are such challenges raised in practice? In this presentation, we discuss how often the HCR-20 is cited and challenged in recent case law from jurisdictions such as Australia, Canada, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, UK and USA.

§

The Effect of Victim Race on Jurors' Perceptions of Lethal Police Use of Force

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Jurors' Perceptions of Police (Salon K) - Paper

Dr. Logan Ewanation (Ontario Tech), Dr. Evelyn Maeder (Carleton University)

Recently, police use of force (particularly involving BIPOC victims) has gained an unprecedented amount of attention in the media, politics, and public discourse. We examined the effect of victim race and police legitimacy on jurors' individual verdicts as well as jury deliberation content (N = 2658 utterances). In groups of up to 12, jury-eligible Canadian undergraduate students (N = 78) watched and listened to a trial transcript involving an officer charged with manslaughter following a UoF incident. In each transcript, we manipulated the victim's race (Indigenous/White). Results suggest a bias against Indigenous victims in trials involving police use of force.

§

Police Use of Force: Perceptions of Reasonableness and Decision-Making Through the Lens of the "Reasonable Officer Standard"

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Jurors' Perceptions of Police (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Cassandra Flick (University of Wyoming), Dr. Kimberly Schweitzer (University of North Dakota)

Citizen contact with police officers is common, but these encounters do not always end positively and can result in police use of force (UOF). These incidents sometimes result in criminal prosecutions of officers for excessive UOF, with recent high-profile examples (e.g., Derek Chauvin) piquing the public's interest. However, scant empirical research has investigated the use of the reasonable officer standard (ROS) – the legal standard used in excessive UOF cases – and how the standard impacts judgements. A two-study investigation explores how laypersons' (Study 1), and mock jurors' (Study 2) judgments align with the ROS. Findings and implications are discussed.

§

Predicting indictment and charging decisions in lethal use-of-force cases

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Jurors' Perceptions of Police (Salon K) - Paper

Dr. Kayla Burd (University of Wyoming), Dr. Kimberly Schweitzer (University of North Dakota), Mrs. Olivia Smith (University of Wyoming), Ms. Cassandra Flick (University of Wyoming), Ms. Haley Sturges (University of Wyoming), Mrs. Brittany Cangialosi (University of Wyoming)

Previous data suggests that grand jurors are typically indictment prone, with the exception of cases involving the police. Such decisions may be influenced by attitudes towards police legitimacy (APLS) and may be exacerbated by racial biases and victim race. The current study tested whether victim race (Black vs. White) and/or shooter identity (police vs. civilian) predicted mock grand juror indictment and charging decisions. APLS, but neither victim race nor shooter identity, predicted indictment decisions. Mock jurors' charging decisions were more lenient for civilian shooters regarding involuntary and voluntary manslaughter, but more punitive for second-degree murder. Implications will be discussed.

§

The Effects of Perspective-Taking on Juror Decisions in Police Excessive Use of Force Cases

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Jurors' Perceptions of Police (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Devon LaBat (Florida International University), Dr. Jacqueline Evans (Florida International University)

Little is known about jury decision-making in excessive use of force cases, including what affects jurors' ratings of the reasonableness of the force and whose perspective they take when coming to a verdict. The current study explored the effects of (a) perspective-taking jury instructions and (b) the level of threat the plaintiff posed on participants' evaluations of the reasonableness of the use of force, reported perspective-taking, and final verdict decisions. The manipulations did not impact ratings of the reasonableness of the force or verdict decisions but did impact the extent to which participants took the plaintiff's perspective.

§

Police Bias and the Reasonable Officer Standard

Friday, 17th March - 08:00: Jurors' Perceptions of Police (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Brooke McBride (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. Trace Vardsveen (Yale University), Dr. Richard Wiener (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)

Jurors rely on the Reasonable Officer standard to determine police liability for the use of excessive force, yet they likely enter jury service with strong pre-existing beliefs. There is little research investigating the empirical validity of the Reasonable Officer standard nor the influence of police bias on liability determinations. The current research reports on an online study in which jury-eligible participants read expert testimony to assist in determining officer liability in use-of-force case vignettes. We found that officer reasonableness judgments mediated the effect of expert testimony on officer liability decisions. However, participants' perceptions of police bias moderated this indirect effect.

§

Examining Theoretical Perspectives on Plea Bargaining

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Examining Theoretical Perspectives on Plea Bargaining (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Ms. Samantha Luna (George Mason University), Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University)

This symposium will provide a better understanding of plea bargaining and decision-making using various theoretical perspectives. First, a new model of plea decision-making grounded in Fuzzy Trace Theory will be discussed. Second, the application of a theoretical framework used to study deterrence with guilty plea decision-making will be presented in relation to perceived punishment harshness, certainty, fear, and control. Third, an examination of framing effects on plea decisions will be discussed. Finally, a test of a theoretical definition of coercion during plea negotiations will be presented.

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Paper1-A New Model of Plea Decision Making Grounded in Fuzzy Trace Theory

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Examining Theoretical Perspectives on Plea Bargaining (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Tina Zottoli (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Dr. Rebecca K. Helm (University of Exeter), Dr. Vanessa Edkins (Florida Institute of Technology), Dr. Michael Bixter (Montclair State University)

In this paper, we outline a new model of plea decision-making, grounded in Fuzzy Trace Theory, alongside two experiments that test a key prediction of the model. Specifically, we test the prediction that evaluations of plea offers will be influenced by the presence and magnitude of meaningful, categorical differences between the offer and potential trial sentence, rather than more fine-grained differences. Study 1 provides support for this prediction: for people asked to assume guilt, plea offers were treated alike within three distinct offer “bands.” Study 2 expands this work to test predictions for people asked to assume innocence.

§

Paper2-Testing an Expanded Model of Deterrence Applied to Guilty Plea Decision-Making

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Examining Theoretical Perspectives on Plea Bargaining (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Shi Yan (Arizona State University), Dr. Theodore Wilson (University at Albany - SUNY), Mr. Matthew Kijowski (University at Albany - SUNY), Mr. Jacob Forston (Arizona State University)

We took stock from existing research on rational choice and offender decision-making, adopting a theoretical framework previously used to study deterrence. We investigated how the perceived certainty and severity of the punishment at trial, as well as perceived control and fear affect the decision of whether to accept a guilty plea. Pilot study with 238 college students found that guilty participant defendants had a higher perceived certainty of punishment, lower perceived control, and slightly lower perceived fear than innocent participant defendants did. We will present and discuss the findings with our main sample of 1,100 US adults.

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Paper3-Framing Biases Undermine the Assumption of Rational Decision Making in Plea Bargaining in Those With and Without Criminal Involvement

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Examining Theoretical Perspectives on Plea Bargaining (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Valerie Reyna (Cornell University), Dr. Krystia Reed (University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Alisha Meschkow (Cornell University), Mr. Vincent Calderon (Cornell University), Dr. Rebecca K. Helm (University of Exeter)

Most defendants are faced with the choice between pleading guilty and getting a certain sentence or the risk of going to trial. A vast literature in psychology and economics suggests that plea decisions should be subject to framing effects. Varying subtle changes in wording of outcomes, we produced pronounced differences in choices to accept a plea. Loss framing increased the odds of going to trial by 664%. Framing effects were robust to demographic factors and individual differences, including criminal involvement, age, sex, education, risk propensity, and loss aversion. These framing effects undermine the legal assumption that defendants are rational actors.

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Paper4-Testing a Theoretical Definition of Coercion During Plea Negotiations

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Examining Theoretical Perspectives on Plea Bargaining (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Ms. Samantha Luna (George Mason University), Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University)

This study sought to experimentally test a theoretical definition of coercion during plea negotiations that was developed by synthesizing philosophical, legal, and psychological theory (Luna, 2022). Participants, all of whom played the role of a defendant, were asked to negotiate with mock attorneys over Zoom during a hypothetical plea negotiation. We manipulated defendant guilt and four theoretically coercive elements present during the negotiation. Preliminary results show that both defendant guilt and theoretically coercive elements impacted defendants' plea decisions. Findings on the impact of theoretical coercion on defendants' perceptions of their case will be discussed.

§

Promoting Access to Behavioral Health Treatment for Justice-Involved Youth

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Promoting Access to Behavioral Health Treatment for Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 2) - Symposium

Dr. Kathleen Kemp (Alpert Medical School of Brown University), Dr. Derek Hess (State of Iowa Department of Health and Human Services)

This symposium focuses on promoting accessibility in behavioral health treatment for justice-involved youth (JIY). The first paper pertains to a study of ethnoracially diverse parents of JIY, with a particular focus on how parent mental health may be linked with experiencing barriers to youth treatment participation. The second paper will pertain to the piloting of an adaptation of two evidence-based practices for youth posttraumatic stress into a brief, 8-session group format for incarcerated youth. The final paper will present results from a systematic review on the evidence base for brief treatments for delinquency among JIY.

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Paper 1 - The Link Between Mental Health and Barriers to Youth Treatment Participation Among Parents of Justice-Involved Youth

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Promoting Access to Behavioral Health Treatment for Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 2) - Symposium

Dr. Kaitlin Sheerin (Alpert Medical School of Brown University), Ms. Shannon Williamson-Butler (University of North Texas), Ms. Alyssa Vieira (University of Houston), Dr. Miyah Grant (Rhode Island Family Court Mental Health Clinic), Dr. Kathleen Kemp (Alpert Medical School of Brown University)

Youth in the juvenile justice system (JJS) experience high levels of psychiatric concerns, which warrant treatment. Even so, many parents face barriers to involving their child in behavioral health treatment. The present study provided an evaluation of parents of youth in the juvenile justice system, whose child was identified as being in need of treatment. The results indicated that there is a group of parents who experience concerning high psychiatric symptoms. This subgroup of parents also experienced more barriers to participating in their child's treatment. Viewed together, these findings have implications for interventions to promote treatment access within the JJS.

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Paper 2 - Addressing Comorbidities and other Contextual Factors in Trauma-Focused Treatment for Incarcerated Adolescents

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Promoting Access to Behavioral Health Treatment for Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 2) - Symposium

Dr. Crosby Modrowski (Lifespan Corporation), Dr. Elisabeth Frazier (Lifespan Corporation), Ms. Shannon Pine (Lifespan Corporation), Dr. Katelyn Affleck (Lifespan Corporation), Mr. Timothy Owens (Lifespan Corporation), Dr. Elizabeth Lowenhaupt (Lifespan Corporation)

Youth involved in the juvenile justice (JJ) system, particularly incarcerated youth, experience disproportionately high rates of trauma exposure and elevated posttraumatic stress symptoms. As such, it is important to provide these adolescents access to evidence-based, trauma-informed treatment. It is also important to address common comorbidities, such as anxiety, mood, and substance use disorders, as well as relevant contextual factors, such as the likelihood of polyvictimization exposure, gang involvement, bereavement, and potentially being mandated to complete treatment. This presentation describes a pilot project of a group-based, trauma-focused intervention for incarcerated adolescents remanded to a facility in the Northeastern United States.

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Paper 3 - Brief Interventions for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Systematic Review

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Promoting Access to Behavioral Health Treatment for Justice-Involved Youth (Franklin 2) - Symposium

Ms. Rylee Park (University of Missouri), Ms. Jenna Schopen (University of Missouri), Ms. Ava Tucker (University of Missouri), Ms. Ashlynn Neppel (University of Missouri), Ms. Riley Maher (University of Missouri), Prof. Kristin Hawley (University of Missouri)

Despite the high demonstrated need for mental health services among youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system, its capacity for providing such services to youth is currently low. Brief psychosocial interventions have the potential to fill this gap. Thus, the present study summarized and appraised the evidence for brief interventions for justice-involved youth. This review could illuminate important findings regarding the effectiveness and implementation considerations for this population.

§

What We “Know” About Interrogations: Methodological Considerations and Perceptions of Legal Decision-Makers

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: What We “Know” About Interrogations: Methodological Considerations and Perceptions of Legal Decision-Makers (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Mary Catlin (George Mason University), Dr. Christian Meissner (Iowa State University)

As the field of interrogation continues to grow, it is important to examine what we know about the prevailing interrogation experimental literature, the impact of specific interrogation tactics on mock-jurors’ perceptions, and the impact of recording quality of interrogations on perceptions. In the proposed symposium, we report quantitative data from meta-analyses and experimental studies that utilized both real transcripts and manipulated videos of interrogations. We show how our field could benefit from reconsidering classic paradigms, how breaking down common tactics (minimization and false evidence ploys) can change perceptions of an interrogation, and how recording interrogations can influence perceptions of voluntariness.

§

Paper 1 – Intent-to-Treat in the “Cheating” Paradigm: A Meta-Analysis

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: What We “Know” About Interrogations: Methodological Considerations and Perceptions of Legal Decision-Makers (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Mary Catlin (George Mason University), Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University), Ms. Talley Bettens (George Mason University)

The experimental “cheating paradigm” randomly assigns mock suspects to cheat (or not) before a mock legal decision. But what happens when participants do not conform to their assigned guilt condition? Using meta-analytic approaches, we investigated how including non-conformers under an intent-to-treat (ITT) model can impact the outcome of interest. Non-conforming guilty (innocent) participants had lower (higher) odds of a cooperative outcome than conforming guilty (innocent) participants. Importantly, including non-conforming participants under an ITT model attenuates, but does not eliminate, the effect of guilt status on legal decisions. These findings suggest that researchers need to more carefully consider non-conforming participants.

§

Paper 2 – Perceptions of Disputed Interrogation Tactics

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: What We “Know” About Interrogations: Methodological Considerations and Perceptions of Legal Decision-Makers (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Angie Zara (Butler University), Dr. Fabiana Alceste (Butler University)

False confessions have proven to be a leading factor in wrongful convictions. Generally, a confession is considered the most convincing aspect of an individual's guilt. Past research shows that certain interrogation tactics can lead both guilty and innocent people to confess. This study evaluates how the layperson perceives different interrogation tactics and subsequent suspect outcomes, potentially simulating a juror/judge's perceptions of these outcomes. Results indicated that scientific false evidence, but not testimonial, affected perceptions of the suspect such as guilt and that accident minimization, but not religious forgiveness, implied leniency in sentencing.

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Paper 3 – The Effect of Audio-Visual Quality on Evaluations of Video Recorded Interrogations

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: What We “Know” About Interrogations: Methodological Considerations and Perceptions of Legal Decision-Makers (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Gabriela Rico (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University), Dr. Fabiana Alceste (Butler University), Dr. Deryn Strange (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Video recording interrogations is an important safeguard recommended by confessions experts because it can provide insight into how a confession was obtained. However, prior research demonstrates that audio-visual quality affects how people perceive the content of a video. Given that subjects in poor quality recordings are rated less favorably than those in high quality recordings, we examined how audio-visual distortions may influence observers' judgments of the truthfulness or deceptiveness of the suspect and the coerciveness of the interrogation. Contrary to existing research, we did not find evidence of a fluency effect—participants' interrogation perceptions were not affected by quality distortions.

§

The Impact of Racial Bias in Mock Jury Selection, Composition, and Decision-Making

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: The Impact of Racial Bias in Mock Jury Selection, Composition, and Decision-Making (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University), Dr. Mona Lynch (University of California at Irvine), Dr. Jennifer Hunt (University of Kentucky)

Four talks discuss recent advances in understanding racial bias spanning all phases of the jury process: selection, composition and decision-making. Several talks demonstrate the detrimental downstream consequences of racial discrimination during jury selection (Abramowitz, Spruill)—identifying novel psychological explanations for these impacts rooted in excluding viewpoints based on racialized prior experiences with police and harm to Black jurors who witness such discrimination. Several talks also demonstrate and provide insight into the role of White participants' social desirability concerns about appearing racist in mock juror experiments (Lawrence)—and how these concerns are amplified in experimental studies about the legal system (Smalarz).

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Paper 1 - Racial Bias in Jury Selection Hurts Mock Jurors, Not Just Defendants: Testing One Potential Intervention

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: The Impact of Racial Bias in Mock Jury Selection, Composition, and Decision-Making (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Kate Abramowitz (Harvard Graduate School of Education), Dr. Amy Douglass (Bates College)

Our research focuses on the role of racial bias in jury selection. Empirical studies and analyses of court cases suggest that prosecutors often use race as a basis for excluding Black jurors in cases with Black defendants. Much of the literature on this topic has focused on how this phenomenon can deprive Black defendants of a fair trial. In our paper, we expand this focus by examining how empaneled jurors are impacted by witnessing racial bias during voir dire (Study 1). We also test an intervention that could prevent racial bias in jury selection procedures (Study 2).

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Paper 2 - How Social Stratification Shapes Juries

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: The Impact of Racial Bias in Mock Jury Selection, Composition, and Decision-Making (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Mikeala Spruill (Cornell University), Dr. Neil Lewis, Jr. (Cornell University), Dr. Valerie Hans (Cornell Law School)

Throughout American history, our legal system has separated and stratified people along the lines of race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. These structural divides are reflected in individuals' perceptions of the world. When considering jury composition, it is necessary to understand how the presence and absence of individuals' priors can variably impact the decision juries collectively come to. Across three studies (N=2,912) we show that jury-eligible Americans systematically differ in their perceptions of cases by their neighborhood context and racial identity.

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Paper 3 - The Role of Social Desirability and Establishing Non-Racist Credentials on Mock Juror Decisions about Black Defendants

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: The Impact of Racial Bias in Mock Jury Selection, Composition, and Decision-Making (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Megan Lawrence (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University), Ms. Kylie Kulak (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University), Ms. Rose Eerdmans (Arizona State University), Ms. Tramanh Dao (Arizona State University)

Experimental research investigating racial bias in legal settings is increasingly producing counterintuitive pro-Black or null effects that are inconsistent with field data. We explored the role of social desirability in these counterintuitive effects. Participants who guessed the study was about race convicted a Black defendant less than those who did not. Yet, White participants who previously established non-racist credentials were significantly more likely to convict Black defendants compared to non-credentialed participants. Conservatives, but not liberals, showed this predicted credentialing pattern. This offers an example for researchers trying to innovate methodology to circumvent participants' social desirability concerns about appearing racist.

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Paper 4 - Counterintuitive Race Effects in Legal and Non-Legal Contexts

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: The Impact of Racial Bias in Mock Jury Selection, Composition, and Decision-Making (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University), Ms. Rose Eerdmans (Arizona State University), Ms. Megan Lawrence (Arizona State University), Ms. Kylie Kulak (University of Nevada, Reno), Ms. Katherine Conley (Arizona State University), Ms. Jessica Chin (Arizona State University), Ms. Laura Pomerleau (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University)

Racial disparities are pervasive in the criminal justice system, but recent laboratory investigations of racial bias in legal settings often produce null effects or even pro-Black effects. We hypothesized that studies examining racial bias in legal contexts may be more likely to yield null or pro-Black effects than studies examining race in non-legal contexts. We conducted a systematic review of race research in three social-psychology and psychology-and-law journals over the last four decades (*PSPB*, *LHB*, and *PPPL*). We document inconsistencies in research findings on racial bias in naturalistic and laboratory research and across social psychology and legal psychology journals.

§

Paper 1 - A Longitudinal Study of Adults' Memories of Child Sexual Abuse

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: What Adults Can Tell Us About Their Childhood Traumas: Accuracies and Inaccuracies (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University), Dr. Gail Goodman (University of California, Davis), Dr. Yan Wang (University of California, Davis), Ms. Yuerui Wu (University of California, Davis), Ms. Miranda Kramer (University of California, Davis), Ms. Daisy Vidales (University of California, Davis), Dr. Mitchell Eisen (California State University, Los Angeles)

Claims of decades-old child sexual abuse (CSA) raise questions about the accuracy of adults' memories of childhood. In our longitudinal study, children had experienced a documented child maltreatment investigation (Time 1). As adults, they were interviewed 20 years later (Time 2). Older Time 1 age predicted adults' abilities to accurately remember CSA details. Time 1 CSA severity was associated with increased correct responses and greater omission of information. Time 2 trauma-related psychopathology symptoms (e.g., PTSD symptomology) uniquely predicted adults' memory accuracy. Our research adds theoretical and empirical knowledge to national and international debates about adults' memory for childhood traumatic events.

§

Paper 2- Familiarity and Child Maltreatment Severity Predict Adults' Long-Term Memory for Childhood Maltreatment Investigations

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: What Adults Can Tell Us About Their Childhood Traumas: Accuracies and Inaccuracies (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Ms. Yuerui Wu (University of California, Davis), Dr. Gail Goodman (University of California, Davis), Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University), Dr. Yan Wang (University of California, Davis), Dr. Mitchell Eisen (California State University, Los Angeles)

Over 90% of child maltreatment cases are committed by perpetrators who are familiar to the children. However, most memory studies test children's and adults' memory about interactions with briefly seen strangers, with whom there is no prior relationship. In a longitudinal study, we examined adults' memories for abuse-relevant and non-abuse-relevant parts of a childhood maltreatment investigation. Familiarity with the alleged childhood sexual abuse perpetrators was associated with more accurate memories, but only if the to-be-remembered information centered on the abuse. Older age, being female, and exposure to more severe maltreatment were also related to better abuse-relevant memories. Implications are discussed.

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Paper 3 - Recognizing Faces 20 Years Later: Predictors of Identification Errors in Adults with Child Maltreatment Histories

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: What Adults Can Tell Us About Their Childhood Traumas: Accuracies and Inaccuracies (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Rakel Larson (Riverside Community College), Dr. Yan Wang (University of California, Davis), Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University), Ms. Nathalie Moriarty (University of California, Davis), Dr. Ronald Fisher (Florida International University), Dr. Mitchell Eisen (California State University, Los Angeles), Dr. Jiajian Qin (California State University, Sacramento), Dr. Gail Goodman (University of California, Davis)

How well can adults identify individuals they interacted with in childhood after a 20-year delay? At Time 1, children underwent an anogenital examination by a doctor and nurse in a forensic unit and were interviewed by a clinician. Twenty years later (Time 2), now as adults, they responded to doctor, nurse, and clinician lineups. Most made non-identifications. CI with reinstatement was associated with *increased* error for a subset of adults (e.g., those with more PTSD symptoms). Cross-racial identifications also increased error. Unconscious transference was not evident in clinician lineups. Lineups can pose risk given brief childhood interactions after long delays.

§

Bias and Bias Mitigation in Expert Judgment

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Bias and Bias Mitigation in Expert Judgment (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Prof. Dan Simon (University of Southern California)

An ongoing concern for the legal system is the reliability and trustworthiness of expert judgments. Although a robust literature has established that experts can be biased, there is a need to better understand the mechanisms driving bias and mitigating strategies (e.g., blinding/masking, linear sequential unmasking). The current symposium presents a series of four projects funded by the National Science Foundation: two experimental studies that seek to improve our understanding of cognitive processes in expert bias and two surveys that evaluate experts' (psychologists, attorneys, and latent print analysts) perceptions and reactions to bias mitigating strategies. Implications for practice will be discussed.

§

Paper 1 - Bias and the Bias Blind Spot among Forensic Psychologists

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Bias and Bias Mitigation in Expert Judgment (Salon I) - Symposium

Prof. Tess Neal (Arizona State University), Prof. Emily Pronin (Princeton University), Dr. Emily Denne (Arizona State University), Ms. Elizabeth Mathers (Arizona State University), Ms. Pamela Sandberg (Arizona State University), Dr. Kristen McCowan (Center for Integrity in Forensic Sciences)

In an ecologically-valid preregistered experiment with forensic psychologist experts (N=185), we find clear evidence of anchoring effects in judgments of a defendant's psychopathy (which could have real-world consequences in legal settings). Experts also largely sought to expose themselves to biasing information in behavioral choice points. We document experts' bias blind spot with regard to how bias actually affects their judgment, and investigate consequences of experts' exaggerated confidence in their own objectivity. For example, we find experts (especially those with more experience and those with larger bias blind spots) report higher perceptions of threat by proposals to reduce bias like blinding.

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Paper 2 - Understanding Expert Bias by Asking Experts to be Biased: How Experts Interpret and Search for Evidence

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Bias and Bias Mitigation in Expert Judgment (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Anthony Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Masha Berman (University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences), Dr. Sarah Kysor-Itri (Allegheny General Hospital), Dr. Emma Hamilton (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Prof. Daniel Murrie (University of Virginia)

Prior research has largely failed to identify effective strategies for reducing adversarial allegiance (unintentional expert bias towards the referring party); therefore, the present research takes a step back to evaluate how biased evaluations occur. Participants conducted a criminal responsibility evaluation. To create a baseline against which to evaluate when unintentional bias occurs, we asked participants to seek results consistent with an assigned side. Beyond their final opinions, we tracked participants' engagement with the case evidence: the order in which they reviewed evidence, time spent with each piece of evidence, and how search strategies differed based on evidence strength.

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Paper 3 - Evaluator and Attorney Perceptions of Masking the Referral Source in Forensic Evaluations

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Bias and Bias Mitigation in Expert Judgment (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Anthony Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Tatiana Matlasz (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Emma Hamilton (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Ms. Isabel Valle (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Masking experts from the source requesting a forensic evaluation is touted as a natural solution to forensic bias, but its actual implementation has rarely been discussed or examined. We surveyed forensic clinicians and attorneys about their familiarity with masked referral and their views on it. Clinicians and attorneys generally were familiar with masked referral, but few had direct experience with it. Clinicians and attorneys thought masked referral would reduce evaluator bias but only slightly more than other strategies (e.g., consultation). Although support and willingness to use masked referral were strong, professionals expressed several concerns about its implementation.

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Paper 4 - The Bias Blind Spot Underlies Resistance to Bias Mitigating Procedures

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Bias and Bias Mitigation in Expert Judgment (Salon I) - Symposium

Prof. Tess Neal (Arizona State University), Prof. Emily Pronin (Princeton University), Ms. Emma Saiter (Arizona State University), Ms. Elizabeth Mathers (Arizona State University), Mr. Alex Somoza (Arizona State University)

People tend to believe that bias affects others more than themselves. This bias blind spot may contribute to resistance to bias mitigating procedures. The current study assessed forensic psychologists' and latent print analysts' opinions about the effectiveness of these procedures and how bias influences themselves, other forensic psychologists, and other latent print analysts. Experts in both fields believe bias influences themselves less than others in their field and experts in the other field. We propose two mechanisms: the beliefs that blinding isn't as effective for oneself as it would be for others and that blinding limits access to useful information.

§

Identifying and Addressing the Psychological Causes of Forensic Science Errors

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Identifying and Addressing the Psychological Causes of Forensic Science Errors (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University), Mrs. Sarah Chu (Innocence Project)

Nearly half of DNA exonerations involved forensic science errors, and psychologists have identified *cognitive bias* as a potential cause of forensic science error. This session will highlight contemporary research on factors that prompt cognitive bias in forensic science judgments (e.g., misleading base rate beliefs, exposure to task-irrelevant information) as well as procedural safeguards against bias and error in forensic laboratories (e.g., blind proficiency testing, lineup-style identifications). Finally, our discussant—the Innocence Project's Senior Advisor on Forensic Science Policy—will explain how psychological research can inform ongoing efforts to develop and promote best practices for the forensic sciences.

§

Paper 1 of 4 - TMI!: Investigators Overshare Potentially Biasing Information with Forensic Examiners

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Identifying and Addressing the Psychological Causes of Forensic Science Errors (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University)

Many forensic science methods are unvalidated and subject to cognitive bias—but do investigators understand this? In this survey, investigators rated the reliability of 14 forensic disciplines and judged the relevance of 16 pieces of information to forensic analysis; their responses were then compared against those of forensic science practitioners. Investigators freely shared biasing information (e.g., criminal history; confessions) with examiners, believing it to be essential or helpful, whereas very few examiners actually *wanted* such information. Investigators also overestimated the reliability of several forensic disciplines relative to examiners, suggesting that investigators overvalue discredited forms of forensic evidence.

§

Paper 2 of 4 - The Use of a Filler-Control Method to Calibrate Forensic Evidence Analysis

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Identifying and Addressing the Psychological Causes of Forensic Science Errors (Salon J) - Symposium

Ms. Bethany Rocha (Arizona State University), Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University), Dr. Andrew Smith (Iowa State University), Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University)

This research examined the potential for the filler-control method to improve forensic fingerprint examiners' confidence calibration. Participants analyzed eight sets of fingerprints using either the filler-control method (i.e., an "evidence lineup"), or the standard method, including only the suspect's sample and the crime scene sample. Participants in the filler-control condition who made a filler identification were told that they identified an innocent individual's fingerprint. The filler-control method failed to improve calibration, but it yielded improved suspect identification accuracy, especially for high-confidence match judgments. Findings support the use of the filler-control method to direct false positive errors away from innocent suspects.

§

Paper 3 of 4 - How Fingerprint Analysts Perceive and Use Minutiae Frequency in Fingerprint Evaluations

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Identifying and Addressing the Psychological Causes of Forensic Science Errors (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Adele Quigley-McBride (Duke University), Dr. Heidi Eldridge (RTI International), Dr. Brett Gardner (University of Virginia), Prof. Brandon Garrett (Duke University)

Analysts consider the appearance, placement, and number of features within a fingerprint pattern that correspond (called *minutiae*) when deciding whether two fingerprints originated from the same person. Little is known about the actual base rates for different minutiae. That said, analysts perceive variation in minutiae base rates as they complete their work, and it is well-established that expectations and beliefs associated with base rates affect decision-making. In two studies, we examine expert fingerprint analysts' subjective estimates of fingerprint minutiae base rates, including between and within analyst consistency and reports of how they use this information in fingerprint analyses.

§

Paper 4 of 4 - The Low Prevalence Effect in Fingerprint Comparison amongst Forensic Science Trainees and Novices

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Identifying and Addressing the Psychological Causes of Forensic Science Errors (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Bethany Grouns (University of Exeter), Dr. James Dunn (University of New South Wales), Dr. Rebecca K. Helm (University of Exeter), Dr. Alice Towler (University of New South Wales), Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University)

Over time, forensic pattern-matching examiners may develop base rate beliefs that prompt a *low prevalence effect*—i.e., a greater risk of missing rare but important targets. In this study, forensic science trainees and untrained novices judged 100 fingerprint pairs, either 90 or 50 of which truly matched. When shown mostly matching pairs, both trainees and novices exhibited a response bias to judge prints as matching regardless of accuracy, and accordingly, they more often committed errors that wrongly implicated innocent suspects. Using a feature-comparison strategy did not attenuate this effect. These findings suggest a novel benefit of blind proficiency testing.

§

Competing notions of justice and their implications for the “justice” system

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Competing Notions of Justice and their Implications for the “Justice” System (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Diane Sivasubramaniam (Swinburne University), Dr. Twila Wingrove (Appalachian State University)

The psychological literature outlines several, differing notions of justice, and documents the various conditions under which people prioritize these different justice goals. In this symposium, we examine child protection systems, intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors, and privacy legislation, documenting several instances in which people’s notions of justice are misaligned with the priorities of the legal frameworks under which they operate. We consider the implications of this misalignment for public perceptions of the justice system. Finally, we consider how innovative program design can leverage behavioral data to promote the goals of the justice system and avoid overreliance on retributive policies.

§

Paper 1 – Public expectations of retribution: Implications for restorative practice in child protection

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Competing Notions of Justice and their Implications for the “Justice” System (Salon K) - Symposium

Ms. Stacey Politis (Swinburne University), Ms. Emily Agius (Swinburne University), Dr. Diane Sivasubramaniam (Swinburne University)

Many child protection systems operate within restorative frameworks, prioritizing restoration and, where possible, family reunification. However, research suggests lay people expect retribution against offenders of child maltreatment. In two experimental studies, we manipulated restorative and non-restorative factors in a 2 (punishment sufficiency: high, low) x 2 (restorative potential: high, low) x 2 (adverse outcome: known, unknown) between-groups experimental design, to examine their effects on lay people’s justice reasoning about a child protection scenario (Study 1 $N=143$; Study 2 $N=168$). Consistent effects of non-restorative factors demonstrated a discrepancy between the restorative frameworks of child protection and lay people’s retributive expectations.

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Paper 3 – Commonsense Justice and the 4th Amendment

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Competing Notions of Justice and their Implications for the “Justice” System (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Jennifer Groscup (Scripps College), Prof. Eve Brank (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)

Under the Fourth Amendment, civilians are protected from unreasonable, warrantless searches by state actors. Court determinations about whether an activity should be considered a reasonable search often involve determining whether a person would expect the item or area to be private. Given trust in and legitimacy of our government partly relies on the agreement between our laws and a commonsense notion of justice, we explore how laypeople’s beliefs about privacy align versus compete with Supreme Court doctrine on the Fourth Amendment. Across 17 studies, sometimes there is alignment between the courts and laypeople, and sometimes not.

§

Paper 4 – Failure to appear (FTA): Using behavioral data to reduce reliance on retributive policies

Friday, 17th March - 09:15: Competing Notions of Justice and their Implications for the “Justice” System (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Lindsey Wylie (National Center for State Courts)

While many assume defendants who fail to appear (FTA) in court are convicted felons evading the law, nonappearance occurs for many reasons and are more common in pre-adjudication misdemeanor cases. These misconceptions promote retributive policies like issuing warrants to improve appearance rates, while missing proactive opportunities for increasing court accessibility. Using a quasi-experimental statistical design, this study evaluated one state’s text notification system on FTA rates, as well as accessibility and effectiveness by sample characteristics. Overall, the text notifications improved FTAs in more populated areas, but not in rural areas. Implications and our follow-up experimental study will be discussed.

§

Alford Pleas: Plea Convictions Without Guilt Admissions

Friday, 17th March - 10:45: Alford Pleas: Plea Convictions Without Guilt Admissions - Paper - (Salons G-H)

Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University), Mr. Stephanos Bibas (U.S. Court of Appeals (3rd District)), Mr. Jason Baldwin (Proclaim Justice), Mr. John Hardin (Proclaim Justice), Dr. Miko Wilford (University of Massachusetts Lowell)

“There could hardly be a clearer violation of due process than sending someone to prison who has neither been found guilty nor admitted his guilt” (Alschuler, 2003, p. 1412).

Yet, the Supreme Court codified this practice in 1970 (*North Carolina v. Alford*, 1970): Alford pleas allow criminal defendants to accept a plea offer while actively maintaining their innocence. Forty-seven states, as well as the District of Columbia, permit Alford pleas, but their prevalence is difficult to estimate (Redlich & Ozdogru, 2009). This panel will provide a research, legal and lived perspective on the pros and cons of Alford pleas.

§

Death by a Thousand Cuts: Race, Mental Health, and Criminal Justice

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Death by a Thousand Cuts: Race, Mental Health, and Criminal Justice (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Michael Walker (University of Minnesota)

Defunding and deinstitutionalizing mental health care in America has not reduced mood disorders. American jails are a catchall for people with mental disorders, criminalizing poor mental health. The number one cause of death in American jails is suicide. Poor people of color are more likely to be arrested, jailed, and more harshly sentenced compared to whites of any socioeconomic status. We will examine the intersections of criminal justice policies, practices, and trends in mental health care. We will highlight how criminal justice practices and policies, and mental health disparities work to produce larger inequalities in the US.

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Judging Psychological Evidence On and Off the Bench

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Judging Psychological Evidence On and Off the Bench (Franklin 2) - Symposium

Prof. Brandon Garrett (Duke University)

In this panel, federal and state judges (i.e., Judge Bibas, Judge Grimm, Judge McKee, Judge Morrison, Judge Rabner) will describe, off the bench, how they use psychological research in their jurisprudence. Judges often rely on social science evidence, including psychological research, when reaching decisions in a wide range of cases. We will discuss a judicial task force that reviewed eyewitness evidence research, the role of expert testimony by psychologists in trial courts on matters ranging from competency to confessions, and how psychology can inform pretrial decision-making. Finally, we will discuss how psychological and legal research can better inform judicial decision-making.

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University-Based Treatment Clinics for Reentry Courts, Including Telehealth

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: University-Based Treatment Clinics for Reentry Courts, Including Telehealth (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Chris King (Montclair State University), Dr. Robert Morgan (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

University-based treatment programs for reentry courts represent a burgeoning opportunity for service provision and training in the public interest. All involved presenters developed and supervise such programs, with temporary or exclusive use of telehealth. The symposium details each of these distinct programs; shares data and lesson learned; and discusses implications in terms of dissemination and implementation elsewhere, potential adaptations for other specialty court and justice-involved populations, and the limitations of this type of service model. The discussant, who has also been involved with service provision and training in the public interest, will offer additional thoughts on the latter points.

§

Paper 1 – A CBT-Based Clinic for Treating Reentry Clients: Development and Update 2015–2023

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: University-Based Treatment Clinics for Reentry Courts, Including Telehealth (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Kirk Heilbrun (Drexel University), Dr. Jennifer Schwartz (Drexel University), Ms. Kellie Wiltsie (Drexel University), Ms. Heidi Zapotocky (Drexel University), Ms. Danika Charles (Rowan University), Ms. Ariana Swenson (Drexel University), Ms. Chelsea Jackson (Drexel University), Ms. Simone Grisamore (Drexel University)

The Drexel Reentry Project was developed to provide a CBT-based therapeutic approach to criminal risk reduction among individuals returning to the community following incarceration. Implemented in 2015, it has worked in conjunction with the federal reentry court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and their STAR (Structure to Aid Reentry) program. It has served multiple purposes: service delivery to STAR clients, research with reentering individuals, and training for doctoral students in clinical psychology with a particular interest in interventions with justice-involved individuals. These goals are reviewed to facilitate comparison with other programs described in this symposium.

§

Paper 2 – Adapting Dialectical Behavior Therapy for a High-Risk Reentry Program

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: University-Based Treatment Clinics for Reentry Courts, Including Telehealth (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University), Mr. Aidan Collins (Fordham University), Ms. Linden Loutzenhiser (Fordham University)

This presentation will describe the development of an abbreviated (12-week) intervention based on DBT principles. The intervention was developed for, and at the request of an intensive reentry program for “high risk” criminal offenders. In addition to describing the development and philosophy behind the program, this presentation will include preliminary outcome data from the first five cohorts of clients treated in this program. Preliminary analyses will focus on rates of treatment completion and recidivism, as well as correlates of these primary outcomes. In addition, therapist perceptions of the utility of specific DBT skills will be discussed.

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Paper 3 – A Distinct University-Based Dialectical Behavior Therapy Telehealth Treatment Program for a Reentry Court

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: University-Based Treatment Clinics for Reentry Courts, Including Telehealth (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Chris King (Montclair State University), Ms. Rachel Bomysoad (Montclair State University), Ms. Sana Vora (Montclair State University), Ms. Tristin Faust (Montclair State University), Mr. Kenny Gonzalez (Montclair State University), Ms. Samantha Matthews (Montclair State University), Ms. Chinwe Ossai (Montclair State University)

This paper details a telehealth Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) training clinic for a reentry court. It was referred by the developers of the other DBT clinic described in this symposium but was developed and has been implemented wholly separately from their program. This paper describes what was involved in the initial setup and development of the program, the broader correctional rehabilitation context provided by the referring court, the experience of delivering the program to the first cohort of clients, and the quality assurance metrics incorporated into the program. Next steps for the program are discussed.

§

Paper 4 – Implementation Science and Evidence-Based Practice in Reentry Courts

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: University-Based Treatment Clinics for Reentry Courts, Including Telehealth (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Michele Galletta (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

The challenges facing individuals after incarceration have been well-documented. Most reentry courts have focused on providing housing and vocational services, along with providing frequent contact and accountability. Research suggests that such courts are feasible, and they facilitate successful employment. However, outcomes have generally been disappointing with respect to substance abuse, recidivism, and reincarceration. While some courts include substance abuse treatment and supportive counseling, few utilize evidence-based interventions. Provision of psychological services should be guided by implementation science and focused on adherence, along with ongoing outcome assessment. This presentation will discuss dissemination and supervision to facilitate evidence-based practices in reentry courts.

§

Legal Socialization and Procedural Justice

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Legal Socialization and Procedural Justice (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Allison Cross (Arizona State University), Dr. Adam Fine (Arizona State University)

Legal socialization is the process in which people develop their perceptions of the law, legal institutions, and legal actors. Procedural justice is a key component in the legal socialization process, referring to a perception of legal institutions and actors as fair, respectful, and neutral. This symposium contains five papers that examine legal socialization and procedural justice in both youth and adults, exploring a plethora of contexts in which procedural justice perceptions are related to critical law-related behaviors and attitudes.

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Paper 1 - The aftermath of George Floyd's murder: A longitudinal study assessing obligation to obey the law

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Legal Socialization and Procedural Justice (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Allison Cross (Arizona State University), Ms. Kelsey Tom (Arizona State University), Dr. Rick Trinkner (Arizona State University), Dr. Adam Fine (Arizona State University)

Procedural justice theory (PJT) suggests that when people perceive consistent unjust policing, they become less intrinsically and more extrinsically motivated to obey the law. When George Floyd was murdered by police, many people were exposed to unjust policing. Within this historical context, we found that intrinsic motivation decreased from pre- to post-Floyd, whereas extrinsic motivation increased over time. Political ideology significantly moderated these effects. Results suggest that we must raise the standards of police treatment so that community members feel valued by police rather than coerced by police.

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Paper 2 - When morality conflicts with legality: The influence of police fairness on prosocial rule-breaking

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Legal Socialization and Procedural Justice (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Mr. Paul Hennigan (University of New Hampshire), Dr. Ellen Cohn (University of New Hampshire)

Prosocial rule-breaking is the violation of a rule with the goal of helping others, but little is known about its development. In two studies, we tested the procedural justice model. Study 1 was longitudinal using 224 adults from the New Hampshire Youth Study, while Study 2 was cross-sectional using 236 MTurk workers. The model showed a good fit in both Study 1 (CFI=.95, RMSEA=.07; $\chi^2/df = 1.73$, $p = .098$) and Study 2 (CFI=.97, RMSEA=.09; $\chi^2/df = 2.43$, $p = .017$) with police fairness predicting prosocial rule-breaking through police legitimacy in Study 1 ($IE = -.13$, $p = .02$) and in Study 2 ($IE = -.30$, $p = .008$).

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Paper 3 - How do youth view their relationships with their probation officers?

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Legal Socialization and Procedural Justice (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Kelsey Tom (Arizona State University), Ms. Savanna Allen (Arizona State University), Ms. Allison Cross (Arizona State University), Dr. Adam Fine (Arizona State University)

More collaborative, positive working relationships with probation officers (POs) reduce recidivism rates and produce better probation outcomes (Blasko et al., 2015; Morash et al., 2015; Walters, 2016). However, little is known about how youth view and relate to their POs. Using a diverse sample of youth ($n=441$, 51.05% Hispanic, 26.46% White, 16.86% Black, and 8.26% otherwise), this study examines the effects of supervisory experiences on PO-youth relationships. Higher communication frequency and positive procedural justice perceptions were associated with higher perceived support. Results suggest POs who act with procedural justice have a much higher chance of building positive working PO-youth relationships.

§

Paper 4 – Procedural justice and the effects of trafficker control tactics on perceptions of sex trafficking survivors

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Legal Socialization and Procedural Justice (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Elissa Wiener (University of New Hampshire), Dr. Ellen Cohn (University of New Hampshire)

Sex trafficked individuals are often misidentified as prostitution offenders in both the public and legal sphere. The law distinguishes sex trafficking as inducing an individual to engage in commercial sex through force, fraud, or coercion. The current research aims to explore how perceptions of trafficked individuals differ depending on the method of inducement (force vs. coercion), vulnerability, and one's belief in the procedural fairness of the justice system. We found that guilt certainty was lower towards forced individuals compared to willing prostitutes. Vulnerable coerced individuals were judged as less guilty than prostitutes only by those with low procedural justice beliefs.

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Paper 5 – Turning the corner on procedural justice: The role of legal reasoning and legitimacy in predicting procedural justice controlling for anticipated shame and guilt

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Legal Socialization and Procedural Justice (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Dr. Ellen Cohn (University of New Hampshire), Mr. Paul Hennigan (University of New Hampshire), Dr. Karen Van Gundy (University of New Hampshire), Dr. Cesar Rebellon (George Mason University)

Procedural justice has been treated as a predictor of rule-violating behavior with legitimacy as a mediator. As suggested recently, we should consider turning the corner on procedural justice and treating it as a predicted variable, not a predictor variable. In this study, we used data from three waves of the 12-wave New Hampshire Youth Study (Cohn et al., 2010) and tested the predictors and covariates of procedural justice. We found that legitimacy and legal reasoning predicted procedural justice directly. When anticipated guilt and shame were controlled, only legal reasoning predicted procedural justice. The implications for legal socialization will be discussed.

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From Tragedy to Triumph: Responding to Community Crises and Creating Change Opportunities

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: From Tragedy to Triumph: Responding to Community Crises and Creating Change Opportunities (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Christy Giallella (PMHCC, Inc.), Dr. H. Jean Wright II (PMHCC, Inc.)

Unfortunately, tragic community events—both at the local and national levels—seem a common occurrence in recent times. However, thoughtful responses to community crises can create valuable change opportunities. Further, these change opportunities can also allow jurisdictions to be proactive in preventing future issues, rather than being solely reactive to a crisis when it occurs. This symposium examines responses to four community crisis impacting the City of Philadelphia that helped substantially evolve its forensic behavioral health system: (1) the competency services crisis; (2) the COVID-19 pandemic; (3) the tragic killing of Walter Wallace, Jr., by police; and (4) the opioid crisis.

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The Competency Crisis: Prompting a Critical Re-Examination of the Relationship between the Behavioral Health and Criminal Justice Systems

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: From Tragedy to Triumph: Responding to Community Crises and Creating Change Opportunities (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo (PMHCC, Inc.), Dr. Stephanie Fulmer (PMHCC, Inc.), Dr. Chris von Zuben (PMHCC, Inc.), Dr. Christy Giallella (PMHCC, Inc.), Dr. Ali Pursel (PMHCC, Inc.), Mr. Charles McCrea (PMHCC, Inc.)

Demand for adjudicative competency evaluations/competency restoration treatment has increased dramatically in recent decades; jurisdictions' struggle to keep pace has resulted in numerous lawsuits. The ACLU sued Pennsylvania in 2016 in the *J.H. v. Miller* lawsuit due to wait times of roughly one year for competency restoration. In the wake of the *Miller* lawsuit, considerable improvements have been made to the City of Philadelphia's forensic mental health infrastructure, policy, and practices. These improvements—and their outcomes—will be reviewed. Further, an additional emerging service gap—that of addressing the needs of individuals found incompetent due to neurodevelopmental/neurocognitive issues—will be discussed.

§

Evolving with an Epidemic: A Critical Re-Examination of Reentry Practices

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: From Tragedy to Triumph: Responding to Community Crises and Creating Change Opportunities (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Ms. Kellie Wiltsie (Drexel University), Ms. Taeesha Smith (PMHCC, Inc.), Dr. Christy Giallella (PMHCC, Inc.), Ms. Simone Grisamore (Drexel University), Ms. Sierra Akers (PMHCC, Inc.), Ms. Kylie Brinson (PMHCC, Inc.), Mr. Anthony Kupecz (PMHCC, Inc.)

Spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic, many correctional facilities engaged in a program of widespread decarceration to improve health conditions. Philadelphia justice partners held emergency hearings to release low-risk individuals and individuals at high risk for severe COVID-19, resulting in 4,882 individuals being released. DBHIDS joined a collaborative of community providers to provide pre-release planning and post-release follow-up for individuals with serious mental illness and behavioral health concerns. These individuals were connected to services including case management, social security benefits, and mental health providers. DBHIDS is expanding services for the reentry population with the goal of establishing a centralized reentry center.

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Working to Remedy Injustice: A Critical Re-Examination of Police Interaction with Individuals with Behavioral Health Challenges

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: From Tragedy to Triumph: Responding to Community Crises and Creating Change Opportunities (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Christy Giallella (PMHCC, Inc.), Mr. Dave Ayers (PMHCC, Inc.), Mr. Mark O'Dwyer (PMHCC, Inc.), Ms. Jennifer Bierhoff (PMHCC, Inc.), Mr. Nima Khaki Kazazi (PMHCC, Inc.), Ms. Kellie Wiltsie (Drexel University), Ms. Simone Grisamore (Drexel University), Dr. Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo (PMHCC, Inc.)

The death of Walter Wallace Jr.—killed by police amid a mental health crisis—emphasized the need for changes to police practice and community behavioral health services in Philadelphia. Philadelphia behavioral health, police, and other agencies built upon existing partnerships and programs to develop new interventions for individuals with behavioral health challenges who interact with law enforcement. Walter Wallace Jr.'s death propelled the work forward and spotlighted systemic issues and racial disparities. This presentation reviews behavioral health and law enforcement interventions introduced in Philadelphia to better serve individuals experiencing behavioral health crises and avoid use of force.

§

The Opioid Epidemic: Addressing Needs of Individuals with Problematic Substance Use at Early Intercepts

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: From Tragedy to Triumph: Responding to Community Crises and Creating Change Opportunities (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Ms. Simone Grisamore (Drexel University), Dr. Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo (PMHCC, Inc.), Mr. Adam Stout (PMHCC, Inc.), Ms. Kylie Brinson (PMHCC, Inc.), Ms. Sierra Akers (PMHCC, Inc.), Ms. Mengjin Sun (PMHCC, Inc.)

Overdose deaths have substantially risen in the past two years due to COVID-19 and fentanyl. Such changes coincide with a shift in both arrests and police practices, leading to an opportunity to provide treatment at earlier intercepts of the Sequential Intercept Model (i.e., 0 and 1). Philadelphia has innovatively adopted several community-based harm reduction programs in response to this changing landscape. In continuing to provide effective substance use treatment in the community, community providers should focus on expanding services, addressing disparities regarding treatment accessibility and utilization, and adapting to changing policies.

§

Psychology's Contributions to Anti-Blackness in the United States within Psychological Research, Criminal Justice, and Mental Health

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Psychology's Contributions to Anti-Blackness in the United States within Psychological Research, Criminal Justice, and Mental Health (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Evan Auguste (University of Massachusetts Boston), Dr. Natalie Anumba (University of Massachusetts Chan School of Medicine), Dr. Jeanne McPhee (University of California San Francisco), Mx. Steven Kasperek (Harvard University), Dr. Molly Bowdring (Stanford University), Dr. Irene Tung (California State University, Dominguez Hills), Dr. Alexandra Tabachnick (University of Illinois Chicago), Dr. Chardée Galán (University of Southern California)

The mass incarceration of Black people in the United States is a public health crisis with extreme mental health implications. While historical efforts to oppress and control Black people helped shape definitions of mental illness and crime, many psychologists are unaware of how our field has contributed to the conception and perpetuation of anti-Blackness and the mass incarceration of Black people. We present historical and contemporary examples of psychology's oppression of Black people through research and clinical practices. We consider how this history contradicts our field's ethics codes and make actionable recommendations for the field to take accountability and change.

§

Paper 1 - A History of Anti-Blackness in Psychology & Psychiatry

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Psychology's Contributions to Anti-Blackness in the United States within Psychological Research, Criminal Justice, and Mental Health (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Evan Auguste (University of Massachusetts Boston), Dr. Molly Bowdring (Stanford University), Mx. Steven Kasperek (Harvard University), Dr. Jeanne McPhee (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Irene Tung (California State University, Dominguez Hills), Dr. Alexandra Tabachnick (University of Illinois Chicago), Dr. Chardée Galán (University of Southern California)

Mass incarceration and institutionalization are increasingly gaining attention as public health crises. Black people in particular have borne the brunt of this surveillance and control within the United States. Our field's complicity with this oppression can be observed in the conceptual roots of psychiatry and psychology. Unfortunately, many psychologists are unaware of the ways in which our field has contributed to the conception and perpetuation of anti-Blackness and, consequently, the contemporary mass incarceration of Black people. The current presentation overviews psychology's contributions to the U.S.'s historic and contemporary confinement of Black people.

§

Paper 2 - Black Oppression and Exclusion via Psychological Research

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Psychology's Contributions to Anti-Blackness in the United States within Psychological Research, Criminal Justice, and Mental Health (Salon I) - Symposium

Mx. Steven Kasperek (Harvard University), Dr. Evan Auguste (University of Massachusetts Boston), Dr. Molly Bowdring (Stanford University), Dr. Jeanne McPhee (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Alexandra Tabachnick (University of Illinois Chicago), Dr. Irene Tung (California State University, Dominguez Hills), Dr. Chardée Galán (University of Southern California)

Epistemic oppression is defined as persistent and systematic exclusion that hinders advances in knowledge in a given area. We reflect on two primary examples below to highlight how discriminatory research practices and pervasive epistemic oppression in psychological science has damaging effects on the well-being and livelihood of Black communities. We discuss how these harmful research practices have been leveraged to justify the policing and mass incarceration of Black people. Further, we emphasize how the field of psychological science continues to remain complacent regarding these issues.

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Paper 3 - Harmful Interplay Between Mental Health Care and the Criminal Legal System and What We Can Do about It

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Psychology's Contributions to Anti-Blackness in the United States within Psychological Research, Criminal Justice, and Mental Health (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Jeanne McPhee (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Molly Bowdring (Stanford University), Dr. Evan Auguste (University of Massachusetts Boston), Mx. Steven Kasperek (Harvard University), Dr. Alexandra Tabachnick (University of Illinois Chicago), Dr. Irene Tung (California State University, Dominguez Hills), Dr. Chardée Galán (University of Southern California)

Psychologists' clinical skill and content area expertise afford power in influencing the lives of others at multiple levels – from conducting clinical research to providing therapeutic services to advocating for policy change. We review the specific issues that arise from the dual roles of psychologists in forensic settings in particular, and the deleterious overlap of mental health crisis response and the criminal legal system more broadly. We then highlight ways in which psychologists can actively strive to mitigate associated harms.

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Justice-Involved Veterans: Needs, Treatment, & Policy

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Justice-Involved Veterans: Needs, Treatment, & Policy (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Emily Edwards (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs), Dr. Dan Blonigen (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs), Dr. Ryan Holliday (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs), Ms. Gabriella Epshteyn (University of Rhode Island), Mr. Anthony Fortuna (Fordham University), Dr. Matthew Stimmel (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs)

Justice-involved Veterans (JIVs) represent a high-risk, high-need subgroup within correctional and behavioral health service systems. Research to date highlights an array of mental health concerns, structural barriers, and treatment challenges commonly faced by JIVs. The current symposium outlines ongoing efforts and innovation within the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to aid in addressing these needs. Included presentations will examine recent clinical trials of specially tailored psychotherapies, recent VA policy changes that expand availability of services to JIVs with less than honorable discharge characterizations, and groundbreaking research into co-occurring mental health needs of JIVs.

§

Dialectical Behavior Therapy for Justice-Involved Veterans

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Justice-Involved Veterans: Needs, Treatment, & Policy (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Emily Edwards (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs), Ms. Gabriella Epshteyn (University of Rhode Island)

Dialectical Behavior Therapy for Justice-Involved Veterans (DBT-J) was recently developed as an integrative psychotherapy + case management intervention to address criminogenic, mental health, substance use, and case management needs commonly faced by justice-involved veterans. The current analysis examines acceptability and feasibility of this intervention as well as longitudinal changes in criminogenic risk, psychological distress, substance use, case management needs, and quality of life among the first 33 justice-involved veterans enrolled into the DBT-J program. Results suggest strong acceptability and feasibility as well as notable improvements in treatment targets across the course of treatment and largely maintained at one-month follow-up.

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Understanding Suicide in Justice-Involved Veterans: A Latent Class Analysis

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Justice-Involved Veterans: Needs, Treatment, & Policy (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Ryan Holliday (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs)

Justice-involved Veterans experience psychosocial stressors (e.g., homelessness) and psychiatric multimorbidity, which contribute result to clinical complexity. However, research examining how such factors coalesce to impact risk for suicide remains limited. We conducted a latent class analysis of 200,083 Veterans accessing Veterans Health Administration (VHA) justice-related services. Among identified classes, risk for suicide was highest among Veterans with greater psychiatric burden, regardless of VHA service use. Further evaluation of existing VHA services for this population and methods of augmenting and enhancing care for justice-involved Veterans with histories of psychiatric conditions may be beneficial in facilitating suicide prevention efforts.

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Personality Disorders and Criminogenic Risk in Justice-Involved Veterans

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Justice-Involved Veterans: Needs, Treatment, & Policy (Salon J) - Symposium

Ms. Gabriella Epshteyn (University of Rhode Island), Dr. Emily Edwards (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs)

Justice-involved Veterans (JIVs) are disproportionately burdened by personality disorder (PD) pathology. Among civilians, PDs are associated with greater criminogenic risk and criminal justice involvement. However, to date, research has not examined whether these associations generalize to Veterans. Treatment-seeking JIVs with and without a diagnosis of Cluster B PD were compared on measures of criminogenic risk. JIVs with Cluster B PD(s) had significantly higher risk scores; elevations stemmed from antisocial personality traits, antisocial peers, education/employment difficulties, family/marital relationship difficulties, and low prosocial leisure activity. Findings highlight the importance of assessing and treating PD pathology within JIV healthcare.

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Disentangling the relationship between PTSD, criminogenic risk, and justice-system involvement among veterans

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Justice-Involved Veterans: Needs, Treatment, & Policy (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Dan Blonigen (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs)

PTSD is positively associated with criminal justice system involvement in veterans. Prior research has not examined if PTSD is associated with criminogenic needs or if such needs account for association between PTSD and justice system involvement. Among 341 justice-involved veterans in mental health residential treatment, those with PTSD (74%), vs. those without, scored significantly higher on most criminogenic needs (antisocial personality patterns, cognitions, and associates; substance abuse; family/marital dysfunction), but did not differ on various indices of criminal history. Assessment of both criminogenic and non-criminogenic needs is critical to risk management of justice-involved veterans in mental health treatment.

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Changes in VA Behavioral Healthcare Eligibility: Implications for Veterans Treatment Courts

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Justice-Involved Veterans: Needs, Treatment, & Policy (Salon J) - Symposium

Mr. Anthony Fortuna (Fordham University), Mr. Daniel Gorman (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs), Dr. Emily Edwards (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs), Ms. Gabriella Epshteyn (University of Rhode Island)

In April, 2022, VA behavioral healthcare eligibility expanded to include Veterans with other than honorable (OTH) discharge characterizations. This policy change promises to have astronomical implications for Veterans Treatment Courts, which routinely service a disproportionate number of Veterans with OTH discharge characterizations. The current presentation will review the details of this recent policy shift and discuss potential implications of the shift for behavioral health care of justice-involved Veterans.

§

Child witnesses' interpretation of the implied meanings of questions

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Child Witnesses' Interpretation of the Implied Meanings of Questions (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Zsofia Szojka (University of Southern California), Prof. Deborah Connolly (Simon Fraser University)

Children tend to answer closed-ended questions with unqualified responses, potentially leading to miscommunication. The first paper found that forced-choice questions (n = 1,241) elicited unelaborated choices and few “neither”/“both” responses in 4-9 year olds’ testimony. The second paper found that yes-no questions (n = 11,024) elicited unelaborated yes-no responses and few qualified responses in forensic interviews with 4-12 year-olds. The third paper identified ambiguities in a large percentage of elliptical “How about?” questions (n = 1028) in 3-17 year-olds testimony and interviews. The final paper found that 181 7-10 year-olds acquiesced to implied coaching questions in an analogue experiment.

§

Paper 1 - Children’s choice bias in response to forced-choice questions in sexual abuse trials

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Child Witnesses' Interpretation of the Implied Meanings of Questions (Salon K) - Symposium

Ms. Selin Yalcinkaya (Stanford University), Ms. Hannah Fondacaro (University of Southern California), Dr. Zsofia Szojka (University of Southern California), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

Laboratory research has found that when asked forced-choice questions, children tend to choose a response even when the options provided are incorrect or underinformative, evincing choice bias. This study examined 235 transcripts of 5–9-year-old children’s sexual abuse testimony. Children tended to choose a proffered option without elaboration, with rates of ‘neither’ and elaboration increasing with children’s age. Choice bias was somewhat lower in response to open-choice (e.g. “Was it inside, outside, or something else?”) questions. The results suggest that forced choice options are difficult to override, especially for younger children.

§

Paper 2 - Qualified responses to yes/no questions in forensic interviews

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Child Witnesses' Interpretation of the Implied Meanings of Questions (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Zsofia Szojka (University of Southern California), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

Unelaborated yes-no responses to questions may imply more or less than the truth, and need qualification with “but,” “because,” corrections of presuppositions, or intermediate responses (e.g., “sometimes”). Conversely, some elaborations fully endorse a yes-no response, but correct an incorrect label, emphatically deny, or add narrative information. We examined elaborations in 4-12 year-old’s responses to yes-no questions in 423 forensic interviews. Older children elaborated more than younger children, and their elaborations were more often qualified responses, whereas younger children more often corrected labels. Younger children’s failure to recognize implied meaning may explain age differences in elaborated responses to yes-no questions.

§

Paper 3 - Ambiguous elliptical “How about” questions asked of children in child sexual abuse cases

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Child Witnesses' Interpretation of the Implied Meanings of Questions (Salon K) - Symposium

Ms. Mijin Hur (University of Southern California), Dr. Zsofia Szojka (University of Southern California), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

“How about X” questions are elliptical when they refer back to a prior question (e.g., “Do you like A?”/“How about B?”) We identified 705 elliptical “How about X” questions in forensic interviews and court trials involving 3-17 year old alleged victims of sexual abuse. More than half of the questions were ambiguous. In 12% the source question was unclear or whether the subject or object of the source question was referenced by X was unclear. In only 6% of children’s responses could the child’s interpretation of ambiguous questions be clarified.

§

Paper 4 - Implied coaching questions: The influence of transgression, disclosure veracity, and parental support on children's acquiescence

Friday, 17th March - 13:30: Child Witnesses' Interpretation of the Implied Meanings of Questions (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Breanne Wylie (Brock University), Prof. Angela Evans (Brock University), Dr. Kelly McWilliams (University of Southern California), Dr. Stacia Stolzenberg (Arizona State University)

Questions that imply coaching can be problematic for children as they may fail to recognize the implied meaning of the question. In the current study, 181 7- to 10-year-olds were read vignettes where an adult either committed a transgression or not, a child truthfully or falsely reported the incident, and the mother was either supportive or unsupportive. Participants were then asked implied coaching questions (e.g., Did the mom help the girl remember?). Children acquiesced to implied coaching questions; particularly when the mother offered support following the truth or lack of support following a lie. Implications for interviewing practices are discussed.

§

Development after a Serious Offense: Expectations for and Engagement in Constructive Activities

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Correlates of Youthful Offending (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Alyssa Mikytuck (Randolph-Macon College), Dr. JoAnn Lee (George Mason University)

Despite the rehabilitative orientation of the juvenile justice system, few empirical studies focus on youth success following system involvement. We used the Pathways to Desistance dataset to measure youth expectations for and engagement in constructive outcomes following involvement for a serious offense. Specifically, we use dual-trajectory modeling to examine the co-development of expectations for and engagement in career activities and educational attainment from adolescence to adulthood. Given the social nature of expectations and behaviors during this developmental period, we assess how risk and protective features of friendships and romantic relationships predict joint trajectory memberships.

§

Linking Personal Spirituality and Religious Participation with Binge Drinking among Youth Adjudicated for Serious Offenses

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Correlates of Youthful Offending (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Megan Mohler (Drexel University), Dr. Amanda NeMoyer (Drexel University), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

Youth adjudicated for serious offenses are at increased risk for engaging in antisocial behaviors throughout late adolescence and into adulthood. However, many such youth do *not* experience this trajectory, and it is important to understand what might promote youths' desistance from continued maladaptive behaviors. This study examined how personal spirituality and religious participation were linked to binge drinking among youth adjudicated for serious offenses ($N = 1,354$). Multi-level modeling results suggest personal spirituality is inversely related to binge drinking and could be a protective factor against this behavior and, potentially, against other maladaptive behaviors.

§

The Impact of Racial/Ethnic Identity and Neighborhood Context on Youth Conduct Problems

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Correlates of Youthful Offending (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Emily Weinberger (Fordham University), Dr. Keith Cruise (Fordham University)

Youth with conduct problems typically follow developmental trajectories differentiated by varying risk factors and psychosocial outcomes, including legal involvement. Using a multidisciplinary approach, the current systematic review identified 18 articles characterizing conduct problem trajectories by youth racial/ethnic identity and neighborhood context. Results revealed that Black and Latinx youth in structurally disadvantaged neighborhoods are overrepresented in severe conduct problem trajectories, but certain neighborhood social processes can buffer this risk. Findings highlight the importance of leveraging ecological assets and positive racial identity development for youth at risk of conduct problems. Gaps in the literature and suggestions for future research will be discussed.

§

Context matters: A comparison of social disadvantage and psychosocial maturity between adults with and without prison history

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Correlates of Youthful Offending (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Amanda Benjamin (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Kelly McWilliams (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Mark Fondacaro (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Low psychosocial maturity (“PSM”) is at the center of legal protections granted to adolescent offenders. Juveniles are thought to be less mature than adults, however, few studies have tested adult PSM, and samples of adults with prison history have been excluded from comparison. The present study compares adults with (N=100) and without (N=121) prison-contact on measures of PSM and life stressors. The prison-contact group reported significantly lower levels of temperance, and higher levels of social disadvantage measures than the no-contact group. Generally risk-taking is associated with vulnerability to peer pressure, however the prison-contact group reported lower influence.

§

Uncovering the Associations Between Repeated Traumatic Brain Injuries and Criminogenic Risk/Needs Among Justice-Involved Youth

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Correlates of Youthful Offending (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Becca Bergquist (Texas Tech University), Dr. Adam T. Schmidt (Texas Tech University), Dr. Kelsey Maloney (University of Tennessee Health Science Center)

Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBIs) are interrelated with theoretical pathways of offending for justice-involved (JI) youth, pinpointing the effects of neuropsychological impairment on criminogenic risk and needs. This study explores the effects of TBI history and repeated TBIs on criminogenic risk factors from an evidence-based risk assessment and mental health symptoms. Findings implicate the detrimental effect of sustaining two or more TBIs for a JI youth’s risk for recidivism, distinct criminogenic risk factors, and internalizing and externalizing mental health problems. Thus, this study uncovers a unique subset of JI youth with discrete needs interwoven with the long-term sequela of their injuries.

§

Effects of cost salience on criminal sentencing judgments in judges and laypeople

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Judges & Criminal Cases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Prof. Eyal Aharoni (Georgia State University), Prof. Eddy Nahmias (Georgia State University), Prof. Heather Kleider-Offutt (Georgia State University), Prof. Sarah Brosnan (Georgia State University), Mr. Morris Hoffman (State of Colorado, 2nd Judicial District (ret.))

In criminal sentencing, the societal benefits of incarceration are explicit (e.g., public safety), but the societal costs (e.g., collateral consequences) are obscure, and this asymmetry may increase support for prison punishment. We tested this prediction in a set of survey experiments with professional judges (N = 87) and laypeople (N = 214). We found that support for incarceration was reduced using simple changes to the salience of its costs. We also found that simply being required to provide a written justification for their sentences further reduced incarceration rates relative to probation.

§

Modern Sentencing Mitigation

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Judges & Criminal Cases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. John Meixner (University of Georgia School of Law)

With the rise of pleas in criminal cases, offering mitigation at sentencing has become one of the most critical roles of defense attorneys. This article is the first to empirically study the relationship between mitigation and sentencing outcomes in federal felony cases. By quantitatively coding arguments made in federal sentencing memoranda, I show that mitigation is a central predictor of sentencing outcomes and that judges approach mitigation in a modern way: rather than adhering to the offense-centric structure in vogue since the 1980s, judges individualize sentences to consider the personal characteristics of each defendant, beyond what the Guidelines anticipate.

§

Risk Perception and Risk Communication: Drivers of Pretrial Decisions in a Multi-Stakeholder Sample

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Judges & Criminal Cases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Evan Lowder (George Mason University), Ms. Ashley Rodriguez (Pennsylvania State University)

Pretrial risk assessments are used widely across the United States. Yet, little is known regarding how pretrial decision-makers use risk assessments to inform release decisions. We conducted a cross-sectional survey of pretrial professionals to examine the role of risk communication, perceived value of risk assessments, and exposure to risk assessments on pretrial release decisions. The sample included 298 judges, pretrial officers, prosecutors, and defense attorneys across 30 U.S. states. Findings suggest that although pretrial decision-makers perceive risk assessments tools as important, these perceptions may not translate into influences on decision-making. Findings have implications for the implementation of tools in practice.

§

Corroding Innocence: Perceptions and Evaluations of Suspect Alibis Across the Investigative Timeline

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Judges & Criminal Cases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Maire O'Hagan (Toronto Metropolitan University), Dr. Tara Burke (Toronto Metropolitan University)

Little is known about how contextual factors (e.g., evaluator role, crime type) work together to impact alibi evaluations. The current study examined the combined impact of evaluator role, alibi consistency, and crime seriousness on alibi believability. Results demonstrated that evaluator role (i.e., police investigator or juror) did not affect ratings of alibi strength or credibility, or suspect guilt. Consistent alibis elicited higher ratings of alibi strength and credibility, and lower guilt ratings, compared to inconsistent alibis. Surprisingly, crime seriousness impacted ratings of guilt such that assault cases increased guilt ratings compared to murder cases. Implications of these findings are discussed.

§

FASD in criminal court proceedings: A case law review

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Judges & Criminal Cases (Franklin 2) - Paper

*Ms. Katelyn Mullally (University of Guelph), Dr. Kaitlyn McLachlan (University of Guelph), Ms. Emma Jewell (University of Guelph),
Dr. Jodi Viljoen (Simon Fraser University), Mr. Jonathan Rudin (Aboriginal Legal Services)*

Increasing evidence highlights the relevance and frequent consideration of evidence about prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) and fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) in Canadian criminal legal cases. The current study undertook a comprehensive review of 350 reported Canadian criminal cases involving evidence about FASD between 2012 and 2020. Findings suggest that courts are considering FASD evidence across a range of criminal matters and that decision making in such cases is often challenging due to competing considerations (e.g., mitigation, risk, rehabilitation), the need for an individualized approach to decision-making, and limited FASD resources and training for legal professionals and contexts.

§

The Fight for Gender Justice Post-Roe: Women's Law Project

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: The Fight for Gender Justice Post-Roe: Women's Law Project (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Amal Bass (Women's Law Project)

Amal Bass, JD, is an invited speaker, sponsored by the BRIDGE Committee. Ms. Bass joined Women's Law Project in 2006 and is Co-Executive Director and Director of Policy & Advocacy. She provides legal representation for vulnerable individuals on issues, including pregnancy/caretaking discrimination and accommodation, Title IX equity, sexual harassment, employment rights, and domestic/sexual violence. Ms. Bass is a leading voice to improve women's well-being through her work in the Pennsylvania Campaign for Women's Health, and she authored the WLP's, *Through the Lens of Equality: Eliminating Sex Bias to Improve the Health of Pennsylvania's Women*.

§

Guilty until proven innocent? A model competition approach to interrogation decisions.

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Juries & Evidence Evaluation (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Madison B. Harvey (Simon Fraser University), Ms. Emily N. Line (university of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), Dr. Michel Regenwetter (university of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), Dr. Daniel R. Cavagnaro (California State University, Fullerton), Dr. Kirk Luther (Carleton University), Dr. Heather L. Price (Thompson Rivers University)

Prior research has reported that a suspect's physical features, as well as initial judgements, have the potential to influence legal decision making. We consider how the skin colour of a suspect, presence of tattoos, and initial guilt judgements by mock-interrogators impact both the interrogator's questions and their subsequent guilt judgements. We formulate 22 distinct and highly nuanced verbal hypotheses as competing mathematical models. We use novel data analytic methods to evaluate the performance of each hypothesis and carry out quantitative model competitions. Understanding the interplay of such factors helps researchers to identify potential biases in the legal system

§

Can You Smell What the Interrogator Got Cooking: Examining Lay Perceptions on Pseudoscientific Practices as Bait Evidence

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Juries & Evidence Evaluation (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Tianshuang Han (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Ms. Madi Gregory (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Dr. Laura Fallon (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Dr. Brent Snook (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Ms. Kelsey Downer (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Mr. Matthew Caines (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Ms. Harsha Ajith (Memorial University of Newfoundland)

Bait questions have been shown to inflate lay perceptions of suspects' guilt. This research examines the effectiveness of the bait question when it relies upon pseudoscientific evidence. Participants ($N = 180$) read a case report and one of four transcripts containing (1) no bait evidence or bait evidence based on (2) a plausible (i.e., DNA), (3) questionable (i.e., bite mark analysis), or (4) implausible forensic practices (i.e., wine smell matching), and provided their judgements. We predict that bait questions would inflate laypeople perceptions of suspect guilt even when the hypothetical evidence stems from pseudoscientific practices. Data collection is currently ongoing.

§

Emotion and Interrogation Characteristics as Predictors of False Confession Detection

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Juries & Evidence Evaluation (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Rachel Haselow (University of Nebraska, Lincoln), Dr. Richard Wiener (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)

This project tested whether emotions and interrogation characteristics, gleaned from case law, affect perceptions of confession truthfulness and voluntariness. A simulation study randomly assigned participants to one of four emotion induction tasks (anger, disgust, contempt, sadness) or a control condition. Next, participants read a crime scenario and confession that varied five interrogation characteristics and then completed confession judgment measures. Overall, the presence or absence of interrogation threats and Miranda right notifications, influenced perceptions of truthfulness and voluntariness depending upon the manipulated emotion. More specifically, experiencing contempt (an extra-legal factor) increased the diagnosticity of these factors for confession truthfulness and voluntariness.

§

Mock Jurors' Perceptions of Cannabis Intoxicated Eyewitnesses and How it Affects Trial Verdicts

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Juries & Evidence Evaluation (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Alexey Mazon (California State University, Fresno), Dr. Jenna Kieckhafer (fresno), Ms. Daniela Ruiz (California State University, Fresno)

This research sought to examine how mock jurors' perceptions of cannabis-intoxicated eyewitnesses affects trial verdicts and related judgments compared to alcohol-intoxicated or sober eyewitnesses. Participants were randomly assigned to read a criminal case vignette, then completed a brief survey. Results indicated that the trial verdict was not impacted by intoxication. No differences were observed for eyewitness testimony accuracy, however related to lineup identifications sober witnesses were perceived as more correct and persuasive than drunk witnesses, with high witnesses in the middle but not significantly different. Officer testimony was perceived as the most correct, credible, and persuasive with the drunk witness.

§

Predictors of Unfavorable Outcomes in Competency Restoration

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Addressing the Competency Crisis (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Joshua Francis (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Dr. Jorge Varela (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Marcus Boccaccini (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Neil Gowensmith (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Dr. James Crosby (Sam Houston State University)

Introduction: This study examines demographic, clinical, and legal variables associated with unfavorable outcomes in competency restoration. Although the existing literature discusses extensions to stay and ultimate findings of non-restorability, minimal information is available relating to predictors of recommitment for restoration prior to adjudication of charges. **Method:** Archival data was coded from records of 250 discharged competency restoration patients. **Results:** Significant associations emerged linking established predictors and unfavorable restoration outcomes, while also elucidating novel findings regarding predictors of recommitment pre-adjudication. **Conclusions:** These results expand upon prior findings to inform efforts to address the cyclical nature of competency restoration, decompensation, and recommitment.

§

Missouri's Response to the Competency Crisis: The Impact of a Forensic Mobile Team on Restoration Timelines

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Addressing the Competency Crisis (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Alexis Humenik (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health), Dr. Laura Sowers (Forum, LLC), Dr. Ali Pursel (Behavioral Health & Justice Division (BHJD) Department of Behavioral Health & Intellectual Disability Services (DBHIDS)), Dr. Joshua Francis (The Denver Forensic Institute for Research, Service and Training (Denver FIRST)), Dr. Lauren Johnson (Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo), Dr. Jason Lawrence (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health)

A substantial increase in individuals being found Incompetent to Proceed (ITP) [GU1] has resulted in longer wait times and an overall lengthy process for competency restoration (CR) services. In response, the Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) developed a Forensic Mobile Team (FMT) to provide psychiatric medications to those awaiting admission to a state hospital for CR. Preliminary findings on the impact of the FMT are presented. Results, though not statistically significant, reveal overall decreases in timeframes for CR for those who received services from the FMT prior to inpatient admission. Practical implications and future directions are discussed.

§

“We didn’t start the fire”: The competency crisis and forensic evaluator burnout

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Addressing the Competency Crisis (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Dana Formon (Forensic Specialty Group), Dr. Mia Ricardo (UMass Chan Medical School), Dr. Cassandra Bailey (Metropolitan State University of Denver), Dr. Marcus Boccaccini (Sam Houston State University)

In light of the current competency crisis, this study sought to explore the impacts of perceived burnout on forensic evaluator likelihood of leaving their workplace. An online questionnaire was used to survey forensic evaluators ($N = 129$) about subjective feelings of burnout and thoughts surrounding professional exit. Results indicated over half the sample endorsed feeling burned out, and those evaluators who endorsed the greatest degree of burnout were also the most likely to consider leaving their jobs. This finding brings to light the looming potential for evaluator turnover due to burnout as a consequence of the “competency crisis.”

§

Changes in Mental Health Policy in Virginia and the State Psychiatric Hospital Population

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Addressing the Competency Crisis (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Andrew Osborn (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Laura Grossi (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Elizabeth (Betsy) Hunt (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Hali Griswold (Eastern State Hospital)

Several mental health policy changes have been implemented in the Commonwealth of Virginia in the past two decades, with implications for the diversion, housing, assessment, and treatment of individuals with mental illness. However, no study to date has systematically examined the effects of these policy changes on the population of mental health consumers that they were designed to benefit. The present archival study examines changes in bed space allocation in the state psychiatric hospitals within the Commonwealth, interpreting admission data in the context of sentinel events and policy changes that occurred within the Commonwealth between 2005 and 2019.

§

What is happening to forensic evaluators amidst the competency crisis?

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Addressing the Competency Crisis (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Mia Ricardo (UMass Chan Medical School), Dr. Dana Formon (Forensic Specialty Group), Dr. Cassandra Bailey (Metropolitan State University of Denver), Dr. Marcus Boccaccini (Sam Houston State University)

This study sought to identify the impact of the “competency crisis” on forensic evaluators. We used an online survey to gather data from forensic evaluators ($N = 129$) about their competence evaluation workload, evaluation quality, thoughts of leaving current position, and subjective feelings of burnout. Results indicated approximately one-third of evaluators had seen a detrimental change in the way they conduct and report on competence evaluations, while over half reported feeling burned out. These findings draw attention to the needs of forensic evaluators who are directly impacted by the worsening “competency crisis.”

§

Deafness and Trauma: A Preliminary Investigation of Trauma within Deaf Domestic Violence Survivors

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Diverse Populations (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Kabrianna Tamura (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Elaine Gunnison (Seattle University), Dr. Jaime Wilson (Wilson Clinical Services), Dr. Richard Adler (University of Washington), Dr. Casey LaDuke (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Deaf individuals in the United States face an increased risk of victimization than their hearing counterparts. In particular, Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing are at a significantly higher risk of becoming victims of domestic violence. Unfortunately, there is a substantial lack of literature on extant tools available to measure trauma within the Deaf community. This study is the first to analyze the psychometric properties of the PTSD Checklist-5 and the Impact of Event Scale-Revised in a sample of Deaf adult female survivors of domestic violence. Demographic and qualitative information, including barriers to help-seeking and interactions with the justice system, are also discussed.

§

Mental Health Outcomes of Spanish-Speaking Immigrants: The Effect of Legal Status

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Diverse Populations (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Alexa Peraza Sanchez (New York University), Ms. Maria Aparcero-Suero (Fordham University), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University)

Sixty-one Spanish-speaking immigrants were interviewed and administered the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, the Patient Health Questionnaire-9, and the Bidimensional Acculturation Scale for Hispanics. Preliminary analyses show that 8.2% of participants endorsed clinically significant depression symptoms, while 11.5% endorsed PTSD symptoms. Only one participant had acculturated to U.S. culture and 11 were bicultural. The effect of legal status on mental health outcomes will be examined. Overall, the findings state the importance of understanding this population's historical traumas, reasons for migration, and the difficulties faced after settlement because of the implications it can have in different immigration proceedings and related psycholegal evaluations.

§

Perceptions of Gender Nonconforming Child Bearers and Abortion in the Wake of Overturning Roe v. Wade

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Diverse Populations (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Laura Pazos (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Monica Miller (University of Nevada, Reno)

While the overruling of Roe v. Wade is recent, identifying as either “pro-life” or “pro-choice” is not, with abortion identity research spanning decades. The gender of the child bearing person might have an effect on attitudes toward abortion. Hypothetically, a gender nonconforming child bearer who seeks an abortion might experience prejudice. A 3(gender identity) by 2(abortion status) between-subjects design will determine if respondents show bias against nonconforming child bearers in the manipulated vignettes. Data will be collected and analyzed by the end of the semester.

§

Older adult safety: A discussion of the training needs of Canadian health professionals for increasing disclosures of older adult maltreatment

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Diverse Populations (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Joshua Wyman (King's University College - Western University), Ms. Cassandre Dion Larivière (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Lindsay Malloy (Ontario Tech University)

Canadian health professionals ($N = 37$) were interviewed to determine ways of enhancing their identification and reporting practices in cases of older adult maltreatment. Thematic coding analysis of the interviews revealed that these health professionals frequently observe instances of older adult maltreatment, which is often perpetrated by family member and/or health professional caregivers. While they generally demonstrated ‘Good’ or ‘Excellent’ knowledge of the risk factors for older adult maltreatment, there were considerable discrepancies in their maltreatment reporting practices. Furthermore, health professionals provided several training recommendations for improving their capacity to support older adults who are at-risk for being maltreated.

§

The Law and Science Dissertation Grant Program: An Introduction

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: The Law and Science Dissertation Grant Program: An Introduction (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Brian Bornstein (Arizona State University), Ms. Colleen Sullivan (Arizona State University), Dr. Kelly Burke (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Jacqueline Katzman (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Samantha Luna (George Mason University)

Recently, the National Science Foundation's Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) Directorate decided to "outsource" its Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grants Program, by making an award to Arizona State University (ASU) to administer the program.

ASU's Law and Science Dissertation Grant Program conducts two review/award cycles per year; our annual deadlines are May 15 and November 15. The program anticipates making 12-15 awards per year, of up to \$20,000. This presentation, given by the Principal Investigator for the award and several grant recipients, is designed to familiarize graduate students and faculty with the new Law and Science Dissertation Grant Program.

§

Targeting institutions versus persons: A comparison of differential predictors in public schools

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Threat Assessment in Educational Settings (Salon K) - Paper

Mr. Rasmus Grydehøj (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Madeline Eyer (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. Mario Scalora (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Acts of targeted violence have become increasingly commonplace in a variety of settings over time. However, research on acts of targeted violence perpetrated in the educational setting has predominantly focused investigations on the nature of threats and incidents of targeted violence against persons and less on acts perpetrated against the educational institution itself. Thus, since schools can face serious threats of targeted violence, the current study sought to explore differential predictors of target type (institutional versus person-specific target) in a K-12 setting. The findings showed that perpetrators with institutional targets and those with person-specific targets demonstrated significant differential predictors.

§

Targeted violence on college campuses: An examination of persistent cases

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Threat Assessment in Educational Settings (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Madeline Eyer (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Rosa Viñas-Racionero (University of Barcelona), Mr. Patrick McGonigal (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Elisha Chan (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. Mario Scalora (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Research indicates that many acts of targeted violence will cease within three months, but a subset of individuals may engage in these intrusive behaviors over an extended period. Existing literature has primarily focused on persistence in forensic samples, and limited information is known about activities within campus settings. Therefore, the current study examined predictors of persistence for a range of targeted violence activities present on college campuses. Results indicated persistence was predicted by characteristics of the subject and targets, the specific behaviors demonstrated, and thematic content of grievances. Implications for campus risk assessment and management will be discussed.

§

Stalking and intrusive harassment on college campuses: Understanding behaviors and risk factors associated with stalker-victim relationships.

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Threat Assessment in Educational Settings (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Lillian Bopp (University of Nebraska, Lincoln), Ms. Madeline Eyer (University of Nebraska), Ms. Rosa Viñas-Racionero (University of Barcelona), Dr. Mario Scalora (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

The present study investigated the behaviors and risk factors associated with stalking and intrusive harassment in stranger, acquaintance, and ex-intimate partner relationships on a college campus. Analyses revealed that perpetrators who targeted ex-intimate partners mentioned weapon access and skill, displayed the most severe and broadest range of behaviors, including physical approach, and engaged in multiple methods of contact compared to those targeting strangers and acquaintances. Additionally, perpetrators who targeted acquaintances were more likely to present with psychosis compared to those targeting ex-intimate partners and strangers. Future research directions and implications for assessment and management on college campuses will be discussed.

§

The Devil You Know: The Impact of Relational Factors in University Threat Assessment Cases

Friday, 17th March - 15:00: Threat Assessment in Educational Settings (Salon K) - Paper

Mr. Adam Cotton (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Mr. Jeremy Feiger (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. Mario Scalora (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Targeted violence in university settings includes an array of concerning behaviors not limited to physical harm (e.g., stalking and harassment). Although threat assessment research has identified several risk factors for targeted violence, little work has explored the role of relational factors between the person of concern (POC) and the target. Therefore, this study addresses this gap by analyzing case reports of concerning behavior to determine whether the level of familiarity between the POC and target influences concerning behaviors. Results identify several behavioral trends that differ based on the relationship between target and POC. Implications for university threat assessment are discussed.

§

Attorneys' Perspectives on Parental Involvement in Youth Probation Processes

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Justice-Involved Youth & Parenting (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Lili Ramos (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Emily Haney-Caron (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Many adolescents on probation struggle to meet probation requirements, in part because probation practices are often discordant with adolescent development research. Parental involvement appears to impact youths' legal outcomes, yet many factors may influence parents' capacities to support probation processes. This study surveyed 82 youth defense attorneys on their attitudes towards parental involvement and training/supervision experiences related to juvenile law. Attitudes towards parental involvement were not significantly predicted by yearly hours of training/supervision experiences, juvenile law experience, and current role (e.g., public/private defender). Study findings have the potential to advance efforts aimed at improving youth probation and attorney training practices.

§

Parenting Differences Across Race and Juveniles Self Report Offending

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Justice-Involved Youth & Parenting (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Isabel Krein (Palo Alto University), Dr. Amanda Fanniff (Palo Alto University)

Research on the impact of parenting styles on offending is often limited by using homogenous samples or relegating race/ethnicity to a control variable. This study examined the effect of parenting dimensions (parental knowledge, monitoring, warmth, and hostility) on self-reported offending, moderated by race/ethnicity. Data were drawn from the Pathways to Desistance study and included Black ($n=561$), Hispanic ($n=454$), and White ($n=274$) adjudicated adolescents. A multiple regression tested the effect of parenting dimensions moderated by race/ethnicity. Each parenting dimension had a significant relationship with baseline self-reported offending. These effects were not moderated by race/ethnicity. Implications will be discussed.

§

Who's to Blame when Youth Violently Offend?

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Justice-Involved Youth & Parenting (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Scarlet Cho (University of California Irvine), Ms. Colleen Sbeglia (University of California, Irvine), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

Negative parent-child relationships have been shown in prior literature to increase delinquency in youth, while positive parent-child relationships have been indicated to decrease delinquency. This study further explored this relationship between parenting practices and delinquency, and assessed whether the way in which youth attribute blame for their actions (i.e., "blame attribution") mediates this association. Using data from the Crossroads study, a mediation model found that higher levels of parental hostility and lower levels of parental warmth were both directly associated with increased violent offending 3 years later. Parental warmth/hostility were also indirectly associated with violence through blame attribution.

§

Disrupting the Revolving Door between Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Involvement: The Role of Prearrest Diversion on Recidivism Arrests

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Justice-Involved Youth & Parenting (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Lea Parker (Drexel University), Dr. Amanda NeMoyer (Drexel University), Ms. Rena Kreimer (Drexel University), Ms. TuQuynh Le (Drexel University), Ms. Angela Pollard (University of California, Santa Barbara), Mr. Alexei Taylor (Drexel University), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

Youth with a child welfare history and juvenile justice involvement disproportionately experience rearrest relative to justice-involved youth without this dual history. As pre-arrest diversion can effectively reduce likelihood of recidivism among youth referred for school-based incidents, we sought to examine whether diversion could also disrupt the relationship between dual-system involvement and recidivism among youth with school-based incidents. Data from 2,107 youth either diverted or arrested for school-based incidents revealed that diversion decreased the likelihood of recidivism arrest for youth with and without a history of child welfare involvement, but it did not fully disrupt the relationship.

§

The Relationship Between Racial Bias, Social Dominance, and Perpetrator Sentencing in Child Physical Abuse Cases

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Judicial Biases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Yael Osman (Kean University), Dr. David Brandwein (Kean University), Dr. Adrienne Garro (Kean University), Dr. Mary Elizabeth Wood (Vanderbilt University Medical Center), Ms. Mariah Laster (Kean University)

Pervasive racial inequality exists within American society in areas including, but not limited to, education, housing, employment, consumer markets, and most notably, the criminal justice system. Although the implications of racial bias in the former areas have significant implications for an individual's life, including differential access to opportunities, the repercussions of racial disparity within the criminal justice system can cause immeasurable and irreversible harm. The current study examined the relationship between attitudes of racial bias, preferences for social inequality, and abuse severity and sentencing decisions for Black men implicated in child physical abuse cases.

§

Eliminating Bias in the Courtroom? A Content Analysis of Judge's Opinions Regarding Implicit Bias Training

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Judicial Biases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Teyah Giannetta (University of Nevada, Reno), Ms. Audrey Cerfoglio (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Monica Miller (University of Nevada, Reno)

Implicit bias training programs have been implemented to combat disparities in courtrooms. A content analysis on judicial survey data of judges' perceptions of implicit bias and implicit bias training programs will be conducted. Judges were asked if they believed judicial education would rid courts of implicit bias. Five hundred and nine responses with 284 additional comments were collected. There were 340 judges who answered yes, and 156 who answered no. The hypothesized themes include personal attributes of the judge, denial of change or denial of presence of implicit bias, past experiences or beliefs of implicit bias, and future recommendations.

§

An examination of race, gender, and age bias in processing and outcomes within the U.S. criminal justice system

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Judicial Biases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Teliyah Cobb (east tennessee state university), Dr. Jill Stinson (east tennessee state university)

Demographic factors can influence criminal justice system outcomes. We examine legal system processing in 12 U.S. states from 1976-1991. Variables included: 1) race, age, and gender; 2) violent, sexual, and drug- and alcohol-related charges; 3) level of charge; 4) charges at arrest, trial, and final disposition; 5) time-lengths between each stage; 6) dismissal, plea bargaining, and conviction; and 7) final sentencing length. Significant differences in arrest, prosecution, plea bargaining, charge severity, and final sanctioning were observed dependent on race, gender, age, and the intersectionality of these characteristics. Implications for research policy to reduce the impact of bias are discussed.

§

Public Opinion of the Death Penalty: Effects of Defendant Race and Trauma History on Jurors' Sentencing Preferences

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Judicial Biases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Carly Loehr (William James College), Dr. Tracy Fass (William James College), Dr. Paola Contreras (William James College)

People of Color and people who experienced childhood trauma are overrepresented among capital defendants. This study examined how the race and trauma histories of capital defendants influence juror decision making. A factorial ANOVA was used to determine whether the race of the defendant (Black, White) or the type of trauma he experienced (physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect) affected participants' likelihood of sentencing the defendant to the death penalty or life without parole. Participants preferred life without parole to the death penalty across conditions, and they preferred it more for White than Black defendants. Implications will be discussed.

§

Gender bias in student loan discharge decisions made by students.

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Judicial Biases (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Andrea Wolfs (Chapman University), Dr. Kelsey Hess (Eastern University), Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University), Dr. Jacqueline Evans (Florida International University)

The criteria federal courts use to assess student loan discharge eligibility leave room for extralegal factors (e.g., gender) to influence judges' discharge decisions. A previous study found that gender influences bankruptcy judges in student loan discharge cases. Following up on this, the current study aimed to explore potential gender biases in potential litigants' discharge decisions in a series of vignettes. A three-way interaction between decision-maker gender, debtor gender, and presence of dependents was found and will be discussed.

§

The role of using a victim's name and story on bill support: Results from open-ended response analysis

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Changing Laws & Policies (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Grace Hanzelin (University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Krystia Reed (University of Texas at El Paso), Prof. Melanie Fessinger (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Rubi Gonzales (University of California Berkeley)

Eponymous bills are humanized policies that are introduced after a high-profile event involving a sympathetic victim. In a series of two studies, we have found that increased support for eponymous bills over bills without a name or story attached. This presentation focuses on understanding the people's reasoning about their voting behavior. We content coded open-ended justifications.[KR1] About 14% of participants in the eponymous condition mentioned the victim's story as their reason for supporting the bill, suggesting that some participants are aware that the victim narrative impacts their decision. Implications for future research on eponymous legislation will be discussed.

§

Sex, Swears, and Rock n' Roll: What are the Contemporary Community Standards for Media That Might Violate Obscenity Law?

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Changing Laws & Policies (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Isabel Dhillon (Scripps College), Ms. Natalie Gunn (Scripps College), Dr. Jennifer Groscup (University of Massachusetts Lowell)

Obscenity law restricts expression of things that are profane or of a sexual nature and is one of the few examples of government restriction to the First Amendment right to freedom of expression. Obscene acts are determined by "contemporary community standards," raising questions about what these community standards are and how they will be interpreted. Community members ($N=587$) rated the obscenity of music in a 2(gender of the artist: male or female) x 2(obscene content: profanity, sex, profanity&sex, none) study. Results indicate that contemporary community standards are becoming more accepting of profane and sexual content than current obscenity law standards.

§

Where Did Everyone Go? Effects of Policy Changes on Bed Space in State Psychiatric Hospitals and Correctional Facilities in Virginia

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Changing Laws & Policies (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Andrew Osborn (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Laura Grossi (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Elizabeth (Betsy) Hunt (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Hali Griswold (Eastern State Hospital)

Several recent policies in Virginia have had implications for mental health consumers with legal involvement. These policies were designed to impact temporary transfers from jails to hospitals, and the specific resources available for mental health consumers in both kinds of facilities. However, no research to date has systematically examined the effects of policies on consumers across the mental health and criminal justice systems, and discussed the implications for the overlapping populations treated within each system. The present study examines trends in patient distribution across systems between 2005-2019, interpreting data in the context of relevant sentinel events, policy changes, and transinstitutionalization.

§

Findings from an RCT Testing a New Policy Model for Justice-Involved People with Mental Illness

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Changing Laws & Policies (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Sharon Farrell (University of California Berkeley), Prof. Jennifer Skeem (University of California Berkeley), Dr. Lina Montoya (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill)

Each year over 2 million admissions to US jails are acutely mentally ill. Responses to this population usually focus on providing psychiatric medication and services with court supervision. Compelling evidence indicates that reduced symptoms rarely translate to reduced offending. A new policy emphasis has been targeting these people's risk factors for reoffending, using cognitive behavioral treatment shown to reduce recidivism for general offenders. In this RCT study, we tested if and how "Interventions" CBT program adds value to existing services to reduce recidivism for justice-involved people with mental illness. This presentation presents positive findings from this study.

§

Impacts of criminal records on hiring outcomes: A meta analysis

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Changing Laws & Policies (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Morgan Wagner (University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Krystia Reed (University of Texas at El Paso)

For formerly incarcerated individuals, gainful employment post-release is one of the most important components of successful reentry into society; however, there is significant social stigma surrounding criminal records. Several components play into this stigmatizing identity, including race, disability status, age, etc. Research shows that there can be negative effects of disclosing a criminal record on hiring outcomes in a wide variety of circumstances, but findings vary. The purpose of this meta-analysis is to synthesize the literature surrounding criminal records and hiring decisions and better understand the impact criminal record disclosure has on job prospects for formerly incarcerated individuals.

§

Adults' interpretations of attorneys' pseudotemporal questions and children's responses

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Juror's Perceptions of Witnesses & Victims (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Ella Merriwether (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Miriam Lieber (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Breanne Wylie (Brock University), Dr. Alma P. Olaguez (California State University, Los Angeles), Dr. J. Zoe Klemfuss (University of California-Irvine), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California), Dr. Kelly McWilliams (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Pseudotemporal questions are non-temporal prompts that children often interpret as requesting temporal information. Many interviewing protocols recommend these prompts for obtaining information about specific episodes. Researchers have demonstrated in both lab and field that children often misunderstand pseudotemporal prompts and respond solely with temporal information. However, it is unclear whether adults perceive these mistakes, thereby potentially undermining reports of maltreatment. We investigated jury-eligible adults' perceptions of pseudotemporal questions and children's responses. Results revealed that most adults (85%) interpreted pseudotemporal prompts as non-temporal in nature, rated them as clear, and classified children's temporal responses as an error (46%).

§

Children Testifying as Non-Victim Witnesses: Adults' Perceptions of Perceived Credibility and Rationale

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Juror's Perceptions of Witnesses & Victims (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Gabriela Lay (Florida International University), Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University)

Numerous factors can impact adults' perceptions of a child witness's testimony. Here, we analyze two specific factors: (1) whether the child is testifying in support of a defendant parent or a defendant familiar adult and (2) whether the testimony is exculpatory or non-exculpatory. Our results reveal that both relationship and reason for the testimony play a role in adults' perceptions. Adults are less likely to believe a child who is providing exculpatory evidence in support of a parent, and they assume the child has different rationales for testifying in such cases. Theoretical and applied implications are discussed.

§

Is Congruence Key? The Effects of Victim Race and Victim-Juror Race Congruence in a Spousal Murder Trial

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Juror's Perceptions of Witnesses & Victims (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Elizabeth Sykes (University of South Florida), Ms. Kendall Smith (University of South Florida), Dr. Christine Ruva (University of South Florida)

Recent high-profile cases have involved Black victims in racially motivated crimes. We explored whether victim race (Black/White/Hispanic) and juror race (Black/White) affected mock-jurors' ($N=261$) verdicts, credibility ratings, and anger in a spousal murder trial. Victim race affected verdict, credibility, and anger—jurors were more punitive when the victim was Black. Effects on verdict and credibility were qualified by a victim race x victim-juror race congruence interaction, Black jurors were more punitive when the victim was congruent (Black), White jurors were more lenient when the victim was congruent (White). Findings are more consistent with recent events than past research.

§

When the Snitch Flips: Jurors' Perceptions of Recanted and Inconsistent Informant Testimony

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Juror's Perceptions of Witnesses & Victims (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Gabriela Rico (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Melanie Fessinger (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Saul Kassin (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Informant testimony often contains inconsistencies with other evidence presented at trial. Jurors generally regard testimony that contains inconsistencies as less credible and render fewer guilty verdicts based on it compared to consistent testimony. But what happens when informants give jurors reason to question their own statements? In the present study, we examine the effects of recanted and inconsistent informant testimony on mock juror decisions. Participants view trial materials containing evidence from an informant and provide several case-related judgments. We draw from social and cognitive psychological theories—including attribution theory and the continued influence effect—to understand the persuasive value of this evidence.

§

Michael's Game: An Evidence-Based Approach and One Answer to the Competency Crisis? Results of a 7-Year Project

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Competency Restoration Treatment (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Jennifer L. Harrison (Minnesota DHS, Direct Care and Treatment - Forensic Services), Dr. Alicia Pardee (Fulton State Hospital), Dr. Jessica A. Peterson (Missouri Department of Mental Health), Dr. Niels C. Beck (University of Missouri Medical School)

Those who present with psychotic symptoms, specifically delusions, typically have a longer length of stay in competency restoration programs as they struggle to regain competency especially related to the rational prong of the *Dusky Standard*. Indeed, a scarcity of programs nationwide actually incorporate cognitive remediation approaches to restore these individuals to competency (Zapf & Roesch, 2011). A forensic inpatient hospital in the Midwestern US has implemented an evidence-based treatment, Michael's Game, to target the treatment needs of those who present with delusional beliefs. Results demonstrate a reduction in delusional beliefs over time as measured by the PDI-21.

§

Competency Restoration Curriculum for Virginia State Hospitals

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Competency Restoration Treatment (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Amanda Banks (Central State Hospital)

Studies regarding the effectiveness of competency restoration treatment have amassed years of empirical data. Yet flaws in the research design have negatively impacted our ability to intact meaningful changes to construct an innovative competency-based curriculum. This presentation will provide an overview of a pilot competency-based curriculum for Virginia state hospitals. The curriculum is based on recommendations from research on inpatient competency restoration and meta-analytic reviews of restoration treatment. The curriculum emphasizes factors related to legal education and self-regulation (i.e., emotional and behavioral control) to equip defendants to meet the Dusky standard for competency to stand trial.

§

Competency Restoration: Novel approaches to serving detained women

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Competency Restoration Treatment (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Tomina Schwenke (Emory University), Dr. Mary Maddox (Emory University), Dr. Ayanna Payne (Emory University), Dr. Glenn Egan (Emory University), Ms. Victoria Roberts (Emory University)

In 1993, the Psychiatry and Law Service (PLS) at Emory University started conducting court-ordered CST evaluations of Fulton County defendants. In 2011, PLS started the male-only Competency Restoration Program (CRP). The female defendants in Fulton County who were not competent to stand trial were briefly assisted by PLS's WISE (Women's Initiative for Success with Early Intervention) program. PLS has recently expanded their CRP to South Fulton Municipal Regional Jail in an effort provide restoration services. This paper will outline the development, barriers and special considerations when providing services to a female IST jailed population.

§

Effectiveness of Jail Based Restoration and Predictors of Jail Based Restoration Outcomes

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Competency Restoration Treatment (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Karen Grabowski (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health), Dr. Jennifer McMahon (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health), Mr. Travis Ray (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health), Ms. Lauren Hoover (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health)

Across the United States, the need for competency evaluation and restoration has increased dramatically over the last decade. For Colorado, the disparity between need and the ability to provide services has reached critical levels, and the Jail Based Restoration (JBR) programs were created to help address the growing need for inpatient competency restoration. Our paper will examine the effectiveness of these programs and analyze relevant restoration treatment variables, which will help better inform treatment planning and evaluations of restorability for clients in jail based restoration programs.

§

Using Respondent Driven Sampling to Examine Links Between Family Disruption, Racism, Victimization, and Incarceration Among Indigenous People in Ontario, Canada

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Improving Outcomes for Diverse Populations (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Nicole Muir (York University), Dr. Michael Rotondi (York University), Ms. Raman Brar (Unity Health Toronto), Dr. Nooshin Khobzi Rotondi (Ontario Technical University), Ms. Cherylee Bourgeois (Seventh Generation Midwives), Mr. Micheal Hardy (Mushkiki Indigenous Health Access Centre), Mr. Brian Dokis (Southern Ontario Indigenous Health Access Centre), Dr. Janet Smylie (University of Toronto)

Little research quantitatively examines links between colonial policies and Indigenous overrepresentation in the Canadian justice system. Indigenous community partners used respondent driven sampling to examine the association between rates of previous incarceration and family disruption, racism, and victimization for Indigenous adults in London ($n = 484$), Thunder Bay ($n = 589$), and Toronto ($n = 906$), Canada. Past incarceration rates ranged from 43.0% to 72.0%. History of child protection and racism were associated with an approximately 25% increase in previous incarceration. Decreasing rates of family disruption, racism, and victimization can inform future policy and services for Indigenous people.

§

Adapting Steps for Achieving Financial Empowerment (\$AFE Intervention) Using the Voices of Criminal Legal System-Impacted Women with Serious Mental Illness

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Improving Outcomes for Diverse Populations (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Jenna Hayes (The University of Alabama), Dr. Lauren Kois (The University of Alabama), Dr. Eric Elbogen (Duke University), Dr. Jennifer Cox (The University of Alabama), Ms. Elizabeth MacNeil (The University of Alabama), Ms. Jalen Moreno (The University of Alabama), Ms. Cassandra Jensen (The University of Alabama)

Debt shares a complex relationship with crime: debt is a risk factor for crime, and crime is a risk factor for debt. Criminal legal system-impacted women with serious mental illness (SMI) have heightened risk for financial destabilizers, and gender-specific interventions better impact recidivism than gender-neutral approaches. In the spirit of Risk-Need-Responsivity, we are adapting the Steps for Achieving Financial Empowerment (\$AFE) intervention for system-impacted women with SMI (N=20). We will report \$AFE's associations with wellbeing, impulsivity, delay gratification, empowerment, financial knowledge, and fiscal behavior and present critical participant feedback about how to improve \$AFE for future study cohorts.

§

Essentialism and Modern Conservatism Influences on Culpability Attributions for Race/Ethnic Groups

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Improving Outcomes for Diverse Populations (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Cynthia Willis Esqueda (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Mr. Gabriel Zita (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

The purpose of the paper is to demonstrate how essentialism and modern conservatism, including legal system attitudes, influence judgements of culpability for BIPOC. With an adult U.S. sample, essentialism, legal system attitudes, modern racism, and social dominance and three forms of culpability were measured. Results indicated essentialism predicted all measures, with partial mediation from legal system attitudes and modern racism, but not social dominance orientation. These findings have import for how evolving conservative ideology can account for current forms of bigotry in producing racial disparities within the legal system.

§

Recall of Interpreted Interrogations

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Improving Outcomes for Diverse Populations (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Maria Sparacino (Florida International University), Ms. Victoria Carlson (Florida International University), Dr. Jacqueline Evans (Florida International University), Dr. Melissa Russano (Roger W), Dr. Kate Houston (Texas A&M International University)

Despite the prevalence of interpreter facilitated interrogations, research has yet to examine the quality of interpreter's memories for such interrogations. Given interrogations involving interpreters may not be recorded for a variety of reasons, understanding how well interpreters recall the content they interpret is of critical importance. The present study compared interpreters' memories to the memory of someone who passively observed an interrogation. Additionally, the present study tested the utility of a pre-interrogation briefing designed to improve recall. Observers and interpreters did not differ in their recall performance in response to open questions. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

§

A 45+ Year Retrospection on Eyewitness Identification Research: Reliable, Robust, and Telling Phenomena in Eyewitness Identification

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: A 45+ Year Retrospection on Eyewitness Identification Research: Reliable, Robust, and Telling Phenomena in Eyewitness Identification (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Gary Wells (Iowa State University)

Wells will describe a third type of eyewitness-identification variable that is importantly distinct from system and estimator variables, namely reflector variables. Reflector variables can be more diagnostic now than previously because improved system-variable police practices have helped minimize contamination of these reflector variables. Then, Wells will describe three eyewitness identification phenomena that have proven to be reliable, robust, and telling: (1) the removal-without-replacement effect, (2) differential filler-siphoning, and (3) the post-identification feedback effect. These three phenomena, along with the failure to use double-blind identification, can explain almost every proven case of mistaken identification that resulted in convictions of innocent people.

§

Examining Item-Level Derivation of the AMPD in a Sample of Individuals Evaluated for SVP Status

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Sexual Offending (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Alison Concannon (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Jared Ruchensky (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Jorge Varela (Sam Houston State University)

Prior research developed an item-level derivation of the five AMPD domains from the PAI in community and forensic samples. The purpose of the present study is to examine the psychometric properties of this measure in a forensic sample of individuals assessed for SVP status using factor analysis and item response theory. We found some items did not sufficiently load onto their specified factor, but that a five-factor solution generally fit the data. Overall, results suggest that item response theory may be appropriate after obtaining sufficient sample size. This information could inform conceptualization of individuals undergoing evaluation for SVP civil commitment.

§

Exploring the Influence of Intellectual Disabilities on Selection for Civil Commitment Under Sexually Violent Predator Statutes

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Sexual Offending (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Perry Callahan (Fordham University), Dr. Elizabeth Jeglic (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Cynthia Calkins (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Research suggests that while individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID) are overrepresented among those who sexually offend, commonly-used recidivism risk assessment tools may lack predictive validity for this group. Few studies have examined risk assessment and ID in the U.S., where several states allow for the indefinite civil confinement of those deemed high-risk. This study examined the relationship between ID and civil confinement using a sample of 3,066 individuals formerly incarcerated for sexual offenses. Findings indicate that those with ID were more than twice as likely to be civilly committed and that static risk assessment tools may contribute to this disparity.

§

A Grounded Theory Model of Relationship Decision Making in Non-Offending Partners of Individuals Accused of Sexual Offending

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Sexual Offending (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Lea Kamitz (University of Kent)

Non-offending partners of individuals who have committed sexual offenses often choose to end their relationship given the negative consequences they face as a result of their partner's offending behavior. Despite a focus on relationships in rehabilitation frameworks and desistance literature, research has failed to examine why non-offending partners decide to stay in or leave their relationship following an offense. In this study, we developed a model of relationship decision-making in non-offending partners based on twenty-three non-offending partners' accounts, which were analyzed using Grounded Theory. Our resulting model, clinical implications, limitations, and directions for future research are discussed.

§

"I consent": The effects of relationship status on perceptions of implied consent

Friday, 17th March - 16:10: Sexual Offending (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Laura Pazos (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Daniella Cash (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Tiffany Russell (Sam Houston State University)

Despite the notion that sexual consent is either granted or refused, its communication can be ambiguous due to reliance on nonverbal cues. Third parties may also rely on contextual cues when deciding whether sex was consensual. The current studies examined how relationship type and the gender of the initiator and target influenced whether participants believed a sexual encounter was consensual. In situations where consent was not clearly communicated, sex between established couples was more likely to be seen as consensual. In instances of rape, male targets were perceived as wanting and being more responsible for their assaults than female targets.

§

Juvenile Transfer Evaluations: The Utility of the RSTI Treatment Amenability Scale

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Justice-Involved Youth Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Dr. Lynn Williams (Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court), Ms. Sophia Cook (Cleveland State University), Ms. Ishita Munshi (Cleveland State University), Dr. Elizabeth Goncy (Cleveland State University)

The Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory (RSTI) is an assessment specific to youthful offenders considered for transfer to the adult court. It is based on core characteristics identified by forensic psychologists and juvenile court judges from the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (Salekin, et. al, 2002.) The RSTI treatment amenability scores of adolescents considered for transfer (N=113) were significantly associated with the decision to retain individuals within the juvenile court. The findings of this study support the RSTI's treatment amenability scale as a standard for individualized evaluations of juvenile offenders facing transfer, as well as identifying specific areas for intervention.

§

Provocative and Fun: How Social Factors Influence Video Game Design

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Justice-Involved Youth Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Valerie Ekko (University of California Berkeley), Ms. Alejandra Hilbert (University of California Berkeley), Ms. Nidhi Chandra (University of California Berkeley), Dr. Sharon Farrell (University of California Berkeley), Prof. Jennifer Skeem (University of California Berkeley)

Early engagement in prosocial behaviors provide opportunities for positive life long impact. Via a novel form of intervention using video games, social and in-game elements were examined to identify effective prosocial and aggression prevention skill training models. Participants consisted of twenty-seven males ages 8 to 13, experienced in video games and school-based prevention services. Throughout 10 weeks, participant playtests of established cooperative and competitive games were observed. Preliminary results indicate high engagement and transferable training is feasible via this model. Social context was found essential for an effective model and provides further direction for other digital interventions.

§

“What’s my dog’s name?”: Effect of ground rule interview practice on children’s ground rule applications

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Justice-Involved Youth Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Dr. Lillian Rodriguez Steen (The College of Saint Rose), Ms. Claudia McArthur (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Paulynd Mandap (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Lindsay Malloy (Ontario Tech University)

Children are routinely introduced to interview ground rules in forensic interviews. We introduced 6- to 11-year-olds ($n = 81$) to the “I don’t know” and “I don’t understand” ground rules and tested children’s understanding via practice questions and applications to both simple and tricky questions, including age-related differences. Children performed well on practice questions. Age and passing either rule did not impact applications of either rule to simple questions, children who passed the “I don’t understand” rule and older children applied this rule more often to tricky questions. Results inform interviewers on children’s understanding and appropriate applications of interview instructions.

§

Longitudinal Changes in Sleep Across the Pandemic Among Incarcerated, Probation, and Never-Arrested Adolescents

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Justice-Involved Youth Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Dr. April Thomas (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Elizabeth Shulman (Brock University), Ms. Isabelle Clough (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Caitlin Cavanagh (Michigan State University)

Adolescence is a time of normative developmental changes in sleep quality; more individuals transition from good sleepers to poor sleepers during this period than at any prior developmental stage. Life stressors, such as a global pandemic, are known to exacerbate sleep problems and such problems may be especially pronounced for justice-involved youth who already face an increased risk for poor sleep. The present study examined longitudinal changes in time spent sleeping (via actigraph assessment) among three groups of adolescents – those incarcerated, on probation, or whom never had been arrested – across one year of the COVID-19 pandemic.

§

Juvenile Incurrigibility and Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Mental Health Predictors

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Justice-Involved Youth Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Dr. Ahmar Zaman (Pacific University), Ms. Gracie Unger (Pacific University), Ms. Ashlyn Underwood (Pacific University)

The current study focused primarily on the status offense charge of incurrigibility and its unique process and application. In cases where an adolescent is beyond the control of parents, threatening the welfare or safety of their environment, their self or others, or disobeying the law, a child may be deemed incurrigible. Incurrigibility charges are used in select states. Incurrigibility can be viewed as a precautionary action taken by parents to prevent future criminal charges. This study explores the relationship and interaction between race, gender, socioeconomic status, juvenile mental health, and juvenile incurrigibility.

§

A Comparison of Justice-Involved Youth and Young Adult Sophistication-Maturity Using the Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory: Implications for Juvenile Transfer and Correctional Rehabilitation

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Justice-Involved Youth Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Lauren Grove (Montclair State University), Dr. Chris King (Montclair State University), Ms. Sana Vora (Montclair State University), Mr. Miguel Murillo (Montclair State University), Ms. Samantha Matthews (Montclair State University), Ms. Chinwe Ossai (Montclair State University)

Assessing youths' sophistication-maturity (SM) for juvenile transfer poses challenges for forensic evaluators, including the question of SM relative to whom, specifically? The current study investigated the feasibility and comparative utility of measuring justice-involved young adults' SM using the Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory (RSTI) and RSTI-Self-Report (RSTI-SR). Interrater reliability was adequate. Justice-involved young adults exhibited significantly higher levels of SM than justice-involved youth. Evaluator-rated SM was significantly related to self-reported treatment amenability and risk for dangerousness but not self-reported SM. Young adult SM has implications for both juvenile evaluations and correctional treatment for young adults.

§

The Effects of Race, Parental Supervision, and Socioeconomic Status on Jurors' Verdicts and Ratings of Parental Blame

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Justice-Involved Youth Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Samantha Brown (William James College), Dr. Tracy Fass (William James College), Dr. Kimberly Larson (William James College), Dr. Terrie Burda (William James College)

Juveniles of color, those from low-socioeconomic (SES) backgrounds, and those who have experienced less parental supervision are overrepresented in the justice system. This study assessed the effects of race, SES, and level of parental supervision on both participants' likelihood of finding a juvenile guilty and ratings of parental responsibility for the juveniles' offending. Overall, participants were likely to find the defendant guilty and rated the defendant's parents as moderately responsible for the defendant's actions across conditions. Results trended toward significance for the impact of SES on perceived parental responsibility; participants rated high-SES parents as slightly more responsible than low-SES parents.

§

The Effectiveness of Juvenile Diversion Programs: A Systematic Literature Review

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Justice-Involved Youth Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Sarah Hitchcock (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Dr. Keith Cruise (Fordham University)

Effective community-based alternatives to incarceration and/or formal court processing are tools to support rehabilitation and reduce future offending. Diversion directs adolescents to community-based services without formal court processing. However, the effectiveness of diversion programs for reducing recidivism among adolescents remains unclear. The current study is a systematic literature review, consisting of eight studies conducted since 2010, that provides an update to a previous literature review published in 2013. Researchers reviewed studies that evaluated the recidivism outcomes for youth who participated in a diversion program compared to relevant comparison groups. Results, implications, and future directions are discussed.

§

Unique Aspects of Functioning as a Forensic Psychology Expert or Forensic Psychology Consultant within a Military Environment

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Military & Veterans (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Marcus VanSickle (Center for Forensic Behavioral Sciences, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center)

The unique aspects of the military justice system directly impact the provision of forensic psychological services. The courts-martial process includes an array of functions, which have their own unique requirements necessitating adjustments to the typical delivery of forensic services. This presentation will explore systemic differences in the following areas and their implications for forensic psychological practice: 1) combined assessment of competence to stand trial and criminal responsibility, 2) the role of forensic experts and consultants, and 3) sentencing procedures. Additionally, the military/civilian status of an expert witness and its relevance to perceived credibility and military-specific cultural competence will be discussed.

§

Forensic Issues in Performing Evaluations in a Military Setting

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Military & Veterans (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Paul Montalbano (Center for Forensic Behavioral Sciences, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center)

The military criminal justice system has a demographic population that overlaps but differs from the adult civilian population. This raises questions about the appropriateness of utilizing instruments normed on a largely civilian population in a military setting. Issues regarding generalizability and appropriateness related to risk assessment tools will be discussed. Further, there are differences in plea bargaining, guilty pleas and jury decision-making that could impact aspects of competency to stand trial evaluations. Finally, there are differences in how *Miranda* waivers are conducted and regarding differences in risk factors for a false confession that should arguably be taken into account

§

Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Veterans with Psychiatric Disability and Justice System Involvement

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Military & Veterans (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Mayumi Gianoli (Dept of Veterans Affairs, Yale University, and UConn Health Center), Dr. Andrew Meisler (Dept of Veterans Affairs, Yale University, and UConn Health Center), Dr. Rebecca Gordon (Dept. of Veterans Affairs)

Studies have shown a high prevalence of trauma and mental disorders among veterans with justice system involvement but there are scant data concerning justice-involvement in those with or seeking service-connected disabilities. We examined the characteristics of veterans undergoing mental health disability examination. One-third reported a history of justice involvement, with greater rates of overall trauma, military sexual trauma, other non-combat military trauma, and more than double the rate of childhood trauma among this group. Disability impairment ratings by examiners were higher among the justice-involved group. Implications for understanding and serving the needs of this special sub-population of veterans are addressed.

§

Characteristics of Justice-Involved Veterans: Results from the NHVRS Community Survey

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Military & Veterans (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Andrew Meisler (Dept of Veterans Affairs, Yale University, and UConn Health Center), Dr. Mayumi Gianoli (Dept of Veterans Affairs, Yale University, and UConn Health Center), Ms. Catarina Lally (Dept of Veterans Affairs and University of Hartford), Dr. Robert Pietrzak (Dept of Veterans Affairs & Yale University)

Studies of justice-involved veterans within the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) indicate they are a vulnerable population with extensive mental health and substance use treatment needs. The present study analyzed data from a large, nationally representative sample of U.S. veterans and found that justice-involved veterans were more likely to report combat exposure, as well as more adverse childhood experiences, to screen positive for lifetime major depressive and substance use disorders, and to report several current psychiatric problems. Implications for understanding veterans in the community with prior justice system involvement, and their treatment needs, are described.

§

Gaps in Mental Health Acknowledgement and Care Between Civilian and Sworn Officers

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Improving Policing (Franklin 3) - Paper

Mrs. Lauren Pak (Johns Hopkins University), Dr. Rebecca Fix (Johns Hopkins University)

This qualitative study included a sample of 25 sworn and civilian police personnel who represented all roles and ranks within a large urban policing agency who participated in individual interviews. Interview results demonstrated a considerable difference between stressors that civilian employees experience versus sworn officers. Those who work within the forensic science departments in particular face a unique set of stressors that require further acknowledgement of and addressing by their employer. Additionally, we examined dynamics associated with mental and physical health and found that civilian employees often require different resources than those currently being offered by the agency.

§

Procedural justice perceptions of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for the purpose of predictive policing

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Improving Policing (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Anastasia Pierakos (Swinburne University), Dr. Diane Sivasubramaniam (Swinburne University)

The present study employed a mixed-methods design to examine the importance of process and outcome factors, as well as pre-existing trust in police, in support for predictive policing. Undergraduates and community members ($N = 287$) completed a measure of pre-existing trust and two qualitative prompts before reading a vignette describing a predictive policing scenario, in which process bias (present, absent) and outcome bias (present, absent) were manipulated in a between-subjects experiment. Qualitative data showed clear prioritization of process, but experimental findings indicated the important role of outcome, while pre-existing trust in police stabilized the effects of both process and outcome.

§

Advancing the Shift-of-Strategy Approach: Shifting counter-interrogation strategies in extended interrogations

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Improving Policing (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Lina Nyström (University of Gothenburg), Dr. Timothy Luke (University of Gothenburg), Prof. Pär-Anders Granhag (University of Gothenburg), Mr. Aziz-Kaan Dönmez (University of Gothenburg), Mrs. Malin Ekelund (University of Gothenburg), Mx. Pär Stern (University of Gothenburg)

The Shift-of-Strategy (SoS) approach is an interrogation technique designed to improve interrogators' ability to obtain new information from suspects. The current study presents the second empirical test of the SoS approach, involving longer interviews than previously tested. We also test a new variation of the approach: SoS-Reinforcement, where suspects' statements are summarized by the interviewer and the SoS approach is reinforced. SoS questioning elicited more information from participants than direct questioning. In sum, the present study provides additional support of the effectiveness of the SoS approach, while illuminating possible experiential downsides associated with being subjected to the SoS-Reinforcement approach.

§

Mitigation of Stereotype Threat and Cognitive Load to Encourage Police Reform

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Improving Policing (Franklin 3) - Paper

Mx. N. J. Jayce Owens-Boone (Western Illinois University)

Racial minority citizens' fear of being negatively perceived as dangerous due to a group stereotype (i.e., stereotype threat) and officers' fear of being labeled as a 'racist cop' can create a paradoxical domino effect between both parties. Stereotype threat impacts working memory, cognitive load, and ultimately officers' lethal force responses. Officers are capable of resisting this stereotype threat however by emphasizing a focus on being a guardian and procedurally just policing, and in turn reduces participants' concerns. Training protocols should be implemented with the guardian mindset and procedurally just policing to improve police-citizen relations.

§

Debiasing Strategies in an Investigative Context

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Improving Policing (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Skye Woestehoff Woestehoff (Coastal Carolina University), Ms. Samantha Luna (George Mason University), Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University)

Police investigators tend to believe a suspect is guilty. This guilt bias can lead to confirmation bias, where investigators focus an investigation on one suspect, while ignoring other suspects. The current study evaluated whether a consider the opposite strategy or an accuracy motivation would affect confirmation bias. Results suggest that the debiasing strategies did not affect participants' decisions about the case or the perceived likelihood the initial suspect committed the crime.

§

Comparative Negligence Laws: Do Jurors Alter Liability Assignments to Compensate for “unfair” Laws?

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Juror's Perceptions of Laws & Instructions (Franklin 4) - Paper

Mrs. Olivia Smith (University of Wyoming), Ms. Cassandra Flick (University of Wyoming), Dr. Kimberly Schweitzer (University of North Dakota)

The current research examined whether jurors (1) nullify the law when making a comparative negligence decision and (2) understand comparative negligence instructions. In Study 1, we provided participants with a trial summary and one of three juror instructions: pure comparative, modified 50%, or modified 51%. Results indicated no impact of instruction type on liability, negligence, or damages. However, mock jurors higher in belief in a just world attributed more liability to the plaintiff and awarded fewer damages. Study 2 found participants understand the nuances of comparative negligence instructions, as indicated by open-ended and multiple-choice test responses. Implications are discussed.

§

The Effect of Emotion Regulation Instructions and Group Deliberations on Jurors' Emotions

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Juror's Perceptions of Laws & Instructions (Franklin 4) - Paper

Dr. Alma Olaguez (California State University, Los Angeles), Dr. J. Zoe Klemfuss (University of California-Irvine)

Child Sexual Abuse cases may elicit strong emotional reactions in jurors, putting objectivity at risk. This study examined mock juror emotional reactions to CSA cases and whether emotion regulation instructions and group deliberations can reduce the biasing effect of emotions on decision making. Small groups watched a simulated trial and deliberated over Zoom. Results revealed that mock jurors reported multiple strong emotional reactions to the case and emotions predicted guilty verdicts. Emotion regulation instructions reduced moral outrage and anger scores after watching the trial, and impacted how angry jurors felt after group deliberations.

§

If Negligence is Intentionality's Cousin, Recklessness is It's Sibling: Differentiating Negligence and Recklessness from Accidents and Intentional Harm

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Juror's Perceptions of Laws & Instructions (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Cassandra Flick (University of Wyoming), Ms. Amanda Anzovino (University of Wyoming), Dr. Narina Nuñez (University of Wyoming), Dr. Sean Laurent (Pennsylvania State University)

Previous research has examined lay conceptualizations of intentionality and negligence, and the perceived mental states (e.g., knowledge, desire) laypeople associate with these concepts. A preliminary study suggests beliefs about recklessness include similar (e.g., knowledge), but distinct (e.g., uncaring desire, disregard of risk) mental states. Yet, no in-depth investigations into recklessness and its relation to negligence and intentionality have been conducted. The current research fills this gap. Three studies outline a full continuum of harm judgments, running—from least to most negatively evaluated—from accidents, to negligence, recklessness, and intentional harm, with evaluations of recklessness between negligent and intentional harm.

§

Innocent Until? Understanding Jurors' Pre-Trial Application of the Presumption of Innocence

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Juror's Perceptions of Laws & Instructions (Franklin 4) - Paper

Mrs. Sarah Fishel (Drexel University), Prof. David DeMatteo (Drexel University)

The current study tested whether jurors apply the presumption of innocence (POI) based on information received during voir dire by manipulating the crime and the stereotyped name of the defendant. Results indicated no differences in mock juror assessment of legal and factual innocence or confidence in their assessment. However, though mock jurors understood the POI to mean defendants should be assumed to be 100% innocent, their actual assessments reflected ambiguity – placing the defendant's innocence at 50%. This supports the need for more research into the impact of early juror biases on legal outcomes.

§

Addressing Juror Bias Regarding the Insanity Defense

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Juror's Perceptions of Laws & Instructions (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Pamela Sandberg (Arizona State University), Ms. Elizabeth Mathers (Arizona State University), Ms. Cassandra Hamza (Arizona State University), Ms. Morgan Hight (Arizona State University), Prof. Tess Neal (Arizona State University)

The insanity defense is both controversial and subject to the influence of jurors' individual biases. Two studies were performed to assess (1) the likelihood of choosing a guilty verdict versus an insanity verdict given a juror's implicit and explicit biases, and (2) the effect of specific information about insanity defenses on juror verdicts, as well as the likelihood of choosing one of multiple insanity verdict options. The implications of these powerful biases and potential interventions are discussed.

§

Saleem Shah: What's your "So what?" factor?

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Saleem Shah Award Address (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Lauren Kois (The University of Alabama)

Implementing rehabilitative practices and policies that encourage dignity and fair treatment for people with men-

tal illness in the criminal legal system is in the spirit of Dr. Saleem Shah's legacy. I will present examples from my research program to demonstrate how we as psychology-law professionals—regardless of our “clinical” or “experimental” backgrounds—can enact Dr. Shah's values by honoring communities and expertise by experience, incorporating implementation and dissemination strategies, and most importantly, always asking “So what?” when it comes to our practice, research, and policy efforts. I will also share materials attendees can adapt for their own research purposes.

§

Discrimination by Association: The Role of Race and Exoneration in Hiring Decisions

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Diverse Populations Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Ms. Emma Bergquist (Butler University), Dr. Fabiana Alceste (Butler University)

Research on people convicted of felonies shows that this population is discriminated against when applying for a job after prison (Mikkelsen & Schweitzer, 2019). There has also been evidence of discrimination against exonerated individuals upon their release, even though they were declared innocent (Kukucka et al., 2019). However, there is no direct comparison of the rate of discrimination between these two groups when they are applying for a job. The present study closes this gap by comparing the hireability of candidates with varying categories of race, legal status, and community support.

§

Assessing the Relationships between criminogenic risk factors and perceived social support among US-born citizens, documented immigrants, and undocumented immigrants

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Diverse Populations Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Mr. Isaac Romero (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Theodore Curry (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon (The University of Texas at El Paso)

The link between immigration and crime has received increasing attention from researchers and policymakers in recent years. Social support has been hypothesized to be a possible mechanism for the low rate of criminal behavior among immigrants, yet research into this is in its infancy. We examined the relationship between social support and criminogenic needs among justice-involved US-born citizens, documented immigrants, and undocumented immigrants and found that social support was associated with lower levels of criminogenic risk across all three groups. Preliminary analyses suggest that immigration status does not moderate this relationship.

§

Exploring the Influence of Potential Moderators on the Relationship Between Discrimination and Criminal Behavior

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Diverse Populations Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Toni Walker (Louisiana State University), Dr. Emily Robertson (Florida International University), Dr. Paul J. Frick (Louisiana State University), Dr. James V. Ray (University of Central Florida), Dr. Laura C. Thornton (Abt Associates), Dr. Tina Wall Myers (Louisiana Department of Health), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

The current study explored potential moderators of the relationship between perceived discrimination and criminal behavior in an ethnically diverse sample of young adult males. Perceived discrimination was associated with increased self-reported offending irrespective of the individual's race or ethnicity, CU traits, and impulsivity. Evidence of moderation was found for the prediction of arrests, such that discrimination was related to a lower likelihood of arrest for young adult males with elevated CU traits and those with higher levels of impulse control. The findings have implications for informing theories of crime and a greater understanding of the public health risks of discrimination.

§

Seeking safety: Behavioral responses to traditional and cyberharassment victimization among LGBTQIA+ students

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Diverse Populations Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Mr. Patrick McGonigal (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Elisha Chan (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Madeline Eyer (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. Mario Scalora (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, Asexual, and otherwise diverse regarding sexual and gender identity (LGBTQIA+) individuals are at heightened risk of experiencing both traditional and electronic harassment (Myers et al., 2020; Rankin, 2003). Despite recurrent victimization across platforms, LGBTQIA+ individuals are unlikely to report incidents to formal agencies (e.g., Vergani & Navarro, 2021). The current study examined behavioral responses reported by LGBTQIA+ students following traditional and cyberharassment. Results revealed differences in the number of coping mechanisms used depending on the perpetrator's relationship and the type of victimization behavior experienced. Limitations, areas for future research, and implications will be discussed.

§

An Investigation of Criminogenic Risk and Protective Factors in a Racially and Ethnically Diverse Sample

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Diverse Populations Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Mr. Kenny Gonzalez (Montclair State University), Dr. Chris King (Montclair State University), Ms. Savannah Cuellar (Montclair State University)

Criminogenic risk assessment has historically focused on risk factors, though with more recent increased attention to strength factors. Calls for increased attention to the role of race and culture in risk assessment have also been growing. The current study investigated relationships among protective factors, risk factors, and extensiveness of criminal history among a racially diverse, incarcerated sample. Generally, only risk factors related to criminal history; protective factors did not even when subgroups were stratified by overall risk. Few differential effects for strength factors were observed across racial/ethnic groups. Additional research on protective factors and generalizability across multicultural groups remains warranted.

§

Developing Guidelines for Culturally-Informed Forensic Assessment: Expert Consensus on Best Practices

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Diverse Populations Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Amanda Fanniff (Palo Alto University), Dr. Taylor York (Bridgewater State Hospital), Dr. Renee Gutierrez (Department of State Hospitals - Patton)

Forensic evaluators have indicated a need for guidelines to conduct culturally-informed evaluations. After identifying 81 recommendations across a range of publications, the authors conducted a Delphi-type poll of experts in forensic psychology and culture ($n = 9$ in the first round poll), followed by a survey of board-certified forensic psychologists ($n = 21$). Results indicated consensus regarding the importance of a range of practices, including practices regarding working with translators, ongoing education and self-reflection, and formulation. Limitations include the small sample and changes that may have occurred since data collection. Implications and next steps will be discussed.

§

The Role of Gender Conformity Beliefs on Perceptions of Whistleblowers

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Diverse Populations Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Katlyn Farnum (The College of Saint Rose), Ms. Hannah Curran (The College of Saint Rose)

Whistleblowers report illegal organizational behavior to outside agencies and are vital to keeping companies ethical. Despite this, perceptions of them are mixed. In a 2 (whistleblower gender) x 2 (whistleblower motive) x 2 (male-dominated v. female-dominated workplace) between participants design we examined perceptions of whistleblowers and if retaliation would be justified against them. Perceptions of whistleblowers and retaliation depended upon whether participants believe women must conform to masculine traits in workplaces. Those low in this belief perceived female whistleblowers more favorably, regardless of motivation, while those high in this belief thought retaliation was more justified against the female whistleblower.

§

Examining the Relationship between Dehumanization, ACEs, and Perceptions of Police Violence Against Black Girls

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Diverse Populations Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Rochelle Sykes (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center)

Research has not examined the impact of dehumanization (denial of human traits) on Black girls, particularly regarding police use of force. This study examined the relationship between dehumanization of Black girls and perceptions of police violence against them. Overall, dehumanization and perceptions of police use of force were greater for Black women compared to White women. Perceptions of force justification were influenced by adultification, ACEs, and animalistic dehumanization. The variables examined did not predict perceptions of force severity. Clinical implications, limitations, and future directions of this area of research are discussed.

§

Signal Detection Theory's Application to Eyewitness Identifications: Should Researchers Modify Their Assumptions?

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Eyewitness Research Issues (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Justice Healy (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Yueran Yang (University of Nevada, Reno)

Signal detection theory (SDT) is often used to understand eyewitness decisions. According to SDT, a person's recognition decision results from *discriminability*, the mean distance between the old and new distributions, and *decision criterion*, which quantifies the criterion by which a person makes a recognition decision. While SDT is useful, its assumptions may raise methodology concerns when analyzing data. Researchers often assume equal variance across guilty and innocent suspect memory distributions and that witnesses use the same decision criterion across culprit-present and culprit-absent lineups. This research evaluates these assumptions, with results suggesting that implicit model assumptions commonly used might be incorrect.

§

A Meta-Analysis of Simultaneous versus Sequential Lineups

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Eyewitness Research Issues (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Yueran Yang (University of Nevada, Reno), Ms. Janice Burke (University of Nevada, Reno)

This research aims to conduct a meta-analysis of the literature to compare witness identification performance across simultaneous and sequential lineups. We searched and screened papers with a fully diagnostic 2 (culprit-present vs. culprit-absent) \times 2 (simultaneous vs. sequential) between-subjects design. We identified 45 studies from 37 papers ($n = 17,812$ participants). In general, the results showed that a trade-off between accurate and mistaken ID rates occurs when one considers simultaneous versus sequential lineup presentations. Compared with simultaneous lineups, sequential lineups reduce mistaken ID rates, but at a price of losing accurate ID rates.

§

Does a confidence lexicon produce a strong confidence-accuracy relationship for lineup identifications?

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Eyewitness Research Issues (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Pia Pennekamp (University of Arkansas), Dr. Jamal Mansour (University of Lethbridge), Ms. Rhiannon Batstone (Unaffiliated)

We compared an evidence-based lexicon to numeric and verbal methods for obtaining confidence in a lineup decision. Participants watched two videos (one target each) and, following a delay, made a lineup decision for each target. Confidence was provided after each lineup decision using the lexicon (numeric, verbal, and visual), verbally (own words, then on a slider from “not at all confident” to “completely confident”), or numerically (0-100% scale). CAC curves indicate no difference between the approaches. An empirically-derived confidence lexicon performs as well as extant methods of collecting confidence but may reduce miscommunications common in practice (using a verbal approach).

 §

An archival exploration of lineup fairness in eyewitness research

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Eyewitness Research Issues (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Phoebe Kane (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Stephen Penrod (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

The goal of this study is to examine the fairness of photo lineups currently used in eyewitness research. Lineup data and photos will be collected from both publicly-available datasets and datasets donated from other researchers. We will use BetaFace to analyze the face stimuli and produce similarity ratios of the lineup faces. These data will be the measure of lineup fairness. The identification decisions and confidence levels will also be used in this analysis to explore the effect of lineup suggestiveness on identification decisions from the sampled studies.

 §

Dying in Texas custody: Examining static and dynamic risk factors in forensic female suicide deaths

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Violent & Sexual Offending Risk Assessment Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Nicole Moreira (Seattle Pacific University), Ms. Katherine O'Connell (Seattle Pacific University), Mr. Rocky Marks (Seattle Pacific University), Ms. Alexandra Tavakoli (University of California at Santa Cruz), Dr. Keyne C. Law (Seattle Pacific University)

This study examined the influence of static risk factors related to age, race, age, offense and the dynamic risk factors of custody type, and days in custody on suicide risk for females incarcerated in Texas. Data was collected from the Texas Justice Initiative's *Deaths in Custody* report on female incarcerated individuals ($n = 458$) who died while in custody from 2005-2021. We conducted a hierarchical binary logistic regression to determine race, age at time of death, days in custody prior to death, offense type, or custody type that predicted a greater likelihood of suicide death versus death by natural causes.

§

Reasons for Not Reporting Campus Sexual Violence: An Examination of a Rational Model

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Violent & Sexual Offending Risk Assessment Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Dr. Megan Manheim (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Georgia Winters (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Ms. Kianna Smith (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Most victims of campus sexual violence (CSV) do not report their victimizations. This study explored thematic reasons for non-reporting by establishing validity of a model of overarching themes based on existing literature that suggested personal, interpersonal, situational, environmental, and pre-existing themes. Twenty-five experts rated the relevance of the themes and specific reasons for non-reporting. Analyses of content validity resulted in the retainment of all five themes and 18 specific items. This model of reasons college women decline reporting expands understanding of the post-CSV experience. Findings highlight the importance of policy reform, university prevention systems, and clinical treatment for campus safety.

§

Consent in vanilla and BDSM sexual encounters: Conceptualization, violations, and repercussions

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Violent & Sexual Offending Risk Assessment Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Mr. Myles Davidson (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Skye Stephens (Saint Mary's University)

The present study will examine differences in consent violations between the general population, BDSM practitioners, and BDSM practitioners attached to kink communities. Furthermore, sexual sadism will be tested as a potential predictor of consent violation perpetration in the context of BDSM. Survey results from 318 Canadian adults are currently being collected. As this study is ongoing, preliminary data analyses will be conducted ahead of the conference. The results of this study will be helpful in identifying whether the consent process in BDSM practice protects against consent violations, and whether sexual sadism can be used to identify potentially risky players.

§

The Influence of Victim Prototypicality and Display of Emotions on Mock-Investigators' Perceptions of Victim Credibility and Decision-Making to Pursue Cases of Sexual Assault

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Violent & Sexual Offending Risk Assessment Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Amanda Anzovino (University of Wyoming), Dr. Kayla Burd (University of Wyoming)

The prototypical sexual assault victim is assumed to have been raped by a stranger who used force (Littleton & Axsom, 2003). Distressed, prototypical victims are rated as more credible compared to victims who controlled their emotions or violated expectations. Increased credibility is associated with increased guilty verdicts and harsher sentencing (Nitschke et al., 2019). The present study seeks to examine how different victim displays of emotion (sadness, anger, or controlled) during the reporting phase of a sexual assault case influences perceptions of victim credibility. Expectation violations about prototypicality potentially moderates the relationship between emotional displays and ratings of victim credibility.

§

Risk factors for recidivism

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Violent & Sexual Offending Risk Assessment Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Alexa Barrett (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Jaimie Elowsky (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

The present study examined recidivism risk factors in a sample of individuals on probation. Results indicate individuals who were determined to have substance use risk were more likely to recidivate compared to those without substance use risk. Older individuals were less likely to reoffend than younger individuals on probation.

§

The Prevalence and Impact of Stranger Sexual Harassment Online Across Gender and Age

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Violent & Sexual Offending Risk Assessment Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Dr. Caroline Erentzen (Toronto Metropolitan University), Ms. Alisha Salerno-Ferraro (York University), Dr. Regina Schuller (York University)

This research explored men's and women's experiences with online stranger sexual harassment (e.g., unsolicited nude selfies, intrusions on social media). Across two studies, we found that roughly 50% of both men and women reported experiencing all forms of online stranger harassment in the past two years.. Young women received the highest rates (75%) but this declined steadily with age (20% for women aged 56 and over); men received consistent levels of harassment at all ages (30-50%). Women were more likely to feel angry, disgusted, and annoyed at the harassment whereas men were more likely to feel sexy, excited, and flattered.

§

Investigation into the Experiences of Incels and Femcels

Friday, 17th March - 17:20: Violent & Sexual Offending Risk Assessment Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Marin Montalbano (university of denver), Ms. Alexis Schmader (university of denver), Ms. MacKenzie Kelem (university of denver), Dr. Apryl Alexander (University of North Carolina- Charlotte)

“Involuntary celibates” refers to a loose collection of individuals who are experiencing sexlessness despite their desire to be active (Sparks et al., 2022a). Lower levels of self-esteem and secure attachment emerged as the lone predictors of belonging to the incel group (Sparks et al., 2022b). The present study aims to examine the early experiences of incels and femcels which may have influenced their current beliefs and involvement in the incel and femcel communities. It is essential to understand the underlying psychological reasons and personality characteristics of individuals within the incel and femcel subcultures.

§

Can't Punish an Object: [Meta]Dehumanization, Corporal Punishment, and International Human Rights

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Emma Fergus (University of Evansville), Prof. Evan McCracken (University of Evansville)

Despite overwhelming evidence suggesting corporal punishment leads to negative consequences for children (e.g., depression, anxiety) – its use is still legal within the US. In this legal analysis, we focus on obligations State Parties have under existing international human rights treaties (e.g., Convention on the Rights of the Child), and analyze whether the international community is fulfilling these requirements. To support this analysis, we review a psychological process allowing for the continuation of corporal punishment – [meta]dehumanization. This analysis argues to successfully end corporal punishment internationally, children must first be perceived as human. International human rights implications will be discussed.

§

A Tale of Two Cities: A Mixed Methods Multiple Case Study Comparison of Juvenile Delinquency and Trauma

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kayla Thompson (Purdue University Northwest), Ms. Zoe Fischer (Valparaiso University), Dr. Amanda Zelechowski (Purdue University Northwest)

Researchers across numerous disciplines have become increasingly interested in the relationship between geographical context/environment and juvenile justice system involvement. Accordingly, this poster will present the results of a multiple case study using mixed methods to compare the adverse experiences and delinquent patterns of urban versus rural justice-involved youth. Quantitative and qualitative data from two female juveniles (one from urban Los Angeles and the other from rural Indiana) will be compared to identify within-case and cross-case patterns and themes. Interactive QR codes will link to specific interview excerpts and policy implications related to the role of contextual environment will be highlighted.

§

Investigating Differential Cross-Examination Strategies of an Eyewitness Expert on Juror Decision-Making.

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Keely Burns (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Dr. Garrett L. Berman (Roger Williams University), Dr. Michael P. Toglia (Cornell University)

Expert testimony and cross-examination are legal safeguards designed to protect innocent defendants from erroneous conviction. The present study addressed the effects of four cross-examination strategies of an eyewitness expert (limitations of psychology, factors that increase ID, both, vs. standard) on juror decision-making. Participants exposed to standard cross-examination rated the detective as more trustworthy and the prosecution's case as more effective. Implications will help inform attorneys of effective ways to conduct cross-examinations in eyewitness cases.

§

Juvenile Competency to Stand Trial: A Decision Tree for Determining the Role of Psychological Testing

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Frank Ezzo (Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court), Mr. Nevin Riedler (Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court)

The use of traditional psychological testing in juvenile competency to stand trial evaluations has been debated in the literature as necessary, not necessary, and optional. The pertinent question is under what circumstances and conditions should traditional psychological testing be used in juvenile competency to stand trial (JCST) evaluations. The authors introduce a decision tree and initial screening questions to assist the clinician in determining whether psychological testing is needed in a JCST evaluation. A case example is used to illustrate the utility of the decision tree and screening questions in determining whether psychological testing was needed to determine JCST.

§

Racial and Gender microaggressions in LGBTQ+ Asylum Seekers and Immigrants' Narrative

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Brandon Garcia (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Melissa Ceren (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Kevin Nadal (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

There is limited research on how immigrants and asylum seekers entering the United States endure racial and gender microaggressions. Racial and ethnic minorities frequently experience microaggressions, exclusion, and isolation. As such, our research investigates the resiliency and coping mechanisms these individuals apply in the face of experiences of discrimination through qualitative interviews. These inquiries can help to inform and strengthen public policy aimed at enhancing the resources and support systems for immigrants or asylum seekers who identify as LGBTQ+. Given the increasing hostility and exploitation of migrants in the United States, this research is especially timely.

§

The association between childhood maltreatment and reactive and proactive aggression in a sample of detained youth

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Annabelle Hays (Texas Tech University), Mrs. Victoria Dennis (Texas Tech University), Ms. Alexandra C. Bammel (Texas Tech University), Ms. Becca Bergquist (Texas Tech University), Dr. Stuart White (Boys Town National Research Hospital), Dr. James Blair (Boys Town National Research Hospital), Dr. Adam T. Schmidt (Texas Tech University)

Studies have examined different types of maltreatment and the likelihood of aggressive behaviors occurring as a result of maltreatment, but far less research has examined whether proactive versus reactive aggression is more likely to occur as a result of maltreatment in a detained youth sample. We conducted linear regression models to investigate whether overall maltreatment predicted different types of aggression. Our analyses revealed a significant relationship between total maltreatment and reactive/proactive aggression. These results suggest that detained youth should be screened for maltreatment upon arrival to assess their likelihood to reoffend as related to reactive and proactive aggressive behaviors.

§

Using autobiographical prompts to activate perception of familiarity and improve the detecting of deception

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Iris Blandon-Gitlin (California State University, Fullerton), Mr. Victor Reveles Santillan (California State University, Fullerton), Mr. Stephan Margolis (California State University, Fullerton, Margolis Solutions)

Research shows that familiarity with a situation encourages observers to use reliable cues (verbal) to deception that improves detection accuracy. This effect may be due to increases in self-efficacy expectation. This study tests the effectiveness of autobiographical prompts hypothesized to activate familiarity and self-efficacy. Participants reflected and wrote about a time when they successfully detected a lie (high-familiarity) or when they learned someone else detected a lie (low-familiarity); or assigned to a no-prompt condition. Next, they made true/lie judgments. Preliminary results shows that although discrimination accuracy did not differ across conditions, familiarity and self-efficacy expectations to use verbal cues did.

§

Gender differences in laypeople's estimates of child sexual abuse prevalence rates

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Grace Kim (The University of Toledo), Dr. Quincy Miller (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Riley Grady (The University of Toledo), Dr. Kamala London (University of Toledo)

Given the vast literature demonstrating that people's expectations affect their forensic perceptions and judgments, we investigated adults' (N = 315) beliefs about the prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA). Results revealed that adults consistently overestimate the prevalence of CSA, with women giving higher (less accurate) CSA prevalence estimates than men. In addition to their inaccurate base rate estimates of abuse in the general population, adults overestimate the likelihood of abuse when children display behavioral issues (e.g., self-injurious behaviors). Adults' overestimation of CSA prevalence may produce confirmation bias, a phenomenon demonstrated even among highly trained forensic scientists.

§

Familial Substance Use and Psychiatric History as Risk Factors for Reoffending in Incarcerated Adolescents

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Alyssa Freeman (Roger Williams University), Dr. Selby Conrad (Roger Williams University)

Substance use and psychiatric history are risk factors for entry into the juvenile justice system and recidivism however, the impact of familial substance use and psychiatric disorders remains understudied in this specialized population. The purpose of the current study was to examine the relationship between familial risk factors, adolescent mental health symptoms, recidivism, and race in a population of incarcerated juveniles in the Northeast. Findings suggest intergenerational transmission and highlight psychiatric history as a significant predictor of committing a violent offense. Findings contribute to the literature related to familial risk factors and adolescent recidivism.

Key words: family, juvenile offenders, recidivism

§

Examining Mediators for the Propensity for Violence in Men with Incel Traits

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Julia Wheeler (Roger Williams University), Dr. Alejandro Leguizamo (Roger Williams University)

Involuntary celibates, or “incels” are individuals that spread misogynistic rhetoric on social media sites and may be at high risk for committing violence. This study tested a pathway model of incel traits and assessed propensity for violence in men recruited from MTurk. We administered measures that assessed incel traits, entitlement, depression, social media use, anger, and explore whether the conjunction of these traits culminated in a higher propensity for violence. The data analysis yielded especially significant pathways: incel traits and the propensity for violence were significantly mediated by gender role stress and anger, and by gender role stress and depression.

§

An Analysis on YLS Assessments and Psychological Evaluations on Themes of Juvenile Delinquency

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Amanda Herzig (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Kim Logio (Saint Joseph's University), Ms. Cecilia Allan (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

This two-part study addresses themes that contribute to delinquency. First, qualitative analyses of adolescents (N=17) revealed several themes associated with severity of crimes and risks of reoffending using the Youth Level of Service Assessments (YLSAs) and Psychological Evaluations (PE).

Secondly, the initial YLSAs were used to determine which of the eight domains are likely predictors of juveniles reoffending. Quantitative data analysis suggested that the initial YLSA Score is an adequate predictor of recidivism (N= 27,711). Juveniles with low YLSA scores were most likely to recidivate if they had a higher score in the prior offenses, family, peers, and attitude subsections.

§

The Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Early Life Stressors on Neurocognitive Functioning in Justice-Involved Youth

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. McCown Leggett (Texas Tech University), Dr. Kelsey A. Maloney (University of Tennessee Health Sciences Center), Dr. Adam T. Schmidt (Texas Tech University)

Previous research suggests that youth with a history of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) demonstrate greater neurocognitive dysfunction compared to the general population. While much of the literature has focused on the original 10 ACEs (e.g., emotional abuse, physical neglect), less is known about the impact of other early life stressors (e.g., foster care placement, harassment or bullying) on neurocognitive functioning in youth. Thus, this study examined the impact of ACEs and early life stressors on neurocognitive functioning in a sample of justice-involved youth. Overall, results did not demonstrate a relationship between ACEs and early life stressors on neurocognitive functioning.

§

A Discussion of Essentialism in Psychology and Law

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Laurie Becker (University of North Georgia), Ms. Maddy Millar (University of Exeter), Mr. Terrill Taylor (University of North Dakota), Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University), Dr. Jason Cantone (Federal Judicial Center), Dr. Cynthia Willis Esqueda (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. Anthony Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Colleen Berryessa (Rutgers University)

This session aims to address the implication of essentialist notions that are often used in criminal legal settings to unjustly categorize people, or groups of people, based on aspects of their identity and/or lived experience. We highlight specific examples of essentialism in law enforcement, courts, and corrections, while also addressing how practices such as these result in social inequities and performative activism toward social justice. Presenters will discuss the importance of person-first language in psychology and law applied settings, and introduce opportunities for those within the field to directly impact and address how essentialism may influence on psychological perspectives.

§

Liar and truth-teller strategies: An examination of third-party observer perceptions of strategies used by interviewees

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Giuliana Lemes (Florida International University), Ms. Haley Dawson (Florida International University), Dr. Ronald Fisher (Florida International University)

Reported strategies are often distinctive between liars and truth tellers. However, real world suspects would likely withhold their true strategies, particularly if they are guilty. It is therefore important to examine whether individuals can accurately assess the strategies used by liars and truth tellers in investigative interviews. This study aims to examine these third-party impressions of liars and truth-tellers when interviewed about a negative emotional event. We expect that our participants will perform poorly in detecting deception and identifying the strategies used by interviewees. We also anticipate that observers will report using physical cues to deception that are notoriously unreliable.

§

Impact of Familial Arrest on Procedural Justice Perspectives of Justice-Involved Adolescents

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Imani Randolph (University of California-Irvine), Dr. Jordan Beardslee (University of California-Irvine), Dr. Laurence Steinberg (Temple University), Dr. Paul J. Frick (Louisiana State University), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

Procedural justice (PJ) emphasizes perceptions of legitimacy, neutrality, and the idea that rights are respected. Despite nearly 50% of American children having a parent with an arrest record, little research has investigated transmissions of justice system opinion between justice-involved parents and children. This study examined the relationship of familial arrest to PJ perceptions of justice involved adolescents among 1,216 first-time offenders. Findings suggest significant negative relationship between familial arrest and perceptions of justice system actors after accounting for participant offending. Moderations by age and race also yielded significant negative perceptions for Black youths and older adolescents entering the justice system.

§

Effects of Defendant's Ascribed SES and Race on Juror Decision Making

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Victoria Spellman (Auburn University at Montgomery), Ms. Yomma Faris (Auburn University at Montgomery), Ms. Asil Hazama (Auburn University Montgomery), Ms. Claudasia Russaw (Auburn University at Montgomery), Ms. Josie Rosenberg (Auburn University at Montgomery), Ms. Elizabeth Buchli (Auburn University at Montgomery), Dr. Rolando Carol (Auburn University Montgomery)

We investigated the potential interactive effects of defendant *ascribed* socio-economic status and race on mock jurors' judgements. Participants read along with a narrated case vignette and then answered questions about the vignette via Qualtrics. Analyses indicated the White defendant received more guilty verdicts than the Black defendant. Further, an interaction revealed the wealthy White defendant received harsher sentencing than the wealthy Black defendant. Given that these data were collected from a diverse sample (majority Black and combined parental income of \$20k-40k), these results are somewhat consistent with prior research in that the minority defendant received the harsher punishment.

§

Confessions elicited through covert interrogation: How do jurors perceive the process and the evidence?

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Gabriella Motlagh (California State University, Fullerton), Dr. Iris Blandon-Gitlin (California State University, Fullerton)

A great deal of research has been conducted on jurors' perceptions regarding standard interrogation and confessions. This study explores potential jurors' perceptions of a different type of interrogation, those conducted covertly in jailcells by undercover police agents. Participants evaluated scenarios manipulated to vary as a function of pressure in the tactics (low/high) and ambiguity of the resulting confession (non-confession/ambiguous/direct). As expected, initial results show that direct confessions lead to high: guilty verdicts, confidence in verdicts, and perception of truthfulness. Results show that the operation is generally perceived as less fair, but not overall coercive, even when high-pressure tactics were used.

§

Are interviews or interrogations conducted by more than one law enforcement official?

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Rafael Cortina (Florida International University), Dr. Jacqueline Evans (Florida International University), Dr. Jonathan Vallano (University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg)

The presence of more than one interviewer in police interviews and interrogations is not a factor commonly considered within investigative interviewing research. Yet before advocating that researchers consider the impact of additional interviewers, research must first establish whether and how often law enforcement uses multiple interviewers. Accordingly, the present study involves a survey of U.S. law enforcement to examine the frequency and content of police interviews and interrogations with more than one interviewer. We are specifically interested in documenting how often law enforcement uses multiple interviewers, how such interviews are coordinated, and whether this approach differs for witnesses and suspects.

§

Post-Traumatic Stress and Perspectives on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Erzulie Coquillon (Fordham University), Prof. Andrew Rasmussen (Fordham University)

The study evaluated whether perspectives as measured on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) among participants with higher post-traumatic stress symptoms differed from those of others in the sample with lower or no post-traumatic stress symptoms, examining anonymized, publicly available survey data from a sample ($N=300$) of individuals who had previously testified as fact witnesses at the ICTY (Schoorl, et al., 2016). Specifically, the study evaluated responses on measures regarding the tribunal's perceived effectiveness and perceived fairness. No statistically significant associations were found between post-traumatic stress symptom severity and scores on these measures.

§

Associations Between Race and Psychiatric Diagnosis with Outcomes in Competency Education

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Michala Reynolds (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Ms. Marilyn Willison (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Dr. Joshua Francis (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology)

Defendant race and ethnicity are established in the literature as factors that affect rates of referral and evaluator opinions of competency. Prior research suggests certain psychiatric diagnoses are associated with unique outcomes in competency restoration. This study examined how these factors may also be associated with outcomes in competency education. The current study sought to explore associations and potential bias between psychological diagnoses as well as race and poorer outcomes in competency education. Results of this study identified significant associations between mood and psychotic disorders with group competency education outcomes.

Keywords: *race, psychological diagnoses, competency restoration outcomes*

§

The Correlation Between Paraphilic Interests and Mental Health Diagnoses in The General Population

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Cordelia Chou (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Ms. Amber Lin (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Ms. Sarah Baker (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Georgia Winters (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Elizabeth Jeglic (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

The comorbidities between paraphilic disorders and other mental health diagnoses, particularly non-personality disorder diagnoses, in the general population are unknown. Furthermore, the majority of the research completed on paraphilic disorders has been conducted with forensic samples. In a nonclinical sample, the present study examined the relationship between participants' paraphilic interests (measured by the Paraphilia Scale, Seto et al., 2012) and self-reported psychiatric diagnoses. Findings revealed a range of paraphilic interests were associated with depressive, anxious, bipolar, post-traumatic stress related, cognitive and learning, and personality disorders. Implications for clinical practice and future research will be discussed.

§

Predictors and Outcomes of Trajectories of Adaptation in Formerly Incarcerated Youth

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Chase Ochrach (University of Wisconsin–Madison), Dr. William Hoyt (University of Wisconsin–Madison)

Background: Existing literature explores risk factors for juvenile incarceration, but little is known about adaptation following juvenile incarceration. This study explores trajectories of adaptation for formerly incarcerated youth, pre-incarceration predictors of trajectory membership, and post-release outcomes of trajectory membership.

Method: The study utilizes cluster analysis to identify trajectories and ANOVAs to examine predictors and outcomes of trajectories.

Results: Five distinct trajectories of adaptation emerged. Multiple predictor and outcome variables differed significantly between trajectories, including meaning, affect, coping skills, values, social class, income, and time incarcerated.

Conclusion: Implications for policy change and practical applications for treatment of justice-impacted populations are discussed.

§

The Role of PTSD and Criminal Thinking among Justice-Involved Veterans

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Nicole Baldwin (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs), Dr. Dan Blonigen (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs)

Traumatic experiences are a well-known predictor of maladaptive behaviors, including criminality. Ample research links trauma to criminality, and criminal thinking to criminality, but little considers how PTSD and criminal thinking work together in predicting criminal behavior. We use a Bayesian approach to examine the association between PTSD, criminal thinking, and criminal behavior among a sample of justice-involved veterans admitted to residential treatment. Results suggest that while criminal thinking and PTSD are likely overlapping predictors of criminal behavior, the effect of each is unclear, particularly PTSD did not have an effect on criminal behavior after considering the influence of criminal thinking.

§

Comparing Negative Social Interactions and Self-Esteem in Community and Justice-Involved Adolescents

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Claudia Cota (University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Caitlin Cavanagh (Michigan State University), Dr. April Thomas (The University of Texas at El Paso)

Negative social interactions can lead adolescents to distress and low self-esteem. However, negative effects on self-esteem might be inapplicable to justice-involved adolescents that are more commonly exposed to negative interactions. The current study examined the association between negative social interactions and self-esteem among a sample of justice-involved and community adolescents. Findings revealed a negative association between negative interactions and self-esteem among community youth and a positive association for justice-involved youth. Results suggest that negative social interactions among justice-involved adolescents are common and might hint at perceived social status dynamics within juveniles.

§

Conspiracy or Delusion? Differentiating Between Delusional Disorders and Extreme Overvalued Beliefs in Assessment of Criminal Responsibility

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sarah Williams (Wright State University School of Professional Psychology), Ms. Kaitlin Kidd (Wright State University School of Professional Psychology), Dr. Wendy Dragon (Wright State University School of Professional Psychology)

When it comes to violent actions committed in the name of conspiracy theories, questions often arise regarding the mental status of the perpetrators. Given the bizarre nature of many conspiracy beliefs and the rigid adherence of believers, forensic evaluators may mistakenly conclude that defendants with these beliefs have pathological delusions. The current project reviews the literature distinguishing conspiracy theories from pathological delusions, including reclassifying conspiracies as *extreme overvalued beliefs* (Rahman et al., 2019). The authors end the work with best-practice recommendations and strategies for evaluators who take on the task of parsing these ideologies to determine competency and criminal responsibility.

§

Hostile Attribution Bias: A systematic review of measures and their psychometric properties

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sarah Nowalis (Bowling Green State University), Ms. Rebecca Griffith (University of Kansas), Ms. Hana Tamura (University of Kansas), Ms. Mae Fisher (University of Kansas), Ms. Amalia Monroe-Gulick (University of Kansas)

Hostile attribution bias (HAB) has been identified as an important social cognitive risk factor for aggressive and externalizing behaviors. An individual's tendency to perceive negative intent in ambiguous situations (i.e., HAB) may lead them to react aggressively at inappropriate times. While HAB has been widely studied, there is a lack of knowledge about the psychometric properties of measures of HAB. The current systematic review is aimed at identifying measures of HAB, describing their characteristics, and summarizing the psychometric properties of the measures. This goal of this review is to provide guidance for future researchers in selecting an HAB measure.

§

The Effectiveness of the F.B.I's Top Ten Most Wanted List

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Jady Powell (Oklahoma State University), Dr. Kara Moore (Oklahoma State University)

We assessed what circumstances occurred and lead to the location of fugitives in the F.B.I's Top Ten Most Wanted List with specific regards to sightings and media. We were interested in the rates of sightings that occurred before versus after encountering the wanted person's alert. Frequency analysis found that most (93.5%) fugitives were found to have been located. common occurrence that led to the location of the wanted individual. Sightings after encountering alert were more common than sightings before encountering alerts. Most sighters did not know the wanted person personally.

§

A Walk to Remember: Do Walking Interviews Improve Memory Accuracy?

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Rachel Bomysoad (Montclair State University), Ms. Lillian Sullivan (Montclair State University), Dr. Nicole Lytle (Montclair State University), Dr. Jason Dickinson (Montclair State University)

Walking is associated with improved cognitive performance. We hypothesized that eyewitness interviews conducted while walking would yield more accurate information compared to traditional interviews. Fifty participants assigned to walking or seated interview conditions completed a brief survey, watched a simulated crime, and then participated in an interview conducted while walking on a preplanned route or seated via Zoom. There were no differences in the average length of interviews, word count, accurate details, or perceived memory concentration. Results suggest that walking interviews do not impose undue cognitive load on witnesses and may be an effective alternative to seated interviews.

§

The role of maladaptive personality in the path from childhood trauma to externalizing behaviors: Establishing a model in a female prison sample.

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Danna Ramirez (Sam Houston State University), Mrs. Nicole Shumaker (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Dustin B. Wygant (Eastern Kentucky University), Dr. Jaime L. Anderson (Sam Houston State University)

Multiple studies have shown that childhood maltreatment increases the risk for criminal behavior and personality dysfunction, including borderline personality disorder (BPD) and antisocial personality disorder (ASPD). In turn, each of these disorders is associated with externalizing and criminal behavior. The current study examined these relationships in a sample of female prisoners. Correlation analyses demonstrated small to moderate associations between variables (i.e., trauma and PDs, PDs and externalizing). Path analyses demonstrated significant paths from trauma to BPD/ASPD and externalizing behavior. Results suggest there may be a relationship between trauma and criminal behavior by way of personality psychopathology.

§

Perception and Sentencing of Sex Offenders After Differential Perpetrator Priming

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Emily Ives (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Elizabeth Jeglic (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Previous research has examined the public's perception of sex offenders and sex offender punishment. The present study aims to mesh these two fields of research by examining if perception of sex offenders can be altered by the offenders relationship to the victims, and if changes in perception have any impact on the sentencing of said offender. Survey data from 150 participants will be collected in Fall 2022. It is hypothesized that the more strictly a priming condition adheres to public conceptualization of sexual assault, the more likely participants will perceive the offender negatively, and prescribe a harsher punishment.

§

Examining Eyewitnesses' Memory for Lineup Procedures

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Madison Hunter (Florida International University), Dr. Steve Charman (Florida International University)

It is currently unknown whether eyewitnesses can remember the specific lineup procedures used during a previous identification. The first goal of the current study is to examine whether witnesses can accurately remember if they received biased or unbiased instructions and if they received post-identification feedback or not during an earlier identification. The study's second goal is to examine whether leading questions can affect witnesses' reporting of the lineup procedures used during an earlier identification. Results will provide the first set of data regarding witnesses' abilities to accurately report on whether they received suboptimal lineup procedures during an earlier identification.

§

The Viral Verdict: How Incidental News Consumption on Social Media Impacts Mock Juror Decisions

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Bailey Chenevert (Appalachian State University), Dr. Twila Wingrove (Appalachian State University)

Research shows that pretrial publicity (PTP) is often biased and influences jurors to render more guilty verdicts, suggest harsher sentences, and misremember trial information. The proposed study will expand knowledge of the effects of PTP, shifting away from traditional news media utilized in previous research, and toward more realistic news exposure on social media. Participants will be exposed to PTP through a website similar to Facebook that features pretrial and regular content. This allows for more realistic news consumption, showing how modern media impacts juror behavior, which will be assessed by website engagement, verdict, sentencing, perceptions and source memory measures.

§

Perceptions of Success among a Juvenile Sample with Legal Involvement

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Alex Purcell (Adelphi University), Dr. Lauren Gonzales (Columbia University Irving Medical Center)

Current research regarding Perceptions of Chances of Success (PCS) in adolescent populations suggests there are seven main factors determining PCS: age, gender, family influence, peer influence, educational environment, ethnicity, and SES. Furthermore, higher PCS in adolescents has been linked to increased well-being, positive affect and achievement in early adulthood. Research into legally-involved adolescents has also suggested that lower PCS may increase the likelihood of recidivism in this population. The current study aims to investigate how these seven factors influence Perceptions of Chances of Success in adolescents with criminal legal involvement, and how this, in turn, affects their likelihood to recidivate.

§

Traumatic Brain Injury in Persons who Commit Domestic Violence Offenses

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Maddy Pontius (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Ms. Devrey Martin (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Ms. Mia Baumgartner (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology)

Significant traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a major cause of disability that may make individuals more vulnerable to becoming involved in the criminal justice system. The average rate of TBI among justice-involved individuals is 54%, compared to approximately 8.5% in the general population (Gorgens et al., 2021). Despite the alarming rate of significant TBI among justice-involved individuals, there is little research on the rates of TBI among domestic violence (DV) offenders. This study used de-identified data sets from 54 subjects to examine the prevalence, causes, and severity of TBI in DV offenders.

§

A Comparison Analysis of Court-Ordered Pretrial Psychiatric Evaluations for Defendants with Public Defenders and Private Attorneys

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Nicole Seymour (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health), Dr. Katharine Henshall (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health), Dr. Jason Lawrence (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health)

The Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) maintains a database of evaluations completed by certified forensic examiners. Research utilizing data from 2003 through 2015 found significant differences between defendants referred for pre-trial psychiatric evaluations; individuals represented by public defenders were more likely to have psychotic diagnoses and less likely to request criminal responsibility evaluations, when compared to those with private attorneys (Linhorst et al., 2017). The aim of the current study is to examine this data from 2015 through 2021 to further investigate differences in demographics, referral questions, and outcomes between individuals referred for forensic evaluations.

§

Varied Perceptions: Ambiguity in Public Opinion of Child Sex Abuse Involving Teachers and Students

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Elizabeth Pearce (Appalachian State University), Ms. Jaeden Phelix (Appalachian State University), Ms. Bailey Chenevert (Appalachian State University), Ms. Hannah Castogiovanni (Southern New Hampshire University), Dr. Twila Wingrove (Appalachian State University), Dr. Alissa Call (Black Hills State University)

Teacher-student child sexual abuse is a pervasive problem that jurors may view with varying extralegal biases regarding fault and harm. Past research has suggested that gender biases might be particularly problematic in this context. Participants in the current study reported their perceptions of a case involving teacher/student sexual abuse. The trials varied teacher and student gender, and child age. Overall, participants rated female teachers as less abusive, and teenaged students as less vulnerable. The results provided more clarity on the manner in which the jury-eligible population views teacher-student sexual contact.

§

Jurors' Perceptions of Confidence Inflation: Does the confidence ephiphany effect exist?

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Brian Cahill (University of Florida), Ms. Andrea Schiro (University of Florida), Dr. Rolando Carol (Auburn University Montgomery)

While there is little work examining confidence inflation, studies have shown that jurors, when made known, are less likely to find the defendant guilty and rate the witness as less credibility when the witness inflates their confidence. Further, jurors may be less likely to discredit a witness's inflation when attributed to an epiphany. Three-Hundred and Ninety-Two undergraduate students read 1 of 4 transcripts and then provided credibility and likelihood of guilt ratings. We found that confidence inflation affected both credibility and likelihood of guilt ratings, with jurors treating an epiphany attribution more favorably. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

§

Juror Decision Making: The Influence of Defendants Mental Illness, and Severity of Crime

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Aubrey Paschal (University of Northern Iowa), Dr. Jiuqing Cheng (University of Northern Iowa)

Research has shown that juror's perception of a defendant's mental illness has an impact on verdicts (Mossiere & Maeder, 2016). This study addresses the gap in the research regarding the effects that the severity of crime, and the severity of mental illness that the defendant had on sentencing recommendations. We utilized three levels of mental illness: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD), paranoid schizophrenia, and substance abuse disorder and two levels of crime severity: robbery with a deadly weapon and second-degree murder. Whereas these factors did not influence the verdict, mental illness did influence participants ratings of their confidence in their verdict.

§

The Influence of Prior Exposure to Weapons on the Weapon Focus Effect

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Alexandria Espinoza (Northland College), Dr. Danielle Sneyd (Northland College), Ms. Aja Gregg (West Virginia University), Ms. Ashley Lopez (Northland College), Ms. Elysabeth Lough (Northland College)

The current study aims to fill a gap in the Weapon Focus Effect (WFE) research by investigating if ownership of firearms decreases the WFE (Fawcett et al., 2013). Participants are from a rural area in which hunting is popular. After watching a mock crime video in which a victim is robbed either by: gun-point, a neutral object, or a delayed gun condition, participants try to recall the perpetrator and select him from a line-up. Results and implications will be discussed.

§

Adverse Childhood Experiences among Adolescent Girls in Residential Treatment: A Latent Class Analysis

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Akemi Mii (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Gina May (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Mary Fran Flood (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. David Hansen (University of Nebraska-Lincoln)

Adverse childhood events (ACEs) refer to negative events during childhood, including abuse, neglect, or exposure to household dysfunction. A majority of adolescents who are placed in out-of-home care due to behavioral problems experience at least one, but often multiple, such events. ACEs are also associated with a variety of negative mental and behavioral health outcomes. This study identifies distinct groupings of 300 adolescent girls in residential treatment based on their ACE exposures through latent class analyses. Clinical and policy implications for intervention following and prevention of adverse childhood experiences will be discussed to prevent violence and negative outcomes for youth.

§

Law Enforcement and Community Perceptions of Mental Health Crisis Response Models

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. MADDIE CARDELLIO (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Dr. Apryl Alexander (University of North Carolina- Charlotte)

Mental health crisis response models have been developed to include co-responding in which a mental health clinician responds with law enforcement, community response in which a clinician or team responds without law enforcement, and crisis intervention training to increase efficacy of law enforcement involvement. As mental health response models are implemented across the country, it is important to study how they are perceived. This study examines how law enforcement as well as community members perceive the models. The results may suggest how responses could be improved. There are no studies examining law enforcement and community perceptions of these models.

§

Predictive validity of the SAPROF with an incarcerated male population in Mexico

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Marianne Sawatsky (University of Manitoba), Dr. Eric García-López (Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Penales), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University), Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones (University of Manitoba)

Most violence risk assessment research examines risk factors rather than protective factors, and no research examined strength-based forensic assessment in Latin America. This prospective study examines the utility of the SAPROF with 114 adults incarcerated in Mexico City. Research assistants coded the SAPROF using data collected from participant interviews and record review, and institutional violence was recorded for three months post-interview. Participants who did not engage in institutional violence had significantly higher SAPROF total scores than those who were violent. Support for the predictive utility of the SAPROF ratings varied (AUCs .62 to .75). Research and clinical implications are discussed.

§

Dynamic Risk as Predictive of Sexual Offense Treatment Completion

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kaylee Bartnes (George Fox University), Ms. Jaycee Hallford (George Fox University), Mrs. Jessica Cantley (George Fox University), Mr. B. Cameron Stumpf (George Fox University), Mr. Nicholas Rogers (George Fox University), Mr. Rodger Bufford (George Fox University)

The present study explored how dynamic risk factors differ between individuals who do and do not successfully complete treatment. We used the STABLE-2007, a clinician-rated instrument measuring a client's dynamic risk and criminogenic needs (Hanson, et al., 2007), to evaluate critical factors for each individual. When analyzing this data from 203 men mandated to sexual offense treatment, our results suggest that individuals who do not complete treatment had poorer social influence, less relationship stability, less concern for others, higher levels of impulsivity, poorer problem-solving skills, and a history or presence of difficulties cooperating with supervision.

§

Attorneys' Questions about Time in Criminal Cases of Alleged Child Sexual Abuse

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. McKenna Cameron (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Stacia Stolzenberg (Arizona State University), Prof. Angela Evans (Brock University), Dr. Kelly McWilliams (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

In cases of child maltreatment, information about the timing of events is needed to establish timelines, determine specific charges, or establish witness credibility. Laboratory research has demonstrated that children struggle to provide accurate and reliable testimony about time. However, field research examining how children are asked about time in court is lacking. We analyzed 147 trial transcripts to determine the frequency, style and content of attorneys' questions and child responses about time. Results will demonstrate how often and in what ways attorneys question child witnesses about time, and whether or not attorneys display developmental sensitivity when asking for temporal information.

§

Trending Innocence Campaigns: An overview of three death row cases.

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Guadalupe Blanco-Velasco (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Carina Cardoso (Ontario Technical University), Dr. Kimberley Clow (Ontario Tech University)

With the rise of social media campaigns, innocence advocates have used the internet to advocate for their clients. We explored the twitter campaigns of three Innocence Project clients: Julius Jones, Pervis Payne, and Rodney Reed. We analyzed the frequency of tweets in these campaigns. Analyses revealed that (1) people tweeted significantly more leading up to the execution dates than at the start of each campaign, and (2) people tweeted significantly less after the execution dates than before. Findings suggest that public interest in these cases practically disappeared once the threat of execution was removed—but all three men remain in prison.

§

The Effects of Feedback on the Confidence-Accuracy Relationship

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Morgan H Wilson (University of Arkansas), Dr. James M Lampinen (University of Arkansas)

Signal detection accounts of eyewitness confidence predict a liberal selection criterion for high confidence lineup identifications if witnessing conditions are believed to be good. In the present experiment, participants watched a staged theft video, completed a shortened Glasgow Face Matching Test (GFMT), received false feedback regarding their performance prior to making a lineup decision and providing a confidence rating. Confidence-accuracy characteristic (CAC) curves suggest that participants in the positive feedback condition had inflated confidence compared to those in the negative feedback condition, while receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis indicates similar levels of choosing and accuracy between the two conditions.

§

Remembering that nose will not be enough: Featural justification impact on mock juror judgments

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Mary Cops (University of North Dakota), Ms. Emily Haynes (University of North Dakota), Mr. James Owens (University of North Dakota), Mr. Kaden Bollinger (University of North Dakota), Ms. Madison Adrian (University of North Dakota), Ms. Lauren Stornelli (University of North Dakota), Ms. Mariah Sorby (University of North Dakota), Dr. Andre Kehn (University of North Dakota)

The featural justification effect occurs when jurors discredit the confidence of eyewitnesses who provide a statement at identification referencing a facial feature of a suspect (Dodson & Dobolyi, 2015). The current study expands on previous work that replicated the featural justification effect and found a main effect of eyewitness viewing condition on verdict. The current study examined the featural justification effect, eyewitness viewing conditions, and if jury instructions would sensitize jurors to aspects of the case. Results replicated the main effects found in previous studies. Jury instructions were not found to have a significant effect on the dependent variables.

§

The Examination of the Investigative Utility of the Cognitive Interview

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Danielle Sneyd (Northland College), Dr. Ronald Fisher (Florida International University)

The current study aimed to extend the previous literature on the Cognitive Interview (CI) by examining the investigative utility of the CI compared to a standard interview (SI) using current law enforcement officers as participants. Participants received 4 witness statements that were gathered from either a CI or SI interview that was conducted either in-person or over-the phone and were asked to rate how useful the gathered information would be to initiate an investigation. Preliminary results, surprisingly, suggest that type of Interview and Modality did not influence perceived usefulness.

§

The Role of Personal Attributions and Demographics in the Endorsement of Criminal History as an Aggravating Circumstance.

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Tiffany Williams (Prairie View A&M University), Dr. Logan Yelderman (Prairie View A&M University)

Capital punishment serves as a legal penalty under the criminal justice system of the United States. Federal laws prohibit discrimination regarding individual factors such as race or ethnicity as justification for capital punishment. Capital punishment outcomes vary based on numerous contributing factors. To gain insight into these factors, the current study examines demographic differences in evaluating aggravating circumstances, precisely the aggravating factor related to criminal history. Overall political orientation, criminal attributions, and religiousness predict the endorsement of using criminal history as an aggravating factor. Implications include death penalty policies, laws, and recommendations for trial attorneys.

§

Parents with Cognitive Impairment: Forensic and Neuropsychological Assessment of Parenting Capacity

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Carol Friedman (Hackensack University Medical Center), Dr. Kirsten Byrnes (Hackensack University Medical Center)

Child protective service (CPS) involvement concerning possible abuse for parents who display cognitive impairment (CI) is common, requiring assessments of parenting capacity and recommendations for rehabilitative or supportive services. Corresponding specialized forensic evaluations must be respectful of concepts of minimally adequate parenting, specifying the relationship of impairments to parenting competence consistent with Grisso's (2003) model and supported by incorporation of measures of neuropsychological functioning. This presentation will discuss the assessment of parenting capacity through the use of standardized testing, clinical interviews and case conceptualization. Such procedures help inform CPS and triers of fact on decisions regarding family supports and permanency.

§

Campus Police Attitudes and Experiences with Mental Health

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Abigail Frosina (Indiana State University), Mr. Christopher Underwood (Indiana State University), Dr. Jennifer Schriver (Indiana State University)

The prevalence of mental health problems and suicide are rising on college campuses and campus police officers are often the first responders to crises related to mental health; however, little research exists studying the competency, attitudes, and training among campus police officers. This study sought to examine campus police officers' attitudes about student mental health issues and their confidence in managing such issues. Data collected from 175 campus police officers revealed that CIT training and having access to 24-hour on-call mental health staff were associated with more positive attitudes toward mental health among campus police officers.

§

Effects of Training and the Cognitive Interview on Deception Detection Accuracy

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Will Kabazie (Allegheny College), Dr. Christopher Normile (Allegheny College)

We investigated the effect of training and interview type on deception detection accuracy for the lay-person. Participants were trained in either standard techniques or an alternative “Cognitive” method, and watched a pre-recorded alibi interview that was conducted in a standard manner or through a cognitive interview. After being trained and watching an interview, participants were asked whether the suspect was lying or telling the truth and why. Results indicated an overall truth-bias, and that those who watched a standard interview had higher accuracy than those who watched the cognitive interview. Implications will be discussed.

§

Childhood Maltreatment and Psychopathology among Justice-Involved Youth: The Mediating Role of Executive Function

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Victoria Dennis (Texas Tech University), Ms. Becca Bergquist (Texas Tech University), Dr. Adam T. Schmidt (Texas Tech University)

Rates of maltreatment are high among justice-involved youth, and maltreated justice-involved youth are more likely to develop both externalizing and internalizing symptomology. Current findings have robustly indicated the association between childhood maltreatment and these symptoms among youth; however, far fewer studies have examined potential mechanisms of this relationship. Executive function abilities may act as a mediating factor between trauma-exposure and the development of psychopathology among maltreated justice-involved youth; however, this relationship has yet to be examined. Results from the current study suggest that executive function abilities partially mediate this relationship among probationary and detained youth.

§

The Effects of Defendant Prior Criminal Record on Juror Decision Making

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Emily Haynes (University of North Dakota), Ms. Mary Cops (University of North Dakota), Ms. Mariah Sorby (University of North Dakota), Ms. Lauren Stornelli (University of North Dakota), Ms. Madison Adrian (University of North Dakota), Mr. Kaden Bollinger (University of North Dakota), Mr. James Owens (University of North Dakota), Dr. Andre Kehn (University of North Dakota)

Evidence of a prior criminal record can be admitted if it holds substantial probative value (Fed. R. Evid. 609.) or to evaluate defendant credibility (Fed. R. Evid. 404.). However, this type of evidence has been demonstrated to influence verdicts and ratings of guilt. The current study seeks to support previous findings and expand upon the literature by examining the effect of the strength of evidence and the defendant's decision to testify. Preliminary data suggests a trend in the hypothesized direction. Legal implications and the current functionality of the FRE related to the evidence of prior criminal records will be discussed.

§

Exploring the Characteristics of Female Accused Assessed for Criminal Responsibility in Central Canada

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Madison Hardman (University of Manitoba), Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones (University of Manitoba), Dr. Sabrina Demetriooff (University of Manitoba)

As increasing numbers of women are becoming involved with the criminal legal system, research exploring the characteristics of women assessed for criminal responsibility is needed. This study examined differences between 109 women found eligible for the defence of Not Criminally Responsible on account of mental disorder (NCR) or criminally responsible. Women were an average age of 34.55 and were commonly accused of assault (47.7%). NCR-eligible women were more likely to have completed high school, less likely to have a personality disorder or substance-related diagnoses, and had fewer criminal convictions compared to ineligible women. Future research and clinical implications are discussed.

§

The Moderating Role of Exposure to Violence on Callous-unemotional Traits and Self-Reported Variety of Offenses

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Logan Bradshaw (The Ohio State University), Dr. Caitlin Cavanagh (Michigan State University), Dr. April Thomas (The University of Texas at El Paso)

Many factors can influence an adolescent's development of callous-unemotional traits and increase the youth's risk of severe and violent patterns of delinquency. The current study examines the role of exposure to violence in the relationship between callous-unemotional (CU) traits and self-reported variety of offending. Findings revealed the effect of shallow affect (a subtype of CU traits) on offending varies depending on one's history of exposure to violence. These results suggest that both exposure to violence and shallow affect may be important in explaining why youth high in callous-unemotional traits engage in a variety of delinquent behaviors.

§

Alibi evaluation and the representativeness heuristic

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Andy Pena (Florida International University), Dr. Steve Charman (Florida International University)

Current theoretical models explaining how people evaluate alibis are insufficient to account for various factors shown to be related to alibi believability. We propose that alibis are evaluated according to the representativeness heuristic, according to which alibis should be evaluated as less believable if they contain cues believed to be associated with deceptiveness. In Study 1, we identify a series of alibi-related cues people believe are associated with deceptiveness. In Study 2, we experimentally manipulate those cues across alibis and have participants rate the believability of the alibis. Results can improve our understanding of how people (e.g., jurors) evaluate alibis.



Perceptions of police officers: A qualitative review

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Sharron Spriggs (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Ms. Kaity Irace (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Georgia Winters (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Past studies have used quantitative methodologies to explore individuals' perceptions and experiences of police. Using 345 participants, recruited from MTurk and a private university, the present study used thematic analysis to assess open-ended questions regarding participants' perceptions of police officers, as well as the messages they receive about law enforcement from their upbringing and inner circles. Overall, results indicated that these perceptions and experiences vary greatly including positive, neutral, and negative responses.



Exploring the Relationship Between Self-Reported Symptoms of PTSD and Rates of Disclosure for Victims of Child Sexual Abuse

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sarah Baker (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Sarah Schaaf (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Georgia Winters (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Experiences of child sexual abuse (CSA) can lead to symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). It is theorized that failing to disclose CSA impacts victim's likelihood of developing PTSD symptoms. The present study examined differences in self-reported PTSD symptoms in CSA victims who disclosed their abuse (i.e., either formally to law enforcement or informally to social support) and those that did not disclose. There was no difference between groups in reported PTSD symptoms. These results can help children, guardians, and professionals working with CSA victims better understand the importance of social support in coping with abuse.

§

The Influence of Psychopathic Traits on Social Dominance Orientation to Aid in the Prediction of Prejudice

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Jordan Donson (University of North Texas), Ms. Ella Commerce (University of North Texas), Dr. Craig Neumann (University of North Texas)

Psychopathy and prejudice have been only scarcely investigated yet empirically linked. Social dominance orientation (SDO) has been empirically linked to lower empathy and agreeableness (i.e., antagonism). Psychopathy is robustly correlated with decreased empathy and elevated antagonism, thus linking it with prejudice. Results from a multiple regression found that the four facets of psychopathy explain a significant amount of variation in SDO. The lifestyle facet of psychopathy negatively predicted SDO, and the affective facet of psychopathy did not significantly predict SDO. It was demonstrated that psychopathy can be added to more established constructs (SDO) to aid in the prediction of prejudice.

§

The Effects on Juror Decision Making of An Unorthodox Incentive for Jailhouse Informants

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Gabrielle Natalizio (Butler University), Ms. Kylene Street (The University of Alabama in Huntsville), Dr. Stacy Wetmore (Butler University), Dr. Jonathan Golding (University of Kentucky), Dr. Jeffrey Neuschatz (The University of Alabama in Huntsville)

Jailhouse informants (JI) are a leading cause of wrongful conviction. Given that JIs pose a significant risk for wrongful conviction, how potential jurors evaluate this witness testimony must be understood. The current study explored whether an unorthodox incentivize, used in a real-world case, given to JIs would lead the jurors to question the use of jailhouse informant testimony. Participants read through one of four trial summaries that included conjugal visits as an incentive to testify. Results indicated no significant difference between incentive conditions but did differ significantly from a no-JI control. Results are discussed in reference to the Truth-Default Theory.

§

The Impacts of a Brief Mindfulness Induction on the Recognition of Neutral and Negative DRM Word Lists

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Martine Fredrickson (Florida International University), Dr. Travis Conradt (Florida Institute of Technology)

Extant experimental studies evaluating mindfulness interventions' impact on DRM word list memory have reported inconsistent results. A relevant question for eyewitness memory is how mindfulness interventions administered at retrieval impact memory processes for negative emotional information. This experiment examined effects of mindfulness on recognition of negative and neutral DRM word lists. Participants ($N = 61$) either received a mindfulness induction before encoding, before retrieval, or were assigned to a non-mindfulness control condition. Results failed to replicate research that showed mindfulness induction at retrieval reduced false recognition for critical lure words. Instead, participants in this condition showed higher false recognition.

§

Expressed Comprehension of the Forensic Notification as a Measure of Effort, Secondary Indicator of Feigning, and Indicator of Competency to Proceed

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Taylor Zdonowicz (Utah State Hospital), Ms. Ashley Jones (Utah State Hospital), Ms. Bella Brooks (Utah State Hospital), Ms. Audrey Buckley (Utah State Hospital), Dr. Michael Brooks (Utah State Hospital)

Competency to stand trial evaluations conducted by forensic psychologists begin with a forensic notification provided to the defendant. This notification informs the defendant of the nature and scope of the evaluation as well as other factors that are important for the defendant to be made aware of and understand. This study will examine the relationship between defendants' expressed comprehension of this notification with several variables, including evaluator opinion on presence of feigning, evaluator opinion on competency, and defendant's self-reported competency. Data will be collected through competency evaluations completed at Utah State Hospital by state-employed psychologists. Analyses will be exploratory.

§

Creating Clarity Through Impurity! A Novel Examination of the NRE Database for Mistaken Identifications

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kimberly N. Rodrigues (Roger Williams University), Ms. Megan R. Griswold (Roger Williams University), Ms. Maeve C. Haldeman (Roger Williams University), Dr. Garrett L. Berman (Roger Williams University), Dr. Michael P. Togli (Cornell University)

Archival cases ($N=2,882$) from the National Registry of Exonerations (NRE) provided a novel framework to analyze erroneous convictions. The present study utilized an isolation framework in which Mistaken Witness Identifications (MWID) cases ($N=835$) were investigated. While previous research explored pure (single cause) cases, this study analyzed pure versus impure (multiple contributing causes) cases, incarceration time, conviction age, and DNA presence. MWID cases were predominantly impure compared to the pure. Results also revealed longer incarceration and younger conviction ages in MWID cases. These results highlight increased importance for analyzing archival data beyond single cause cases.

§

Neuropsychological and social-cognitive factors as mediators of risk of aggression and violence using structural equation modeling

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Jonathan Cohn (University of Massachusetts Chan School of Medicine), Dr. David Cicero (University of North Texas)

Violence prediction has undergone many changes to best assess risk. In addition to creating measures, researchers have sought to identify specific risk factors. Despite research demonstrating the utility of neuropsychological and social-cognitive factors, risk measures often omit them. The current study developed a multi-faceted model of violence including social-cognitive and neuropsychological factors. Participants collected through MTurk responded to measures and neuropsychological tasks. A latent variable path analysis model predicting aggression, revealed significant mediated paths. This model provides a framework for future research that focuses on process factors of violence, including social-cognitive and neuropsychological, that may prove valuable for risk reduction.

§

The Impact of Female Sexual Orientation on Rape-Case Legal Decision-Making

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mx. Lennox Baker (Butler University), Ms. Sidney Toon (University of Kentucky), Dr. Stacy Wetmore (Butler University), Dr. Jeffrey Neuschatz (The University of Alabama in Huntsville), Dr. Jonathan Golding (University of Kentucky)

The current study examined the effect of female victim sexual orientation on legal decision-making. Because bisexual individuals are attracted to both men and women, they are often subjected to negative stereotypes about how they proceed with relationships and sexual encounters. Therefore, we had participants read a trial summary that varied victim sexual orientation (lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual) in a rape trial. Results indicated no significant difference in guilty verdicts between the bisexual and heterosexual. However, the lesbian condition had significantly higher guilty verdicts compared to the bisexual and heterosexual conditions. Victim consent and credibility were important mediators in understanding verdict.

§

Child Witnesses of Commercial Sexual Exploitation: Witness Testimonies in the Canadian Justice System

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Krupali Patel (McGill University), Ms. Annie Shiau (McGill University), Dr. Kaila Bruer (University of Regina), Prof. Angela Evans (Brock University), Dr. Shanna Williams (McGill University)

Human trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is a pressing concern. However, given the secrecy surrounding the crime, little is known about witnesses of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). To date, the testimony of minors experiencing commercial sexual exploitation in Canada is poorly understood, and research examining their questioning in court is absent. This study examined how child witnesses of CSEC are questioned within a courtroom. Five court transcripts involving child witnesses testifying regarding witnessed CSEC events were collected and to date one transcript has been double-coded for questions asked by prosecution and defense.

§

The role of treatment and social support in reintegration: A comparison of individuals convicted of general and sexual offenses

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Cecilia Allan (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Ms. Daniella N. Greenfield (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Georgia Winters (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

This study aimed to explore individuals convicted of general offenses (ICGOs) and sexual offenses (ICSOs) pre-release treatment, post-release treatment plans, and levels of perceived family support. Interviews were conducted with a sample of male ICGOs ($n = 139$) and ICSOs ($n = 106$) nearing release from a maximum-security prison. While a majority of participants received treatment while incarcerated, less than half reported post-release treatment plans. Significantly fewer ICSOs reported positive family relationships than ICGOs. These findings highlight the importance of prisons facilitating post-release treatment, as well as the need for family relations to be a core focus upon re-entry.

§

Examining the factor structure of the Factual Understanding of Immigration Court measure

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Daniel Zamora (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Alexandra Tellez (Roche + Associates), Dr. Jared Ruchensky (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Jorge Varela (Sam Houston State University)

Abstract

Tellez et al. (2012) developed the Factual Understanding of Immigration Court (FUIC), a self-report measure assessing psychological constructs relevant to immigration proceedings. The current study evaluated the internal structure of the FUIC through an exploratory factor analysis. We found a minimally correlated three-factor solution best fit the data ($r^2 = .02-.16$). We interpreted the three factors as reflecting different areas of knowledge regarding immigration proceedings. These results indicate that the FUIC is likely a multidimensional measure comprised of relatively different domains of knowledge. We will discuss the FUIC's potential utility in research and clinical settings.

§

Gender differences in adults' reports of realistic dreams, dissociative traits, fantasy proneness, and stress

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Riley Grady (University of Toledo), Dr. Kristina Todorovic (University of Southern Indiana), Dr. Daniel Wright (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), Dr. Kamala London (University of Toledo)

We explored gender differences in college students (N = 156) experiences with realistic dreams as a possible route to false memories. Our results revealed the majority of participants indicated having occasional realistic dreams, with women reporting higher rates of realistic dreams than men. We also explored several individual difference variables that may be associated with dream-reality confusion. Dissociation and fantasy proneness were shown to be positive correlates with realistic dreams among women, with fantasy proneness as the strongest predictor. The results highlight traits that make adults susceptible to confusing dreams with reality.

§

Do Drugs as an Incentive for Jailhouse Informant Testimony Reduce Guilty Verdicts?

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kylene Street (The University of Alabama in Huntsville), Ms. Gabrielle Natalizio (Butler University), Dr. Jeffrey Neuschatz (The University of Alabama in Huntsville), Dr. Stacy Wetmore (Butler University), Dr. Jonathan Golding (University of Kentucky), Mrs. Kassie Mink (The University of Alabama in Huntsville)

Jailhouse informant testimony is one of the leading causes of wrongful convictions. Informants often receive incentives for testifying which have been shown to increase false secondary confessions. This study investigated the influence an illegal drug used as an incentive would have on jury decision-making. Participants (n = 120) read a murder trial transcript either with or without jailhouse informant testimony. The use of an illegal drug as an incentive for testimony did not reduce guilty votes. Participants did find the informant less moral in the illegal drug condition compared to other conditions, but not less credible.

§

Beliefs about repressed memory among a nationally representative sample of United States adults

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Quincy Miller (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Kamala London (University of Toledo), Dr. Elizabeth Loftus (University of California at Irvine), Dr. Olivier Dodier (Université de Nîmes)

We examined beliefs about repressed memory and the “body keeps the score” theory among a nationally representative sample of United States adults ($N = 1556$). The results revealed 94% agreed that traumatic memories can be repressed. Among participants who reported beliefs that traumatic memories can be repressed, 40% agreed that such memories are inaccessible during repression, and 98% agreed that such memories can be repressed for many years and later recovered. Many participants also agreed that repressed memories can create problems in the mind and the body (94% and 77%), despite the lack of credible scientific support for such notions.

§

The Original and Revised Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms in a Sample of Bilingual Individuals

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Liliam Castillo (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Rebecca Weiss (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Miriam Woodruff (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Amy Polinsky (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Researchers must assess the generalizability of normative data in light of a changing demographic landscape in the United States. This study utilized a simulation design to examine the original and revised versions of the Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms (Rogers, Bagby, & Dickens, 1992; Rogers, Sewell & Gillard, 2010) in a bilingual (English/Spanish) sample. The original and revised scoring algorithm resulted in few false positives but demonstrated lower sensitivity rates than suggested by the manual. Honest participants' SIRS-2 primary scores correlated significantly with distress levels. The effect of demographic factors and implications for forensic assessment are discussed.

§

Paraphilic Fantasies in the Crime-Scene Behaviors of Rapists

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kimberlee Lalane (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Elizabeth Jeglic (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Given that paraphilias have been implicated in sexual violent behavior, it is important to better understand how they may impact crime scene behaviors. The present study examined four paraphilias (sexual sadism, exhibitionism, voyeurism, and fetishism) and their associations with three behavioral themes of crime-scene behaviors (violence, pseudo-intimacy, and criminal organization) among 243 rapists. In addition, the current study found differences in the types of paraphilias expressed between single-victim rapists and serial rapists. Results indicate that sexual sadism is related to all three behavioral themes. Moreover, voyeurism correlated with the pseudo-intimacy theme and a higher likelihood of having multiple victims.

§

The Impact of Bias Towards Lesbians on Perceptions of Title IX Cases

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Amanda Thomas (The College of Saint Rose), Dr. Katlyn Farnum (The College of Saint Rose)

This study examined changes made to Title IX in August 2020. Our study was a 2 (male v. female assailant) x 2 (Old v. New Title IX instruction) x 2 (on campus v. off campus assault) between participants' designs. Participants treated the assault as more severe for the male assailant than female assailant. But when attitudes towards lesbians was included as a moderator, those with high bias were generally more supportive of male offenders in recommending counseling, assignment extensions, housing changes, leaves of absence, and increased security, despite being more certain of pursuing a grievance for a female offender.

§

An Examination of Mock Jurors' Perceptions of Mothers with Mental Health Issues in a Filicide Case

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Shelby Mikkelsen (University of Florida), Ms. Gissel Perez (University of Florida), Dr. Sriram Kalyanaraman (University of Florida)

Research on individuals with mental disorders suggests that defendants with such disorders are generally viewed negatively, which may result in convictions and longer sentences. However, existing research has focused mostly on psychopathy and disorders like schizophrenia and has ignored other important disorders. Given that postpartum depression can be used for insanity defense, we conducted a pilot study to examine the relationship between mothers' mental health and juror decision-making. In addition, we also explored whether the seriousness of the crime influences juror verdicts. Although there were no significant findings, this pilot study offers implications for nuanced future scholarship in this domain.

§

Effects of Attorney Race and Local Racial Bias on Civil Trial Outcomes

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sara N. Thomas (Arizona State University), Ms. Rose Eerdmans (Arizona State University), Ms. Kristen Gittings (Arizona State University), Ms. Hannah Phalen (Arizona State University), Ms. Megan Lawrence (Arizona State University), Ms. Isabelle Reeder (Arizona State University), Ms. Azucena Villalobos Lopez (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University)

Research in criminal justice contexts has found that implicit racial bias may play a role in negative legal outcomes for Black defendants; however, little research has investigated these biases in civil contexts or their consequences for attorneys of color. Integrating average implicit racial bias scores within geographical regions and real-world civil cases occurring within those regions, we tested the relationship between attorney race (White, non-White), regional implicit racial bias (measured via the Implicit Association Test), and trial outcomes (verdicts, damages). Implications of this research for future work on racial bias in civil contexts and against attorneys will be discussed.

§

Exoneree Identity Influences Support for Exonerees

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Hinterleiter (Allegheny College), Mr. Will Kabazie (Allegheny College), Ms. Ella Lunney (Allegheny College), Ms. Sarah Thorman (Allegheny College), Ms. Alexa Whyte (Allegheny College), Dr. Lupita Gonzalez (Purchase College), Dr. Rosita Scerbo (Georgia State University), Dr. Christopher Normile (Allegheny College)

We examined the influence of exoneree race, gender, and their saliency on participant's perceptions of and willingness to support exonerees. Participants read one of eight fake news articles about a recently exonerated individual in which the race, gender, and saliency of the exoneree were manipulated. Results found that the interaction of race and its saliency as well as race and gender had an effect on how much money participants were willing to donate to exonerees. Most notably, the exoneree who was a Black woman elicited less in donations than the exoneree who was a White woman. Implications will be discussed.

§

Acceptance and Commitment in Sex Offender Treatment: A Theory and a Proposal

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Gina Ranfone (Widener University), Dr. Elizabeth Foster (Widener University)

Current sex offender treatment programs have varying degrees of empirical support. Risk, Need, Responsivity (RNR), Relapse Prevention (RP), Good Lives Model (GLM), self-regulation model (SLM), and cognitive behavioral treatment (CBT) are the most frequently used approaches when treating individuals with sexual offenses. Some approaches have quite a bit of research backing their use with this population, yet others have either a paucity of empirical evidence or the research actually demonstrates ineffective outcomes. The purpose of this proposal is to suggest an integrated, wholistic approach to treat individuals who have committed sexual offenses using an acceptance and commitment therapeutic orientation (ACT).

§

An exploration of the relationship between interpersonal trauma and violent criminal offending

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Federica Arrighi (EAC Network), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University), Dr. Merrill Rotter (EAC Network), Dr. Melodie Foellmi (EAC Network)

This study focuses on exploring the relationship between traumatic experiences and violent offending in a sample of adults with a serious mental illness who are currently incarcerated or have experienced incarceration within the past three years. All participants have been involved with transitional case management services. It is hypothesized that interpersonal trauma would be significantly associated with violent offenses. It is also hypothesized that prolonged interpersonal trauma in childhood would have a stronger association with violent offending than general trauma or interpersonal trauma in adulthood.

§

The Role of Victim Blame in Sex Trafficking Decisions

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Taylor Petty (University of Southern Indiana), Ms. Anna Pittman (University of Southern Indiana)

To combat sex trafficking, a victim centered approach, compared to current law enforcement strategies, can result in the prosecution of traffickers, and offer needed services to survivors. This experimental study examined whether a female's age, prior arrest history, and vulnerability impact whether officers view her as a victim or an offender. Results demonstrated participants differed in their treatment of the victim depending on her prior arrest history, not her age. Participants reported lower perceptions of victim blame toward a vulnerable female and who had no prior arrest, which predicted more certainty she should receive social services over legal consequences.

§

Do Mock Jurors' Attitudes toward Police Predict their Perceptions of Police Acting "Under the Color of Law"?

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Noah Pruett (Coastal Carolina University), Ms. Samantha Leo (Coastal Carolina University), Dr. Melissa Baker (Coastal Carolina University)

In the study we examined how mock juror's attitudes toward police related to their perceptions of a police officer's use of excessive force. Participants read a vignette of a criminal trial describing charges known as "deprivation of rights under the color of law" against a police officer and viewed a staged video depicting a confrontation between the charged officer and a civilian. Participants were asked questions regarding their views of the officer's use of force and their attitudes toward police. Preliminary results suggest a relationship between mock juror's attitudes toward police and their judgments of an officer's use of force.

§

Barriers to Youth Mental Health Treatment within the Juvenile Justice System: The Role of Ethnicity and Caregiver Mental Health Diagnoses

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Shannon Williamson-Butler (University of North Texas), Dr. Kaitlin Sheerin (Alpert Medical School of Brown University), Dr. Kathleen Kemp (Alpert Medical School of Brown University)

The present analyses investigated the different barriers to engaging in mental health treatment between Latinx and White non-Latinx caregivers of justice involved youth. One hundred thirty-three caregivers (n=75 Latinx; n=58 White non-Latinx) completed a demographics questionnaire and the Barriers to Treatment Participation Scale (BTPS) three months after their child's court intake appointment. Results indicated that the means of 8 items on the BTPS questionnaire significantly differed between groups. Further, results of a linear regression revealed psychiatric history as a significant moderator in which Hispanic caregivers with a psychiatric diagnosis experienced significantly more critical event barriers to engaging in treatment.

§

Should we say “Yes means Yes” to affirmative consent standards in court rooms: The impact consent standards have on victim blaming, perceptions of consent, assault, and severity of bail in ambiguous sexual assault situations

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sophie Johnson (Carroll University), Dr. Abbey Riemer (Carroll University)

We explored whether an affirmative standard of sexual consent shapes perceptions of sexual assault. 473 participants read a court transcript introducing the consent standard (affirmative vs. “no means no”), the victim and perpetrator (male-female vs. female-male), and ambiguity of consent (victim said “no” vs. nothing). Exposure to an affirmative standard was expected to increase assault perceptions in ambiguous (i.e., victim did not say “no”) and non-stereotypical (i.e., female perpetrator and male victim) scenarios. Contrary to expectations, the affirmative standard increased perceptions of consent and victim blame relative to a non-affirmative standard. Discussion centers on efficacy of affirmative consent standards.

§

Do Mental Health Professionals Discriminate Against Prospective Exoneree Clients?

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kateryn Reyes-Fuentes (Towson University), Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University), Dr. Christina Dardis (Towson University)

Despite their innocence, exonerees face discrimination similar to other formerly incarcerated people. Exonerees also report significant mental health struggles—but because mental health experts are not immune to bias, exonerees may likewise experience discrimination when seeking mental health treatment. The current audit study tested this possibility by e-mailing a nationally-representative sample of 750 mental health professionals, posing as either a parolee, exoneree, or former first responder with identical symptoms and trauma history. Preliminary results suggest that mental health professionals more often ignore inquiries from prospective exoneree clients. We also content analyzed responses for evidence of discrimination. Practice implications are discussed.

§

Predictive Validity of the PAI-Violence and Aggression Risk Index in Justice-Involved Samples

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Favi Bautista (Texas A&M University), Dr. John Edens (Texas A&M University), Prof. Jennifer Skeem (University of California Berkeley), Prof. Kevin Douglas (Simon Fraser University)

Abstract:

The Violence and Aggression Risk Index (VARI) is a recently-derived risk indicator composed of five Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) scales/subscales (e.g., PAR-H [Hypervigilance], AGG-P [Physical Aggression]). Existing research indicates that the VARI differentiates between patients with/without histories of violence. The present study, however, analyzes the predictive validity of this index in relation to institutional misconduct and aggression in two archival, justice-involved samples (substance abuse treatment and prison settings). Preliminary findings indicate that AGG-P alone performs comparably to the VARI for most outcome measures, raising concerns about the VARI's incremental contribution for identifying violence-prone individuals beyond existing PAI scales/subscales.

§

Law Enforcement Experiences with Mental Health Crisis Calls

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Catherine Esbenshade (The University of Alabama), Ms. Cassidy White (The University of Alabama), Dr. Jennifer Cox (The University of Alabama), Dr. Lauren Kois (Alabama), Ms. Hannah Rae Evans (The University of Alabama)

Approximately 20% of calls to law enforcement involve a behavioral health crisis, but researchers and policy makers are considering if law enforcement presence is necessary during these crises. In July 2022, 9-8-8 became the nation's three-digit phone number for mental health and suicide crises with the goal of decoupling policing from mental health crises and decriminalizing mental illness. We aimed to understand law enforcement experiences with crisis calls and their perceptions of 9-8-8. We conducted focus groups with law enforcement officers from both rural and urban areas to gain first-hand knowledge of their experiences responding to mental health crisis calls.

§

A Systematic Review of Psychosis Risk as a Predictor of Cannabis Use and Its Implications for Public Policy

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Ciera Arnett (Arizona State University), Dr. William Corbin (Arizona State University), Prof. Tess Neal (Arizona State University)

This study sought to systematically review the literature to understand the scope of research that has investigated psychosis risk as a predictor of cannabis use. Overall, the inconsistent findings of this review, placed within the context of the broader cannabis—psychosis research, indicate that the interaction between psychosis and cannabis is likely due to a complex synergy of directional effects, reciprocal effects, and/or shared etiology. The complexity of this association highlights the difficulty of establishing evidence-based policy targeted at this association. Policy efforts should focus on increasing early access to mental health treatment in addition to relying on cannabis-specific intervention.

§

Racial Identity as a Moderator of Same-Race Leniency in Hispanic Mock Jurors

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Mitchell Eisen (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Teresa Virgen (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Aundia Dianat (California State University, Los Angeles)

Previous research has found mock -jurors are often more lenient when making decisions about members of their own racial/ethnic group. Pilot work found racial identity can moderate the same race leniency effect. In the current study, Hispanic mock-jurors were asked to rule on a case involving either a Hispanic or White defendant, and Hispanic or White victim. As predicted, Hispanic mock-jurors who scored higher in racial identity were more lenient on members of their own group and judged the White defendant more harshly. Conversely, mock-jurors who were lower in racial identity judged members of their own group more harshly.

§

Changing Stigmatizing Language to Support Justice-Involved Populations

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. VanKevia Garner (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Dr. Daryl Kroner (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Language and labels are a mechanism of stigmatization for certain groups and subsequent consequences for these groups. Justice-involved are one of the most stigmatized groups and encounter a host of challenges (e.g., housing). Utilizing a sample of college students, we aim to measure the impacts of language on attitudes and willingness to become involved with justice-involved populations. This study is currently undergoing data collection, noting a targeted sample size of 200. Results could help inform the criminal justice system, practitioners, and policymakers on how language can shift attitudes and willingness to become involved in the reentry process of justice involved.

§

“Y’all are gonna save me from coming back into jail:” A qualitative analysis of implementing an intervention for people with serious mental illness in jail

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Faith Scanlon (Texas Tech University), Dr. Robert Morgan (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Dr. Daisy Aceves (Swedish Medical Group)

Despite the high rates of mental illness in jails, there are few interventions well-suited for this setting. Implementation science offers an avenue to identify and utilize interventions that are effective in and appropriate for jail. In this study, brief psychotherapy groups addressing mental illness and criminal risk were conducted with men and women with serious mental illness in jail. Qualitative focus group data were collected from 29 treatment recipients on their perceptions of two implementation outcomes: feasibility and acceptability of the intervention in jail. Using thematic analysis, seven themes related to feasibility and acceptability were developed and will be presented.

§

When is restorative justice conferencing appropriate in Title IX sexual misconduct cases? Examining perceptions of risks and benefits.

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Tyler Livingston (Angelo State University), Ms. Elisabeth McLean (Texas Tech University)

Title IX officers may recommend direct conferencing between alleged victim and offender as an approach to conflict resolution following sexual misconduct. Legal scholars and social scientists have speculated about the advantages of direct conferencing supported by the restorative justice model of jurisprudence. The current study examined stakeholders' attitudes toward direct conferencing. Perceived appropriateness of direct conferencing varied as a function of perceived benefits to the alleged victim and offender. This relationship was mediated by concerns of revictimization for the victim due to the direct conference. Title IX officers should consider stakeholder sentiment when evaluating the merit of direct conferencing policies.

§

Sexual Assault of Transgender and Gender Diverse Individuals in Prison: The Impact of State-Level Provisions

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Margaret Grundy (Saint Louis University), Dr. Madeline Stenersen (Saint Louis University)

Transgender and gender diverse (TGD) inmates are at greater risk of sexual assault in prisons. Data regarding state-level compliance with TGD provisions by Malkin and DeJong (2018) was merged with data from the United States Transgender Survey to analyze the influence of these provisions on the likelihood a TGD inmate will report being sexually assaulted. Results from 445 TGD people found that compliance with state-level provisions is significantly related to the amount of sexual assault of TGD inmates. The study highlights the importance of protective provision implementation in protecting TGD inmates from sexual assault.

§

The Influence of Question Appropriateness on Perceptions of Child Credibility in Court

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kayla Schick (University of Regina), Dr. Shanna Williams (McGill University), Prof. Angela Evans (Brock University), Dr. Kaila Bruer (University of Regina)

Psychologists have identified best practices for questioning child witnesses to produce accurate and reliable information. This study examined whether the degree of such best practices (i.e., using age-appropriate questions) used in a courtroom setting impacted adult perceptions of child witness credibility. Mock transcripts of a sexual abuse case were used, and credibility was measured using a two-factor model. No significant differences were found, implying that adults in this study were not sensitive to the questions being asked to witnesses or that adults may focus more on other elements when making credibility judgments (e.g., the completeness of the event information provided).

§

“Domestic Minor Sex-Trafficking: Partnerships, Patient Care, and Prevention”

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Timothy Owens (Rhode Island Hospital), Mrs. Meagan Fitzgerald (Hasbro Children's Hospital), Dr. Amy Goldberg (Hasbro Children's Hospital), Mr. Michael Iacone (Cranston Police Department)

This presentation will take an interdisciplinary approach (behavioral health, medical, and law enforcement) to the issue of domestic minor sex trafficking with a focus on risk factors, identification, treatment, prevention, and advocacy for justice-involved youth.

A case presentation approach will be used to address the following issues: the psychological impact of this involvement, approaches to both individual and group treatment for patients experiencing symptoms associated with their DMST involvement, the crucial practice-based skill of identifying and recognizing DMST involvement, the legal and policy/advocacy-based context of DMST, and the role of behavioral health professionals in participating at all of these levels.

§

Exploring the Relationship Between Psychopathy, Intelligence and PAI Scores on Institutional Misconduct Amongst Federal Prison Inmates in the United States

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Emily Peirce (Nova Southeastern University), Dr. Scott Duncan (Private Practice), Dr. Tom Kennedy (Nova Southeastern University)

Comparing Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R) scores, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-IV) scores, and Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) scale and subscale scores, accounting for various demographic variables, to official misconduct violations (incident reports) amongst a sample of federal inmates. Hierarchical regression is used to determine which, and to what degree, each of the identified variables explains the variability in official institution misconduct violations (incident reports). Implications could help clarify previous research conducted with this data set, identifying or excluding additional variables contributing to the relationship between psychopathy and institutional misconduct.

§

Understanding Verbal Confidence Statements

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Jesse H. Grabman (University of Virginia)

Statistical machine learning algorithms allow us to begin exploring fundamental questions, such as whether eye-witness's verbal statements contain probative value. We find that simplistic machine learning classifiers can distinguish correct from incorrect lineup identifications far above chance, and at levels comparable with human evaluators of the same statements (Study 1). However, classifiers' diagnostic value decreases when assessing statements obtained under suboptimal lineup procedures, such as when witnesses receive post-identification feedback. Moreover, individual differences influence discriminability: stronger face recognizers' language is more diagnostic than weaker recognizers (Study 2). Put succinctly, caution is warranted before deploying language classifiers in real-world legal applications.

§

Risk assessment with theSTART:AV in Dutch secure youth care: From implementation to field evaluation

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Tamara De Beuf (KU Leuven)

Assessing the risk of adverse outcomes like violence and victimization is crucial for intervention planning in youth mental health and detention centers. For this purpose, the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version (START:AV) was developed. This dissertation evaluates the implementation and effectiveness of the START:AV in a Dutch secure youth care facility. It analyzes the barriers and facilitators of the implementation process and assesses the instrument's interrater reliability and predictive validity. The results provide valuable insights into the practical use and performance of the START:AV in a real-life setting, providing evidence for its application in secure youth care.

§

Children's Developing Use and Understanding of Coercive Language: Applications in a Legal Setting

Friday, 17th March - 18:30: Friday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Breanna Wylie (Brock University)

Across three studies, my dissertation examined coercive language in a child abuse context. Findings indicated that (1) 3-to-6-year-olds' (N = 160) understanding of coercive language (deontic and epistemic modals; ask and tell) emerged around 5 years of age, supported by their developing theory of mind. Additionally, (2) when assessing 64 transcripts of child witness testimonies, children (as young as 6) and attorneys used terms of obligation and permission to describe coercion, and (3) adults (n = 160) were sensitive to these linguistic differences, perceiving children using terms of permission as less coerced and the adult perpetrators as less to blame.

§

Evidence-Based Strategies for the Wrongfully Convicted: Incorporation of Ambiguous Grief and Racialized Trauma Treatment with Exonerees

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Exonerees (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Danika Charles (Rowan University), Ms. Kellie Wiltsie (Drexel University), Ms. Heidi Zapotocky (Drexel University), Ms. Ariana Swenson (Widener University), Ms. Chelsea Jackson (Drexel University), Ms. Simone Grisamore (Drexel University), Dr. Kirk Heilbrun (Drexel University)

While there is much available research on empirically supported treatments for PTSD, as well as grief, there remains a limited understanding of how these constructs are related and how they specifically impact Black exonerees. In working with individuals referred from the Pennsylvania Innocence Project, the Drexel Reentry Project has identified seven overarching treatment needs/domains. In addition to these domains, clinicians at the DRP have observed symptoms of complicated grief associated with loss of time and experiences while incarcerated and subsequently expanded these domains to include services concentrating on racial trauma among Black exonerees.

§

Examining the mitigating effect of counter-stereotype information on housing discrimination toward exonerees and releasees

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Exonerees (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Leah Hamovitch (Toronto Metropolitan University), Dr. Tara Burke (Toronto Metropolitan University)

Research has consistently demonstrated that exonerees and releasees experience housing discrimination post-release. The current study used a 2 (criminal history: exoneree vs. releasee) x 2 (stereotype information: stereotype-congruent vs. counter-stereotype) between-subjects design to examine whether providing counter-stereotype information will mitigate discriminatory rental decisions toward exonerees and releasees. Participants (N = 551) read an ostensibly real rental application and completed a rental decision measure. Results demonstrated that, for both exonerees and releasees, participants in the counter-stereotype condition were more willing to rent to the target applicant compared to participants in the stereotype-congruent condition.

§

Utilizing a Retrospective Trajectory Measure to Understand the Psychological Impact of Incarceration on Exonerees and Juvenile Offenders

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Exonerees (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Kathryn Thomas (Yale Law School), Ms. Chase Ochrach (Western State Hospital)

Background: There is a dearth of methodological approaches to retrospectively assess the psychological impact of the criminal legal system at each stage, from initial arrest to reentry.

Method: We conducted two studies utilizing a novel retrospective trajectory measure, modified from Manici, Bonanno, and Sinan's (2015) retrospective method, in a sample of exonerees and adults formerly incarcerated as juveniles.

Results: Results of the cluster analysis revealed four cluster in exonerees and five clusters in adults formerly incarcerated as juveniles.

Conclusion: The study provides an innovative method for measuring the psychological impact of incarceration. Policy and clinical implications will be discussed.

§

The Effect of Exoneree Immigration Status on Public Opinion of Wrongfully Convicted Individuals

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Exonerees (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Zena Chakar (Private Practice), Dr. Tracy Fass (William James College), Dr. Kimberly Larson (William James College), Dr. Terrie Burda (William James College)

Public perceptions of wrongfully convicted individuals can affect their ability to reintegrate into society and policy decisions regarding compensation post-release. This study examined ratings of desired social closeness to and compensation deservingness of exonerees with various immigration statuses. Results suggested participants were willing to be in close social proximity to exonerees regardless of immigration status and believed exonerees deserved compensation. Participants were open to more housing and workplace closeness when the exoneree was an undocumented immigrant compared to a naturalized or born citizen; there was no difference between the citizens. Implications, limitations, and directions for future research will be discussed.

§

#FreeRodneyReed: A thematic analysis of tweets from an online innocence campaign

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Exonerees (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Carina Cardoso (Ontario Technical University), Ms. Taya Henry (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Kimberley Clow (Ontario Tech University)

Having spent 23 years (and counting) on death row for a murder conviction which is believed to be wrongful, the campaign for Rodney Reed's innocence was shared on social media by celebrities, news organizations, criminal justice professionals, and the public (Barajas, 2019), accruing over 2 million signatures in support (Bates, 2019), and resulting in an indefinite stay of execution. To gain a better understanding of this viral innocence campaign, we thematically analyzed a random sample of 740 tweets that included "#RodneyReed". The major themes are discussed in the context of social media activism and wrongful conviction education.

§

Epistemic Needs Shape Bystanders' Willingness to Mobilize Law and Cooperate

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Estimator Variables (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Matthew West (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Bystanders are often present during crimes, but often do not report it police. Epistemic motivations might play a role in whether bystanders define a situation as a crime and in turn influence their reporting decisions. In study 1, the dispositional need for nonspecific closure was positively associated with a general willingness to cooperate and the willingness to report and provide a statement across scenarios depicting a potential crime. In study 2, participants were less willing to report a potential crime when the need to avoid specific closure was salient. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

§

Social Media Identifications: A Review and Synthesis of the Research

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Estimator Variables (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Jonathan Vallano (University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg), Dr. Emily Pica (Austin Peay State University), Prof. Joanna Pozzulo (Carleton University), Dr. Jamal Mansour (University of Lethbridge)

We report a systematic review of social media identifications, or identifications involving eyewitnesses reportedly exposed to social media before making an identification. This review outlines the different types of social media identifications along with applying extant research to discuss the ways social media can affect—and in particular, contaminate—identification reliability. This review culminates in conclusions and recommendations for research and practice, namely that the non-systematic and enigmatic nature of these identifications make them rife for contamination and of questionable reliability. Consequentially, we recommend comparing these identifications to well-composed and well-administered police lineups when evaluating their reliability.

§

A systematic review of the effect of the bilingual experience on eyewitness memory

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Estimator Variables (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Christina Perez (Colby-Sawyer College), Mr. Yikang Zhang (Maastricht University), Ms. Emma Yalmokas (Colby-Sawyer College), Ms. Marie DiSalvio (Colby-Sawyer College)

Bilingualism is a pervasive experience worldwide, yet current research on eyewitness memory in monolingual populations yields limited evidence for best-practice methods of questioning bilingual witnesses. As international migration increases, legal professionals are increasingly likely to encounter bilingual witnesses. To properly address the needs of bilingual witnesses in upcoming decades, empirical research must be conducted before practitioners and researchers can recommend and utilize appropriate interview techniques. In the present review, we have systematically synthesized the literature on autobiographical memory in bilinguals. Implications for questioning bilingual witnesses will be discussed.

§

Contextual effects on prospective person memory

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Estimator Variables (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Stefana Juncu (University of Portsmouth), Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald (Simon Fraser University), Dr. Hartmut Blank (University of Portsmouth)

We explored whether prospective person memory (our ability to recognise missing people) is improved by providing relevant or irrelevant contextual information about the person at encoding. In the current study, associating target faces with contextual information did not affect discriminability nor response bias. Our findings challenge the existence of a single underlying true effect of contextual information on face recognition; and suggest that the previously reported recognition advantage might depend on the kind of information used during encoding, on how targets are encountered during testing, as well as on the type of task used.

§

Young Children's Disclosures of Minor Transgressions when Interviewed by Mothers versus Fathers

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Estimator Variables (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Monica Lawson (University of Texas at San Antonio), Mrs. Tori Dickensheets (University of Texas at San Antonio), Dr. Ruth Speidel (University of Toronto), Dr. Amanda Nowak (University of Maine at Augusta)

Child witnesses frequently discuss allegations with parents before investigative interviews. A growing body of research examining parental interviewing styles and children's reports to their parents has exclusively focused on mother-child dyads, leaving virtually nothing known about fathers' interviewing and how parental gender influences children's reports. In the present study, preschoolers were interviewed by their mothers versus fathers about minor transgressions with an unfamiliar adult. Results revealed nuanced differences in maternal versus paternal questioning. Children's responses to neutral, accurately-leading, and misleading questions often depended on whether they were interviewed by their mother versus father. Theoretical and forensic implications will be discussed.

§

Ground Rule Instructions Assist Adults in Reporting about Personally Experienced Events

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Interactions with Juvenile & Adult Eyewitnesses (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Becky Earhart (Griffith University), Dr. Sonja Brubacher (Griffith University), Mr. Mohammed Ali (Griffith University), Prof. Martine Powell (Griffith University)

Little research has systematically examined the effect of ground rules, which outline conversational expectations, in interviews with adults. In this study, 120 adults in two age groups (age 18-40 and 60+) were interviewed about a meaningful personal event from their lives. Participants received either no ground rules, three ground rules as statements, or three statements along with practice questions for each. Participants were asked questions during the interview that required them to invoke a ground rule. Results supported the use of ground rules in adult interviews, and highlighted the need for practice examples to maximize their effectiveness.

§

Multiple Independent Lineups: A Procedure for Corroborating Eyewitness Identification Evidence in Children

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Interactions with Juvenile & Adult Eyewitnesses (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Shaelyn Carr (University of Regina), Dr. Kaila Bruer (University of Regina)

Child eyewitnesses exhibit problematic choosing on police lineups at a higher rate than adults (Fitzgerald & Price, 2015), which is an issue as mistaken eyewitness testimony is a leading cause of wrongful convictions (National Registry of Exonerations, 2019). This study examined multiple independent lineups (MILs) as a technique to discriminate accuracy in child eyewitnesses. 486 Participants (60% male, 39% female, and 1% other) witnessed a live event and, the following day, engaged in lineup identification task (simultaneous lineup or MILs). Results found support for MILs as a technique to assess accuracy of child eyewitnesses. Implications and future directions are discussed.

§

Metacognition in Children Can be Used as a Tool for Assessing Memory Accuracy

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Interactions with Juvenile & Adult Eyewitnesses (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Rumandeep Hayre (University of Birmingham), Ms. Madeleine Ingham (University of Birmingham), Ms. Shona Smith (University of Birmingham), Ms. Brooke Findel (University of Birmingham), Ms. Chloe Sargent (University of Birmingham), Dr. Melissa Colloff (University of Birmingham)

Child testimony is increasingly relied upon. Yet, little empirically-based guidance to judge the accuracy of children's memory evidence exists. We assessed whether measures of metacognition (e.g. box sorting, gestures, confidence) are informative of children's memory accuracy. 74 children (5-11 years) completed a cued recall task for an episodic event. Five-to-11-year-olds have developed metacognition and can use box sorting, gestures and confidence to inform about memory accuracy. The informativeness of confidence in predicting memory accuracy improved with age. Metacognition is a novel tool which could help to reduce age biases and aid legal-decision makers in evaluating child memory reports.

§

Testing the Own Age Bias in Children and Adults Missing Person Search Performance

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Interactions with Juvenile & Adult Eyewitnesses (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Raevan Hanan (Oklahoma State University), Dr. Kara Moore (Oklahoma State University), Ms. Kassandra Gaona (Oklahoma State University)

We examined children (7-9 years) and adults (18-30 years) performance on a missing person search task featuring missing children and adults to examine the own age bias. We hypothesized that children and adults would exhibit the own age bias. Participants of all ages performed better at sighting missing adults than missing children. In addition, adult participants performed better at making sightings overall than child participants. In conclusion, we found that adults but not children exhibited the own age bias and that adults may be better suited than children to search for missing people of all ages.

§

The Impact of Victim Physical Maturity and Judicial Instruction on Jury Decision making in Child Sexual Abuse cases.

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Juries in Child-Involved Cases (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Jaylan Aliev (University of Wyoming), Dr. Kayla Burd (University of Wyoming), Dr. Mary Kate Koch (Cornell University)

The current study investigates the relationship between victim physical maturity and judicial instruction on the outcomes of child sexual abuse (CSA) trials. We will employ a 2 (Victim physical maturity: Less mature vs. More mature) x 2 (Judicial instruction: Psychosocial specific instruction vs General instruction) between-subjects design. Participants will read a vignette detailing a case of CSA, render a verdict (guilty vs. not-guilty) and respond to case-related measures (e.g., victim credibility, perceptions of psychosocial maturity, guilt). It is hypothesized that juries will favor younger looking victims, but judicial instructions will mitigate the negative effects caused by a physical maturation bias.

§

Understanding the Impact of Child Abuse and Dependency History on Potential Jurors' Sentencing Decisions for Youth Prosecuted in Criminal Court

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Juries in Child-Involved Cases (Franklin 4) - Paper

Dr. Mina Ratkalkar (Mina Ratkalkar, Ph.D., LCSW), Dr. Keisha April (Rutgers University), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

Children with abuse and dependency histories are overrepresented among youth transferred to adult criminal court. Using data from 1,537 jury eligible adults from six states with jury sentencing in non-capital cases, we examined how potential jurors consider youths' histories, rehabilitation potential, and level of threat to public safety when recommending sentences. Jurors perceived transferred youth with abuse and dependency histories to have more rehabilitation potential, pose less threat, and be less deserving of prison sentences than youth without these histories. Perceived rehabilitation potential and threat to public safety mediated the relationship between agreement with a prison sentence and sentence length.

§

Adults' Predictions of Preschoolers' Suggestibility

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Juries in Child-Involved Cases (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Hana Chae (Florida International University), Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University)

Numerous factors influence preschooler's suggestibility. Prior work shows that adults have a limited understanding of these developmental influences generally, much less the nuances of such development. In this study, rather than asking adults directly as to their knowledge, we analyzed whether adults' predictions of preschoolers' responses to suggestible statements paralleled developmental science. Specifically, participants ($n = 125$) provided information about how they thought preschoolers (vs. adults) would respond to scenarios involving suggestibility and aspects of expertise or impossible statements. Consistent with previous literature, the results showed that adults have a limited understanding of children's suggestibility.

§

How do interpreter-mediated interviews affect mock jurors' perceptions of young witnesses?

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Juries in Child-Involved Cases (Franklin 4) - Paper

Mrs. Ana K Espinosa (University of Ottawa), Dr. Lindsay Malloy (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Lillian A. Rodriguez Steen (The College of Saint Rose)

Language interpreters will increasingly be used in our globalized world. However, their impact on adults' perceptions of youth testifying via an interpreter remains unclear. In the current study, English speakers ($N = 302$) and ($N = 464$) Spanish speakers listened to portions of two investigative interviews (child and adolescent). Half listened to interpreter-mediated interviews in a language in which they were not proficient. Youth who testified via a language interpreter were rated as calmer and more comfortable with the interviewer than in typical interviews. This study has implications for understanding how non-native language-speaking youth are perceived.

§

Jurors' Perception of Child Sexual Abuse Disclosure Patterns

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Juries in Child-Involved Cases (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Hannah Elias (West Virginia University), Dr. Elisa Krackow (West Virginia University)

The current study examined mock jurors' perceptions of child sexual abuse disclosure patterns – continuous, denial, and recantation as well the child's age (4 or 8 years) and the presence of an expert witness (present or absent) who discussed the empirical evidence surrounding the varied disclosure patterns. Child witness testimony was viewed most favorably when disclosure was continuous and least favorably when disclosure was recanted regardless of the child's age. Generally expert witness testimony was influential, though expert witness presence did not overcome mock jurors' negative perceptions of recantation. Forensic implications will be discussed.

§

Justifying Judgments: The role of Context When Interpreting Pre- and Post-Identification Confidence Statements

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Confidence (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Adriana Lopez (Sam Houston State University), Ms. Kayla Spenard (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Daniella Cash (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Tiffany Russell (Sam Houston State University)

Recent research has shown that pre-identification confidence statements can be diagnostic of future identification accuracy. However, evaluators do not always ascribe the same meaning as the witness providing the statement. The current study examined how evaluators interpret pre- and post-identification confidence statements and how accompanying justifications impact perceived credibility. Witnesses providing post-identification statements were interpreted as being more credible than witnesses expressing the same degree of confidence prior to the lineup. Replicating past work, witnesses providing justifications for their identification that were seen as unreliable reduced perceived credibility for post-identification statements. This pattern was not observed for pre-identification statements.

§

Evaluating Interpretations of Pre- and Post-Identification Confidence Statements

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Confidence (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Kyndall Johnson (Sam Houston State University), Ms. Kayla Spenard (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Daniella Cash (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Tiffany Russell (Sam Houston State University)

Novel research has revealed that pre-identification confidence statements are diagnostic of later eyewitness accuracy. However, it remains unclear how these pre-identification statements are interpreted by others. In the current studies, participants read witness confidence statements that were given either before or after the witnesses saw the lineup and were asked to indicate how confident and accurate they believed the witnesses to be. Across both studies, highly confident witnesses who provided post-identification statements were seen as more credible than

those expressing the same degree of confidence as a pre-identification statement.

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What do jurors think? The impact of confidence level and modality on mock juror judgments.

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Confidence (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Jamal Mansour (University of Lethbridge), Dr. Jonathan Vallano (University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg), Ms. Saga Vilson (Gothenburg University), Ms. Leah Elphinstone (Unaffiliated)

Triers of fact use eyewitness confidence to judge the reliability of eyewitness identifications. However, our understanding of how confidence level (low, medium, high) and confidence modality (verbal, numeric) impact mock juror judgments is incomplete—most research uses only two levels of confidence and a single modality. Participants ($N = 363$) read a criminal case vignette where the eyewitness expressed low, medium, or high confidence either numerically or verbally. Across a variety of measures, participants trusted numeric confidence judgments more than verbal judgments. Surprisingly, participants trusted medium- and high-confidence eyewitnesses similarly, but still more so than low- confidence eyewitnesses.

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Conflicting Confidence: Examining How Pre- and Post-Identification Statements Influence Perceptions of Eyewitness Credibility

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Eyewitness Confidence (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Alexa Callahan (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Daniella Cash (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Tiffany Russell (Sam Houston State University)

Novel research has shown that pre-identification confidence statements are indicative of future identification accuracy. However, research examining how confidence statements are interpreted suggests these statements are not always interpreted as the speaker intended. The current study examined how varying confidence (moderate, high) between witness pre- and post-identification statements influenced witness credibility. Witnesses who were highly confident both before and after the lineup were seen as most credible. When confidence levels varied between pre- and post-identification statements, witnesses were seen as more likely to be accurate when they provided a highly confident post-identification statement. Additional findings and implications will be discussed.

§

Killing the Oblivious: A Scientific Analysis of the Incompetent to be Executed

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Ms. I-An Su (Cornell University), Prof. John Blume (Cornell Law School)

While there is a growing research trend on criminal competencies concerning capital cases from legal and psychological approaches, studies on competency for execution (CFE) can scarcely be found. Previous studies have primarily focused on its pertinent legal arguments. Little is known about the demographic, social/legal, and psychological/psychiatric variables contributing to evaluating and determining the CFE outcomes (e.g., details of defendants/victims). The current study analyzed the Killing the Oblivious Database (Blume et al., 2014), containing 27 successful CFE claims, and investigated the patterns behind the psycho-legal decision-making process concerning CFE claims. Relationships between CFE and adjunctive competency will also be discussed.

§

The Case for Mental Health Court: Examining the Outcomes of Centralized and Decentralized Diversion

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Ms. Charlie McNess (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Ms. Marta Bettinelli (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Since the 1960s, diversion programs have been implemented across the United States to reduce the number of incarcerated individuals with mental illness. Some are centralized (i.e., specific courtrooms and staff working primarily with diversion cases, also known as mental health courts) while others are decentralized (i.e., operate in any courtroom). The current study explored whether these two types of programs differ in participant demographics, mandate lengths, and graduate rates, using a sample of 82 defendants in a New York diversion program. The findings of the study further shed light on the diversion process, including implications for policy, practice, and research.

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Do Racial Stereotypes Contribution to Medical Misdiagnosis of Child Abuse? Investigating Tunnel Vision in the Emergency Room

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Cynthia Najdowski (University at Albany, State University of New York), Dr. Kimberly Bernstein (University at Albany, State University of New York), Ms. Katherine Wahrer (University at Albany, State University of New York)

We examined whether medical professionals rely on racial stereotypes linking Black race and child abuse when assessing ambiguous cases involving Black children, thereby increasing the potential for misdiagnoses and wrongful convictions. Specifically, we tested whether such stereotypes led participants to attend to more abuse-related than infection-related details when an infant patient was Black versus White, and whether involvement of child protective services (CPS) exacerbated bias. Participants exhibited some biased information-processing in response to the experimental manipulation of infant race, but they did not ultimately diagnose abuse more often for a Black rather than White infant patient.

§

Reintegrative Shaming from the Restorative Facilitators' Perspective: A Cross-Cultural Analysis.

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Mrs. Ana Cienfuegos (University of Nebraska, Lincoln), Prof. Eve Brank (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)

Restorative Justice (RJ) programs have significantly increased over the past 30 years worldwide. One of the theories explaining how RJ works is the Reintegrative Shaming Theory (RST), which distinguishes between stigmatic and reintegrative shaming (RS). The latter has been associated with the success of RJ interventions in reducing recidivism. Despite the central role of RS in RJ, very little research has examined how this mechanism is produced and affected by cultural factors. The current study explores restorative facilitators' perspectives of their role in producing RS in RJ processes in two different countries, a collectivistic and an individualistic one.

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The Effect of Pre-Event Instructions on Eyewitness Identification

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Kara Moore (Oklahoma State University), Dr. Mario Baldassari (University of Saint Francis), Dr. Ira Hyman (Western Washington University), Dr. Lorraine Hope (University of Portsmouth), Mx. Eric Mah (University of Victoria), Dr. Stephen Lindsay (University of Victoria), Dr. Jamal Mansour (University of Lethbridge), Dr. Renan Saraiva (University of Portsmouth)

The pre-event instructions reported in the eyewitness identification literature vary in what they reveal to participants about the event or tasks. In this Registered Report research, participants received non-specific pre-event instructions (i.e., “watch this video”) or eyewitness pre-event instructions (i.e., “watch this crime video, you’ll complete a lineup later”) and completed a culprit-absent or -present lineup task. We found no support for the hypothesis that participants in the eyewitness condition would have higher discriminability and different confidence-accuracy calibrations than participants in the non-specific condition. Participants in the eyewitness condition were more likely to choose than participants in the non-specific condition.

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A New Framework to Assess Coping Processes Specific to Policing Stress

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Rebecca Fix (Johns Hopkins University), Mrs. Lauren Pak (Johns Hopkins University)

This mixed-methods study examined coping responses to the negative mental health impact on police officers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Data were collected from a demographically diverse group of 297 civilian and sworn policing personnel representing all sworn roles and ranks from a large metropolitan police agency. A subset of 25 individuals participated in individual interviews. Results demonstrated a unique but consistent pattern of coping responses to stressors experienced during police work. We also examined factors associated with mental and physical health including specific coping strategies and found substance use and strategizing were most impactful on health.

§

A Qualitative Investigation of Preparedness for the Launch of 988: Implications for the Continuum of Emergency Mental Health Care

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Topics in Psychology & Law Data Blitz (Salon I) - Data Blitz

Dr. Stephanie Brooks Holliday (RAND Corporation), Ms. Samantha Matthews (RAND Corporation), Ms. Armenda Bialas (RAND Corporation), Dr. Ryan McBain (RAND Corporation), Dr. Jonathan Cantor (RAND Corporation), Dr. Nicole Eberhart (RAND Corporation), Dr. Joshua Breslau (RAND Corporation)

On July 16, 2022, the 988 mental health crisis hotline launched nationwide. In addition to preparing for an increase in call volume, many jurisdictions used the launch of 988 as an opportunity to examine their full continuum of emergency mental health care. Bolstering emergency mental health care has the potential to reduce the number of people in crisis who come into contact with the criminal justice system. We conducted 15 qualitative interviews with state and local mental health program directors representing 10 states to understand their 988 preparations and continuum of emergency mental health care.

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The Public's Sentencing Preferences for Juveniles Who Sell Opioids

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Considerations for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Ashley Hernandez (William James College), Dr. Tracy Fass (William James College), Dr. Daniel Jacobs (William James College), Dr. Kimberly Larson (William James College)

People of color, including juveniles, are more likely to be arrested and sentenced more harshly for drug offenses. Most juvenile offenders respond well to rehabilitation, and the public tends to support rehabilitative responses to juvenile offending. This study examined whether the race of a juvenile defendant (Black, White, Hispanic) and the type of drug sold (prescription, non-prescription) affected preferences for rehabilitative or punitive sentences. Participants ($N = 180$) read a vignette describing a juvenile defendant charged with possession/intent to distribute oxycodone or heroin. The results showed participants preferred a rehabilitative sentence regardless of the defendants' race or type of drug.

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Public perceptions of lengthy sentences for youth: A survey of Michigan residents

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Considerations for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Mrs. Aliya Birnbaum (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Mr. Miguel Murillo (Montclair State University), Dr. Tarika Daftary-Kapur (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Since the Supreme Court banned mandatory juvenile life without parole (JLWOP) sentences, 32 states and the District of Columbia have eliminated JLWOP sentences. But this trend has stagnated. Currently, two states are considering legislation banning JLWOP. One potential reason is the belief that society prescribes a “tough on crime” model, which legislators are hesitant to move away from. To understand public opinion on youth sentencing, we surveyed Michigan residents, whose legislature is contemplating changing JLWOP laws. Most participants viewed juveniles as having capacity for change and demonstrated support for sentence alternatives to JLWOP. Policy and research implications will be discussed.

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Juvenile defense attorneys use of different strategies when defending diverse or disadvantaged youth

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Considerations for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Mrs. Aliya Birnbaum (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Dr. Tina Zottoli (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Ms. Olivia Costello (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about juvenile defense attorneys’ strategies, and best practice recommendations often fail to take into account the experiences of practicing attorneys. This study surveyed juvenile defense attorneys about their experiences defending youth and how client demographics may change defense strategies. Expectedly, attorneys reported that most clients are offered and accept plea deals. Many reported they feel they must use different strategies depending on client demographics, like race and socio-economic status, reflecting efforts to navigate perceived systemic bias. Finally, most attorneys use developmental research in mitigation, highlighting connections between research and practice. We discuss implications for research and practice.

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Levers of school justice: How restorative justice, exclusion, and SROs predict student perceptions

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Considerations for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Yael Granot (Smith College), Dr. Maryse Richards (Loyola University Chicago)

How schools respond to misconduct or harm teaches students great deal about how safe they are within school, whether they belong, and whether their community is a just and fair place. Schools have three main disciplinary levers they may exert: exclusionary discipline, restorative justice, and school-based policing. Past research has detailed mixed and often contradictory findings of the effect of each of these tools, but have often only explored their effects in a vacuum. We test how these levers might work in interaction with one another to affect students perceptions of safety, fairness, and belonging in school.

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Pathways to Juvenile Justice Involvement for Two Neuropsychologically Distinct Groups of Youth

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Considerations for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Alexandra Bammel (Texas Tech University), Dr. Adam T. Schmidt (Texas Tech University)

Youth who sustain a traumatic brain injury (TBI) and youth who sustain an orthopedic injury (OI) represent distinct neuropsychological groups with high rates of juvenile justice system involvement. We analyzed health risk behaviors of 62 adolescents with a TBI or OI post-injury and after one year. Two pathways emerged. Behaviors related to violence increased more for youth with an OI relative to mild TBI while controlling for age ($p=0.009$). Conversely, youth with severe TBI displayed greater increases in marijuana use ($p=0.022$). Findings should promote more targeted interventions to reduce offending among youth who sustain an OI or a TBI.

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From Damaged to Dangerous. Examining the Stereotypes Associated With Exonerees and Releasees

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Law & Public Policy Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Claudia Koziol (Toronto Metropolitan University), Ms. Leah Hamovitch (Toronto Metropolitan University), Dr. Tara Burke (Toronto Metropolitan University)

Previous research has demonstrated that individuals often hold negative views about exonerees and releasees. The current study examined the specific stereotypes associated with these two groups. Participants completed a stereotype questionnaire which asked them to rate how society perceives exonerees or releasees based on 95 personality characteristics. Results demonstrated that although laypersons may view exonerees and releasees in a negative light, the stereotypes that they associate with these two groups are distinct and different. Not all stigmas are perceived equally; different stereotypes are associated with distinctly different prejudices, emotions, and attributions of responsibility.

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Public Perceptions about the Treatment of Justice-Involved Clients in Rural Areas: An Examination of Rural and Non-Rural Residents

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Law & Public Policy Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Jade Horton (The University of Memphis), Dr. Ashley Batastini (The University of Memphis), Ms. Alyssa Hoyt (The University of Memphis), Ms. Brittany Young (The University of Memphis)

The justice-involved population in Rural America is increasing, yet little is known about public support for related policy initiatives. Using respondents who identify as living in rural or non-rural areas, this survey assesses knowledge about criminal justice issues and beliefs about policy needs in rural areas. In addition, participants' attitudes toward crime, justice-involved people with mental illness, rehabilitation, punishment, and mental health knowledge are measured. Respondents were expected to predominantly lack knowledge about and support for rural criminal justice needs. Additionally, positive perceptions were expected to predict greater support for reforms. Perceptions were expected to differ based on geographical residence.

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Is it Ignorance or Bias? Public Perceptions of Exonerees

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Law & Public Policy Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Haley Sturges (University of Wyoming), Mrs. Olivia Smith (University of Wyoming), Dr. Narina Nuñez (University of Wyoming)

Research demonstrates that exonerees face numerous negative outcomes following their exoneration—for instance, employment discrimination, denial of reintegration services, and mental illness. However, it is unclear if these negative outcomes are due to individuals' bias against exonerees or individuals' lack of knowledge about who exonerees are and why wrongful convictions occur. The present study sought to distinguish these two possibilities by assessing public knowledge about exonerees as well as support for different services post-release. Findings reveal a general, but not specific, level of knowledge about exonerees in the public, suggesting bias may be a contributing factor here.

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The Impact of Emotional Story Telling on Willingness to Help Exonerees

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Law & Public Policy Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Mrs. Karli Hamilton (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Guadalupe Blanco-Velasco (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Kimberley Clow (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Lesley Zannella (Arizona State University)

The trauma of being wrongfully convicted may lead to a variety of negative emotions, yet we do not know how the expression of these emotions may influence the public's willingness to endorse assistance for exonerees. Two studies were conducted to examine the impact of an exoneree (in a video) discussing his wrongful conviction in a sad or angry manner on participants' willingness to help exonerees. Traditional significance tests and exploratory equivalence tests were conducted to determine if the emotion conditions differed in helping behaviours. The results will be discussed in the context of improving post-reintegration support for exonerees.

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Public support for reintegrating exonerees in Canada

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Law & Public Policy Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Dr. Lesley Zannella (Arizona State University), Dr. Tara Burke (Toronto Metropolitan University)

Although individuals released on parole are typically eligible for reintegration programming, exonerees in Canada do not receive any reintegration support. Further, there is no legal obligation in Canada to financially compensate exonerees. As public attitudes and support can influence innocence-related reforms, we surveyed members of the Canadian public ($N = 206$) to assess their perspectives of exonerees' reintegration. Our respondents supported reintegration programming and financial compensation and prioritized the government providing support in psychological counseling, job training, and housing. These findings act as a first step to demonstrate that members of the Canada public support reintegration programming for exonerees.

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Rural Residents' Beliefs on Gun Control, the Relationship between Gun Violence & Mental Illness, & the Unique Pathway that Led to their Opinion: A Mixed Methods Approach

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Law & Public Policy Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Mr. Ryan Nation (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Dr. Tamara Kang (Southern Illinois University)

Misconceptions regarding the relationship between mental illness and gun violence has negative consequences (e.g., deterring individuals from seeking mental health treatment and fueling ineffective legislative decisions). Consequently, it is vital to examine what factors shape these misconceptions. The present study collected quantitative data from 284 participants from the southern Mississippi delta region. Next, participants were stratified into three groups (based on strength of beliefs), and randomly selected to participate in a follow-up qualitative interview. A directed content analysis examines factors (e.g., sources, social relationships, experiences, emotions) that paved the pathways to development of participants' beliefs regarding mental illness and violence.

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Exploration of Barriers to Re-Entry in the Southern Mississippi Delta Region

Saturday, 18th March - 08:00: Law & Public Policy Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Dr. Tamara Kang (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Mr. Ryan Nation (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), Ms. Dowla Kuzmickus (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

The areas of disadvantage unique to the southern Mississippi Delta region have substantial overlap with factors that are vital for promoting desistance (employment, education, housing). Thus, we examined 284 Mississippi Delta residents' beliefs that impact the success of re-entry post-incarceration. Follow-up qualitative interviews were conducted with 50 residents to examine factors that influence residents' perceptions regarding risk to reoffend, desire for social distance (living next to, hiring), and (c) support (or lack thereof) for criminal justice reform legislation. The

results provide insight on how to develop effective strategies to increase the success of re-entry (post-incarceration) in the Mississippi delta region.

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The Aftermath of Innocence: Intake Processes, Mental Health, Compensation, and Reentry

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Aftermath of Innocence: Intake Processes, Mental Health, Compensation, and Reentry (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Ms. Talley Bettens (George Mason University), Prof. Brandon Garrett (Duke University)

Despite the growing number of exonerations, little is known about its aftermath. Our goal is to investigate factors leading to exoneration, effects of wrongful accusation and/or convicted, and impacts of compensation on exonerates' reentry. We report quantitative and qualitative data from innocence organization staff, those who have been wrongfully accused, and those who have been exonerated. We show how innocence organization intake decisions can impact whether individuals with innocence claims receive assistance. Further, we show that innocent individuals, whether wrongfully accused and/or conviction, report impaired mental health. We then focus on exonerates' experiences of the impacts of compensation on reintegration.

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Paper 1 – Information Processing in Innocence Organization Intake Decisions

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Aftermath of Innocence: Intake Processes, Mental Health, Compensation, and Reentry (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Weintraub (University at Albany - SUNY)

Innocence organizations account for nearly 25% of all U.S. exonerations. Yet little is known about these organizations, including their intake policies and procedures and how they select their cases. Based on prior research, systematic information processing may explain how these decisions are made. In this study, 19 innocence organizations represented by 24 innocence organization staff and leaders completed qualitative interviews to address this hypothesis. Findings indicate that both top-down and bottom-up information processing in intake case, policy, and procedure selection is highly prevalent. Implications and future directions in light of these findings will be discussed.

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Paper 2 – The British Post Office Scandal: Mental Health Effects of a Mass Miscarriage of Justice

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Aftermath of Innocence: Intake Processes, Mental Health, Compensation, and Reentry (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Bethany Growns (University of Exeter), Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University), Dr. Richard Moorhead (University of Exeter), Dr. Rebecca K. Helm (University of Exeter)

Wrongful criminal conviction can impair mental health (e.g., Kukucka et al., 2022), but less is known about the mental health impact of wrongful accusations or findings of civil liability. To address this gap, we surveyed 100 victims of the *British Post Office Scandal* who were wrongly accused, found civilly liable, and/or convicted of financial “crimes” that were actually software errors. Most reported clinically significant PTSD (67%) and/or depressive (60%) symptoms, irrespective of criminal prosecution, guilty plea, formal acquittal, or financial compensation. Our findings thus suggest that being wrongly investigated or wrongly found civilly liable can significantly impair mental health.

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Paper 3 – Listening to Exonerees about Factors that Affect Compensation and Post-Release Adjustment

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Aftermath of Innocence: Intake Processes, Mental Health, Compensation, and Reentry (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Ms. Talley Bettens (George Mason University), Ms. Mary Catlin (George Mason University), Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University), Dr. Kyle Scherr (Central Michigan University), Mr. Nicholas Hare (Central Michigan University), Ms. Safiyyah Khan (Central Michigan University)

Only about 42% of identified exonerees have received some form of compensation. The factors that affect whether exonerees receive compensation, financial or otherwise, are not well understood. To investigate possible factors, we conducted in-depth interviews with 19 exonerees. Interviewees responded to questions related to the process of seeking varying forms of compensation, outcomes in securing compensation, and post-release experiences based on the success (or failure) of securing compensation aids. Findings related to structural (e.g., access to services), case-level (e.g., false confession), and individual factors (e.g., delays in exoneration) impacting compensation and exonerees’ post-release experiences will be presented.

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Paper 4 – What’s Next After Freedom? Examining Factors that Impact Exonerees’ Lives and Reintegration Back into Society

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Aftermath of Innocence: Intake Processes, Mental Health, Compensation, and Reentry (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Jenna Kieckhaefer (fresno), Dr. Andrea Arndorfer (California State University, Fresno), Ms. Jennifer Ayerza (California State University, Fresno)

This study explored the perspectives of 77 exonerees across 24 states - the largest known sample of this kind. Participants were contacted through social media and asked to take an online survey about their experiences regarding their wrongful conviction and release, physical and psychological health, employment and housing, and feelings towards the criminal justice system. After release, exonerees experienced hardships obtaining employment and housing, and most did not receive any assistance or compensation. Many also had several physical and psychological health issues and a majority of exonerees displayed a clear, but understandable, distrust for the criminal justice system.

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There is Never a Good Time: Considerations Surrounding Family Planning and Early Career Objectives

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: There is Never a Good Time: Considerations Surrounding Family Planning and Early Career Objectives (Franklin 2) - Symposium

Dr. Jessica Hart (The University of Alabama), Dr. Benjamin Edner (Comprehensive Psycholegal Services), Prof. Tess Neal (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Pearson (NYU School of Medicine and GSAS), Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center)

This panel will involve a moderated discussion with colleagues who will speak about their experiences with family planning and supporting trainees and junior colleagues in family planning decisions. Guest participants will represent multiple stages across the professional development span, including a practitioner working within a forensic or correctional setting, an academic, and a graduate student or postdoctoral fellow. Panel members will share their experiences regarding making family planning decisions at different points in their training and career. Panelists will also speak to the importance of mentorship and organizational support during this period.

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Perceptions and Predictors of Plea Decision-Making, Sentencing, and Understanding

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Perceptions and Predictors of Plea Decision-Making, Sentencing, and Understanding (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Johanna Hellgren (Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice), Ms. Andrea Konow (Defender Association of Philadelphia)

This symposium investigates public perceptions of plea defendants and how different factors can influence plea decision-making, sentencing, and understanding. Paper 1 examines how race, type of crime, and type of plea, influence public perception of plea defendants and the plea process. Paper 2 investigates how defendants' self-determinations of guilt impact plea decision-making in cases where legal guilt is ambiguous. Paper 3 explores a "jury veto" system, which reintroduces the jury into the sentencing stage. Paper 4 examines how defendant mental health and intellect impact their plea understanding. Finally, experienced public defender Andrea Konow will discuss implications for practice.

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Paper 1 - Perceptions of Race and Responsibility in Plea Bargaining

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Perceptions and Predictors of Plea Decision-Making, Sentencing, and Understanding (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Johanna Hellgren (Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice)

Limited research exists on the public's view of the plea-bargaining process. The current study examined how the race of the defendant, the type of crime, and the type of plea (Alford or no contest), influenced observers' perceptions of the defendant and the plea process. Results indicate that all these factors significantly impacted observers' impressions. For example, participants had more favorable views of Black defendants, compared to White defendants. Furthermore, while Alford and no contest defendants were less likely to be perceived as guilty, observers were more likely to disapprove of the judicial process in these types of pleas.

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Paper 2 - Determinations of Guilt in Self-Incrimination Regimes: Subjectivity, Vulnerability, and Stifled Expression

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Perceptions and Predictors of Plea Decision-Making, Sentencing, and Understanding (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Rebecca K. Helm (University of Exeter)

Guilty plea research has consistently assumed that a guilt status can be clearly applied to a defendant prior to trial, such that a defendant is guilty or innocent and is aware of which they are. This work examines a subset of cases in which defendants cannot know whether they are factually guilty prior to trial due to the need for subjective interpretation of legal terms to determine guilt. Results provide insight into how defendants determine whether they are guilty for the purposes of self-incrimination by guilty plea, and suggest that this guilt-determination process may introduce biases into criminal convictions.

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Paper 3 - Oversight for the Plea Process: An Empirical Analysis of a Jury Veto

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Perceptions and Predictors of Plea Decision-Making, Sentencing, and Understanding (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Vanessa Edkins (Florida Institute of Technology), Prof. Stephen Henderson (The University of Oklahoma College of Law), Dr. Matthew Jensen (The University of Oklahoma)

As the United States has moved toward a near complete reliance on plea bargains to obtain convictions, the demise of the jury trial has meant the judicial system now lacks true civilian oversight. This study tests the implementation of a novel 'jury veto' system, reintroducing a jury into the process at the sentencing stage, regardless of the mode of conviction. Results suggest that (1) jurors do not differentiate between conviction mode in deciding punishment, (2) anchoring and adjustment processes are relied upon, (3) and jurors perceive the typical sentences as overly harsh.

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Paper 4 - The Impact of Mental Health and Intellect on Guilty Plea Understanding

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Perceptions and Predictors of Plea Decision-Making, Sentencing, and Understanding (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Suraiya Shammi (George Mason University), Dr. Jodi Quas (University of California at Irvine), Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University)

Few studies have examined defendants' intellect or mental health in regard to knowing, intelligent, and voluntary plea decision-making. We first systematically observed plea hearings and then interviewed a subset of defendants ($n = 96$) whose hearing was observed. In the interview phase, we assessed intellect and presence of (serious) mental health problems. We did not find that plea hearings varied as a function of defendant mental health or intellect. However, defendant intellect (but not mental health) influenced plea comprehension and plea vocabulary, indicating that an extended judicial colloquy may be warranted with defendants of lower intellect and lower education.

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New meta-analytic research to inform competency to proceed "crisis" practice and policy

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: New Meta-Analytic Research to Inform Competency to Proceed "Crisis" Practice and Policy (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Dr. Lauren Kois (Alabama), Dr. Robert Cochrane (North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services Division of State-Operated Healthcare Facilities (DSOHF))

Professional discourse and review of recent AP-LS conference programming make clear the competency to proceed "crisis" is top of mind for many clinically-minded attendees. We bring together researchers, practitioners, consultants, and policy-makers from five institutions to report and reflect on new—and sometimes surprising—meta-analytic findings on competency evaluations, restoration, and conditional release that can progress our collective efforts to bend the demand for competency services. The discussant, an AP-LS award-winning teacher and mentor, past American Academy of Forensic Psychology president, and current state-level director of forensic services, will translate research findings into "news we can use" for practice and policy.

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Paper 1 – Competency to proceed research: Let’s work together on clear and convincing evidence

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: New Meta-Analytic Research to Inform Competency to Proceed "Crisis" Practice and Policy (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Dr. Lauren Kois (The University of Alabama), Ms. Emma Bumgardner (The University of Alabama), Ms. Ashley Peck (The University of Alabama), Ms. Haley Potts (The University of Alabama/Vanderbilt School of Medicine)

We set the stage for three competency-related meta-analyses that will clarify referred individuals’ trajectories through competency services: following this group from first evaluation, through restoration, and, if found incompetent unrestorable, upon re-entry and conditional release into the community. We review key research barriers faced by previous meta-analysts that limit our ability to derive “clear and convincing evidence” from previous findings. We provide a primer on how to interpret meta-analytic nuances and translate their impact, and share our team’s online, interactive competency research resource that is immediately available and free for attendees to access.

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Paper 2 – Updated meta-analysis: Which factors are associated with initial competency evaluation outcomes?

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: New Meta-Analytic Research to Inform Competency to Proceed "Crisis" Practice and Policy (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Cassidy White (The University of Alabama), Dr. Lauren Kois (The University of Alabama), Ms. Haylie Stewart (The University of Alabama), Ms. Lauren McDowell (The University of Alabama), Dr. Jennifer Cox (The University of Alabama), Dr. Daniel Murrie (Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy, University of Virginia)

This meta-analysis examined empirical studies specifically designed to assess demographic, clinical, and legal correlates of individuals referred for their initial evaluation of competency to proceed. We focus on isolating those referred for their first evaluation, rather than incorporating individuals already opined incompetent and referred for secondary (or even additional) evaluations. In this way, we depart from previous methodologies and the research centers on actual practitioner decision-making regarding an individual’s first evaluation. This research informs stakeholders’ interests regarding an individual’s trajectory and potential disposition.

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Paper 3 – Understanding competency restoration practice and process through meta-analysis: What is it, who benefits, and how long does it take?

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: New Meta-Analytic Research to Inform Competency to Proceed "Crisis" Practice and Policy (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Haylie Stewart (The University of Alabama), Dr. Lauren Kois (The University of Alabama), Ms. Cassidy White (The University of Alabama), Ms. Lauren McDowell (The University of Alabama), Dr. Jennifer Cox (The University of Alabama), Dr. Neil Gowensmith (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology)

Repeatedly, researchers have expressed dismay that competence restoration research is severely underdeveloped (Gay et al., 2003; Heilbrun et al., 2019; Pirelli & Zapf, 2021; Zapf & Roesch, 2011). Pirelli and Zapf, who examined competency research disseminated between 1975 and 2013, were left without much choice but to refer to their restoration meta-analysis effort as "attempted." In this study, we are able to empirically consolidate and synthesize restoration literature and provide the most updated, "competency crisis" relevant research to practitioners and policy makers.

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Paper 4 – Successful conditional release: First meta-analysis and new ways of thinking about it

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: New Meta-Analytic Research to Inform Competency to Proceed "Crisis" Practice and Policy (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Lauren McDowell (The University of Alabama), Dr. Lauren Kois (Alabama), Ms. Haylie Stewart (The University of Alabama), Ms. Cassidy White (The University of Alabama), Dr. Jennifer Cox (The University of Alabama), Dr. Ira Packer (UMass Chan Medical School)

In this study, we meta-analyze conditional release research published from January 1, 1954 through December 31, 2022. We present bivariate findings (demographic, clinical, legal, and discharge correlates of success/revocation) and point to limitations of this body of work; specifically, that dynamic (Risk-Need-Responsivity) factors are rarely considered, and "conditional release" subgroups (incompetent unrestorable individuals versus insanity acquittees) are rarely teased apart in terms of the underlying legal question at hand. Finally, we encourage practitioners, researchers, and policy makers to reconsider recidivism as a primary outcome and instead reframe conditional release success as a critical interest, per National Academy of Sciences recommendations.

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Forensic Sciences: An Emerging Interdisciplinary Approach to Solving Problems in the Criminal Justice System

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Sciences: An Emerging Interdisciplinary Approach to Solving Problems in the Criminal Justice System (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Stephanie Madon (Arizona State University), Mr. John Hollway (University of Pennsylvania)

The term “Forensic Sciences” reflects an emerging interdisciplinary approach to solving problems in the criminal justice system. This symposium highlights how psychological science is currently contributing to this emerging approach and how it might do so in the future. Specific topics will include the downstream effects of inconclusive forensic decisions, a re-envisioned crime lab that addresses threats to decision validity, police officers’ perceptions of eyewitness evidence, the importance of civil trials, and evidence-based court policies, procedures, and programs for families. A legal scholar whose work promotes a “systems approach” to preventing errors in criminal justice will serve as the discussant.

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(Paper 1) Inconclusive Forensic Decisions have Downstream Effects that Disadvantage the Innocent

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Sciences: An Emerging Interdisciplinary Approach to Solving Problems in the Criminal Justice System (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Stephanie Madon (Arizona State University), Dr. Kayla Burd (University of Wyoming), Dr. Max Gyll (Arizona State University)

Inconclusive forensic decisions are widely viewed as a conservative option that help to reduce forensic errors by catching close calls. According to this perspective, the inconclusive category operates as a safeguard, particularly for the innocent who have the most to lose from a forensic error. This research included two experiments that tested whether the inconclusive category serves this function. Contrary to current thinking, the findings indicated that the inconclusive category has downstream effects that disadvantage the innocent in ways that put them at increased risk of wrongful conviction.

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(Paper 2) Re-Envisioning the Forensic Laboratory as a Forensic and Behavioral Science Partnership

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Sciences: An Emerging Interdisciplinary Approach to Solving Problems in the Criminal Justice System (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Max Guyll (Arizona State University), Dr. Stephanie Madon (Arizona State University)

Forensic results can contribute to wrongful convictions because of invalid techniques, unskilled examiners, and false or misleading reports. We propose a re-envisioned forensic laboratory representing a partnership between forensic and behavioral scientists that conducts examinations within a framework of rigorous experimental controls to maximize decision validity. The framework minimizes threats to the integrity of the forensic examination process, provides best estimates of technique and examiner performance in the field, and serves to both convict the guilty and free the innocent. Data from a field experiment with 228 examiners will demonstrate several threats to forensic decision validity that must be addressed.

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(Paper 3) Police Officers' Perceptions of Eyewitness Identification Evidence

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Sciences: An Emerging Interdisciplinary Approach to Solving Problems in the Criminal Justice System (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University), Dr. Jennifer Teitcher (Duke University), Prof. Brandon Garrett (Duke University)

In approximately 60% of real-world police lineups, eyewitnesses do not identify the person under suspicion and instead pick a known-innocent filler or reject the lineup (Wells et al., 2020). Filler identifications and rejection decisions provide diagnostic information about the suspect's innocence (Wells et al., 2015), but little is known about how legal professionals perceive these lineup outcomes. We examined police officers' ($N = 178$) perceptions of lineup outcomes (suspect identification, filler identification, rejection) as a function of eyewitness confidence to understand how these eyewitness decisions affect officers' perceptions of eyewitness reliability, suspect guilt, and grounds to arrest the suspect.

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(Paper 4) The Role of Psychological Science in Family Court: Developing Evidence-Based Court Policies, Procedures, and Programs

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Sciences: An Emerging Interdisciplinary Approach to Solving Problems in the Criminal Justice System (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Karey L. O'Hara (Arizona State University)

Family court policies, procedures, and programs rest on basic psychological assumptions, yet many are either untested or not supported by psychological science. This talk will present research on post-divorce interparental conflict to illustrate the critical role of psychological science in advancing family court goals and protecting and promoting children's well-being after parental divorce.

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(Paper 5) It's Time to Stop Neglecting Civil Justice

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Sciences: An Emerging Interdisciplinary Approach to Solving Problems in the Criminal Justice System (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Nick Schweitzer (Arizona State University)

The legal system serves as one of the most important contexts in which scientists can study fundamental human cognition and behavior while simultaneously working toward real-world impact. Across the myriad areas where psychological science touches the law, the civil justice system is sorely neglected. Across the US, civil cases match (and often outnumber) criminal cases, yet in 2022, only about 1% of research presentations at the AP-LS conference focused on civil justice. This talk will discuss the ways that both psychological scientists and the legal system may be better served by an increased focus on civil justice.

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Forensic interviewing: Special considerations and topics relevant to best practices

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Interviewing: Special Considerations and Topics Relevant to Best Practices (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Shanna Williams (McGill University), Dr. J. Zoe Klemfuss (University of California-Irvine)

The current symposium aims to provide a summary of research projects examining understudied areas of forensic interviewing practices. First, we review results of an experimental study (6-11, $N = 154$) examining children's disclosure consistency across peers and adults. Second, we investigate the role of rapport building styles in eliciting children's (7-13, $N = 114$) truthful disclosures. Third, we summarize a national survey of forensic interviewers' ($N = 147$) note-taking practices. Finally, we end with a systematic review of wait times when questioning children and the role of question-answer pauses when encountering reluctance during interviewing.

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Paper 1 - The role of rapport in eliciting children's truthful reports

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Interviewing: Special Considerations and Topics Relevant to Best Practices (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Ida Foster (McGill University), Dr. Victoria Talwar (McGill University), Dr. Angela Crossman (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Children (7-13 y.o.) witnessed a transgressor steal money and were asked to lie about the incident when later interviewed. During the rapport-building stage, children were asked to either describe various experienced events (Narrative Practice Rapport-building condition) or participate in an interactive activity focusing on the relational aspects of rapport-building (mutual attentiveness, positivity, coordination) between child and interviewer (Interactional Rapport-building condition). Children completed a measure of rapport to indicate their subjective level of rapport with the interviewer. Findings indicated older children in the Interactional Rapport-building condition were significantly more likely to be truthful, disclose the transgression earlier, and give more details.

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Paper 2 -The consistency of children's memory reports across peer and adult interviews

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Interviewing: Special Considerations and Topics Relevant to Best Practices (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Becky Earhart (Griffith University), Ms. Victoria Dykstra (Brock University), Dr. Kaila Bruer (University of Regina), Dr. Heather L. Price (Thompson Rivers University), Prof. Angela Evans (Brock University)

Research examining children's report consistency has not considered children's reports to their peers. In this study, children aged 6 to 11 ($N = 154$) participated in an event involving a transgression and were interviewed immediately by a naïve peer, and then by a research assistant one day later. Only half of the information reported was consistent across interviews. Consistency varied depending on the type of detail reported and whether the child disclosed the transgression. This study provides insight into the consistency of children's reports in interviewing contexts that more closely resemble the real-world circumstances of children's disclosures of abuse.

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Paper 3 - "Just to jog my memory": An examination of forensic interviewers' note-taking practices

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Interviewing: Special Considerations and Topics Relevant to Best Practices (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Shanna Williams (McGill University), Ms. Annie Shiau (McGill University), Dr. Kelly McWilliams (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

The disclosure process for children who have experienced maltreatment is often difficult. To support children in their disclosures, interviewers have increasingly turned to empirically-based interview protocols that both increase the productivity of children's statements while also decreasing the suggestibility of questions. However, interviewing support tools that assist interviewers in adhering to these protocols, such as note-taking, have received less empirical attention. The current study surveyed forensic interviewers ($N = 179$) on their note-taking practices and perceptions of note-taking. Results revealed that note-taking is practiced often in forensic interviews and is generally perceived as beneficial and helpful during forensic interviews.

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Paper 4 - A systematic review of wait time protocols when interviewing children and adolescents

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Forensic Interviewing: Special Considerations and Topics Relevant to Best Practices (Salon I) - Symposium

Ms. Annie Shiau (McGill University), Dr. Shanna Williams (McGill University), Dr. Kelly McWilliams (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Despite continuous efforts to support children in their disclosures, interviewing strategies, such as the minimum time interviewers wait for a child's answer, remain understudied. While forensic interview protocols (i.e., NICHDR) recommend waiting for children to formulate an answer, research on the subject is highly interdisciplinary. No review of literature has been conducted across these fields to synthesize wait time recommendations and to attempt to apply them to a forensic setting. The current review systematically searched four multidisciplinary databases and identified 24 articles that quantitatively measured wait time. Various findings and themes will be discussed.

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Trauma Screening in Juvenile Justice: Novel Approaches and Findings

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Trauma Screening in Juvenile Justice: Novel Approaches and Findings (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Keith Cruise (Fordham University), Dr. Julian Ford (University of Connecticut Health Center)

Prevalence of traumatic events and trauma reactions in justice-involved adolescents reinforce the call for trauma-informed policies and practices (NCTSN, 2016). This symposium includes three papers addressing novel empirical findings and screening/assessment methods. Paper #1 discusses integrated behavioral health screening and highlights the need for coordinated system response. Paper #2 addresses covariation across trauma and delinquency risk/needs with implications for treatment and risk reduction. Paper #3 highlights the strengths and limitations of quantitative and qualitative screening/assessment methods highlighting the voice of those impacted by system-involvement. Together these papers expand knowledge and reinforce updating practice and policy for this vulnerable population.

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Integrating Mental Health and Trauma Screening Results to Support Effective Identification and Referrals for Adolescents Screened at Probation Intake

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Trauma Screening in Juvenile Justice: Novel Approaches and Findings (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Keith Cruise (Fordham University), Mr. Anthony Fortuna (Fordham University), Ms. Angela Glover (Fordham University)

Mental health and trauma screening are common practices in juvenile justice settings and support comprehensive behavioral health screening, triage, and referrals. This study addresses a gap in the literature by examining how often adolescents produce positive screening findings across multiple screening tools. Using a large sample of adolescents (N = 850) completing mental health and trauma screening at probation intake revealed 17% of the sample reflecting multiple mental health needs including trauma. These findings reflect the need to train probation officers to integrate findings across multiple screens to support effective triage and referrals for comprehensive mental health follow-up.

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Classifying Justice Involved Adolescents: Latent Class Analysis of Traumatic Event Exposure, Trauma Symptoms, and Criminogenic Needs

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Trauma Screening in Juvenile Justice: Novel Approaches and Findings (Salon J) - Symposium

Mr. Anthony Fortuna (Fordham University), Dr. Keith Cruise (Fordham University)

This paper reports on a three-step latent class analysis, utilizing trauma screening and Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory. Data were retrieved as part of a field-based implementation of the Child Trauma Screen. Following guidelines by Masyn (2013) and Asparouhov & Muthen (2014), subtypes of juvenile-justice involved adolescents are identified based on criminogenic needs levels, trauma exposure, and traumatic stress reactions as indicators, and evaluated for differing levels of risk for recidivism based on class membership. Results will provide guidance regarding the integration of risk/needs assessment and trauma screening tools in juvenile justice settings.

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Project LISTEN: Using Narrative Interview to Assess Trauma in Justice-Involved Youth

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: Trauma Screening in Juvenile Justice: Novel Approaches and Findings (Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Amanda Zelechowski (Purdue University Northwest), Ms. Kayla Thompson (Purdue University Northwest)

Traumatized youth comprise a high proportion of the juvenile justice population; yet, the accuracy and methods of trauma assessment vary widely. This paper will present the results of an exploratory mixed methods study examining the consistency and comprehensiveness of trauma assessment methods employed with justice-involved youth. A novel narrative interview approach was piloted with 13 gang-involved youth, in conjunction with standard quantitative trauma assessment methods. Results highlighted significant discrepancies and benefits of incorporating narrative interview components into standard juvenile trauma assessment methods. Audio interview excerpts will be presented to highlight powerful contrasts that emerged in participants' quantitative versus qualitative disclosures.

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The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (part 1)

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part I) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Dan Simon (University of Southern California)

The adversarial process is one of the most psychologically charged aspects of Anglo-American law, yet it goes largely unnoticed in legal-psychological research. This pair of symposia aims to change that. We seek to inspire sustained psychological research into this crucial domain. The papers will cover recent basic-psychological research, legal-psychological research, studies on adversarial allegiance, a review of the work by Thibaut & Walker, a comparative perspective, and more. In all, we hope to demonstrate how our legal procedure influences the cognition and behavior of legal actors and thus also impacts legal outcomes. (part 1)

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1: Complicit: How We Enable Unethical Behavior, and How to Stop

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part I) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Max Bazerman (Harvard University)

In this paper, I divert our attention from obvious wrongdoers (Elizabeth Holmes, Adam Neumann, Harvey Weinstein, the Sackler family, Jan. 6 rioters) to those who support their unethical: business partners, employees, investors, news organizations, and others. This talk confronts our complicity head-on and offers strategies for recognizing and avoiding the psychological and other traps that lead us to ignore, condone, or actively support wrongdoing in our businesses, organizations, communities, politics, and more.

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2: Early Psychological Experimentation by Thibaut, Walker et al. (1972-1980): A survey

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part I) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Dan Simon (University of Southern California)

The adversarial procedure was the subject of a concerted NSF-funded research effort conducted in the 1970's by a team led by psychologist John Thibaut and law professor Lawrence Walker. The project is best known for the birth of procedural justice, but it was initially intended as a test of the adversarial legal procedure. Summarizing the findings from the 8 published studies, Thibaut and Walker announced Thibaut and Walker concluded that the adversarial procedure is "clearly superior" to its rivals. This paper will survey these studies and critically examine the authors' conclusion.

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3: Delusions of Advocacy

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part I) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Nina Strohminger (University of Pennsylvania)

Abstract: According to most theories of motivated cognition, people cannot believe the utterly implausible simply because they want to. In this paper, I show that one goal in particular—the goal to advocate—continues to bias judgments in spite of strong countervailing evidence. This is more than a harmless delusion. Advocacy goals lead to greater endorsement of far-fetched crackpot theories, and impede performance in plea bargains. Not only does this represent a major revision to the theoretical record, it serves as a sobering warning to lawyers and other decision-makers, who are susceptible to the biasing forces of advocacy.

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4: The Computational Substrates of the Advocacy Bias

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part I) (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. David Melnikoff (Northeastern University)

Upon adopting the role of advocate, people tend to shift their beliefs into alignment with their cause. This “advocacy bias” is well-documented, but effective strategies for reducing it have proven elusive, in part because little is known about its computational mechanisms. I will present work addressing this obstacle: Four experiments validating a formal, Bayesian model of advocacy bias that reveals novel strategies for debiasing advocates.

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5: Myside bias in litigation: Legal advisors exhibit naïve realism and role-induced myside bias resistant to debiasing interventions

Saturday, 18th March - 09:15: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part I) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Mihael Jeklic (King's College, London)

Litigation is pervasive. A major contributor to low settlement rates are intransigent litigants who harbor overoptimistic predictions of litigation outcomes, notwithstanding the identical facts and applicable law. A study ($N = 166$) found strong role-induced myside bias in lawyers' predictions of a judicial award and in their evaluation of arguments. A range of debiasing interventions reduced the bias but did not eliminate it. Most participants also exhibited bias blind spot and naïve realism. Cognitive reflection – a metacognitive capacity to suppress automatic outputs and engage deliberate thinking – provided a limited measure of resistance to myside bias.

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Presidential Plenary: Is Behavioral Realism about Implicit Bias Changing Antidiscrimination Law?

Saturday, 18th March - 10:45: Presidential Plenary - Paper - (Salons G-H)

Prof. Jerry Kang (UCLA)

Scientific discoveries about implicit bias have upgraded our legacy understandings of racial discrimination. Legal analysts and mind scientists have argued that these new empirical findings should influence the development of anti-discrimination law. One way this might happen is through a school of thought called “behavioral realism.” In this talk, Prof. Jerry Kang will describe this school of thought and explain how courts have incorporated empirical findings about implicit bias into their work. Topics to be discussed include the (in)admissibility of expert testimony, broader cultural changes in judicial “common sense,” and surprising departures from the historically dominant requirement of “intentional discrimination.”

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New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Research

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Research (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Mitchell Eisen (California State University, Los Angeles), Dr. Gary Wells (Iowa State University), Dr. Andrew Smith (Iowa State University), Dr. Steve Charman (Florida International University), Ms. Jennifer Jones (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

First, Andrew Smith explains why lineups are ineffective at detecting suspect innocence and introduces a modification that drastically increases (1) the potential to detect innocence and (2) overall discriminability. Next, Steve Charman discusses the problems witnesses encounter when a suspect changes appearance and presents potential solutions to address this issue. Then, Mitch Eisen examines how misidentifying an innocent-suspect can alter a witnesses' memory, and how this effect was moderated by pre-identification descriptions and post-identification feedback. Next, Jennifer Jones presents data examining how phenotypic bias interacts with lineup presentation mode (simultaneous vs. sequential). Gary Wells will then discuss this research.

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Paper 1 - A Signal-Detection-Informed Approach to the Collection of Eyewitness Identification Evidence

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Research (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Mr. Andrew Smith (Iowa State University), Ms. Nydia Ayala (Iowa State University), Ms. Rebecca Ying (Iowa State University)

Why are suspect identifications more diagnostic of guilt than rejections are of innocence? We show that this asymmetry is attributable to a lineup design flaw. Lineups should measure how strongly the suspect matches the witness' memory for the culprit. But when witnesses identify fillers or reject lineups, their responses do not reflect match-to-memory for the suspect. Therefore, signal-detection-based models predict better discriminability for a one-person showup than for a six-person lineup. A large-scale experiment supported that prediction. However, a modified lineup in which participants attached ratings to each lineup member had better discriminability than both the lineup and the showup.

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Paper2 - Perpetrator appearance change between crime and lineup: Implications for eyewitness identification outcomes and potential solutions

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Research (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Stephan Charman (Florida International University), Dr. Brian Cahill (University of Florida), Mr. Mackenzie Blouir (Florida International University)

Although it is likely not uncommon for a perpetrator to undergo appearance change between a crime and a subsequent lineup, there is a lack of research examining the effects of perpetrator appearance change on eyewitness identification outcomes. In this talk, we (a) present data demonstrating some negative effects of target appearance change (e.g., it can harm the confidence-accuracy relationship), and (b) present data from two studies that test whether these negative effects can be remedied, either by the appearance-change instruction (Study 1) or by digitally restoring the appearance-changed feature across lineup members (Study 2).

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Paper 3 - Innocent Suspect Identifications Can Drive Memory Change: Examining Inoculation Effects, Retrieval-Enhanced Suggestibility, and Post-Identification Feedback

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Research (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Dr. Mitchell Eisen (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Laura Huicoy (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Jayla Edwards (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Teresa Virgen (California State University, Los Angeles)

In two experiments, witnesses were suggestively led to misidentify an innocent-suspect with a unique feature that the perpetrator did not possess (i.e., a face-tattoo). Half of the witnesses were asked to describe the culprit before the identification (Exp. 1, Describe their own words; Exp. 2, Directly asked directly about possible tattoos), and half received confirming-feedback after the identification procedure. In both experiments, an inoculation-effect was initially observed, as witnesses who described the culprit beforehand were less likely to mistakenly recall that the culprit had a face-tattoo. However, in both experiments, confirming-feedback reversed this effect, and increased false tattoo reports.

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Paper 4 - Interaction of Phenotypic Bias with Lineup Presentation Style and Lineup Composition Fairness

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Research (Franklin 1) - Symposium

Ms. Jennifer Jones (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Jacqueline Katzman (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Melanie close (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Mr. Andrew Evelo (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

This experiment was designed to evaluate whether phenotypic bias interacts with lineup composition (biased via phenotypic mismatch between the suspect and fillers vs fair via phenotypic match between the suspect and fillers) and lineup presentation method (simultaneous vs sequential) to influence suspect identification rates. White participant-witnesses did not identify Black suspects with Afrocentric features more often than Black suspects with Eurocentric features. Witnesses made more suspect identifications in simultaneous lineups compared to sequential lineups, as well as when fillers did not match the suspect's phenotype compared to when all lineup members possessed similar phenotypic features.

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AP-LS Practice Committee Sponsored Panel: Considering the impact of racial trauma in forensic evaluations

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Considering the Impact of Racial Trauma in Forensic Evaluations (Franklin 2) - Symposium

Dr. Christopher Bishop (Trinity Washington University), Dr. Lara Guzman-Hosta (MA Department of Mental Health), Dr. Lia Rohlehr (Private Practice), Dr. Danielle Rynczak (UMass Chan Medical School)

Working from within the legal systems that have historically overrepresented Black, Brown, Indigenous People of Color, forensic psychologists can shed light on societal racial inequities by considering racial trauma in our evaluations. The Practice Committee will engage participants in an interactive case discussion session focused on racial trauma in forensic evaluations. After a brief presentation on racial trauma, we will discuss case examples in an interactive manner, soliciting perspectives and examples from audience members. We will close with practice tips on how to engage in a more racially conscious and responsive approach to forensic evaluations.

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Innovations in Detecting Racial Bias in Experimental and Real-World Data from Legal Contexts

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Innovations in Detecting Racial Bias in Experimental and Real-World Data from Legal Contexts (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University), Dr. Jennifer Hunt (University of Kentucky)

Five talks document difficulties and innovations in legal racial bias research. One demonstrates how concern about appearing racist might produce misleading findings in experiments—especially in legal settings (Eerdmans). Others forgo (a) traditional race dichotomies to test how racial *phenotypes* interact with eyewitness procedures (Katzman), (b) traditional “hit rate” analyses for more sophisticated analyses revealing officers’ racial bias in traffic stops (Meyer), (c) traditional interventions to apply innovations designed for combatting racial disparities in school disciplinary actions to prison misconduct records (Girvan), and (d) “WEIRD” samples to survey diverse youth, revealing racial differences in parental messaging about police (April).

§

Paper 1 - Counterintuitive Race Effects in Legal and Non-Legal Experimental Contexts

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Innovations in Detecting Racial Bias in Experimental and Real-World Data from Legal Contexts (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Rose Eerdmans (Arizona State University), Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University), Ms. Megan Lawrence (Arizona State University), Ms. Kylie Kulak (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University)

Despite documented racial disparities in criminal justice outcomes, laboratory attempts to investigate racial bias in legal settings increasingly produce null and pro-Black effects. We predicted that pro-Black effects are more likely in legal than non-legal experimental contexts. Undergraduates ($N = 314$) and Mturkers ($N = 696$) read descriptions of White and Black targets in legal or non-legal contexts and rated them on positive and negative traits. Pro-Black effects for negative, but not positive, traits were stronger in legal than non-legal contexts. Methodological innovations are needed to address potentially misleading findings in experimental research on racial bias—especially in legal settings.

§

Paper 2 - Phenotypic Mismatch in Lineup Composition puts Black Suspects at Risk of Misidentification

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Innovations in Detecting Racial Bias in Experimental and Real-World Data from Legal Contexts (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Jacqueline Katzman (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Melanie Fessinger (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Melanie Close (CUNY Institute for State & Local Governance), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Suspects with features matching an African phenotype are more likely to be chosen from a lineup than those with less stereotypically Black features, putting innocent suspects with an African facial phenotype at risk of misidentification. However, it is unknown whether phenotypic bias interacts with other factors known to affect eyewitness accuracy. We examined whether phenotypic bias is magnified in lineups in which suspect bias factors like single-blind lineup administration and unfair lineup composition are present. Our findings showed that Black suspects are at a greater risk of misidentification when the fillers in the procedure do not match the suspect's phenotype.

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Paper 3 - Detecting Bias in Police Searches: A signal detection theory approach

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Innovations in Detecting Racial Bias in Experimental and Real-World Data from Legal Contexts (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Ms. Margaret Meyer (University of Michigan), Dr. Richard Gonzalez (University of Michigan)

Racial bias influences officer decision-making but demonstrating racial bias in police searches is difficult. Widely used indices for studying bias in police searches examine officer “hit rate,” yet they suffer from the absence of the population contraband rate. Drawing from signal detection theory, we present 1) a new method of evaluating bias, 2) examples demonstrating discrepant accounts of bias from current tests under different contraband rates, and 3) an analysis of traffic stop data from a national database of 100-million traffic stops. Results indicate police officers use a less strict criteria for searching Black drivers as compared to White drivers.

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Paper 4 - Vulnerable Decision Points in Prison Disciplinary Segregation

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Innovations in Detecting Racial Bias in Experimental and Real-World Data from Legal Contexts (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Erik Girvan (University of Oregon School of Law), Dr. Kate Ginsburg Kempny (Oregon Department of Corrections)

Psychological theory suggests that discretionary decisions are more vulnerable to the influence of stereotypes and attitudes. Following theory, overall racial disparities in exclusionary school discipline are largely attributable to subjectively defined violations: Defiance, disruption, and disrespect. Using data regarding 6,757 prison misconduct events, we examined whether racial disparities in disciplinary segregation in prisons are similarly acute for more subjectively defined violations. The results indicated that Black men were involved in 11% of all misconduct cases but 26% and 17% of low-level disobedience and disrespect misconduct cases, respectively. Implications for use of effective, psychologically informed interventions developed in schools are discussed.

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Paper 5 - Examining Racial Differences in Messages Young People Receive from Parents about the Police

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Innovations in Detecting Racial Bias in Experimental and Real-World Data from Legal Contexts (Franklin 3) - Symposium

Dr. Keisha April (Rutgers University), Dr. Lindsey Cole (Indiana University-Bloomington)

Families play a role in socialization toward the police (e.g., “the Talk”), but what messages are understood by young people who receive them? Using data from 329 Black, Latinx, and White young adults, we examined messages received from parents about police and whether racial differences exist in message content. ANCOVAs revealed Black individuals were more likely than White or Latinx individuals to receive messages about Police Danger and less likely to receive messages about Police as Protectors. Findings suggest young people of different ethnic/racial backgrounds are socialized differently, which may have implications for youths’ relationships with and beliefs about police.

§

Constitutional rights across the legal system: Discrepancies between court assumptions and psychological processes

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Constitutional Rights Across the Legal System: Discrepancies Between Court Assumptions and Psychological Processes (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Patricia Ferreira (Iowa State University), Dr. Kyle Scherr (Central Michigan University)

At various junctures in the legal system, criminal suspects must consider whether to waive or invoke aspects of their constitutional rights. Importantly, Supreme Court rulings stipulate the conditions under which certain rights can be exercised (e.g., while under police custody). In addition, these rulings specify criteria that comprise legally-valid waivers (e.g., waiver decisions must be made knowingly, intelligently, or voluntarily). This symposium presents a constellation of work that together highlight psychological processes and decisions that challenge the validity of these legal assumptions as they pertain to rights relevant to interrogations and plea decision making.

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Paper 1 - Holding themselves captive: Adolescents view non-custodial questioning more restrictively than adults

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Constitutional Rights Across the Legal System: Discrepancies Between Court Assumptions and Psychological Processes (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Dr. Fabiana Alceste (Butler University), Dr. Saul Kassin (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Custodial interrogation is determined by evaluating the objective circumstances of the questioning and asking whether a reasonable person would have felt free to leave. This experiment is an extension of previous research showing that actors and observers differ in their perceptions of custody (Alceste et al., 2018). Here, we compare adolescents, a legally relevant, but understudied population, ($n = 153$) and adults ($n = 241$) on their perceptions of freedom while observing subjects in non-custodial interviews vs. custodial interrogations from a previous study. As expected, adolescents perceived greater restriction than adults across questioning type.

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Paper 2 - Laypersons' Perceptions of their Own and Others' Miranda Understanding and Waivers

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Constitutional Rights Across the Legal System: Discrepancies Between Court Assumptions and Psychological Processes (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Dr. Amelia Mindthoff (Iowa State University), Ms. Patricia Ferreira (Iowa State University), Dr. Jacqueline Evans (Florida International University)

Miranda rights are integral to the protection of individuals' constitutional rights. Yet, a plethora of research demonstrates that individuals do not fully understand their rights, nor appreciate the potential consequences of their waiver decisions. In the present study, we sought to comprehensively examine participants' beliefs about Miranda, as well as the effect suspect characteristics and waiver decisions have on participants' perceptions of culpability. In addition to discussing the present results, we will highlight the need for future studies and the implications Miranda research has for policy recommendations.

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Paper 3 - Parental Reasoning about Advisement of Youth Miranda Waivers: Protecting vs. Teaching a Lesson

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Constitutional Rights Across the Legal System: Discrepancies Between Court Assumptions and Psychological Processes (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Kaillee Philleo (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Ms. Sydney Baker (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Emily Haney-Caron (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Some jurisdictions require parental involvement during police interrogation of youth, assuming that parents function as good advocates. Although scholars have posited that parents' advice may be impaired by competing motivations, research is needed regarding the underlying reasons driving advice parents provide to their children during interrogation. Using an online survey, 158 parents were presented with a vignette in which their child was *Mirandized* and asked what they would do and why. Results of this study provide support that parents face competing demands and responsibilities in the interrogation room, including balancing protecting their child against teaching the child a lesson.

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Paper 4 - The Efficacy of an Online Simulation to Study Miranda Waivers

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Constitutional Rights Across the Legal System: Discrepancies Between Court Assumptions and Psychological Processes (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Patricia Ferreira (Iowa State University), Ms. Abigail Molina (Iowa State University), Mr. Alex Melville (Iowa State University), Ms. Hannah Otto (Iowa State University), Mr. Alexander Perry (Iowa State University), Dr. Christian Meissner (Iowa State University)

Coercive and persuasive tactics employed by interrogators can exacerbate Miranda waivers among the innocent and increase the risk of false confession. However, the Miranda waiver literature lacks sufficient traction to inspire policy reforms, partly because of its relatively small size. An online paradigm that permits more efficient data collection could greatly benefit this literature's growth and impact. The current study introduces such a paradigm using a simulation approach drawn from the plea-bargaining literature. As a first step, this study will conceptually replicate a previous study that examined Miranda administration tactics on waiver rates.

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Paper 5 - An Offer You Cannot Refuse: Understanding the Elusive Construct of “Voluntary” Plea Decisions

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Constitutional Rights Across the Legal System: Discrepancies Between Court Assumptions and Psychological Processes (Franklin 4) - Symposium

Ms. Melanie Fessinger (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Defendants often plead guilty in exchange for some type of reduced punishment. Scholars have raised concern that these reduced punishments render the entire practice inherently coercive because they lead defendants to feel as though they have no other choice. Yet the Supreme Court has held that valid guilty pleas must be entered by defendants voluntarily. In the present studies, we examine how different characteristics of a plea offer (i.e., size, framing, type) affect perceptions of voluntariness. These studies contribute to the small line of research on voluntariness and help move toward a psychologically informed definition of this construct.

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Haunted by Criminal Records: Individuals’ Experiences and an Effort to Clear Records across Philadelphia

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Haunted by Criminal Records: Individuals’ Experiences and an Effort to Clear Records across Philadelphia (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University), Dr. Amanda NeMoyer (Drexel University), Mr. Michael Banks (The Promise PHL)

Millions of U.S. residents have criminal records, which creates barriers to employment, housing, and other life domains. Although record clearing opportunities exist, several factors (e.g., cost, access) prevent over 90% of eligible individuals from pursuing relief. This symposium will discuss these issues from personal, national, and local perspectives. First, a Philadelphia resident will share her lived experience with a criminal record and applying for a pardon. Remaining presentations will discuss barriers associated with criminal records and record clearing, describe a city-wide record clearing clinic initiative in Philadelphia, and share the self-reported impacts of criminal records on clinic attendees’ lives.

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Paper 1 - “You’re Almost Ashamed to Talk About It”: Lived Experience with Justice Involvement and Pursuing Record Relief in Philadelphia

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Haunted by Criminal Records: Individuals’ Experiences and an Effort to Clear Records across Philadelphia (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Ms. Neshea Jackson (Philadelphia, PA)

Individuals with a history of criminal system involvement face several challenges to building the lives they want. Record clearing can provide some relief; however, applying can be time-consuming and financially and emotionally burdensome. This symposium’s first presenter will share her personal experience as someone whose criminal system involvement consisted of two arrests 32 years ago—who has lived with a record attached to her name ever since—and who is currently seeking a pardon in Pennsylvania. Her powerful and informational presentation will provide a meaningful context for this symposium focused on efforts to increase access to record relief opportunities.

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Paper 2 - Barriers to Relief: Examining Fees and Timelines for Expungements and Pardons in Pennsylvania and Nationwide

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Haunted by Criminal Records: Individuals’ Experiences and an Effort to Clear Records across Philadelphia (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Ms. Kelly Eom (Drexel University), Ms. Lena DeYoung (Drexel University), Dr. Amanda NeMoyer (Drexel University), Ms. Nivedita Anjaria (Drexel University), Dr. Briana Huett (Drexel University), Ms. Lauren Hornbaker (Drexel University), Ms. Michaela Belton (Drexel University), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

This presentation will identify negative collateral consequences of having a criminal record, provide background information on record clearing options, explain existing barriers to pursuing record relief, and describe the variability in jurisdiction-specific processes. The presenter will discuss the complicated and overwhelming nature of the record relief process by highlighting the costly fees, extensive application and required documentation, and the lengthy waiting periods for pardons in states across the country. Additionally, the presentation will identify financial costs associated with expungement across all Pennsylvania counties. Overall, this presentation seeks to unveil barriers to the record clearing process to understand the limited uptake.

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Paper 3 - Bringing Record Clearing to You: Feedback and Lessons Learned from Community-Based Clinics in Philadelphia Neighborhoods

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Haunted by Criminal Records: Individuals' Experiences and an Effort to Clear Records across Philadelphia (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Ms. Lena DeYoung (Drexel University), Ms. Kelly Eom (Drexel University), Dr. Amanda NeMoyer (Drexel University), Ms. Nivedita Anjaria (Drexel University), Ms. Citlally Aguilera (Drexel University), Ms. Maura Mealy (Drexel University), Ms. Daniela Lopez (Drexel University), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

To increase access to and uptake of criminal record clearing opportunities, advocates recommend making relevant legal services available to individuals within their own communities. Consistent with this approach, a local non-profit, in collaboration with City Council, is sponsoring more than 30 record clearing clinics across Philadelphia. Researchers attended the initial three clinics as a pilot and conducted interviews with attendees to understand the successes and challenges of this approach. Rapid qualitative analysis identified themes related to three focus areas—event advertising and access, event experience, and clinic experience—which informed several recommendations for future clinics and similar initiatives.

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Paper 4 - Clearing the Way: Record Clearing Clinic Attendance and Attendee Motivations

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Haunted by Criminal Records: Individuals' Experiences and an Effort to Clear Records across Philadelphia (Franklin 13) - Symposium

Dr. Amanda NeMoyer (Drexel University), Dr. Briana Huett (Drexel University), Ms. Lena DeYoung (Drexel University), Ms. Nivedita Anjaria (Drexel University), Ms. Kelly Eom (Drexel University), Ms. Megan Mohler (Drexel University), Ms. Dru McIver-Jenkins (Drexel University), Dr. Naomi Goldstein (Drexel University)

To address the many negative consequences of a permanent record of prior criminal system involvement, The Promise—Philadelphia's Poverty Action Fund—in collaboration with City Council, developed an initiative designed to improve access to legal avenues for criminal record relief. Since May 2022, The Promise has sponsored several public events hosted by local community-based and legal organizations that allow attendees to meet with free legal staff and volunteers to discuss their record clearing eligibility. This presentation will describe record clearing clinic attendees and share self-report data describing the ways in which their criminal records have negatively impacted their lives.

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Overcoming difficult topics of questioning in child abuse investigations

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Overcoming Difficult Topics of Questioning in Child Abuse Investigations (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Zsofia Szojka (University of Southern California), Prof. Michael Lamb (University of Cambridge)

Practitioners questioning children about CSA need guidance in how to elicit legally significant information while maintaining open-ended questioning. Papers in this symposium found that 1) forensic interviewers struggled to maintain the use of invitations during narrative practice (n=351), 2) attorneys used potentially ambiguous yes-no “when” questions (n=939), 3) attorneys had difficulty eliciting clear descriptions of genitals and genital touch (n = 2,049), 4) impeachment of CSA victims in court trials (n = 96) focused on inconsistencies resulting from ambiguous questions; and 5) direct “hands” questions (n = 533) elicited novel details about the mechanics of abuse in forensic interviews.

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Paper 1 - Forensic interviewers’ difficulty with asking invitations during narrative practice

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Overcoming Difficult Topics of Questioning in Child Abuse Investigations (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Breanne Wylie (Brock University), Dr. Hayden Henderson (Stanford University), Ms. Georgia Lundon (University of California at Irvine), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

Forensic interviewers conduct narrative practice, using topics like the child’s previous birthday. However, some practitioners claim that the topic isn’t productive. We examined birthday narrative practice to understand why the topic may fail. Experimentally, ‘birthday’ was equally if not more productive than other topics. Observationally, less than 3% of children failed to provide a substantive detail. Children were more likely to fail in response to the first question, leading to interviewers asking more closed-ended questions. Results suggest that interviewers fail with birthday because they respond too quickly to unproductive responses with closed-ended questions, which increases unproductive responding.

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Paper 2 - The ambiguity of “when” in questions posed to 4- to 12-year-old children in sexual abuse cases

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Overcoming Difficult Topics of Questioning in Child Abuse Investigations (Salon I) - Symposium

Ms. Georgia Lundon (University of California at Irvine), Dr. J. Zoe Klemfuss (University of California-Irvine), Dr. Zsofia Szojka (University of Southern California), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

“When” questions assess critical legal information in maltreatment cases. However, they are ambiguous in timescale and whether they are asking about simultaneous or sequential events. By examining attorney questions and responses from 4- to 12-year-old witnesses in maltreatment cases we found that “when” was used to link two events in time more frequently than unambiguously simultaneous questions (using the terms “while”, “during”, “as”) and unambiguously sequential questions (using the terms “before”, “after”, “then”, “next”) combined. “When” questions were most commonly of yes-no format (64%), eliciting primarily yes-no responses (76%) and exacerbating problems with interpreting children’s meaning and understanding.

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Paper 3 - Attorneys’ questions and children’s responses referring to the nature of genital touch in child sexual abuse trials

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Overcoming Difficult Topics of Questioning in Child Abuse Investigations (Salon I) - Symposium

Dr. Zsofia Szojka (University of Southern California), Ms. Nika Moussavi (Albany Medical College), Ms. Cara Burditt (University of Southern California), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

In child sexual abuse trials, establishing the location and invasiveness of touch is essential. This study analyzed attorneys’ questions and children’s responses referring to genitals in 114 court trials involving 5-10 year old children. Children frequently used colloquial terms that did not clearly discriminate between body parts. Location questions elicited more successful demonstrations of body part knowledge than questions asking about names and function. Most questions were option-posing, with penetration established almost exclusively based on yes-no and forced choice questions asking about inside/outside. Attorneys struggle with identifying developmentally appropriate questions when asking children about genital touch.

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Paper 4 - Impeaching child witnesses through prior inconsistent statements

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Overcoming Difficult Topics of Questioning in Child Abuse Investigations (Salon I) - Symposium

Ms. Colleen Sullivan (Arizona State University), Dr. Stacia Stolzenberg (Arizona State University), Dr. Shanna Williams (McGill University), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

We examined 120 criminal court cases of alleged child sexual abuse, identified instances where children were impeached through inconsistent statements, and identified likely sources of inconsistency. We identified 96 impeachment instances. Children's statements appeared inconsistent due to attorneys misstating children's testimonies in 11 instances. In the remaining 85 instances, children's statements were inconsistent. In 80 of those instances, we identified a reason for inconsistency. These reasons were categorized by whether they involved problematic attorney questions (85%), child answers (53%), or developmentally difficult topics (30%). To limit opportunities for impeachment, prosecutors should avoid asking children leading, vague, and developmentally inappropriate questions.

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Paper 5 - What did he do with his hands? The utility of direct hands questions in forensic interviews

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Overcoming Difficult Topics of Questioning in Child Abuse Investigations (Salon I) - Symposium

Ms. Agnieszka Nogalska (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Mr. Owen Friend (University of Texas at Austin), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California)

Direct questions may supplement information children omit in response to invitations. This study examined 'what did he do with his hands' and 'what did you do with your hands' questions in 197 forensic interviews with 5-17 year old victims of child sexual abuse. Results indicated that direct "hands" questions elicited new details related to the use of force, duress, resistance, and descriptions and demonstrations of abuse.

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Tales from the Competency Crisis: What Works and What Should We Do Next?

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Tales from the Competency Crisis: What Works and What Should We Do Next?
(Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Karen Grabowski (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health), Ms. Amanda Edwards (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health), Ms. Kathryn Davis (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health), Ms. Victoria Yopst (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health)

Across the United States, the need for competency services has increased dramatically over the last decade. For Colorado, the disparity between need and ability to provide services has reached critical levels, with additional challenges from the COVID-19 pandemic and the Great Resignation. Currently, Colorado is working to remedy this issue. Our papers highlight clinical and programmatic changes Colorado is making, in an effort to approach this crisis in a more comprehensive and purposeful manner. Presentations will discuss partnerships between judicial and behavioral health systems, a shift from dynamic approaches, and novel and creative ideas.

§

Paper One Looking Beyond State Hospitals: Potential Solutions for Competency Inpatient Capacity

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Tales from the Competency Crisis: What Works and What Should We Do Next?
(Salon J) - Symposium

Dr. Karen Grabowski (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health)

Like many states, Colorado is experiencing a competency crisis— with a particular discrepancy between the need for inpatient restoration beds and available resources. Additional challenges with providing inpatient care have arisen beyond the issue of increased referrals due to COVID-19, staffing shortages, and increasing client acuity. This paper will discuss various solutions Colorado has utilized to address this issue to expand the continuum of care within the competency system, including a partnership with private civil hospitals, jail based restoration programs, and other potential treatment settings (e.g., day programming).

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Paper Two Best Practices Workgroups: Engaging stakeholders to create consistent procedure and practice statewide

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Tales from the Competency Crisis: What Works and What Should We Do Next?
(Salon J) - Symposium

Ms. Kathryn Davis (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health), Ms. Victoria Yopst (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health)

This paper will explore two workgroups formed to create best practices for competency service delivery and procedure in the state of Colorado. These efforts are focussed on creating coordinated communication amongst judicial stakeholders and competency efforts, and best practice among competency restoration providers in communities across the state.

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Paper Three Creating Competency Dockets

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Tales from the Competency Crisis: What Works and What Should We Do Next?
(Salon J) - Symposium

Ms. Victoria Yopst (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health)

In Colorado, competency matters account for less than 2% of all criminal cases, because of this attorneys, judges and other stakeholders rarely have the opportunity to become fluent in the issues of competency. Lack of fluency often contributes to increased frustration and misunderstanding resulting in longer wait times, and added delays. Additionally, while judicial districts serve their local communities, competency stakeholders serve multiple judicial districts, jails, and for some the entire state. Competency Diversion Dockets seek to increase fluency and bring together competency stakeholders at a consistent time and place thus creating more efficient processes for clients and all stakeholders.

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Paper Four A Study of Outpatient Restoration in Colorado: How a Colorado Health Institute Study enhance Colorado's community-based restoration program.

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: Tales from the Competency Crisis: What Works and What Should We Do Next? (Salon J) - Symposium

Ms. Kathryn Davis (Colorado Office of Civil and Forensic Mental Health)

In June 2022 the Colorado Health Institute completed a study of Colorado's Outpatient Restoration Program in order to "evaluate and identify any opportunities that may exist to strengthen and scale up the program." This study defined several research questions that informed key findings and eventual recommendations to the program to enhance its capabilities.

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The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (part 2)

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part II) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Dan Simon (University of Southern California), Prof. Brandon Garrett (Duke University), Prof. Maximo Langer (UCLA)

The adversarial process is one of the most psychologically charged aspects of Anglo-American law, yet it goes largely unnoticed in legal-psychological research. This pair of symposia aims to change that. We seek to inspire sustained psychological research into

this crucial domain. The papers will cover recent basic-psychological research, legal-psychological research, studies on adversarial allegiance, a review of the work by Thibaut & Walker, a comparative perspective, and more. In all, we hope to demonstrate how our legal procedure influences the cognition and behavior of legal actors and thus also impacts legal outcomes.

§

1: The Problem With Zeal: Effect of Adversarialism on Simulated Prosecutorial Pretrial Decisions

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part II) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Dan Simon (University of Southern California), Dr. David Melnikoff (Northeastern University)

Attorney zeal is the claimed to be the key ingredient of the adversarial procedure. Indeed, zealous representation is an ethical duty lawyers owe their clients (ABA). The benefits of zeal (if true), are relevant primarily to courtroom advocacy. But only a tiny fraction of criminal cases get to court. In all other cases, zeal may distort pre-trial decision making, namely, decisions to indict and plea-bargaining. Two large experiments testing simulated adversarial prosecutors show that these decisions are systematically biased towards heightened judgment of guilt and punitiveness.

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2: Adversarial Allegiance among Forensic Experts

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part II) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Daniel Murrie (University of Virginia)

Can forensic experts remain objective when they are retained by one side in adversarial proceedings? Despite longstanding concerns from the legal system and the general public, research has only recently explored whether experts can provide opinions unbiased by the adversarial side that retained them. Field and experimental studies reveal adversarial arrangements cause a substantial portion of experts' opinions to drift toward the party retaining their services, even on ostensibly objective procedures. We call this process *adversarial allegiance*. Mechanisms that underlie adversarial allegiance are likely similar to the cognitive biases that compromise judgment in a variety of other settings.

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3: Concurrent expert testimony or “Hot Tubbing”: Implications for experts and attorneys

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part II) (Salon K) - Symposium

Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Nikoleta Despodova (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Anthony Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

The presentation of concurrent expert testimony (“hot tubbing”) is a proposed remedy for adversarial allegiance (unintentional biasing towards the referring party) by experts as well as biased expert selection and questioning by attorneys. We conducted one study examining whether experts engaged in less biased decision making when participating in concurrent proceedings compared to adversarial proceedings, and we conducted a second study examining whether attorneys engaged in less biased expert selection and questioning when in concurrent proceedings compared to adversarial proceedings. Experts’ and attorneys’ decisions were not impacted by testimony type, indicating concurrent presentation is not an effective reform.

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4: Adversarial and inquisitorial systems: What Can Psychology Contribute to the Study of Comparative Law?

Saturday, 18th March - 13:30: The Psychology of the Adversarial Process: Intricate Connections, Troubling Implications (Part II) (Salon K) - Symposium

Prof. Maximo Langer (UCLA)

This paper explains the use that comparative law scholars have made of the adversarial and inquisitorial systems to describe the differences in the criminal process between civil and common law jurisdictions, the arguments they have articulated for and against each of these systems, what psychology has so far contributed to assess the relative strengths of these two procedural systems, and lines of possible psychological inquiry.



Language abilities as a predictor of children's suggestibility following short and long delays

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Eyewitness Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Dr. Christina Perez (Colby-Sawyer College), Dr. Kamala London (University of Toledo), Dr. Maggie Bruck (John Hopkins University)

Language abilities are consistently related to children's testimonial performance. However, little is known about how language abilities predict recall in cases of long delays between target events and interviews. Children (n=61, 4-9 years) were interviewed suggestively 1 week after participating in an interactive event. Two follow-up interviews were conducted after 4-day and 1-year delays. Expressive vocabulary scores independently predicted correct recall across all interviews. General narrative skills predicted more incorporation of suggested information after one year. The present study extends current knowledge of the nuanced relationship between language and memory in children's testimonial performance.



Mechanisms of False Memories in Bilinguals

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Eyewitness Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Bianca Gurrola (University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Wendy Francis (University of Texas at El Paso)

We investigated false memories in bilinguals using a DRM procedure. First, we replicated the previous finding that the false memory effect is stronger when the study and test are in different languages. Second, we examined whether bilinguals could integrate information across languages at encoding to form false memories and how this compares to information integration within a language. Third, we examined the association of language proficiency with susceptibility to falsely remembering critical lures. Spanish-English bilingual participants completed study-recall cycles at encoding and then completed a yes/no recognition test. Analyses focused on false recall and recognition of the critical lures.



An Alternative Approach to the Rule-Out Lineup Procedure

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Eyewitness Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Crystal Huang (Simon Fraser University), Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald (Simon Fraser University)

The rule-out procedure has been proposed to address the standard lineup's weakness of demonstrating suspect innocence. A similar procedure was employed, where participants were asked to give similarity ratings for each lineup member for their match to the eyewitness' memory of the culprit after completing an identification task. Participants were either exposed to lineups with low similarity or high similarity fillers. ROC analysis revealed that the similarity rating procedure had better discriminability, but the differences were not statistically significant. This research informs the ongoing discussion on improving the lineup procedure's ability to inculcate guilty suspects and exculpate innocent suspects.

§

Face Masks and Lineups: Do They Hinder or Help Recognition?

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Eyewitness Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Amber Giacona (University of Arkansas), Dr. James M Lampinen (University of Arkansas)

Previous research has investigated ski-masks and lineup construction, but no research has looked at the effect of wearing partial face masks on recognition accuracy. With the current pandemic, most individuals are wearing facial coverings. We seek to investigate if mask wearing affects facial recognition accuracy and if lineup construction where individuals are wearing masks can increase accuracy. The current study showed participants videos where suspects were wearing masks or not, and then presented them with lineups with or without face masks. Results hope to provide information about how to improve lineup construction when individuals are witnessed while wearing face coverings.

§

Variable Frequency in National Registry of Exoneration Cases

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Eyewitness Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Amber Giacona (University of Arkansas), Dr. James M Lampinen (University of Arkansas), Ms. Margeaux Johnson (University of Arkansas)

The current study seeks to understand the role and frequency of system and estimator variables in exoneration cases with mistaken identifications. Preliminary data has shown that exoneration cases have multiple, poor estimator variables. Thus, we conclude that multiple estimator variables may contribute to an increased likelihood of mistaken identifications.

§

Memory Contentment and Memory Beliefs

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Eyewitness Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Dr. James M Lampinen (University of Arkansas), Dr. Pia Pennekamp (University of Arkansas), Ms. Morgan H Wilson (University of Arkansas), Dr. Kara Moore (Oklahoma State University)

We examined the relationship between memory contentment and specific eyewitness memory beliefs. Participants we expressed high memory contentment – i.e., belief that they would be a good witness – were more likely to hold beliefs about specific eyewitness identification variables including a belief that memory is like a videorecorder, that memory is permanent, and that confidence is always an excellent predictor of accuracy. Implications for eyewitness credibility are discussed.

§

Measuring The Cross-Race Effect

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Eyewitness Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Dilhan Toreli (Queen Margaret University), Dr. Jamal Mansour (University of Lethbridge), Dr. Sian E. Jones (Queen Margaret University), Dr. Faye Skelton (Edinburgh Napier University), Dr. Alex McIntyre (Edinburgh Napier University)

A contributor to eyewitness identification errors is the Cross-Race Effect (CRE; i.e., better recognition of same-race than other-race faces). Asian participants, primarily living in the USA, watched 2 mock-crime videos (one Asian culprit, one White culprit), made lineup decisions, and answered questions about factors related to the CRE. Our Asian participants showed no CRE; rather they performed better with White than Asian culprits. We also used psychometrics to produce a CRE inventory from the questions participants answered; however, even though they showed good reliability, the scales/subscales did not predict lineup performance, although this may change as data collection is ongoing.

§

The Cognitive Interview and Witness Quantity, Accuracy, and Precision

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Eyewitness Data Blitz (Franklin 1) - Data Blitz

Ms. Maria Sparacino (Florida International University), Dr. Jacqueline Evans (Florida International University), Dr. Danielle Sneyd (Northland College), Dr. Jonathan Vallano (University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg), Ms. Daniela Arcia Leal (Florida International University), Ms. Shammahbel Saint-Louis (Florida International University), Ms. Catherine Santana (Florida International University)

Research comparing the utility of different interviewing techniques frequently examines the quantity and accuracy of eyewitness reports. Yet the precision (i.e., the informativeness of reported information) of eyewitness reports has rarely been examined. The present study measured the quantity, accuracy, and precision of eyewitness reports obtained using either the Cognitive Interview (CI) or a Standard Interview. The CI has consistently been shown to increase the quantity of reported information without sacrificing accuracy. However, the CI's influence on precision remains unexamined. Results will inform how interviewing techniques may differentially affect the related, yet distinct, outcomes of quantity, accuracy, and precision.

§

AP-LS Distinguished Contributions Award: A Community Psychologist in a Forensic World: Building Services, Systems, and Partnerships to Make It All Work

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: AP-LS Distinguished Contributions Award Address (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Patricia A. Griffin (Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania)

Trained as a community psychologist, I will describe my work in county, state, and national forensic settings to build effective services, systems, and partnerships to provide community alternatives for people with severe mental illness involved in the criminal justice system. This includes developing conditional release systems for insanity acquittees, aftercare networks from forensic hospitals to local jails and community mental health, strategies to address forensic wait lists, and diversion initiatives. The development of the Sequential Intercept Model will be described along with the mapping workshops designed to directly help communities address these critical issues.

§

Examining the nuance in adolescents' police encounters: Positive, negative, or both?

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Police & Youth (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Rebecca Fix (Johns Hopkins University), Dr. Dylan Jackson (Johns Hopkins University), Dr. Monique Jindal (University of Illinois Chicago)

Youth-police encounters reflect a pivotal point for intervention to improve police-community relations. Data from 454 adolescents included brief written descriptions of positive and negative experiences with a police officer, and perceptions of police using Likert-scale items. Youths' descriptions of experiences with police evidenced both positive and negative experiences. Besides decidedly positive experiences, adolescents also responded to the positive experiences prompt with ambiguous situations that involved procedural or distributive justice. Regression models indicated adolescents' perceptions of police were more often associated with the absence of positive experiences than specific positive or negative experiences.

§

Defense Attorney Perspectives about Juvenile Interrogations: SROs, Parents, and the Adolescent Defendant

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Police & Youth (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Hayley Cleary (Virginia Commonwealth University), Ms. Talley Bettens (George Mason University)

Defense attorneys can mitigate youths' interrogation-related vulnerabilities, and several states now mandate attorney consultation before or during juvenile interrogations. However, no quantitative studies have examined attorneys' views on juvenile interrogations and confession evidence. This study surveyed 137 public and private defense attorneys about their (1) perspectives on interrogation policy and practice; (2) experiences representing adolescent clients who confessed; and (3) role of client age and indigence in attorney perceptions. Findings highlight that school-based interrogations are especially problematic, that parents often do more harm than good, that indigent youth face heightened vulnerabilities, and that juvenile cases involve considerable strategic litigation challenges.

§

Racial Differences in Who is Socialization Youth and Youth Feelings After Parental Conversations About the Police

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Police & Youth (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Lindsey Cole (Indiana University-Bloomington), Dr. Keisha April (Rutgers University)

Parents socialize their children about police interactions, but we do not know if there are differences in who initiates these conversations and or in how youth perceive these messages. Data from 330 young adults showed no significant differences between Black, Latinx, and White participants on whether their parents, which parent, or whether other adults had conversations with them about the police. There was a significant difference in participants' feelings following the conversation, with more Black participants reporting negative feelings compared to White or Latinx participants. Therefore, the content and tone of conversations may matter most in the socialization of youth.

§

A Thematic Analysis of Trans and Gender Expansive Youths' Perceptions of School Resource Officers

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Police & Youth (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Christina Ducat (University of Maryland, Baltimore County), Ms. Allison Lloyd (University of Maryland, Baltimore County), Dr. Erika Fountain (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

School resource officers (SROs) act as a critical contact point for youth within the school-to-prison pipeline. Despite a growing literature about the utilization of SROs, the specific experiences of trans and gender non-conforming (TGNC) youth remain absent from these discussions. This paper uses thematic analysis of survey responses from 421 TGNC youth to explore the function(s) of SROs and their relation to TGNC youths' overall perceptions of police as recounted by TGNC youth. This allows for a novel insight into the lived experiences of TGNC youth, providing opportunities to promote their safety and care in schools.

§

The effects of pain experiences and substance abuse on recidivism among mentally-ill jail inmates

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Mental Health & Justice-Involvement (Franklin 4) - Paper

*Dr. Stephanie M. Ficarro (State University of New York at Buffalo), Dr. Daniel Antonius (State University of New York at Buffalo),
Dr. Corey Leidenfrost (State University of New York at Buffalo)*

This study examined the pain experience, substance use, and recidivism rates in seriously mentally-ill males within a specialized jail treatment unit. The experience of pain was associated with comorbid substance use disorders. Report of increased levels of negative cognitive and emotional responses in relation to pain was associated with higher rates of recidivism. Increased recidivism was predicted by little change in levels of these negative responses upon release from jail. These findings demonstrate the strong relationship between pain, substance use, and recidivism among mentally-ill incarcerated individuals, highlighting the need for an integrative correctional healthcare model that specifically targets pain-related problems.

§

Mental Illness Labeling in Justice-Involved People

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Mental Health & Justice-Involvement (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Elena Vaudreuil (University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Jennifer Eno Loudon (The University of Texas at El Paso), Mr. Jacob Rubio (University of Texas at El Paso), Mr. Devin Hernandez (University of Texas at El Paso), Mr. Isaac Romero (University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Araceli Garcia (University of Texas at El Paso)

Stigma associated with disorders of severe mental illness (SMI) is detrimental to quality of life and other outcomes. Such issues may be compounded when an individual is a member of multiple stigmatized groups, such as people with criminal justice involvement. Following research on labeling theory, the current study sought to identify whether SMI stigma is consistently driven by the labels themselves, and whether we can reduce negative attitudes by offering information about symptomology. Additionally, we examine the effects of prior contact with the two groups, how positive the experience was, and knowledge of mental illness.

§

Intellectual Disability Screening in Correctional Settings

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Mental Health & Justice-Involvement (Franklin 4) - Paper

Dr. Charity Wijetunga (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), Ms. Maria Aparcero-Suero (Fordham University), Dr. Alexandra Garcia-Mansilla (Private Practice), Dr. Virginia Barber-Rioja (New York City Health and Hospitals Correctional Health Services), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University)

Adults with intellectual disability (ID) are overrepresented in the U.S. legal system and face significant risks at every stage, from vulnerability to false confession to victimization while incarcerated. Screening for ID among adults in the legal system is thus essential to preserve their rights and physical safety. However, very little research has examined the ID screening process in correctional settings. This study evaluated the classification accuracy of three ID screening tools for correctional settings, the HASI, the LDSQ, and the RAPID. Study findings indicate that the HASI has the greatest potential to aid in the ID screening process.

§

The Impact of Policy Changes on Mental Health Consumers in Criminal Justice Facilities in Virginia

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Mental Health & Justice-Involvement (Franklin 4) - Paper

Dr. Elizabeth (Betsy) Hunt (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Andrew Osborn (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Laura Grossi (Eastern State Hospital), Dr. Hali Griswold (Eastern State Hospital)

Despite efforts at deinstitutionalization and community based treatment for individuals with mental illness, there continues to be an increase in mental health consumers accessing treatment through the criminal justice system. Several recent policies in Virginia have had implications for mental health consumers with legal involvement. However, no research to date has systematically examined the effects of specific policies on the census of local jails and those with mental illness being housed in these jails. The present study examines trends in mental health beds and inmates with mental illness from 2013-2019, interpreting data in the context of relevant policy changes.

§

Relationship Between Typology of Crime and Cognitive Screening Test Performance Among Justice-Involved Individuals with Reported Traumatic Brain Injury History

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Mental Health & Justice-Involvement (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Emily Goodwin (Biola University Rosemead School of Psychology), Dr. Kim Gorgens (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Dr. Tania Abouezzeddine (Biola University Rosemead School of Psychology), Dr. Andrea Canada (Biola University Rosemead School of Psychology)

As TBI has been identified as a prominent health crisis within the criminal legal system, studying the cognitive function of individuals with a TBI history may be beneficial in determining effective intervention efforts. The sample consisted of 733 justice-involved participants, and those with a reported history of significant TBI were administered a neuropsychological screening evaluation to assess neurocognitive functioning. Results showed that a greater number of domains of significant cognitive impairment was associated with a greater overall incarceration time. There were also some significant correlations between particular domains of neuropsychological functioning and crime types, indicating that further research is needed.

§

Initial Efficacy of a Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit in Managing Aggression

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Violence Risk Management (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Corey Leidenfrost (State University of New York at Buffalo), Dr. Stephanie M. Ficarro (State University of New York at Buffalo), Dr. Michael Guppenberger (State University of New York at Buffalo), Dr. Daniel Antonius (State University of New York at Buffalo)

Management of patient violence poses a significant challenge for inpatient psychiatric hospitals. Our system created a psychiatric intensive care unit (PICU) to address the problem. Preliminary efficacy data for the first 2 years suggest that our PICU accomplished its goal through reduced seclusion and restraint rates. Most patients were never or only secluded or restrained once, representing a significant difference compared to the patient's unit of origin. Reducing seclusion and restraint rates result in reduced injury and improved outcomes for patients. Our data support the contention that devotion of more resources to a PICU is worthwhile for our hospital system.

§

Examining the Validity of the TCU Drug Screen 5 in an Offender Sample

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Violence Risk Management (Franklin 13) - Paper

*Ms. Sarah Noone (Creighton University), Ms. Honor Foutch (Creighton University), Ms. Madeline Altmann (Creighton University),
Ms. Elaina Polese (Creighton University), Dr. Matthew Huss (Creighton University)*

The Texas Christian University Drug Screen 5 (TCU DS 5) measures the severity of substance abuse. This study aims to further validate the assessment tool by examining its relation to several variables related to substance abuse in an offender sample. Results revealed a relationship between TCU scores and both the number of illegal substances used and the number of completed postconviction drug treatment programs. However, there was a lack of evidence for its validity in examining other relevant variables. This preliminary and non-exhaustive study sets up important questions about the utilizations of the TCU DS 5 in criminal justice settings.

§

Blurred Lines: Assessment of Intimate Partner Violence with Extreme Intoxication

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Violence Risk Management (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Jordyn Monaghan (Vancouver Island University), Dr. Elliott Marchant (Vancouver Island University), Ms. Emmerson Pollard (Vancouver Island University)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive and widespread issue. Previous research has focused on how professionals view sexual assault when the offender is intoxicated; however, research on IPV and intoxication, is minimal. As of June 2022, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled extreme intoxication as an appropriate defence. This study investigates the influence extreme intoxication has on the assessment of IPV. The results of the study suggest the need for current and future criminal justice professionals to discuss and review the recent supreme court decision to prevent bias surrounding cases of IPV when the offender is extremely intoxicated.

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The Associations of Personality Disorder Symptoms on Treatment Completion and Recidivism in Probationers Seeking Mental Health Treatment: A Forward Stepwise Logistic Regression Analysis

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Violence Risk Management (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Jennie Lukoff (Fordham University), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University)

Prevalence rates for different personality disorders (PDs) have varied among offender populations. However, in addition to antisocial PD, some other PDs have exhibited high prevalence rates in previous forensic studies. Despite this, there is limited research analyzing how all 10 PDs present in forensic populations (i.e., mental health difficulties and criminogenic outcomes). The current study examined 219 offenders referred to community-based treatment. A series of forward stepwise logistic regression analyses will demonstrate the impact of PD symptom severity for all 10 PDs on treatment completion, non-violent recidivism, and violent recidivism in a large forensic sample.

§

The Drexel Reentry Project: Prioritizing Dynamic Risk Factors to Inform Treatment Needs

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Violence Risk Management (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Heidi Zapotocky (Drexel University), Ms. Kellie Wiltsie (Drexel University), Ms. Simone Grisamore (Drexel University), Ms. Ariana Swenson (Widener University), Ms. Danika Charles (Rowan University), Ms. Chelsea Jackson (Drexel University), Dr. Kirk Heilbrun (Drexel University)

The Drexel Reentry Project (DRP) utilizes the Level of Service Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) to identify dynamic and static risk factors that may influence community integration and continued engagement in crime. Dynamic risk factors are particularly relevant to community-based reentry programs, as they can be improved through evidence-based interventions, while static risk factors cannot be improved with treatment. This presentation will describe the individualized treatment needs that emerge amongst medium- to high-risk offenders, treatment amenability based on varying elevated risk domains, and differential treatment outcomes based on the distribution of static and dynamic risk factors.

§

The Role of Adult Sexual Orientation and Child Gender on the Detection of Sexual Grooming Behaviors

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Child Sexual Abuse Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Kayla Spenard (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Daniella Cash (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Tiffany Russell (Sam Houston State University)

Research on child sexual abuse (CSA) has continually suggested that grooming behaviors are difficult to identify. Additionally, the limited literature examining grooming detection has largely ignored issues of gender and sexual orientation as factors that might impact the detection of these behaviors. We investigated how adult-child sex pairing (same-sex, opposite-sex) as well as the adult's sexual orientation (heterosexual, homosexual) influenced grooming detection rates. Participants were more accurate in their grooming judgments for opposite-sex cases when the adult was described as heterosexual. There were no significant differences in grooming detection accuracy when the adult was described as homosexual.

§

When Disclosure Fails to Substantiate Abuse: Victim and Perpetrator Race Predict Child Sexual Abuse Substantiation

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Child Sexual Abuse Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Margaret Stevenson (Kenyon College), Ms. Molly Rivers (NA)

We examined effects of victim race, perpetrator race, and abuse disclosure status on abuse substantiation outcomes among a sample of 315 children who underwent a child forensic interview in a Midwestern child advocacy center. Supporting hypotheses, abuse substantiation was more likely in cases involving (a) abuse disclosure (vs. no disclosure), (b) White victims (vs. victims of color), and (c) perpetrators of color (vs. White perpetrators). Also supporting hypotheses, the effect of abuse disclosure on increased abuse substantiation was greater for White children than for children of color. Children of color face unique abuse substantiation barriers, even when they disclose abuse.

§

Recognizing Vulnerability Factors for Children at Risk of Sexual Abuse

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Child Sexual Abuse Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Kayla Spenard (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Daniella Cash (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Tiffany Russell (Sam Houston State University)

While research on child sexual abuse (CSA) has focused on identifying vulnerability factors that place children at risk for sexual abuse, no research to date has examined the extent to which individuals can recognize these signs in minors prior to abuse occurring. It is also unclear whether detection rates differ as a function of the age of the minor. The current study examined how minor age (child, adolescent) and type of vulnerability factor influenced accurate detection. Data collection is currently underway and will be completed by the end of the semester.

§

Non-Prosecutorial Outcomes for Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Child Sexual Abuse Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Prof. Stephanie Block (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Dr. Hannah Johnson (Rivier University), Dr. Joseph Gonzales (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Ms. Alexandria Winstead (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Ms. Michaela Ramsey (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Prof. Linda Williams (Wellesley College)

A retrospective analysis of 500 child sexual abuse (CSA) cases referred for prosecution revealed that most of them were not prosecuted. This study explored other non-prosecutorial recommendations that were made to support and protect children who were alleged victims. Over 26% of cases recommended therapy for the victim and had an on-going or new involvement with child protective services. Our paper discusses specific case factors that predicted different types of recommendations. Because so few cases of CSA culminate in prosecution, researchers and practitioners need to better understand the non-prosecutorial outcomes resulting from most cases.

§

Predictors of Non-offending Caregiver Support in the Context of Child Sexual Abuse Prosecution

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Child Sexual Abuse Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Hannah Johnson (Rivier University), Prof. Stephanie Block (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Dr. Linda Williams (Wellesley College), Dr. Joseph Gonzales (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Dr. Kristy Shockley (Holy Cross)

Predictive factors of non-offending caregiver (NOC) support behavior were studied in cases of child sexual abuse. Thirteen case characteristics were tested as predictors of NOC support dimensions: belief of victim, support of prosecution, protection of victim, and if the NOC was reported for neglect. Relationship between the perpetrator and the NOC was predictive of each support dimension. When the perpetrator was a romantic partner, the NOC was less likely to protect and believe the victim, yet, more likely to support prosecution. NOC support of prosecutorial outcomes are important, and these findings provide insight into factors related to supportive behavior.

§

Neither Fair nor Speedy?: An Evaluation of Indiana's Competency to Stand Trial Process During Covid-19

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: COVID-19 & Competency to Stand Trial (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Allison Kom (Valparaiso University), Ms. Abby Thompson (Valparaiso University), Dr. Holly Cross (Valparaiso University)

The national increase of competency to stand trial (CST) evaluation referrals has contributed to delays in legal proceedings, hindrance of due process rights, and class action lawsuits. The current study will use archival data from Odyssey Public Access to investigate Indiana court's efficiency of handling the increasing demand of CST evaluations, and the process of referring and completing CST evaluations during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of this study will elucidate timeliness of CST evaluations within Indiana, as well as shed further light on the future of CST referrals and evaluations during an endemic.

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“You’re just like lost”: Defendants’ court appearance via video

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: COVID-19 & Competency to Stand Trial (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Jennifer Woolard (Georgetown University), Dr. Jeanine Turner (Georgetown University), Ms. Alivia Foster (Georgetown University)

As courts moved to online hearings during COVID 19, advocates raised questions about due process and defendants’ perceptions of video communication. We interviewed 27 pretrial detainees immediately following their first appearance in court via video about their experience and compared their knowledge with court records. The analysis identified several themes relating to the process itself (e.g., privacy, fairness, and bias), comparisons to in person proceedings, and a defendant’s perceived role in the hearing. We raise significant concerns about defendants’ understanding and highlight the importance of their voices, which are missing in the research on court processes and video alternatives.

§

Videoconferencing and forensic evaluations: An update

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: COVID-19 & Competency to Stand Trial (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Jason Lawrence (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health), Dr. Alexis Humenik (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health), Dr. Nicole Seymour (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health), Dr. Katherine Henshall (Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health)

The Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) maintains a database of psycho-legal evaluations completed by DMH certified forensic examiners (CFE). As of February 2022, our dataset included 8,732 evaluations involving competency to stand trial (CST) and 4,706 evaluations involving mental state at the time of the offense (MSO). COVID-19 restrictions mandated CFEs use videoconferencing technology, allowing for analysis of psycho-legal opinions pre- and post-COVID-19 restrictions. Analyses presented at the 2022 AP-LS conference suggested videoconferencing had not influenced competency or responsibility opinions. We will further expand these analyses with data collected since that time, and additional analyses of demographics.

§

Competency Restoration: The progression of Emory's PLS-CRP use of Cognitive Remediation

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: COVID-19 & Competency to Stand Trial (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Tomina Schwenke (Emory University), Dr. Ayanna Payne (Emory University), Dr. Mary Maddox (Emory University), Dr. Glenn Egan (Emory University)

In 2011 PLS-CRP staff identified the prevalence of cognitive limitations associated with mental illness. Specifically, attention, expressive language, and executive functioning, which are relevant to competency status, were interfering with comprehension and retention of knowledge about legal proceedings, rational decision-making, and communication. Cognitive remediation (CR) exercises included selective attention tasks for words, letters, basic addition, and subtraction; problem-solving tasks; memory games; and strategic questioning. During COVID-19, computer-based BrainHQ exercises were initiated. Michael's Game and special event game days were added which collectively appeared to strengthen cognitive skills critical for competency and enhance group leaders' self-report of work engagement.

§

Evaluating the effect of judicial warnings regarding unsavoury witnesses on juror decision-making: A glimpse into the efficacy of the Vetrovec Warning.

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Reactions to Legal Processes (Salon K) - Paper

Mrs. Jennifer McArthur (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Meg Ternes (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Veronica Stinson (Saint Mary's University)

In Canada, the *Vetrovec Warning* is a judicial warning intended to alert jurors to the risks of relying solely on testimony from unsavoury witnesses, such as jailhouse informants, who have a motive to lie on the stand. The current study explores the efficacy of the warning at bringing attention to jailhouse informants' motives for providing testimony and encouraging jurors to validate the credibility of such testimony using corroborating evidence. Data collection is ongoing; however, preliminary results suggest that the Vetrovec Warning fails to influence decision-making; rather, weaker evidence results in fewer guilty pleas, regardless of whether the warning is provided.

§

Measuring physiological arousal during an interactive simulation of legal procedures

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Reactions to Legal Processes (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Keely Burns (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Ms. Rachele DiFava (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Ms. Annmarie Khairalla (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Miko Wilford (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Dr. Joseph Gonzales (University of Massachusetts Lowell)

This study will examine whether participants exhibit greater (or more variable) physiological arousal while completing an interactive simulation of legal procedures versus reading a vignette. We manipulated guilt status within each scenario, as well as which scenario was deployed as a simulation versus a vignette. Physiological data (i.e., skin conductance & EKG) will be measured using Tech3's COBALT Bluebox and accompanying software. Data collection is ongoing, but we anticipate the vignette will evoke greater physiological arousal or variability than the vignette. The effects of scenario, method, and guilt status on physiological arousal, participant immersion, and plea outcomes will be analyzed.

§

Mitigating Effects of Emotional Support Dog on Eyewitness Questioning by a Police Officer

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Reactions to Legal Processes (Salon K) - Paper

Dr. Christopher Peters (Western Kentucky University)

Anxiety has the potential to interfere with an eyewitness's memory. In an effort to decrease anxiety, the current research examined the effect of using a support dog during eyewitness questioning by a police officer. A realistic eyewitness simulation was utilized in which participants were questioned by a uniformed police officer. Results indicated that participants' anxiety, as measured by both heart-rate and self-report, significantly decreased with the presence of the dog during questioning. This offers preliminary support for utilizing support dogs with eyewitnesses to decrease the anxiety created during an eyewitness questioning session.

§

The Choice is Yours: The Impact of Obtaining Consent to Search with a Formal Waiver of Rights that Encourages Agency

Saturday, 18th March - 15:00: Reactions to Legal Processes (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Kate McArthur (Scripps College), Ms. Kayla Solomon (Scripps College), Ms. Kathryn Parker (Scripps College), Dr. Jennifer Groscup (Scripps College), Prof. Eve Brank (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)

The Constitution provides the right to be free from unreasonable searches by the government. A search will be reasonable if the searchee voluntarily consented to it. Participants ($N=346$) read a scenario placing themselves in the position of a person asked by the police if their car could be searched during a traffic stop. Consent to search procedures were manipulated in a 2 (waiver form: present or not) x 2 (agency encouragement: present or not) design. Results indicated waiver and agency increased consent agency and police respect, which have implications for police practice and court decision making.

§

Interviewing in virtual environments: The impact of rapport building and environment on eyewitness memory.

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Eyewitness System Variables (Franklin 1) - Paper

Prof. Coral Dando (University of Westminster), Dr. Donna Taylor (University of Westminster), Dr. Alessandra Caso (University of Westminster)

Theoretical and evidence-based techniques for collecting witness/victim information during face-to-face (FtF) interviews champion rapport-building. Benefits have also begun to emerge in remote interview environments. However, the applied experimental literature is sparse, hence the impact of rapport and environment on complex cognition has yet to fully emerge. We investigated mock-eyewitness episodic memory in virtual environment (VE) and FtF interviews, with rapport present or absent. Rapport significantly improved performance, likewise when interviews were conducted in VEs. However, VE + rapport building was most effective, adding to the emerging literature regarding VEs as interview spaces and how pro-social behaviours might support complex cognition.

§

Testing whether a ‘not sure’ option protects witnesses against the negative impact of other pre-lineup instructions

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Eyewitness System Variables (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Steve Charman (Florida International University), Dr. Laura Shambaugh (Florida International University), Dr. Brian Cahill (University of Florida), Dr. Keith Wylie (Emporia State University), Ms. Madison Hunter (Florida International University), Mr. Mackenzie Blouir (Florida International University)

Recent research has failed to show a benefit to providing witnesses with an explicit ‘not sure’ option prior to presenting them with a lineup. However, these previous studies are limited in that they (a) have not examined whether a ‘not sure’ option protects against the negative impact of other variables, and (b) have only collected data online. We demonstrate that the ‘not sure’ option fails to protect against the negative impact of the appearance change instruction (Study 1) and biased instructions (Study 2). It did, however, marginally improve discriminability when lineups were administered face-to-face.

§

Preserving Memory Evidence with a Bespoke Mobile Application to Increase Access to Vital Services and Justice

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Eyewitness System Variables (Franklin 1) - Paper

Mrs. Laura Stevens (University of Birmingham), Ms. Elena Reid (University of Birmingham), Ms. Wangu Kanja (Wangu Kanja Foundation), Ms. Sarah Rockowitz (University of Birmingham), Dr. Kari Davies (Bournemouth University), Ms. Shanaya Dosanjh (University of Warwick), Ms. Brooke Findel (University of Birmingham), Prof. Heather Flowe (University of Birmingham)

A 3-interview condition (MobApp, MobApp+, no initial recall) x 2 time point (immediate, one week) mixed design was employed to investigate whether administering a novel interview technique immediately after an event could preserve memory over time. We found that memory accuracy after one week was higher for participants who received an initial interview using the novel interview technology in comparison to the control group who did not receive an initial recall attempt. These findings indicate that the novel interview technology is promising for preserving memory accuracy in contexts where crimes are reported to the police after a delay.

§

Building Trust Through Reform: Does a Procedural Justice Instruction Improve Eyewitnesses' Trust in Law Enforcement?

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Eyewitness System Variables (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Ryan Ditchfield (California State University, Fresno), Dr. Jenna Kieckhaefer (California State University, Fresno), Ms. Adie Escalera (California State University, Fresno), Ms. Haidyn Washburn (California State University, Fresno), Mr. Eduardo Gonzalez (California State University, Fresno)

In 2020, the American Psychology-Law Society issued several recommendations for eyewitness reforms. These recommendations may provide a unique opportunity for developing policies that simultaneously (1) enhance eyewitnesses' trust in police while (2) improving the validity of eyewitness evidence. Drawing on procedural justice theory, we experimentally tested whether a pre-identification procedural justice instruction increases eyewitnesses' perceptions of procedural justice in a police-eyewitness interaction without harming eyewitnesses' identification performance. Preliminary results are promising, suggesting that a procedural justice instruction reduces false alarms without decreasing hits and that this improved discriminability coincides with improved perceptions of procedural justice during a preidentification police-eyewitness interaction.

§

Looking Within: Examining Race and Ethnicity in Psychology-Law Journals

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Law & Public Policy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Cassandra Jensen (The University of Alabama), Ms. Renée Beach (The University of Alabama), Dr. Jennifer Cox (The University of Alabama), Dr. Lauren Kois (The University of Alabama)

"Race" and "ethnicity" are social constructs that should be reported in research, and particularly psychology-law research, so researchers can better address the profound racial and ethnic inequities in the criminal-legal system. These are distinct constructs, but previous research suggests they are often conflated which significantly impacts construct validity and reliability. "Nationality" may also be an important construct, considering culture, language, and experience can vary greatly across countries. This study examines how published articles in the top psychology-law journals between 2016-2021 used race and ethnicity constructs when describing their participants samples and analyses.

§

The Development and Validation of a Measure of General Legal Knowledge

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Law & Public Policy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Isabelle Clough (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Osvaldo Morera (The University of Texas at El Paso)

People generally have limited legal knowledge (i.e., understanding of legal definitions and proceedings). However, most prior research has examined knowledge of *specific* legal aspects rather than legal knowledge as a more *general* construct. The current study developed and validated a 14-item measure of general legal knowledge accuracy and confidence. Reliability, factorial validity, convergent validity, and discriminant validity were assessed. Results indicated that the measure of legal knowledge confidence had better reliability than the measure of legal knowledge accuracy. Continuous items loaded onto a single unidimensional factor of legal knowledge confidence, and dichotomous items indicated varied discriminatory abilities.

§

The impact of gender and crime on public perceptions of exonerees

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Law & Public Policy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Carina Cardoso (Ontario Technical University), Dr. Lesley Zannella (Arizona State University), Ms. Emma Rempel (Toronto Metropolitan University), Ms. Leah Hamovitch (Toronto Metropolitan University)

Research has shown that exonerees and parolees experience similar levels of stigma upon release. This research, however, has largely focused on male exonerees, leaving public perceptions of female exonerees under-researched. We investigated whether gender, status, or crime influenced Canadian community members' (N = 309) perceptions of female exonerees and their recommendations for reintegration support. Regardless of gender and crime, community members rated exonerees more positively and were more likely to recommend reintegration programming for them, compared to parolees. We discuss our findings in terms of reintegration implications for exonerees.

§

Characteristics of Wrongful Convictions by False Guilty Plea: A Latent Class

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Law & Public Policy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Ryanne Berube (Portland State University), Dr. Miko Wilford (University of Massachusetts Lowell), Dr. Allison Redlich (George Mason University), Dr. Yan Wang (University of Massachusetts Lowell)

Research on the relationships among the six canonical factors underlying wrongful convictions is scarce. Given the rising prevalence of plea negotiations, we examine the six canonical factors and case characteristics associated with wrongful convictions by false guilty pleas. Using data from the National Registry of Exonerations (n = 2694), this study applied latent class analysis to identify patterns (or latent classes) across these six factors in documented exonerations. Nearly half of wrongful convictions by false guilty plea were associated with “Failures to Investigate”-a class characterized by relatively low probability of all six canonical factors. Policy implications will be discussed.

§

Modeling “Remorse Bias”: Examining Social Cognition and Judgments of Implicit Violence during Sentencing

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Law & Public Policy (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Colleen Berryessa (Rutgers University)

The present work represents the first-known empirical study to examine how implicit social cognitive processes may influence how probation officers evaluate displays of remorse in their pre-sentencing reports in cases involving defendants charged with violent offenses. Utilizing data from a sample of U.S. probation officers (N = 151), this paper develops a qualitative model that illuminates a process by which officers may exhibit “remorse bias” toward defendants with certain socio-demographic characteristics and how it can negatively influence officers’ crafting of remorse-based narratives about their remorse and character in pre-sentencing reports and sentencing recommendations.

§

Examining the Consequences of Dehumanization in Justification of Police Use of Force Against Black Girls and Boys

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Police & Diverse Populations (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Unnati Patel (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Rochelle Sykes (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Mr. Sean Bennett (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Margaret Reardon (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

There are racial disparities in police force, particularly towards Black youth. This study examined whether implicit dehumanization (denial of human traits) was associated with perceptions of force used and harm caused by police using a vignette paradigm that manipulated race and gender. Black targets were dehumanized more than White targets, but dehumanization had limited associations with force perceptions. Participants generally perceived Black girls as less victimized than Black boys and White girls, and Black boys as more victimized than White boys. Potential reasons for this pattern of results will be discussed.

§

Who Dehumanizes? Examining ACEs and Social Dominance Orientation in Relation to Dehumanization and Perceptions of Police Force Against Black Girls and Boys

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Police & Diverse Populations (Franklin 3) - Paper

Mr. Sean Bennett (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Jennifer Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Rochelle Sykes (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Margaret Reardon (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Dehumanization (denial of human traits) has been implicated in acceptance of police force against Black men and boys, but research has paid relatively less attention to Black girls. Moreover, there is a need for greater understanding of person factors that may be associated with dehumanization and perceptions of force. The present research examined dehumanization, adverse childhood experiences, and social dominance orientation (SDO) as predictors of perceptions of police force against Black boys and girls. SDO was the most consistent predictor of participants' force perceptions, and its effect was stronger on Black girls compared to White girls and Black boys.

§

Language-related racial and social class biases in criminal profiling.

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Police & Diverse Populations (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Lindsay Blier (Plymouth State University), Dr. Andrea Wolfs (Chapman University)

In recent years, US police's mistreatment of Black people has been widely covered in the media. Previous research has studied the anti-Black racial biases that lie within the US criminal justice system (Hill, 2013; Welch, 2007; Fridell & Lim, 2016; Khan et al., 2016). This study investigates if the lack of standardization and guidelines in criminal profiling allows for the influence of racial biases. US police officers read a profile with neutral or negative language describing the perpetrator, then decided which people of interest, whose race (Black/White) and SES (high/low) varied, to bring in for questioning. Data collection is ongoing.

§

Closer and More Formidable: Threat and Police Identification Bias Appraisals of Civilians in Police Use of Force Encounters

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Police & Diverse Populations (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Stephanie Cardenas (Williams College), Dr. Kristyn Jones (SPARQ), Dr. Yael Granot (Smith College), Dr. Emily Balcetis (New York University)

In the wake of protests over police shootings of unarmed Black men, our work investigates one reason why people disagree about what they see in recordings of use-of-force incidents. In previous work, we found that civilians appear physically closer to officers when they are appraised/portrayed as threatening compared to non-threatening. Two experiments (N = 1697) were designed to replicate and extend our prior findings by investigating whether (1) civilian threat depictions influence perceived civilian formidability (harm potential, muscularity) and attitudes toward the police and (2) whether bystander testimonials alleging near (or far) officer-to-civilian proximity influence perceived proximity and justifiability evaluations.

§

How Police Perceptions and Prior Interactions Impact Trans and Gender Non-Conforming Youths' Comfort Interacting with School Resource Officers

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Police & Diverse Populations (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Allison Lloyd (University of Maryland, Baltimore County), Dr. Erika Fountain (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

The current study explores what factors influence trans and gender non-conforming youths' comfort interacting with School Resource Officers (SROs). Demographic variables, self-reported quality of previous interactions with SROs, and general perceptions of police were examined as predictors of comfort interacting with SROs. Hierarchical regression and follow-up moderation analyses revealed gender diverse youths' comfort interacting with SROs is predicted by their overall beliefs about how police perceive transgender communities and whether youth previously had a positive experience with an SRO. Implications for policies and future research related to the relationship between gender diverse youth and SROs will be discussed.

§

Research Access in Correctional Facilities

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Issues in Corrections (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Samantha Williams (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Marc Patry (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Meg Ternes (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Phil Magaletta (N/A)

The present study examines research access to corrections from the perspective of experts who have attempted to conduct research in a correctional facility. The objective is to determine the best ways to gain access to correctional facilities, the barriers researchers encounter, and how to improve access with a focus on relevant policies. Approximately 30 participants will be recruited to participate in a survey and/or interview. Major themes that have already emerged include networking for access, bureaucracy and cultures as barriers, and the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Results will provide a guide for researchers who wish to conduct corrections research.

§

Past Experience of Familial Incarceration and Stigma Toward Family Members Grieving a Loss to Incarceration: A Vignette Study

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Issues in Corrections (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Elisabeth McLean (Texas Tech University), Dr. Tyler Livingston (Angelo State University), Ms. Chloë Baines (Texas Tech University), Dr. Jonathan Singer (Texas Tech University)

Millions of Americans lose family members to incarceration, yet understanding of perceptions of family members' grief is limited. We examined perceptions of grief following a family member's incarceration and how stigma varied based on experience with familial incarceration. Grief trajectory and having an incarcerated family member interacted to affect ratings of grief response appropriateness, with participants with an incarcerated family member rating resilient responses as more appropriate compared to those without an incarcerated family member. Comfort providing support did not vary by familial incarceration or grief trajectory. Family members with severe grief may experience stigmatization because of their grief response.

§

Combatting the Impact of Trauma and Occupational Burnout among Correctional Officers: The Role of Coping Mechanisms and Psychopathic Traits

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Issues in Corrections (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Sarah Pringer (The University of Memphis), Dr. Ashley Batastini (The University of Memphis)

Exposure to trauma is often inevitable in correctional settings, with risks of both direct exposure and vicarious trauma. Correctional security staff also experience job-related burnout at high rates, resulting in poorer work performance and quick turnover. Understanding the causes of burnout and how to prevent it among correctional staff has received limited attention in the literature. The current study more closely examines the relationships between trauma exposure, trauma symptomology, burnout, and possible protective factors using a sample of custody staff at multiple state departments of correction. Primary research questions are analyzed using separate moderated mediation models.

§

How does post-secondary education improve outcomes for individuals with criminal justice involvement?

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Issues in Corrections (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Danby Harrison (York University), Dr. Jessica Sutherland (York University)

Most existing research on criminal justice involvement (CJI) and education limits the scope of our understanding to scenarios when education comes before CJI. To better understand higher education's effects after CJI, we conducted a systematic literature review exploring factors that promote or hinder involvement in higher education. Findings indicate that higher education participation following CJI is associated with several positive outcomes, including personal growth and desistance. However, moderators (e.g. offence type) may hinder the pursuit of higher education. Emergent themes in the literature, as well as its strengths and weaknesses, are also identified with future areas of research highlighted.

§

Exploring Risk Factors Predictive of Physical Violence Within A Sample of Violent Threateners

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Understanding Violence Risk Predictors (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Madison Edge Almond (Simon Fraser University), Dr. Kevin Douglas (Simon Fraser University)

Threats of violence are a common phenomenon that evoke stress and fear in their recipients. A portion of threats are a precursor to physical violence, but reliable indicators of threat seriousness remain unknown. This study investigated the association between traditional historical and dynamic risk factors, as well as threat characteristics and warning behaviours, and violence following threat within a community sample who threatened ($N=257$). All investigated risk factors except insight were related to threat violence; several threat characteristics and number of warning behaviours displayed were also linked to violence. Traditional violence risk assessment instruments may be helpful in threat evaluation.

§

Social Media as Collateral: The Impact of Evidence Source and Defendant Race in Determinations of Threat

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Understanding Violence Risk Predictors (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Madison Lord (The University of Memphis), Dr. Ashley Batastini (The University of Memphis), Mr. Colin Smith (The University of Memphis), Mr. Tom Eddy (The University of Memphis), Dr. Mike Vitacco (Augusta University)

Despite the prevalence of social media data in forensic mental health assessments, little is known about the impact of such data on psycho-legal opinions. Existing research shows social media data is viewed with greater skepticism than other sources. However, no studies have explored the relevance of how social media evidence comes to the attention of the forensic examiner or whether racial or ethnic biases play a role. Jury-eligible participants and forensic experts were randomly assigned to view mock Twitter posts by a defendant and rate the credibility of the posts and how likely the defendant is to act violently.

§

Defining and Measuring Negative Aspects of Masculinity: A Systematic Review

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Understanding Violence Risk Predictors (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Angela Candrilli (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Ms. Caitlin Krause (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Robert Prentky (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

This study conducted a systematic review of the literature surrounding negative masculinity and its seemingly related constructs (e.g., hostile masculinity) to compile a list of their definitions and measurements. Then, a content analysis was performed to identify common themes within the definitions to understand if the constructs are measuring unique aspects of masculinity, or if there is overlap. This study can help researchers, evaluators, and clinicians better understand the terms related to negative aspects of masculinity, and if they are related to different traits and value systems that might affect the risk level of the individual or their treatment plan.

§

Criminogenic Thinking in Schizophrenia: Group Differences, Validity and Dynamics

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Understanding Violence Risk Predictors (Franklin 13) - Paper

Dr. Cory Gerritsen (University of Toronto)

Criminogenic thinking (CT) is well-established as a top predictor of criminal recidivism, and multiple measures have been developed to assess it. While the importance of CT to risk has been demonstrated across psychopathological populations, including schizophrenia, no CT measure has been developed specifically for those with this disorder. Studies have, however, employed existing tools to measure CT in this population. We will present findings from a systematic literature review and meta-analysis of these studies. Implications for measuring CT in schizophrenia, causes of elevations observed in some studies, and suggestions for research and clinical practice will be given.

§

The impact of facility dogs on children's details and reluctance to disclose during child forensic interviews

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Child Forensic Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Mireille Cyr (Université de Montréal), Dr. Annie Gendron (École nationale de police du Québec), Dr. Jacinthe Dion (Université du Québec à Chicoutimi), Dr. Isabelle V. Daignault (Université de Montréal), Mrs. Élie Côté (Université de Montréal)

No study has verified whether the presence of a facility dog helps facilitate the narrative of the abuse of the children, without altering the non-suggestive behaviors desired by the investigators and the children. The objective of this study was therefore to investigate, by comparing 92 forensic interviews conducted with and without the presence of a facility dog by the same investigators if : 1) children showed less reluctance, 2) provided more details on the alleged events, and 3) if the interviewers continued to use non-suggestive utterances to obtain a disclosure. Results of this study does not support the hypotheses.

§

The Impact of Environmental Distractions in Tele-Forensic Interviews with Children

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Child Forensic Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Mrs. Nikola Klassen (Simon Fraser University), Dr. Heather L. Price (Thompson Rivers University), Prof. Deborah Connolly (Simon Fraser University)

The use of online investigative interviews (tele-forensic interviews) with children who have been a victim or witness to a crime could have major benefits for isolated communities that may not have access to trained forensic interviewers without significant delays. However, the empirically tested guidelines for how to conduct these interviews are currently limited. Specifically, it is unknown how the physical virtual environment, and the distractions that come with it, may impact children's recall. This current project will explore various distractions and their impact on children's memory completeness and accuracy for an experienced event.

§

Effect of "I don't understand" rule reminders, age, and question characteristics on children's clarification requests

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Child Forensic Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Lillian Rodriguez Steen (The College of Saint Rose), Ms. Paulynd Mandap (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Marta Figueiredo Neves (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Erin Mattes (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Claudia McArthur (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Sydney Spyksma (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Lindsay Malloy (Ontario Tech University)

If miscommunications arise during interviews, children should request clarification to resolve such issues. We tested the effect of "I don't understand" ground rule reminders, child age, and question characteristics on 6- to 11-year-olds' ($n = 81$) clarification requests in an interview. Results demonstrated that children made more clarification requests in response to tricky questions than simple questions, and older children and children in the reminder condition made more clarification requests to tricky questions than younger children and children who did not receive reminders. Children's clarification requests and the factors that affect such requests have implications for those who question children.

§

Training humans to use surprise expressions to detect children's lies

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Child Forensic Issues (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Alison O'Connor (Mount Allison University), Dr. Jennifer Gongola (University of Southern California), Dr. Kaila Bruer (University of Regina), Prof. Thomas Lyon (University of Southern California), Prof. Angela Evans (Brock University)

Prior research has found that automated facial coding and machine learning can use children's facial expressions (and particularly the presence of *surprise* expressions) to accurately discriminate between children who are lying and telling the truth (Bruer et al., 2020). The present research tested if humans can be trained to use surprise expressions to detect children's lies. Across two studies, humans were successfully trained to use children's surprise expressions to detect children's lies at above chance levels; however, participants in all conditions held a lie bias. Thus, there may be limits to using expressions to detect lies with human lie-detectors.

§

Utilization of Cognitive Measures as a Predictor of Length of Adjudication amongst a Forensic Inpatient Population

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Assessment of CST & Criminal Responsibility (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Christopher Edwards (Saint Elizabeths Hospital), Dr. Amanda Giordano (Saint Elizabeths Hospital), Dr. Deanna Metropoulos (Saint Elizabeths Hospital), Dr. Tara Mazzotta (Saint Elizabeths Hospital), Dr. Lamont Larry (Saint Elizabeths Hospital), Dr. Caroline Chevalier (Saint Elizabeths Hospital)

With increasing admissions at forensic hospitals, identifying barriers to restoring competency is imperative. Data from RBANS and TOPF completed with hospitalized defendants (n=144) were analyzed to determine if length of adjudication (LOA) could be predicted. A Generalized Linear Model found type of adjudication and RBANS Effort Index to have significantly predicted LOA. The model additionally included RBANS Total Scale and TOPF scores, resulting in significant interactions between RBANS Total Scale Score and type of adjudication in predicting LOA. Results will aid in identifying which patients upon admission require more individualized competency restoration, with an ultimate goal of reducing LOA.

§

Self-Reported Competency as a Secondary Indicator of Feigning and Competency to Proceed to Trial

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Assessment of CST & Criminal Responsibility (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Ashley Jones (Utah State Hospital), Ms. Taylor Zdonowicz (Utah State Hospital), Ms. Audrey Buckley (Utah State Hospital), Ms. Bella Brooks (Utah State Hospital), Dr. Michael Brooks (Utah State Hospital)

The clinical interview and comparison between defendant report and evaluator observations, collateral reports, and baseline data are paramount in detecting feigning in competency evaluations. Secondary indicators of feigning or malingering can potentially increase the specificity of malingering detection without increasing evaluation time, cost, or introducing potentially superfluous or conflicting information. Data is being collected from competency evaluations to estimate a defendant's self-rated competency as a secondary indicator of feigning. Analyses will test the hypothesis that defendants who report not being competent to proceed at two timepoints will also exert variable effort and questionable symptom validity.

§

The Not-So Settled Debate: A Case Law Analysis of the Settled Insanity Defense

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Assessment of CST & Criminal Responsibility (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Whitney Cowell (Mississippi State Hospital), Dr. Kathryn Olson (Mississippi State Hospital)

Legal jurisdictions are divided on whether long-term effects from voluntary substance use would allow a defendant to successfully plead an insanity defense. This concept, also known as the settled insanity defense, has gained momentum in its utilization within the legal system. This study aimed to analyze appellate-level case law through a mixed methods and exploratory design where the settled insanity defense was discussed. Results provided descriptive statistics found within the data set, along with insight into the evolution, the success and failure of, and the implications for mental health and legal professionals regarding the settled insanity defense.

§

Race and Gender Difference in Competency to Stand Trial Timeliness and Outcomes

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Assessment of CST & Criminal Responsibility (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Holly Cross (Valparaiso University), Ms. Abby Thompson (Valparaiso University), Ms. Allison Kom (Valparaiso University), Ms. Alexandra Herbert (Valparaiso University), Mr. Samuel “Doc” Janowiak (Valparaiso University)

While previous research suggests that within competency to stand trial (CST) cases in the U.S., race/ethnicity and gender did not predict CST referrals or outcomes. Utilizing archival data collection of over 4000 CST cases in a Mid-western state between 2018 and 2021, this study will attempt to replicate these prior findings, as well as, investigate whether an interaction effect exists between race or gender and offense type in CST outcomes, and identify whether racial minorities have experienced longer delays in CST evaluations than their white counterparts.

§

Good cause exceptions: What delays submission of competency evaluation reports in Washington State?

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Assessment of CST & Criminal Responsibility (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Mia Ricardo (UMass Chan Medical School), Ms. Amanda Raymond (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Marcus Boccaccini (Sam Houston State University)

This study examines why competence to stand trial evaluations in the State of Washington are delayed in submission to the court. We analyzed 1,389 Good Cause Exceptions submitted by evaluators to local courts. These Exceptions, if granted, waive contempt fines associated with the violation of defendant rights as defined in *Trueblood v. Washington* (2016). Results indicated many (46%) reports are delayed due to attorney communication/scheduling issues. Additional reasons for delay include need for an interpreter (8%) and need for further information (17%), among others. Results will be discussed considering Exceptions marked as granted vs. denied, and associated policy implications.

§

The Impact of Victim Age, Prior Arrest, and Empathy in Sex Trafficking Decisions

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Victim Judgments (Salon K) - Paper

Dr. Taylor Petty (University of Southern Indiana), Ms. Anna Pittman (University of Southern Indiana)

Under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), and its reauthorizations, minors are not required to prove they engaged in commercial sex acts due to force, fraud, or coercion, but this is not the case for adults. This experimental study examined whether the victim's age, arrest history, vulnerability, and participant empathy influence case judgments. Results demonstrated participants differed in their judgments depending on the female's prior arrest history, not her age. Participants reported greater empathy toward a victim with no prior arrest, which predicted more certainty she should receive social services (e.g., counseling, medical services) over legal consequences (e.g., arrest, detention).

§

The Roles of Rape Myth Acceptance and Sexism on Adult and Adolescent Victim Blame

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Victim Judgments (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Patricia Ferreira (Iowa State University), Ms. Liz Wilson (Appalachian State University), Ms. Hannah Otto (Iowa State University), Mr. Alex Melville (Iowa State University), Ms. Abigail Molina (Iowa State University), Dr. Twila Wingrove (Appalachian State University)

Victim blame is associated with attitudes that minimize the seriousness of sexual abuse and reduce the odds of conviction. Past research shows that rape myth acceptance and sexism better predict blame attributions for adult sexual abuse victims compared to participant gender. This study was the first known to examine whether this trend is also true for adolescent victims, who, despite being legal minors, are often judged as blameworthy as adult victims. In a factorial design, 679 online community members read a sexual abuse police report then rated the victim's blame. Findings showed similar underlying patterns for adult and adolescent victims.

§

The Influence of Victim Blame Statements and Expert Testimony on Jury Decision Making During Cases of Sexual Assault

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Victim Judgments (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Olivia N. Grella (University of Wyoming), Dr. Kayla Burd (University of Wyoming)

Utilizing a 2 (Victim blame statement: Absent vs. Present) x 2 (Expert testimony: Absent vs. Present) between-subjects design, this study will investigate the influence of victim blame statements and expert testimony on mock juror decision making in cases of sexual assault. Participants will read a sexual assault case vignette, render a verdict, complete a rape myth acceptance scale, and respond to case-related measures. It is predicted that victim blame statements will be negatively related to convictions. Additionally, jurors exposed to expert testimony will be more likely to render a guilty verdict than participants not exposed to expert testimony.

§

Blaming the (Disabled) Victim: Influence of Disability and Crime Type on the Assignment of Victim Blame and Support for Criminal Punishment

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Victim Judgments (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Haley Sturges (University of Wyoming), Dr. Colleen Berryessa (Rutgers University), Dr. Narina Nuñez (University of Wyoming), Mrs. Haley Moon (University of Wyoming)

It is unclear whether a victim's neurodevelopmental disorder (NDD) impacts perceptions of victim blame and punishment of the perpetrator. Crime type may further impact views on victim blame and punishment of the perpetrator. The present study examined how a victim's NDD, in conjunction with the type of crime committed as well as participants' essentialist beliefs, impacts perceptions of victim blame and support for punishing the perpetrator. Results display a significant impact of disability on victim blame, effects of disability and crime type on punishment of the offender, and an indirect effect of disability on victim blame through essentialist beliefs.

§

The Role of Victim Impact Statements and Victim Socioeconomic Status on Mock Juror Decision-Making in a Criminal Sexual Assault Trial

Saturday, 18th March - 16:10: Victim Judgments (Salon K) - Paper

Ms. Amanda Anzovino (University of Wyoming), Ms. Amanda Alexandre (University of Wyoming), Dr. Narina Nuñez (University of Wyoming), Dr. Kayla Burd (University of Wyoming)

The Supreme Court ruled victim impact statements (VIS) as constitutional (*Payne v. Tennessee*, 1991; *Mosley v. State*, 1998), however, there are still concerns that VIS might bias legal decision-making. Kunst et al. (2021) identified that varying crime type and exploring victim characteristics, such as SES, is lacking in the VIS literature. Participants listened to one of four audio recordings of a sexual assault trial (no VIS, VIS no SES, VIS low SES, VIS high SES) and provided sentencing recommendations. We hypothesized that VIS alone would not influence sentencing, however, harsher sentencing would occur when the victim was of high SES.

§

Dehumanizing Language in the Courtroom Increases Blatant Dehumanization of Defendants and Confidence in a Death Sentence

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Impact of Attorneys on Trials/Jurors (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Taylor Bettis (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University)

Prosecutors' use of dehumanizing language to describe defendants in their opening and closing statements can often go unchecked. This experiment tested the impact of two types of dehumanizing language (animalistic, mechanistic) on blatant and subtle dehumanization of a capital defendant and, in turn, confidence in a death sentence. Animalistic dehumanization was impactful: Mock jurors who were randomly assigned to read a closing statement that described a defendant with animalistic language blatantly dehumanized the defendant more and were more confident in a death sentence relative to the same script without animalistic language or the same script with mechanistic language.

§

The Effect of Gender Identity and Gender Role Attitudes on Prosecutor Decision-Making in a Case of Prostitution

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Impact of Attorneys on Trials/Jurors (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Elizabeth MacNeil (The University of Alabama), Dr. Jennifer Cox (The University of Alabama)

Extralegal factors such as individual beliefs (i.e., gender role attitudes) and defendant characteristics (e.g., sex/gender) can influence prosecutor decision-making. The current study employs active U.S. prosecutors (current N = 49) in a quasi-experimental design to determine if traditional gender role attitudes and defendant gender identity affect case outcomes for cisgender and transgender defendants arrested for prostitution. Preliminary results are consistent with an original study employing mock legal actors (i.e., community members), such that gender role attitudes, rather than gender identity, influence decision-making. Recruitment is ongoing and is expected to be complete by December 2022.

§

The Relationship between Regional Gender Implicit Bias and Female Attorneys' Representation and Success in Civil Cases

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Impact of Attorneys on Trials/Jurors (Franklin 1) - Paper

Ms. Taylor Bettis (Arizona State University), Ms. Megan Lawrence (Arizona State University), Ms. Hannah Phalen (Arizona State University), Ms. Lourdes Enciso (Arizona State University), Ms. MJ Sarraf (Arizona State University), Ms. Tramahn Dao (Arizona State University), Ms. Cara Stern (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University)

Female attorneys might be disadvantaged in court due to gender bias—a pervasive extralegal factor. With the number of matriculating female attorneys steadily increasing over time (54% women in 2020), it is important to understand how gender bias might play a role in women's potential for representation and success in the legal profession. We integrated regional implicit gender-career bias data with data from 882 civil trial case outcomes (2005-2022). We investigated two potential outcomes of regional gender implicit bias in real-world civil trial data: the representation of women on legal teams and whether attorney gender predicts successful trial outcomes.

§

An observational study of Canadian jury selection procedures before and after the elimination of peremptory challenges

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Impact of Attorneys on Trials/Jurors (Franklin 1) - Paper

Dr. Michelle Bertrand (University of Winnipeg), Dr. Richard Jochelson (University of Manitoba), Prof. David Ireland (University of Manitoba)

After a 2018 trial where the defence used peremptory challenges in a discriminatory manner, the Canadian government eliminated peremptory challenges from jury selections. We developed a checklist and collected observable demographic information about prospective jurors for the last four jury selections in Manitoba to use peremptory challenges, and seven of the first without, for a total of 186 and 132 prospective jurors observed (respectively). We found gender parity across selections, but under-representation of BIPOC individuals as prospective and actual jurors. Additionally, without peremptory challenges, approximately 2.5 times fewer prospective jurors were needed to form the jury. Implications will be discussed.

§

The Role of Implicit and Explicit Racial Biases in Criminal Trials and Child Welfare Decisions

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Juries & Defendant Demographics (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Mike Morrison (King's University College at Western University), Ms. Mari Pullman (Ontario Technical University), Ms. Marie Duguay (King's University College at Western University), Ms. Alison Croke (Carleton University), Dr. Bertram Gawronski (University of Texas at Austin)

The research to be presented examines four datasets regarding the role of explicit and implicit racial biases in predicting various aspects of decision-making in criminal trials as well as child welfare decisions. Implicit and explicit racial biases were found to be differentially predictive of various judgments in a variety of contexts, such as mock jury selection among legal professionals, the roles of order of arguments, defendant race, and appeals to emotion versus rationality among mock jurors, and simulated child welfare decisions for cases varying in family race and family composition. Implications are discussed.

§

Sentence Length and Perceptions of Dangerousness as a Function of Race, Attributional Complexity and Ability to Meet Bail

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Juries & Defendant Demographics (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Hannah Baldwin (Roger Williams University), Dr. Matt Zaitchik (Roger Williams University), Dr. Judith Platania (Roger Williams University)

The current study investigates the impact of defendant ability to meet bail (yes v. no) on judgments of sentence length and dangerousness within the context of defendant race (White v. Black v. Hispanic v. not identified) and the construct of attributional complexity (AC). Overall, more variability in sentence length emerged for high AC jurors compared to low. Importantly, low AC jurors gave White defendants who made bail the least amount of jail time; the opposite was observed for high AC jurors. Results are discussed as jurors' ability to consider multiple causes of behavior within the context of race and bail.

§

The Effects of a Prisoner's Gender Identity and Crime Type on Parole Board Members' Decision-Making

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Juries & Defendant Demographics (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Katie Cunius (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Monica Miller (University of Nevada, Reno)

We investigated the effects of prisoners' gender identity (female, nonbinary, male) on parole members' decision-making. Further, this study explores whether crime type (theft, sexual assault) moderates this effect. Prisoners' gender identity affected release decisions, with female prisoners more likely to be paroled than nonbinary and male prisoners. Participants also perceived female prisoners more positively than nonbinary and male prisoners, and at times perceived nonbinary prisoners more positively than male prisoners. There was a main effect of crime type on release decisions, but crime type did not moderate the relationship between prisoners' gender identity and parole board members' decisions.

§

Bias Correction, Race Salience, and Individual Differences: Juror Decision-Making Research on Race in the Current Context

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Juries & Defendant Demographics (Franklin 2) - Paper

Dr. Evelyn Maeder (Carleton University), Dr. Susan Yamamoto (University of Regina)

This study tested whether expert testimony about police relations with Black/Indigenous persons would mitigate potential verdict discrepancies by making race a salient issue, and whether police legitimacy and/or anti-racist awareness/behaviours would relate to decision-making.

Jury-eligible community members read a trial transcript in which the defendant (Black/Indigenous/White) claims self-defense for the murder of a police officer, in which expert testimony (present/absent) was manipulated.

Defendant race/expert testimony did not significantly influence verdicts. Participants higher in perceived police legitimacy had a greater likelihood of voting guilty and less favorable attitudes toward the expert, with the opposite pattern for those higher in anti-racist awareness/behaviours.

§

The Effects of a Prisoner's Age and Type of Crime on Parole Members' Decision-Making

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Juries & Defendant Demographics (Franklin 2) - Paper

Ms. Katie Cunius (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Monica Miller (University of Nevada, Reno)

The current study investigates the effect of a prisoner's age (82-year-old, 46-year-old) on parole members granting a prisoner an early release, and if this effect is moderated by the prisoner's crime type (sexual assault, theft, second degree murder). We found an 82-year-old prisoner was more likely to be granted parole than a 46-year-old prisoner. Crime type did affect release decisions with prisoners who committed theft being granted parole more often than a prisoner who committed second degree murder, followed by a prisoner who committed sexual assault. Crime type did not moderate the relationship between age, and release decisions.

§

Development of the Attitudes Towards Police Legitimacy Scale Short Form: A Rasch Analysis

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Perceptions & Perceptions of Police (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Joshua Reynolds (University of Scranton)

This research used Rasch analysis to develop a shorter version of the Attitudes Towards Police Legitimacy Scale (APLS). Using a reanalysis of published data and two new studies, the 34-item APLS was reduced to the 11-item APLS Short Form (APLS-SF). It was hypothesized that the APLS-SF would also predict right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance, support for police in a hypothetical donation task, and justification of an officer involved shooting. In Study 1 ($N = 300$) and Study 2 ($N = 600$) participants were sampled from Prolific Academic. The APLS-SF fit the Rasch model and predicted each variable as hypothesized.

§

The Effects of Identity Conflict on Minority Police Officers' Job Satisfaction and Vocational Connectedness.

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Perceptions & Perceptions of Police (Franklin 3) - Paper

Ms. Kityara James (University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Michael Zarate (University of Texas at El Paso)

Law enforcement agencies are continuing to have trouble recruiting, hiring, and maintaining minority law enforcement officers. Minority officers sit at the intersection of generational victimhood, as a result of centuries of racism, and being perpetrators in the maintenance of their own oppression. In a stressful profession that doesn't historically align with being a minority, the difference between staying with that job or going to another one may lie in job satisfaction and connection. The current study examines the relationship between the identity conflict of ethnic and professional identities, vocational connectedness, and job satisfaction in minority law enforcement officers.

§

The evolution of motivations associated with the police career: a longitudinal study

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Perceptions & Perceptions of Police (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Annie Gendron (École nationale de police du Québec), Prof. Remi Boivin (Université de Montréal), Mr. Vincent Mousseau (Université de Montréal), Mrs. Marie-Eve Beaucage (Université de Montréal), Prof. Frederic Ouellet (Université de Montréal)

Although candidates aspire to achieve the same goal (become a police officer), we can make the hypothesis that at the starting point, their motivations behind this career choice may vary and change over the time. This study proposes to follow the evolution of the motivations of police candidates throughout the training course. About 550 participants have been surveyed three times over the training period on motivations and professional aspirations. The analysis led to the definition of two main profiles (missionary profile, strategic profile), but we can also observe that a certain proportion of candidates change their motivational profile over time.

§

The Impact of Compassion Fatigue on Racially Disparate Police Brutality

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Perceptions & Perceptions of Police (Franklin 3) - Paper

Mr. Aidan Constant (Kenyon College), Dr. Margaret Stevenson (Kenyon College)

We explored the relationship between police officer compassion fatigue and policing-related attitudes (i.e., endorsement of procedural justice and a hypothetical instance of police-perpetrated violence against an ostensibly Black or White target) – effects hypothesized to be mediated by job efficacy cynicism and psychological detachment from civilians. Police officer participants were recruited via prolific and completed an online survey. As expected, as compassion fatigue increased, endorsement of procedural justice decreased and belief that the target of police-perpetrated violence was guilty increased. These effects were statistically mediated by police officer job efficacy cynicism, but not psychological detachment from civilians.

§

The Role of Alertness (vs. Fatigue) in the Performance of Professional Criminal Investigators

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Perceptions & Perceptions of Police (Franklin 3) - Paper

Dr. Zlatan Krizan (Iowa State University), Mr. Anthony Miller (Iowa State University), Dr. Christian Meissner (Iowa State University)

Investigative interviews are an essential component of the criminal justice system, yet rely on investigators who must operate at a high level while fatigued. The current investigation examined how alertness (vs. fatigue) shaped performance of law-enforcement officers when (1) discriminating true from false alibies, as well as (2) outcomes of their real-life interviews conducted in the field. Taken together, the results indicate that less alert officers were less able to discriminate lies from truths, and experienced poorer outcomes of their own investigative interviews, pointing to sleep as a key factor for investigative performance with potential for intervention.

§

Shifting the jury: The effect of threat on ideological representativeness in jury decision-making

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Defendants & Jury Demographics (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Maddy Millar (University of Exeter), Dr. Rebecca K. Helm (University of Exeter)

Research has demonstrated that threats, such as terrorism, can influence the diversity of political attitudes, and how these attitudes impact decision-making. In two experiments, we examine how these shifts in attitudes can influence juror judgments. In Study 1 (N=251), we show that when case facts involve terrorism, this leads to polarisation in evidence evaluation and verdicts between liberal and conservative mock jurors that is not present in otherwise identical cases. In a follow-up study (N=210) we distinguish normative and personal threat to test the prediction that the impact of threat on judgments will depend on the type of threat experienced.

§

A Criminal Trial of Battered Spouse Syndrome and PTSD: How College Students decide Verdict

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Defendants & Jury Demographics (Franklin 4) - Paper

Mrs. Rebekah Adair (The University of Texas at El Paso), Ms. Maria Torres (The University of Texas at El Paso), Dr. Krystia Reed (University of Texas at El Paso)

Battered Spouse Syndrome is a defense used to capture the complicated nature of a victim who kills their abuser. The current study examined how defendant gender and diagnosis of PTSD influenced verdict in a college sample. Findings demonstrate gender of defendant was a significant predictor in verdict. Female defendants were 3.86 times more likely than male defendants to receive not guilty verdicts. A diagnosis of PTSD was not a significant predictor in verdict. Overall, this study demonstrates the heavy reliance on gender and future work should further explore the impact this has on decision-making in cases involving intimate partner violence.

§

Juror Decision Making in a Child Trafficking Case: The Impact of Defendant and Victim Gender, Defendant Age, and Defendant Status

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Defendants & Jury Demographics (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Laura Fraser (Carleton University), Ms. Alexa Hildenbrand (Carleton University), Prof. Emily Pica (Austin Peay State University), Prof. Joanna Pozzulo (Carleton University)

Jurors' perceptions of defendant gender, social status, and age as well as victim gender in the human trafficking context were examined as were ratings on the Human Trafficking Myths Scale and Sex Trafficking Attitudes Scale. Participants read a mock-trial transcript and rendered a verdict and rated their perceptions of the defendant and victim. The victim was perceived as more favourable when the trafficker was female and the victim was male, compared to a female victim. Higher myth acceptance amongst jurors also lead to fewer guilty verdicts, less favourable perceptions of the victim, and more favourable perceptions of the trafficker

§

Effect of Victimization History on Sexual Offense Trial Outcomes in a Canadian Sample

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Defendants & Jury Demographics (Franklin 4) - Paper

Ms. Samantha Williams (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Kimberley Tirkalas (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Elizabeth Gerhardt (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Debra Gilin (Saint Mary's University)

Previous research suggests that sexual offense victims and people who are personally close to sexual offense victims may be more likely to convict and deliver harsher sentencing recommendations than non-victims. The present study examined the impact of juror victimization history on sexual offense trial outcomes using a sample of 181 Canadian adults. Results indicated that there were no differences in verdict or sentencing recommendations across victimization groups. In addition to being one of the few studies to use a purely Canadian sample, the present study has significant implications for trial impartiality and sexual violence awareness in a post-#MeToo world.

§

Jurors' Perceptions of Veterans: Examining the Influence of TBI Knowledge

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Defendants & Jury Demographics (Franklin 4) - Paper

Mr. Kevin Ball (Widener University), Dr. Elizabeth Foster (Widener University), Dr. Kento Yasuhara (University of New Haven), Ms. Diana Fiorilli (Widener University), Ms. Cassie Sieradzky (Widener University), Ms. Amy Ramapuram (Widener University), Ms. Ariana Swenson (Widener University)

The prevalence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) and increased risk of criminal justice system involvement among the U.S. veteran population warrants a greater understanding of jurors' level of knowledge regarding TBI. However, research has focused on the public's misconceptions and misattributions or on providing jurors with educational material about TBI. 574 participants were assessed as mock jurors to investigate how the public's knowledge of TBI influences the punitiveness of their judgments and how the public's confidence in their knowledge impacts the sureness of their decision-making. The analysis of the collected data will be completed by March 2023.

§

Concordance between HCR-20V3 and VRAG-R in Mexico

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Violence Prediction (Franklin 13) - Paper

Mr. Brandon Burgess (University of Manitoba), Dr. Eric García-López (Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Penales), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University), Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones (University of Manitoba)

Mexican prisons are often understaffed and face issues of institutional violence. Expedient risk assessment is essential to promoting the safety of inmates, allowing correctional health staff to direct their skills to other essential services. The present study sought to compare the predictive validity of the VRAG-R and HCR-20^{V3} using a sample of 128 individuals incarcerated in a Mexican prison. Results showed that measure total scores, risk classifications, and outcome of violence were positively correlated. Both measures displayed excellent predictive validity (VRAG-R, $AUC = .72$; HCR-20^{V3}, $AUC = .71$). Results suggest that VRAG-R performs similarly to HCR-20^{V3} in predicting institutional violence.

§

Navigating Violence Risk Assessment: an Examination of the Fordham Risk Screening Tool in a Diversion Program Population

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Violence Prediction (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Grace Hickman (Fordham University), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University), Mr. Aidan Collins (Fordham University), Dr. Melodie Foellmi (EAC Network)

While the utility of violence risk assessments is undisputed, some clinicians express concerns regarding the time required to complete a thorough risk assessment. The Fordham Risk Screening Tool (FRST; Rosenfeld et al., 2017) addresses this time constraint, as it is designed to identify individuals who need a more comprehensive risk assessment. The present study investigates whether the FRST, when used by non-mental health professionals, can identify individuals at a high risk based on another lengthier assessment tool, the Corrections Officer Management for Profiling Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS). Preliminary results are promising, and further analyses will investigate predictive validity and inter-rater reliability.

§

Evaluating the Short-Term Predictive Validity of the COMPAS

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Violence Prediction (Franklin 13) - Paper

Mr. Aidan Collins (EAC Network), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University), Dr. Melodie Foellmi (EAC Network)

The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) is a widely used risk assessment tool designed to assess an individual's likelihood of re-offense. The present study examined whether the predictive accuracy of the COMPAS varied across different follow-up periods. Data included a sample of 154 post-incarcerated offenders with mental illnesses referred or mandated to by NYC for re-entry services. Statistical analyses include receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, logistic regression, and survival analyses predicting general and violent recidivism. Findings extend the existing literature on the COMPAS as well as the utility of actuarial risk tools for short-term assessments.

§

Considering Cannabis Use and Criminal Risk: A Critical Analysis of a One-Size-Fits-All Model

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Violence Prediction (Franklin 13) - Paper

Ms. Haleh Kanani (Drexel University), Dr. Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo (PMHCC, Inc.), Prof. David DeMatteo (Drexel University)

This project examines how considering cannabis use from an anamnestic risk assessment perspective can better encapsulate the mixed evidence base regarding cannabis and crime/violence. Currently, risk assessment measures—both actuarial and Structured Professional Judgement measures—consider substances as a monolithic group in terms of risk. Given the ambiguity in the research base regarding the association between cannabis use and crime/violence, failing to consider the specific substance used—and failing to consider the idiographic relevance of that substance to risk—may be misguided. Considering cannabis use and risk from an anamnestic perspective may provide a potential remedy. Case examples will be discussed.

§

Implementation of Pre-Trial Mental Health Diversion in California: A Qualitative Study of AB1810

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Alternatives to Court (Salon I) - Paper

Dr. Stephanie Brooks Holliday (RAND Corporation), Ms. Alex Sizemore (RAND Corporation), Ms. Tabusem Khan (California State University, Sacramento), Ms. Marlin Quintero (California State University, Los Angeles), Mr. Leon Burns (California State University, Sacramento), Mr. Jessie Simental (University of Southern California), Ms. Ellen Goldwasser (Anti-Recidivism Coalition), Ms. Chloe Cheney-Rice (Anti-Recidivism Coalition)

California Assembly Bill 1810 established a pretrial pathway to diversion for individuals whose mental illness had a significant role in the crime for which they were charged. AB 1810 was intended to address the racial disparities of mass incarceration. We conducted interviews with 27 stakeholders from nine counties to learn how racial equity was considered in the design and implementation of diversion under AB 1810. Though some counties considered the perspective of people with lived experience and the cultural competence of providers, stakeholders were mixed in their views on whether diversion can address racial disparities in their county's justice system.

§

Examining Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) Treatment Outcomes in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Offenders: A Randomized Controlled Study

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Alternatives to Court (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Erin Conley (Fordham University), Dr. Michele Galletta (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive social problem with 30% of women suffering abuse at least once in their lifetime. Treatment for offenders targets maladaptive behavioral and cognitive patterns to prevent future violence. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) offers a promising treatment framework for IPV offender populations as it integrates many aspects of the leading interventions (i.e., RNR and CBT). However, few studies have used a randomized clinical trial (RCT) to compare program outcomes. The current study therefore used a RCT to evaluate program outcomes for DBT and CBT therapies in a sample of IPV offenders.

§

Evaluating Differences Between Sites in a Multi-Site Alternative to Incarceration Program in a Large Metropolitan Area

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Alternatives to Court (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Linden Loutzenhiser (Fordham University), Dr. Merrill Rotter (EAC Network), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University)

Alternative to incarceration (ATI) or diversion programs have increased in the past two decades. Research suggests that ATI programs are effective in terms of reducing treatment cost, meeting individual client needs, and respecting client dignity. However, findings have been mixed in terms of effectiveness based on recidivism. This may be due to the substantial variability in program design and evaluation strategies used to date. The present study is a cross-sectional exploration of program patterns and sociodemographic factors at 3 sites in a large city in collaboration with the ATI agency with the goal of improving program evaluation and outcomes.

§

Examining Stakeholder Perceptions: A National Survey of U.S. Federal Reentry Courts

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Alternatives to Court (Salon I) - Paper

Ms. Madelena Rizzo Rizzo (Drexel University), Dr. Kirk Heilbrun (Drexel University)

The current study sought to examine the views of stakeholders in federal post-conviction reentry courts. Specifically, a 33-question survey was created to capture the theoretical foundation of the court and the emphases given to different program components such as family support and the participants' relationship with the judge. The survey was emailed to every U.S. probation office in a jurisdiction with a federal post-conviction reentry court. Of 100 such courts, 64 responded to the survey. Results demonstrated that although there are noteworthy differences between federal reentry courts, the underlying structure of all courts is based on the risk-needs-responsivity model.

§

The impact of social determinants of health on mental health diversion outcomes

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Alternatives to Court (Salon I) - Paper

Mx. Zoe Feingold (Fordham University), Dr. Merrill Rotter (EAC Network), Dr. Keith Cruise (Fordham University), Dr. Barry Rosenfeld (Fordham University)

The current study examined the impact of social determinants of health (SDOH) factors, including employment status, education level, housing stability, neighborhood risk factors, and financial issues, on mental health diversion outcomes (program completion and post-program recidivism) among 446 participants in New York City mental health diversion programs. SDOH factors significantly increased the odds of premature program dropout, even after controlling for multiple clinical and criminogenic risk factors. Only one SDOH factor (housing instability) significantly predicted post-program recidivism. Findings support the need for increased attention to social services for individuals with mental illness enrolled in jail diversion programs.

§

Environmental Sensitivity May Buffer the Effects of Violence Exposure for Justice-Involved Youth

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Improving Outcomes for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Colleen Sbeglia (University of California, Irvine), Mr. Curtis Smith IV (University of California-Irvine), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

Given high rates of violence exposure among justice-involved youth, it is important to identify factors that interrupt the cycle of violence, such as environmental sensitivity. According to differential susceptibility theory, there is significant variability in susceptibility of individuals to their environments: those who are highly sensitive to context (“orchids”), and those who are minimally sensitive to context (“dandelions”). While the theory would posit that “orchids” would be most negatively affected by violence exposure due to their sensitivity, this study examines whether this sensitivity moderates youths’ response to violence exposure. Results indicate that high sensitivity is actually protective against future violence.

§

Rife with bias: Re-examining how we measure youth recidivism

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Improving Outcomes for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Dr. Evan Holloway (University of California San Francisco), Ms. Megan Irgens (University of Arizona/University of California San Francisco), Dr. Jeanne McPhee (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Johanna Folk (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Megan Ramaiya (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Marina Tolou-Shams (University of California San Francisco)

Official court records are often used to measure recidivism for court-involved youth; however, biased decision-making at various points throughout the sequential intercept influence whether a new charge/petition will be filed with the juvenile court. Thus, consideration of other measures of legal involvement is warranted. In a sample of first-time court involved youth, youth-reported delinquency was most strongly associated with youth-reported arrest, followed by caregivers' report of their youth's arrest, with new court charges showing the weakest relationship. Findings suggest that youth reporting their own contact with law enforcement is a promising alternative to official court records to measure recidivism.

§

Effects of neighborhood disadvantage and peer deviance on conduct problems: interactions with age-of-onset

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Improving Outcomes for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Courtney Goetz (Louisiana State University), Dr. Paul J. Frick (Louisiana State University), Dr. Laura C. Thornton (Abt Associates), Dr. James V. Ray (University of Central Florida), Dr. Emily L. Robertson (Florida International University), Dr. Tina Wall Myers (Louisiana Department of Health), Dr. Laurence Steinberg (Temple University), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

This study examined the associations among neighborhood disadvantage (ND), delinquent peer affiliation, and antisocial behavior by testing whether the age of onset of antisocial behavior modifies these associations. Hypotheses were tested in a sample of justice-involved adolescents using self-report of antisocial behavior and official arrests covering the three years following first arrest. Age of onset moderated the association between ND/peer delinquency with official arrests but not with self-reported offending. Further, peer delinquency mediated all relationships between ND and antisocial behavior. Findings suggest that interventions to encourage association with prosocial peers may be critical for preventing delinquency in high-risk communities.

§

Does Maturity Matter? Association with Future Substance Use in First-Time Legally Involved Youth

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Improving Outcomes for Justice-Involved Youth (Salon J) - Paper

Ms. Megan Irgens (University of Arizona/University of California San Francisco), Dr. Evan Holloway (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Jeanne McPhee (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Johanna Folk (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Megan Ramaiya (University of California San Francisco), Dr. Marina Tolou-Shams (University of California San Francisco)

Data from 401 court-involved youth demonstrated an interaction between maturity at 12 months and prior intent to use drugs ($p = .03$). At low levels of maturity, intent to use drugs predicted alcohol use 12 months later ($p = .02$). There was also an interaction between maturity at 24 months and prior intent to use drugs ($p = .02$). At high levels of maturity, intent to use drugs predicted alcohol use 24 months later ($p = .03$). No associations held for drug use. Maturity may be critical to consider for alcohol use interventions for this population.

§

Suspect Decision-Making and Understanding Resistance Motivations during Accusatorial and Information-Gathering Interrogations

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Interactions Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Dr. Kate Houston (Texas A&M International University), Dr. Melissa Russano (Roger Williams University)

Understanding interrogative behavior and the underlying motivations which drive it, may be crucial to mitigating resistance to interrogation and avoiding false confessions. In this paper we present an analysis of confession decisions, as well as self-reported motivations for those decisions, from a large dataset of 743 participants. Preliminary analysis revealed that accusatorial interrogations produce fewer truthful confessions and more denials from guilty persons, while also producing more false confessions and less truthful denials from innocent participants, compared to information-gathering approaches. Motivations to resist did not differ across interrogative strategy. Results are discussed in terms of suspect decision-making, confessions and resistance.

§

Healthy work climate = healthy police officers? The impact of work climate on psychological health of police officers

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Interactions Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Mrs. Clemence Emeriau-Farges (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières), Dr. Andrée-Ann Deschênes (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières), Dr. Annie Gendron (École nationale de police du Québec), Dr. Marie-France Marin (Université du Québec à Montréal), Dr. Marc Dussault (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)

This study examines the effects of police work climate (PWC) factors (work team relationships and role, tasks perception and organizational support practices), on police officers perceived psychological health at work (PHW), and if seniority moderate these effects. Regressions' analysis of survey responses from 319 Quebec police officers showed significant impact of PWC on psychological well-being and distress at work, and significant difference between young recruits and six to 15 years of experience's police officers about their perception of tasks. Results show that high PWC foster healthy work team relationships, and higher PHW. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

§

Modifying the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments with Simplified Miranda Warning Language for Youth

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Interactions Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Treasure Tabor (John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Ms. Sydney Baker (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Emily Haney-Caron (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Due to developmental immaturity, youth are at risk of waiving their *Miranda* rights without understanding what their rights mean or the consequences of waiving them. Advocates have proposed simplifying *Miranda* warnings to better protect adolescents, but there is not yet empirical support for such reforms. This study examined the reliability of a revised version of the *Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments* (MRCI) so that a large-scale study could examine how simplified *Miranda* warnings affect youths' comprehension of their rights. The findings demonstrated that simplifying *Miranda* language for use in the MRCI is a feasible option for future research and forensic practice.

§

The Psychological Mechanisms Involved in Police Officer Decision Making During Interactions with Black and White Civilians

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Interactions Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Dr. Kelly Burke (The University of Texas at El Paso)

American society is raw with racial strife—incidents between police and Black civilians have sparked massive protests over disparities in policing. I examined the psychological mechanisms (e.g., anxiety, empathy) involved in police decision making, and whether it differs as a function of civilian race. Officers' responses did not differ significantly (except for similarity to the driver), perhaps reflecting a genuine effort on officers' part to monitor their responses to be fair in their policing, which was also reflected in qualitative interviews. Yet, anxiety was associated with lower empathy and poorer interpersonal behavior during interactions with a Black—not White—civilian.

§

Guilty until proven innocent: The impact of culpability on Stereotype Content Model perceptions of criminal suspects

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Interactions Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Ms. Taya Henry (Ontario Tech University), Mrs. Karli Hamilton (Ontario Tech University), Ms. Victoria Hall (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Kimberley Clow (Ontario Tech University)

Research has found that false confessors are disadvantaged more than other exonerees (e.g., Scherr et al., 2018), but that individuals who confess or plead guilty often receive advantages in court (e.g., Redlich et al., 2018). We explored these competing outcomes within the same study, manipulating both culpability and confessing. Participants read about a crime, watched a video of a police interrogation, and were informed the suspect confessed (vs. did not confess). Next, participants learned that DNA evidence confirmed the suspect's guilt (vs. confirmed the suspect's innocence). Surprisingly, culpability—but not confessing—consistently impacted perceptions of the suspect.

§

Defund the Police: Does Framing Impact Support for the Movement?

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Interactions Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Mrs. Olivia Smith (University of Wyoming), Ms. Cassandra Flick (University of Wyoming), Mr. Nicholas Michalski (University of Wyoming)

Though many have become familiar with the slogan “defund the police”, there is still little consensus on what it means. Some individuals believe it means redirecting funds to social services/programs while others believe it means eliminating the police altogether. Given these differences, this study examined how the framing of “defund the police” impacts levels of support. Results showed that framing “defund the police” to participants as eliminating the police led to less support, stronger beliefs that the risks outweighed the benefits, and a higher expectation that quality of life would decrease compared to framing the movement as redirecting funds.

§

Increasing Capacity to Protect and Serve: A Review of Officer Physical and Mental Wellness Programs

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Interactions Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Dr. Tatiana Matlasz (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Ms. Margaret Auhbach (University of New Mexico), Ms. Abrianna Morales (University of New Mexico), Dr. Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo (PMHCC, Inc.), Dr. Emma Hamilton (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Annette Cristani (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center), Dr. Nils Rosenbaum (Albuquerque Police Department)

Recent police-involved killings of individuals with minority backgrounds and individuals with serious mental health challenges—coupled with the strain of COVID-19 on crime and behavioral health—have spurred calls for police reform. Reform calls have included increased focus on officer physical and mental wellness, recognizing that officer burnout can produce damaging interactions with community members and create officer shortages. This systematic review examined peer-reviewed studies of officer wellness interventions between 2010-2021. Results of the review revealed a dearth of research on officer wellness interventions; however, the interventions that do exist suggest promising results in improving officers’ physical and mental health.

§

Assessing the Pragmatic Implication of Minimization within Suspect Interviews

Saturday, 18th March - 17:20: Police Interactions Data Blitz (Salon K) - Data Blitz

Mr. quintan crough (Ontario Tech University), Dr. Joseph Eastwood (Ontario Tech University)

One tactic investigators use to overcome suspect reluctance within interrogations is Minimization (i.e., reducing the moral seriousness associated with an offence). Past research has suggested that Minimization pragmatically implies leniency, which raises concerns related to the voluntariness and veracity of resulting confessions. Across two mock suspect interview studies ($n = 125$, $n = 253$), we assessed the impact of Minimization on Sentencing Expectations, Crime Severity, Interviewer Sympathy and Leniency Inferences. Contrary to past studies, our research found that that Minimization did not imply leniency and therefore, at least by way of pragmatic implication, may not contribute to false confessions.

§

Rural Perspectives on Substance Abuse and Barriers to Resources

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Michala Reynolds (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Ms. Linden Hughes (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Dr. Apryl Alexander (University of North Carolina-Charlotte)

Rural communities and individuals are heavily impacted by substance use, and it is established in the literature that many of these individuals suffer barriers on all levels within the community that prevent individuals suffering from substance abuse in seeking treatment. This study will examine the knowledge, availability, participation, and barriers within the community from the perspective of individuals living within that community. This study will also examine the differences between knowledge, availability, participation, and barriers within the community between individuals who identify as currently suffering from substance abuse compared to those who do not.

Keywords: *substance abuse, treatment barriers, rural*

§

Examining Data Quality in Jury Decision-making Research

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Erica Chen (Carleton University), Dr. Evelyn Maeder (Carleton University)

This study's purpose is to examine data quality via attention and race manipulation checks in jury decision-making research. Data were drawn from a larger study where Canadian jury-eligible participants, recruited through Prolific Academic, acted as mock jurors in a sexual assault trial. Results showed that while only six of 305 (3%) participants failed attention checks, 54 (17.7%) failed at least one race manipulation check. Comparing measures of explicit racism between participants who passed the race manipulation checks and those who failed at least one shows those who passed both checks were more likely to rate Indigenous people favourably.

§

MMPI-2-RF and PAI for preemployment assessment in Law Enforcement candidates

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sara Chaparro Rucobo (Sam Houston State University), Ms. Grace Boland (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Jared Ruchensky (Sam Houston State University), Dr. John Edens (Texas A&M University), Dr. Allison Rulseh (Cardinal Stritch University)

Due to the increased social discourse regarding the job performance of law enforcement officers and their ability to neutrally assess and respond to environmental threats, greater emphasis has begun to be placed upon identifying inadequately performing police officers. Given the lack of specific guidance in preemployment psychological evaluations for assessing law enforcement candidates, it is vital to identify which instruments can most comprehensively and effectively predict performance and behavior. The current study attempts to address this need through comparing applicants' performance on the MMPI-2-RF and PAI to identify the scales that strongly predict police performance and problematic behaviors.

§

Do Personality Traits Predict Criminal History Disclosure?

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Breanna Curran (Iowa State University), Mx. Brooke-Lynn Hawthorne (Iowa State University), Mr. Anthony Miller (Iowa State University), Dr. Zlatan Krizan (Iowa State University)

Existing evidence does not clearly implicate personality traits in the amount of criminal history disclosure. To examine which personality traits predict criminal history disclosure, using the big 5 personality traits and their facets, this study tested who is more likely to disclose more and better information. The results indicated more open-minded individuals disclosed higher quantity and quality of information. More open-minded individuals also reported better memory for the event they disclosed, which was associated with more disclosure. The findings implicate imaginativeness and aesthetic sensitivity as important to disclosure.

§

Inducing Empathy in Jurors in a Capital Penalty Phase Trial: An Examination of How to Reduce Jurors' Death Sentence Decisions

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Klaudia Zuraw (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Charles Stone (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Previous research has shown that inducing empathy in jurors leads to lesser sentences. The present study will examine whether this extends to instances of a death penalty phase trial where the perpetrator and victim are strangers. Additionally, the study will examine instances where the perpetrator exhibits evidence of mental illness, brain damage, or sexual abuse. It is hypothesized that jurors will be more likely to sentence defendants with a history of sexual abuse to LWOP than if they have a history of mental illness.

§

The effect of a department's requirement for evidence-based suspicion on jurors' perception of evidence connection

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Jaleel King (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Jacqueline Katzman (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Eyewitness misidentification is a leading cause of wrongful conviction. Although the prior-probability of guilt (i.e., pre-identification evidence strength) is the most important factor relating to a defendant's actual guilt status, no study has examined whether it affects juror decisions. This oversight is problematic because when officers place suspects in lineups when there is little evidence connecting them to the crime, it falls on jurors to examine the probative value of identification evidence. The purpose of this study is to examine whether jurors are sensitive to variations in pre-identification evidence strength and to explore an intervention that may increase their sensitivity.

§

Examining the Implications of Implicit Bias Training on White Jury Members

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Juliana Davis (University of Denver Graduate School of Professional Psychology), Dr. Mackenzie O'Neil (Saint Marys College of California)

The present study examined whether implicit bias training impacts White jurors' criminalization of Black defendants as compared to White defendants. In the study, participants viewed implicit bias training (IBT) or a control video. Then they read a vignette with either a White or Black defendant. Lastly, they answered questions regarding a multitude of variables. The findings showed that contrary to the hypothesis, results indicate that White participants criminalized White defendants more than Black defendants, especially after engaging in implicit bias training. The theoretical and societal implications of these findings are further explored.

§

Deviant Sexual Fantasy in U.S. Adult Females

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Tiffany Harvey (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Elizabeth Jeglic (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Deviant sexual fantasy attenuates across the lifespan in adult males. However, little is known about the deviant fantasy of adult females and thus is the objective of this study. A stratified random sample of 326 U.S. non-offending adult females was collected. Participants completed a demographics questionnaire and one sexual fantasy measure. Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVAs and binary logistic regressions were used to analyze the data. Results revealed that age is not a significant predictor of normative sexual fantasy but is a significant predictor of deviant sexual fantasy. Mean rankings across age groups found normative and deviant sexual fantasies declined with age.

§

Indirect Effect of Believability on Language Bias for Sexual Assault Victim's Testimony

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Abby McGinnis (Western Kentucky University), Dr. Christopher Peters (Western Kentucky University)

Implicit bias has been shown to influence judgements in jury decision making. The current study examines believability of a sexual assault victim's testimony based on different language barriers that may occur. Participants were shown a looped visual of an individual with the testimony given auditorily (English, Spanish) or shown the same individual giving the testimony in ASL with subtitles in English for all conditions. Perpetrator guilt and victim believability, using the Narrative Believability Scale, were measured. Results indicated that language the testimony was presented in predicted believability and had an indirect effect on the verdict for ASL, but not Spanish.

§

The Effect of Pre-Event Instructions on Eyewitness Identification

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Rath (Oklahoma State University), Dr. Kara Moore (Oklahoma State University), Dr. Mario Baldassari (University of Saint Francis), Dr. Ira Hyman (Western Washington University), Dr. Lorraine Hope (University of Portsmouth), Mx. Eric Mah (University of Victoria), Dr. Stephen Lindsay (University of Victoria), Dr. Jamal Mansour (University of Lethbridge)

Some eyewitness identification studies use instructions warning participants of the upcoming crime and lineup, but this rarely mirrors reality. Participants received non-specific or specific eyewitness pre-event instructions and completed a lineup. The present work focuses on self-report measures, which showed differences in expectations and approach despite no differences in discriminability. Those in the eyewitness condition were more likely to report watching the video differently, expect the crime, and remember the crime, but some were unaware of the crime even when they watched the video differently. This is important to understanding how methodological decisions impact outcomes in eyewitness identification studies.

§

The Psychological Consequences of Precinct Diversification in a Hypothetical Police Encounter

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Srishti Katuri (California State University, Northridge), Ms. Tara Henchey (California State University, Northridge), Mr. Ryan Lefever (California State University, Fullerton), Prof. Elise Fenn (California State University Northridge), Dr. Cynthia Najdowski (University at Albany, State University of New York), Dr. Iris Blandon-Gitlin (California State University, Fullerton)

Diversifying the racial and ethnic composition of police precincts has been hypothesized to increase equitable policing outcomes. We investigated whether diversification can reduce potential psychological consequences of stereotype threat activation in racial/ethnic minorities. Black, Hispanic, and White participants imagined interacting with an officer depicted in a photograph alone, or in a mixed-race or all-White precinct. Controlling for gender, participants' race/ethnicity predicted threat activation and expectations about officer's motivations and behaviors. Unexpectedly, Black participants anticipated more negative outcomes when viewing the diverse than all-White precinct photograph. This preliminary evidence suggests that diversification of police precincts may not always be successful.

§

How long is too long? An investigation of preference for jail over probation in guilty mock-defendants.

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kimberly Echevarria (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), Dr. Tina Zottoli (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

When most criminal convictions are the result of a guilty plea, understanding how defendants make plea decisions is imperative. We investigated how guilty mock-defendants evaluate and decide on probationary plea offers when facing potential jail sentences if convicted at trial. Expectedly, only a minority of participants preferred shorter jail sentences to longer probationary sentences. We discuss results, and upcoming studies with innocent mock-defendants, in light of a newly proposed model of plea decision-making that is grounded in Fuzzy Trace Theory.

§

Eating Disorders Among Justice-Involved Youth: The Need for Assessment and Treatment in Correctional Facilities

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Gracie Unger (Pacific University), Ms. Megan Lindenmeyer (Pacific University), Ms. Alexa Withers (Pacific University), Dr. Ahmar Zaman (Pacific University)

Female juvenile justice-involved youth have reported experiencing higher rates of sexual victimization (Dixon et al., 2005). Numerous studies have shown that childhood sexual traumatization is a risk factor for the development of eating disorders (Madowitz et al., 2015). Given the relationship between juvenile justice involvement, sexual trauma, and eating disorders, literature suggests high rates of eating disorders in juvenile correctional facilities are expected. However, there is a lack of research on the prevalence, assessment, and treatment of eating disorders. This project serves as a call to action to address the increased need for eating disorder assessment in juvenile correctional facilities.



Moral Disengagement and Perceptions of Whistleblowers

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Hannah Curran (The College of Saint Rose), Dr. Katlyn Farnum (The College of Saint Rose)

With the cultural shift that was brought by the #MeToo movement, the concept of whistleblowing is becoming more prevalent. The current study sought to expand on prior work to examine how whistleblowers are perceived in cases of severe sexual harassment by manipulating the gender of the whistleblower, motive, and gender in the workplace, focusing on moral disengagement. It was discovered that with low moral disengagement, participants could decipher between motives and justified the punishment of the whistleblower. This was opposite for participants with high moral disengagement, offering that it should be considered in perceptions of motive and field of work.



“This is a Man’s World”: Sexual assault in male-dominated occupations and juror decision making in civil litigation

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Haley Moon (University of Wyoming), Dr. Narina Nuñez (University of Wyoming)

The current study investigates the impact of gender-denomination/equality in the workplace when a female employee is sexually assaulted by her male counterpart. Researchers employed two versions of a trial transcript that described a female employee, employed with the National Park Service (male-dominated) or in Retail Trade (gender-balanced), being sexually assaulted. Researchers expect participants in the gender-balanced workplace sexual assault transcript will perceive the company as more liable, when compared to those who have been exposed to the male-dominated sexual assault transcript. Of additional interest is whether the strength of the individual difference measures will vary by occupation type.

§

Role of Institutional Support and PTSD on Turnover Intentions Among Corrections Officers

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Megan Lindenmeyer (Pacific University), Ms. Brooke Reynolds (Pacific University), Ms. Rachael Alvick (Pacific University), Dr. Megan Masuret (Pacific University), Dr. Leonardo Bobadilla (Pacific University)

Correctional officers are exposed to violence and are at risk of being assaulted or injured as part of their work. Resulting mental health outcomes such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression can lead to high rates of fatigue, burnout, and high turnover intentions. This study investigated whether organizational responses to vicarious trauma could mitigate the impact of PTSD symptoms on turnover rates in a sample of correctional officers employed at a Washington jail (N = 101). Results suggest that a positive work environment and empowering employees can successfully mitigate turnover related to PTSD symptoms.

§

A Preliminary Psychometric Examination of the LOOK in an Outpatient Sex Offender Sample: An Implicit Measure of Sexual Deviancy

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Michaela Cordova (Creighton University), Ms. Sally Hand (Marquette University), Dr. Matthew Huss (Creighton University)

Sexual offenders are administered a variety of tests upon admission to treatment, or prior to sentencing. A variety of instruments work to determine what risk category an offender falls into. A newer instrument titled the LOOK, recently come out of Brigham Young University and has little research understanding its effectiveness. We compared the LOOK with reliable risk assessment instruments to understand whether it can accurately predict sexual deviancy. With data from an outpatient treatment facility we gathered data on how offenders score on the LOOK assessment compared with demographic information and static and dynamic risk factors.

§

Trauma as a Mitigating Factor in Criminal Cases: A Predictor Model of Juror Empathy towards Defendants with Developmental Trauma Histories Who Commit Violent Crime

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Kerri Kane (William James College), Dr. Samuel Moncata (William James College), Dr. Terrie Burda (William James College)

This study created a predictive model of juror decisions when the defendant's history of developmental trauma was presented as mitigating evidence in a violent crime. Participants determined the verdict and perceived necessary sentencing. Dispositional empathy was measured by the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). The overall predictability of the model was determined using a Multinomial Logistic Regression analysis. This model was able to predict those who felt a defendant should receive the maximum sentence at a rate of 81.7 percent. This finding has utility in multiple domains such as prevention and intervention strategies among trauma treatment, recidivism reduction, and public safety.

§

Moral Foundations and Juror Verdict Justifications

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

*Ms. Katie MacDonald (University of Regina), Ms. Tilar Steinke (University of Regina), Dr. Susan Yamamoto (University of Regina),
Dr. Evelyn Maeder (Carleton University)*

The purpose of this study was to examine the ways in which mock jurors justified their verdict decisions using moral foundations language. Participants read a trial transcript describing a second-degree murder charge featuring an automatism plea (which negates the physical volition of a crime). They then provided a two-to-three sentence rationale for their verdict choice, which we coded for the contextually-valid presence of words from the Moral Foundations (MF) Dictionary. Mock jurors were most likely to use harm-related language in justifying murder votes. A qualitative description also revealed differences in the content of the justifications.

§

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON PROBATION OFFICERS SUPERVISING INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Janelle Hickey (Bridgewater State Hospital)

Probation and parole supervisees with serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI) are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and, therefore, probation and parole officers (PPOs) can expect to work with supervisees with mental illness. While there is extensive research on the impact of working with individuals with SPMI on community support professionals, there is little research focusing specifically on PPOs. The limited research that exists suggests PPOs who supervise individuals with SPMI endorse symptoms of burnout and low job satisfaction. This study aims to examine whether the community supervision of adults with SPMI impacts PPOs' experience of burnout.

§

Race, Exonerations, and Wrongful Convictions in the United States

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Lakia Faison (George Mason University), Dr. Robert Norris (George Mason University)

Despite influencing every aspect of legal systems in the United States, race remains underexplored in innocence research. This proposed poster contributes to that research by summarizing the existing literature and proposing potential psychological and sociological explanations of observed racialized patterns of wrongful convictions and exonerations. In doing so, we aim to spur innocence scholars to move beyond the traditional foci of innocence research and delve into the foundational causes of wrongful convictions. We use exoneration and incarceration data to guide our discussion.

§

Parenting Styles and Psychopathic Traits Demonstrate Differential Relationships and Measurement Invariance across Hispanic and non-Hispanic Male Offenders

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Ella Commerce (University of North Texas), Mr. John Engle (University of North Texas), Ms. Jordan Donson (University of North Texas), Dr. Craig Neumann (University of North Texas)

The etiology of psychopathic traits is a research area of crucial importance, especially given the strong associations between psychopathic tendencies and criminal behavior (Lee & Kim, 2022). While parenting style has long been implicated in the development of adult psychopathology, few studies have explored the relationship between perceived parenting styles and psychopathy, especially in the context of race and gender. The current study utilized a sample of ethnically diverse, justice-involved males, the PCL-R, and the MOPS. Associations between the four facets of psychopathy and negative parenting styles were established, with ethnicity and gender of both parent and child as moderators.

§

Effect of Intersectionality on Bail Decision-Making

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Caleb Linder (The College of Saint Rose), Dr. Katlyn Farnum (The College of Saint Rose)

This study investigated how intersectionality affects pretrial determinations. Participants were provided a description of a defendant in which we manipulated the defendant's race, gender, and history of schizophrenia. Participants then indicated whether the defendant should be released, given bail, or detained until trial. Overall, defendants with schizophrenia were recommended pretrial detention more than those without schizophrenia, particularly when the defendant was black. Antiauthoritarian beliefs were found to moderate the relationship between race and gender on pretrial decisions, with those high in antiauthoritarianism being more punitive towards a white female defendant than a black female defendant.

§

Challenge for Cause and the Insanity Defense

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sarah Nakonechny (University of Regina), Ms. Cassandra Byblow (University of Regina), Dr. Susan Yamamoto (University of Regina), Dr. Evelyn Maeder (Carleton University)

The purpose of this study was to test whether an insanity qualification procedure might be useful in a Canadian context. Participants ($N = 83$) completed measures of insanity defense attitudes and punishment orientation, in addition to a Challenge for Cause question. They heard jury instructions and read a trial transcript of a fictional second-degree murder case before providing an individual verdict of guilty or Not Criminally Responsible on account of Mental Disorder. Results revealed that the Challenge for Cause selection question was not significantly related to individual verdict decisions, but verdicts were significantly associated with endorsing abolition of the defense.

§

Perceptions of Restorative Justice Use for Violent Offenders

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Cassie Sieradzky (Widener University), Dr. Kento Yasuhara (University of New Haven), Ms. Diana Fiorilli (Widener University), Mr. Kevin Ball (Widener University), Ms. Amy Ramapuram (Widener University), Ms. Ariana Swenson (Widener University), Dr. Elizabeth Foster (Widener University)

The dire consequences of the mass incarceration epidemic in the United States warrants consideration into alternative methods of justice. The positive preliminary research on restorative justice promotes it as a viable alternative. However, research into public perceptions of restorative justice use for violent offenders is scant, which may have important policy implementation implications, thus warranting the current study. Using a mock juror paradigm, we assessed 570 participants' understanding of restorative justice, investigated perceptions of restorative justice as an alternative to incarceration, and provided implementation recommendations accordingly. The collected data will be ready to be presented by March 2023.

§

Qualitative Analysis of the Content of Larry Nassar's Victims' Victim Impact Statements

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sabrina Musacchio (McGill University), Ms. Giulia Riondino (McGill University), Ms. Stephanie Susinski (McGill University), Dr. Kelly McWilliams (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Shanna Williams (McGill University)

The current study focuses on the victim impact statements of victims who experienced sexual abuse as minors by the same perpetrator. The thematic coding of publicly available VISs (n = 75) revealed three major categories: Event, Aftermath, and Disclosure. Several subthemes emerged as well: physical, emotional, relationships, etc. The results of this research provide insight into what aspects victims of sexual exploitation include in their VISs. This research increases our understanding of victims' statements of minors who were abused by the same perpetrator, a topic that has yet to be explored in research in this manner.

§

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Psychopathology among a Sample of Detained Youth

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Elizabeth M. Gunder (Texas Tech University), Ms. Alexandra C. Bammel (Texas Tech University), Mrs. Victoria Dennis (Texas Tech University), Ms. Becca Bergquist (Texas Tech University), Dr. Adam T. Schmidt (Texas Tech University)

The current study aimed to investigate the relationship between childhood trauma and the development of both internalizing and externalizing symptoms as well as total symptomology among justice-involved youth. Assessments measuring adverse childhood experiences and psychopathological symptoms were administered to a sample of detained youth. Results indicated that childhood trauma is significantly related to externalizing but not internalizing or total symptomology. These findings suggest it may be beneficial to introduce screeners and targeted interventions for childhood trauma exposure into juvenile justice settings.

§

COVID-19 Changes in Correctional Treatment for Sexual Offenders

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Anna Sadlo (Creighton University), Dr. Matthew Huss (Creighton University)

With the onset of COVID-19, prisons across the nation have adapted to protect their inmates. Prisons made several changes to combat the threat of the virus. These changes include informal differences in psychoeducation and therapy. Comparing the goal completion, average STABLE-2007 risk reduction, and number of treatment sessions attended between inmates who completed treatment up to two years before March 2020 and after. Results reveal that participants after April 2020 achieved fewer of their treatment goals despite attending more group treatment sessions, but both pre- and post-COVID-19 groups have similar reductions in risk and project completion.

§

Examining Juror Opinions Between Felons and Non-Felons

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Owen Stanczak (University of Scranton), Dr. Joshua Reynolds (University of Scranton), Ms. Emma Trautfetter (University of Scranton)

Many states bar felons from serving on juries on the basis that felons are inherently biased towards the defense. Here, this claim will be tested by delivering the Juror Bias Scale to groups of convicted felons, non-felons, and non-felons who have committed felonies without being convicted. Biases will be compared among these groups, and special attention will be paid to any difference in bias between convicted felons and non-convicted felons. It is expected that pro-defense bias will be greater in convicted felons and non-convicted felons than non-felons, with convicted felons having the greatest levels of pro-defense bias.

§

Delusion or Conspiracy? How Forensic Mental Health Professionals Differentiate Psychotic Delusions from Extreme Radicalized Beliefs

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Katérine Aminot (University of Manitoba), Dr. Alicia Nijdam-Jones (University of Manitoba), Dr. Tara Ryan (Northwest Forensic Institute)

The differences between psychotic delusions and conspiracy theories are not always apparent and this has caused disagreements between forensic mental health professionals in legal settings. This experimental vignette study surveyed forensic psychologists and psychiatrists practicing in Canada and the USA to examine how mental health professionals differentiate psychotic delusions from conspiratorial beliefs in legal settings. Results from this study will be used to identify what factors mental health professionals consider when differentiating delusions from conspiracy theories and the impact symptoms have on decisions around competency to stand trial. Clinical, training, and research implications will be discussed.

§

Moments of Psychological Vulnerability in Police Career

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Andrée-Ann Deschênes (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières), Dr. Annie Gendron (École nationale de police du Québec), Ms. Clémence Emeriau Farges (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières)

This study focuses on understanding moments of vulnerability of psychological health in the work of police officers. The sample is made up of 240 female police officers and 681 male police officers. The results indicate a significant difference between police officers with 6 to 20 years of experience compared to those at the start or at the end of their career in terms of psychological well-being at work. In addition, the results also show that police officers who indicate having experienced a potentially traumatic event during their career show significantly more psychological distress.

§

Analysis of Animal Cruelty Crimes Committed by Youth in the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS): Implications for Policy and Prevention Initiatives

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Holly Hargreaves-Cormany (Marymount University), Dr. Mary Lou Randour (Animal Welfare Institute), Dr. Tia Hoffer (University of Hawaii), Ms. Emma Virden (Marymount University), Mr. Alijah Forbes (Marymount University), Ms. Reagan Stallings (Marymount University), Ms. Darby Browne (Marymount University)

Data from the F.B.I.'s National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) on animal cruelty committed by youth 21 years and younger during 2017, 2018, and 2019 were analyzed in the present study which is one of the first studies to examine NIBRS animal cruelty data. Expanding upon research conducted by Randour & Addington (2022) and Hoffer, Hargreaves-Cormany, Muirhead & Meloy (2018), data was analyzed by conducting binary logistic regression analyses examining whether age and gender are predictive of engagement in specific types of animal cruelty as well as descriptive analysis of the demographic data. Findings are discussed for policy/prevention initiatives.

§

Substance Use, Neurocognitive Deficits, and Criminal Recidivism

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Emily Kim (Ferkau Graduate School of Psychology), Dr. Casey LaDuke (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Many offenders demonstrate substance use and neurocognitive impairments. Substance use and neurocognitive deficits also contribute to recidivism. Incarcerated individuals with substance use disorder and executive dysfunction have higher rates of recidivism. Therefore, it is important to examine the interaction of these factors to predict future criminal behavior. This archival study investigated substance use and neurocognitive functioning on incarcerated individuals and whether recidivism could be predicted. Surprisingly, no significant relationships were found in the current study. Limitations related to the sample, methods, and statistical validity resulted in these unexpected results. However, the strong theoretical foundation demonstrated that more research is needed.

§

Evaluation of Confessions: The Role of Manipulated and Experienced Emotions

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kitra Monnier (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Rachel Haselow (University of Nebraska, Lincoln), Dr. Richard Wiener (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)

This study examined the impact of emotion on perceptions of confession truthfulness and voluntariness. Participants were randomly assigned to an emotion induction condition and read a crime scenario, confession, and completed final judgment measures on the confession. Results revealed that an increase in experienced disgust and contempt predicted an increase in perceptions of confession truthfulness whereas experienced anger predicted the reverse. Additionally, an increase in experienced contempt and decrease in anger predicted increased perceptions of confession voluntariness. These results provide novel evidence of the effect of emotions, an extra-legal factor, on perceptions of the truthfulness of a confession.

§

Triple stigmatizing ex-offenders: barriers to reentry

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Lindsey Ryan-Jones (University of North Texas), Dr. Philip Yanos (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Reentry is extremely challenging for offenders and stigma could provide some insight into why this occurs. Offenders perceive and anticipate stigma following release, yet there is limited information about the effect offense type, mental health treatment, mental illness and race have on this experience. This study sought to evaluate how stigmatized identities impact perceived, anticipated, and experienced stigma. Findings suggest that sex offenders anticipate and perceive more stigma. Perceived and anticipated stigma were not significantly different across racial groups. This is one of the first studies to evaluate offense-type related stigma from the formerly incarcerated persons' perspective.

§

The Impact of An Empathy Manipulation on the Perception of Juvenile False Confessions

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Emma Trautfetter (University of Scranton), Dr. Joshua Reynolds (University of Scranton), Mr. Owen Stanczak (University of Scranton)

Confession evidence is extremely convincing to jurors, but there are many risk factors and ways confessions can be coerced, which have been extensively researched in the past. This study aims to examine whether an empathy manipulation will decrease the conviction rate for false confessions given by juveniles. In this research, participants will read a criminal case where the defendant confessed. Participants will be in one of two different conditions where the experimental group will be asked to empathize with the defendant. Those who are given the empathy manipulation, are predicted to be less likely to convict the juvenile defendant.

§

Sexual Grooming in the Boy Scouts of America

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Anna Cavallo (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Ms. Kimberlee Lalane (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Yan Shan Yu (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Yareli Perez (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Savina Bello (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Dr. Georgia Winters (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Child sexual abuse has spread throughout many youth-serving organizations (YSOs), including the Boy Scouts of America (BSA). Utilizing sexual grooming techniques, their behaviors went undiscovered. This study proposed the Sexual Grooming Model (SGM) of CSA, comprised of five stages and 42 behaviors, to study their manipulation tactics. Through a public source, data was collected on a sample of 203 BSA files. Findings indicated that gaining access and isolating children were the most utilized tactics, followed by trust development and desensitization techniques. The results can inform clinical implications amongst victims and offenders, as well as shed light on prevention and policy.

§

Competence Evaluations in Washington State: Addressing Submission Delays, Contempt Fines, and Defendant Intoxication

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Amanda Raymond (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Mia Ricatdo (UMass Chan Medical School), Dr. Marcus Boccaccini (Sam Houston State University)

The current study aims to assess the impact of new legislation in Washington State on compliance rates associated with *Trueblood v. Washington* (2016) and the frequency with which evaluators indicated “intoxicants” as the reason for delay in submission of timely competence to stand trial evaluation reports. Using public data, we analyzed 1,389 good cause exceptions submitted by evaluators to local courts, 120 of which were post-new legislation. Results indicated, surprisingly, no post-SB-5664 submissions cited “intoxicants” as a reason for delay. Results also indicated 100% of post-SB-5664 submissions were either “granted” or “auto-granted,” increasing compliance rates without addressing due process concerns.

§

Forensic Dialectical Behavior Therapy Resources from a Pilot Telehealth Skills Training Program

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Samantha Matthews (Montclair State University), Dr. Chris King (Montclair State University), Ms. Chinwe Ossai (Montclair State University), Ms. Sana Vora (Montclair State University), Mr. Kenny Gonzalez (Montclair State University), Ms. Rachel Bomysoad (Montclair State University), Ms. Tristin Faust (Montclair State University)

Dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) is an evidence-based cognitive-behavioral treatment that has shown promise with forensic and correctional populations. We developed a relatively brief forensic outpatient telehealth DBT skills training program for persons undergoing reentry from prison. This poster describes and shares resources we developed, including a program schedule; therapist training materials; a client skills training manual; digitized and population-tailored diary cards; templates for reports, session notes, and consultation team meeting minutes; and a listing of recommended supplemental mobile applications and DBT media. We also share our pre and post assessment batteries, and measures of therapist and program fidelity to DBT.

§

Faces in Motion: Do Video Lineups Produce Greater Eyewitness Identification Accuracy Than Photo Lineups?

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Camryn Yuen (Simon Fraser University), Dr. Stefana Juncu (University of Portsmouth), Dr. Ryan Fitzgerald (Simon Fraser University)

Across jurisdictions internationally, eyewitness lineups are presented live or using images. The purpose of the current research was to compare still and moving lineup images. Experiment 1 used a 2 (lineup medium: photo vs video) x 2 (lineup: culprit-present vs culprit-absent) experimental design. Participants witnessed a staged interruption of a memory demonstration and took part in a lineup with still or moving images. Experiment 2 was conducted online using the same experimental design to test the robustness of the findings in Experiment 1. Our results give no strong evidence that eyewitness identification is improved by moving images.

§

Mock jurors' perceptions of influential evidentiary factors in CSA cases

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Chloe Lesmeister (Black Hills State University), Ms. Tayler Reuer (Black Hills State University), Dr. Alissa Call (Black Hills State University)

The present study examined mock jurors' reports of evidentiary factors deemed to be most important when deciding their verdict in a CSA case. Jurors indicated that the victim's testimony, age, motive to report, and delayed report were considered when adjudicating the case. Lack of prosecution evidence was also important. The influence of lack of defense evidence, victim age, motive to report, victim testimony, great details, lack of medical evidence, and delayed report varied between manipulations of victim age and race, and defendant race. We also found gendered patterns in mock jurors' explanations for their case verdicts.

§

What Do They Want?: How Law Enforcement Officers Respond to Wellness Programs

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Isabella McCormack (Texas Tech University), Dr. Megan Thoen (Texas Tech University), Ms. Megan Fortner (Texas Tech University), Dr. Brandy Pina Watson (Texas Tech University), Dr. Elizabeth Trejos (Texas Tech University), Mr. John Willhelm (Lubbock Police Dept.), Mr. Andrew Young (Lubbock Police Dept.), Mr. Misti Snodgrass (Lubbock Police Dept.)

Law enforcement wellness programs have been encouraged to address well-documented negative impacts of policing (e.g., depression, post-traumatic stress, risk of suicide). But what programs most positively impact individuals? What do law enforcement want in such programs? This project looks at approximately two years of qualitative and quantitative data related to wellness programs accessible to the Lubbock Police Department, since their implementation of a comprehensive wellness program. Qualitative data includes personnel testimonials of offered and desired wellness programs, and quantitative data includes attendance records of wellness programs. Comparing the two, we hope to highlight programs most sought.

§

Personality Predictors of Sexual Offense Treatment Completion

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Jessica Cantley (George Fox University), Ms. Kaylee Bartnes (George Fox University), Ms. Jaycee Hallford (George Fox University), Mr. B. Cameron Stumpf (George Fox University), Mr. Rodger Bufford (George Fox University), Mr. Nicholas Rogers (George Fox University)

Treatment for individuals mandated to treatment for sexually offending has been an increasingly popular topic over the past two decades. This study sought to investigate the predictive utility of personality characteristics for sexual offense treatment outcomes. When analyzing data from 203 men mandated to sexual offense treatment, roughly 29% of the Personality Assessment Inventory scales displayed substantial differences between those who completed and did not complete treatment. Our results indicate that significant personality differences exist between individuals who do and do not successfully complete treatment. These results help inform the treatment of adult men mandated to sexual offense treatment.

§

Children's Testimony as Mitigating Evidence in Death Penalty Trials

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Ayesha Bhakta (Florida International University), Dr. Deborah Goldfarb (Florida International University), Prof. Eric Carpenter (Florida International University)

Approximately 1.5 million children in the U.S. have a parent who is incarcerated. Testimony from children regarding the impact that sentencing would have on them was previously discouraged, but courts now increasingly hear evidence from children attempting to mitigate their parent's sentence. There is little research on how jurors perceive children's evidence on behalf of the defendant in capital trials. This study investigates the impact of children's evidence on jurors' sentencing decisions in capital cases. Results indicate that jurors are more likely to prescribe the death penalty when child evidence is presented compared to when it is not presented.

§

Does Self-Regulation Protect Against Recidivism? A Study with Juvenile Justice-Involved Females

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Miguel Nunez (Alpert Medical School of Brown University), Dr. Christopher Houck (Alpert Medical School of Brown University), Dr. Christie Rizzo (Northeastern University)

The present study aimed to identify whether type of childhood maltreatment, (emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect and physical neglect), predicted recidivism beyond demographic factors and previous justice system involvement. Further, we analyzed whether short- and long-term self-regulation serve as protective factors against recidivism. Non-incarcerated, justice-involved females were assessed at baseline and 12-month follow-up. Findings suggest that the associations between childhood maltreatment and recidivism, as well as self-regulation and recidivism, dissipate when the number of charges a youth has at baseline are taken into consideration.

§

Perceptions of stalking behaviors from intimate partners: Do perpetrator and victim gender and victims' responses to stalking influence perceptions of responsibility and belief in whether a crime occurred?

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Daniel Gordon (Michigan State University), Dr. Christina Dardis (Towson University)

The present study examined whether perpetrator and victim gender (male vs. female) and victim response (ignore vs. asking the perpetrator to stop) were related to perceptions of stalking, among a convenience sample of adults ($N = 223$) recruited online. Most participants believed police intervention was required (57.4%), yet fewer believed a crime occurred (32.7%). Gender, but not victim response, was associated with perceptions of victim and perpetrator responsibility (i.e., male perpetrators and victims were perceived as more responsible than females). Both male victims and perpetrators may be perceived as more responsible by juries and informal supports.

§

Comparison of Prior Forensic Dialectical Behavior Therapy Approaches to a Pilot Telehealth Program

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Rachel Bomysoad (Montclair State University), Dr. Chris King (Montclair State University), Mr. Kenny Gonzalez (Montclair State University), Ms. Sana Vora (Montclair State University), Ms. Tristin Faust (Montclair State University), Ms. Chinwe Ossai (Montclair State University), Ms. Samantha Matthews (Montclair State University)

Individuals reentering the community from incarceration present with a variety of rehabilitation needs, including issues that can be targeted via cognitive-behavioral treatment, such as Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT). This poster compares prior approaches to rendering DBT to forensic and correctional populations (forensic DBT) to an abbreviated approach developed specifically for persons involved in a court-based reentry program. The pilot program aimed to reduce criminogenic risk and enhance skills for reentry via individual skills training and as-needed phone coaching, delivered via 12 individual telehealth sessions that blended structure and individual tailoring. Distinctions of the pilot program are highlighted.



Mental Health Staff Perspectives on Clinical Work with Patients Who Engage in Insertion and Ingestion Behaviors

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Larissa Grundmanis (Antioch University New England), Ms. Victoria Dodge (Antioch University New England), Dr. Kate Evarts-Rice (Antioch University New England)

This research addresses the specific forms of self-injurious behavior- insertion and ingestion of foreign objects- in forensic inpatients, and the effects this behavior has on treatment staff. We address provider-patient countertransference, ingestion and insertion as a uniquely impactful form of self-harm, and how this behavior affects providers' ability to deliver effective treatment to these patients. Using a sample of treatment providers recruited from a maximum security forensic inpatient hospital, this qualitative survey format study sought to identify and synthesize shared themes to generate a broader framework of understanding pertaining to the effect these patients have on their treatment providers.



The Effect of Criminal Involvement on Motivation to Attend Methadone Treatment

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Beata Krembuszewski (Sam Houston State University), Mrs. Emma Anderson-White (Sam Houston State University), Dr. Craig Henderson (Sam Houston State University)

This study will investigate how criminal justice (CJ) involvement affects motivation to attend outpatient methadone treatment. Self-Determination Theory (SDT) posits motivation is impacted by three factors: competence, autonomy, and relatedness. CJ involvement can have deleterious effects on each of these three components by imposing restrictions on individuals and engendering perceived or experienced stigma. Three mediation models will be used to determine if competence, autonomy, or relatedness explains the relationship between CJ involvement and treatment attendance rates. It is hypothesized those with CJ involvement will have lower treatment attendance rates by means of reduced competence, autonomy, and relatedness.

§

Comparison of Prior Forensic Telepsychology Approaches to a Pilot Telehealth Dialectical Behavior Therapy Skills Training Program

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sana Vora (Montclair State University), Dr. Chris King (Montclair State University), Ms. Samantha Matthews (Montclair State University), Ms. Rachel Bomysoad (Montclair State University), Mr. Kenny Gonzalez (Montclair State University), Ms. Tristin Faust (Montclair State University), Ms. Chinwe Ossai (Montclair State University)

The use of telepsychology increased greatly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Though even before the pandemic, the potential for telepsychology to help address barriers to services for justice-involved populations had been recognized. The current poster compares a pilot Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) skills training program for justice-involved persons participating in a reentry court to existing literature concerning the use of forensic telepsychology rendered on an outpatient basis. Six comparison programs were identified for review. Similarities and differences of the pilot program to these prior examples are highlighted.

§

Compassion Perspectives: Determining Seriousness and Punishment

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Daniella Cluver (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Ms. Brooke McBride (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), Dr. Amy Smith (San Francisco State University), Dr. Richard Wiener (University of Nebraska, Lincoln)

Researchers have explored the link between emotions, crime severity, and punishment. While prior research has examined the role of compassion in these dynamics, findings are inconsistent and rarely include how seriousness of the crime may alter punitive judgments. In this study we seek to better understand this relationship and investigate whether participants assign different punishments and seriousness ratings when induced to feel compassion towards the harm-doer or victim of a crime. We studied perceptions of seriousness as a mediator in the relationship between compassion and punishment. Results demonstrated that compassion for the harm-doer offsets seriousness and decreases punishment severity.

§

Suicidal Incidences of Incarcerated Youth and Family Visitation

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Faith Mayhew (Randolph-Macon College), Dr. Alyssa Mikytuck (Randolph-Macon College)

We examine the connection among family visitation, youth behavioral incidents, and suicide in youth correctional facilities. By utilizing 2021 Performance-based Standards (PbS) administrative and self-report data, the present study provides a current, well-rounded picture of the effects of family visitation. Since reducing suicidal activity is an active concern among youth correctional facilities, our study seeks to provide more information related to suicidal and behavioral incidences. Specifically, we ask: how does family visitation influence suicidal and behavioral incidences among incarcerated youth populations?

§

Why Do People Call the Police? Effects of Race in Ambiguous Situations

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Melissa Anderson (University at Albany, State University of New York), Dr. Cynthia Najdowski (University at Albany, State University of New York)

To understand why people might call for police intervention, we recruited Black and White participants to imagine an ambiguous scenario involving either a Black or White individual. We predicted participant and target race would interact to influence participants' anticipated psychological and behavioral responses to the situation. Specifically, we hypothesized that White participants viewing a Black target would experience the highest levels of concern and stereotype threat, and, in turn, be most likely to call the police. Unexpectedly, participants were more concerned and more likely to call police in response to a White target. Possible explanations and implications will be presented.

§

Vicarious Trauma, Empathy, and Attitudes in Clinicians Who Treat People Who Have Committed Sex Offenses

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Carissa Harvey (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Megan Faye (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), Dr. Anthony Perillo (University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center)

This study examined the relationships between feelings of empathy, vicarious trauma (VT), and clinicians' attitudes toward people who commit sexual offenses (PWCSO) clients. Three standardized measures assessing level of VT, attitudes toward PWCSO clients, and self-reported levels of empathy were given to clinicians providing sex-offense specific treatment. Regression and correlational analyses results suggested a significant, bi-directional relationship between empathy and VT. Higher rates of clinician empathy were related to higher VT rates. Follow-up analyses suggested clinicians' negative attitudes toward people who commit sex offenses appeared to result from, rather than lead to, VT symptoms.

§

Differential Treatment Outcomes of Black Male Sexual Offenders

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Aliyah Williams (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Multiple studies suggest that Black men are overclassified as dangerous sex offenders compared to other racial groups and, consequently, Black men disproportionately do not receive appropriate treatment and are more likely to be incarcerated than civilly committed (Calkins et al., 2013). This project will focus on the racial, psychosocial, and legal factors that lead to differential rehabilitative treatment among sex offender populations. To address this disproportionality, archival data of 3,168 male sexual offenders will be quantitatively reviewed. Offender characteristics, treatment selection, and recidivism will be analyzed to understand the effects of differential treatment outcomes have on Black male sex offenders.

§

Effects of COVID-19 Vaccination Status on Anti-Chinese Discrimination in a Civil Mock Trial

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Yan Wang (Kenyon College), Dr. Margaret Stevenson (Kenyon College)

We explored effects of COVID vaccination status and plaintiff race (Chinese vs. White) on mock jurors' judgments in a mock civil trial involving vandalism. Participants reported their COVID vaccination status, were randomly assigned to read a mock civil trial involving either a Chinese or a White plaintiff, and reported case judgments. Participants felt more similar to the White defendants when plaintiff was Chinese than when he was White. In addition, unvaccinated (but not vaccinated) participants had more empathy for the White defendants when the plaintiff was Chinese versus White – effects that remained significant even after controlling for political orientation.

§

The Importance of Mental Illness Diagnosis and Perceptions of Recidivism on Parole Eligibility

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Emily Pedigo (Western Kentucky University), Dr. Christopher Peters (Western Kentucky University)

The present study examined the impact a mental illness diagnosis has on parole eligibility mediated by the participants' perceptions of whether the prospective parolee would commit future crimes if released. Participants watched a video vignette of an individual charged with second degree manslaughter and diagnosed with borderline personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder, or bipolar disorder while incarcerated. Results indicated that a diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder indirectly reduced parole success compared to bipolar disorder and borderline personality disorder when mediated by participants' perceptions of whether the convict would recommit a crime following release.

§

The Effects of Labeling and Impulsivity on Mock Juror Decision Making

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kaleigh Nance (The University of Alabama), Dr. Karen Salekin (The University of Alabama)

This study aims to examine the effects of the impulsivity of crime and an intellectual disability (ID) diagnosis on mock juror decisions. 500 participants will be recruited from a pool of jury eligible adults and will be randomly assigned to a defendant condition. It is hypothesized that participants will find the defendant guilty of a less serious charge when they have ID, especially when the crime is described as impulsive. Verdicts rendered will be used in an ordinal regression to test for the effects of labeling and impulsivity, with legal attitudes and attitudes towards ID being used as covariates.

§

The Social Landscape of Homicide in Young and Older Offenders

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Olivia Aveson (University of Massachusetts Boston), Ms. Karlie Rice (Roger Williams University), Dr. Frank DiCataldo (Roger Williams University), Dr. Paul Nestor (University of Massachusetts Boston)

Social theories of violence have long sought to explain how socio-environmental factors may impact offending. Here we aim to investigate the social landscape of homicide in 65 male offenders (ages 13-46). Forensic mental health assessments (FMHAs) were coded for social context factors – juvenile offending convictions, negative peer influence, co-defending, victim relationship, romantic history and exposure to domestic and community violence. We predict the influence of these factors will vary as a function of both development (age) and social environment events and prior experiences. Results may help to elucidate the social landscape of lethal violence in young and older offenders.

§

Testing a Revised Measure of External Motivation to Respond Without Racial Prejudice

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Megan Lawrence (Arizona State University), Ms. Rose Eerdmans (Arizona State University), Ms. Hiba Alany (Arizona State University), Ms. Kylie Kulak (University of Nevada, Reno), Dr. Laura Smalarz (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University)

The Internal and External Motivation to Respond Without Prejudice Scales (IMS/EMS; Plant & Devine, 1998), frequently used in psycholegal research, often indicate that respondents are more internally motivated (e.g., non-racist beliefs) than externally motivated (e.g., social desirability concerns) to respond without racial prejudice toward Black individuals. However, respondents may be dissuaded from endorsing the EMS items because they imply that the respondent is racially prejudiced. We modified these items to remove the implication that the respondent is prejudiced and found greater endorsement of EMS items, suggesting a modified scale may better predict race-related attitudes and behaviors in legal contexts.

§

Analyzing the Impact of Race, Addiction, and Past Criminal Record on Public Support for the Sentencing of Drug Crimes Involving Different Substances

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Carolina Ribeiro Caliman (Rutgers University), Dr. Colleen Berryessa (Rutgers University)

In recent years, sentencing policies for drug offenses have begun to shift from intense criminalization toward reforms that adopt a more medicalized approach. The current study, using a randomized experimental vignette design with a lay public sample (N = 1,200), examines how the public's views on addiction, a defendant's prior criminal record, and his race impacts their support for the punishment of drug-related offenses involving different substances, criminal record responsibility, and dangerousness. Further, it examines how punishment support may be moderated by participants' essentialist thinking.

§

State-By-State Child Fatality Case Reporting: Review & Coding Scheme

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Natalie Chong (Teachers College, Columbia University), Ms. Michelle Pazdur (Teachers College, Columbia University), Mr. Todd Takeno (Teachers College, Columbia University), Dr. David Mantell (Teachers College, Columbia University)

This study focused on the content of Child Fatality Review Board individual case reports collected for the years 1995-2019. These reports were identified among six of the 50 states screened for the publishing of individual case reports. Further screening found that only 25 of 1186 (2%) cases contained sufficient information to meet criteria for a content coding scheme analysis using four main categories. Findings indicate that policy initiatives are needed on a federal level to prompt states to more completely investigate child fatality cases, and a common nomenclature and set of procedures are needed to provide comparative results among states.

§

The Effects of Race and Testimony Complexity on Mock Jurors' Assessment of Expert Witness Testimony on Neurological Evidence in a Criminal Case

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Sandy Xie (Rutgers University)

Expert witnesses are commonly used in court cases, with their potential persuasiveness and credibility in court often necessary for securing a conviction or moving toward an agreement. Persuasion can come from either an understanding of the testimony itself (the *central route*) or through outside factors unrelated to the substance and strength of a witness' argument, such as their credentials or confidence (the *peripheral route*). This experimental research, composing of two studies, explores race as a peripheral route cue, alongside testimony complexity, to see how implicit racial bias may affect lay perceptions of expert witness credibility and persuasion.

§

Perceptions of Responsibility Mediate Reintegration Support for False Confessors Independent of Exoneree Race

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Talley Bettens (George Mason University), Dr. Amye Warren (The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga), Prof. Emily Pica (Austin Peay State University)

Laypeople express support for compensating wrongfully convicted individuals, yet exonerees have difficulties securing compensation and reentry services. We examined if the contributing cause to the wrongful conviction (false confession vs. official misconduct) impacts laypeople's support for reintegration services for exonerees, if perceived responsibility mediates this effect (model 1), and if the exoneree's race (Black vs. White) alters this relationship (model 2). False confessors were viewed as more responsible for their wrongful conviction, which predicted less reintegration support, regardless of race. Results will be discussed in respect to attribution theory and strength of confession evidence

§

Ethical Boundaries in Forensic and Clinical Practices: A Critical Review with Cross-Cultural Perspectives

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Richard Rogers (University of North Texas), Ms. Yi-Ting Chang (University of North Texas), Ms. Kamar Tazi (University of North Texas), Ms. Shannon Williamson-Butler (University of North Texas)

Psychologists working at psychology-law intersections are often challenged with enduring ethical quandaries. While guided by APA ethics and forensic specialty guidelines, forensic psychologists must often address professional boundaries between ethical, questionable, and unethical conduct. This critical analysis examines problematic behaviors ranging from minor breaches in confidentiality to flagrant ethical violations (e.g., neglecting to include child assessments in custody cases). It addresses coercive forensic practices that threaten autonomy in the context of social justice. As a second goal, ethical boundaries are also viewed through cross-cultural and transnational lens to appreciate and respect their influences on the professional practice of psychology.

§

Impact of Mental Health and Expert Testimony in Capital Trials

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Madison Adrian (University of North Dakota), Ms. Mary Cops (University of North Dakota), Ms. Mariah Sorby (University of North Dakota), Ms. Emily Haynes (University of North Dakota), Ms. Lauren Stornelli (University of North Dakota), Mr. James Owens (University of North Dakota), Mr. Kaden Bollinger (University of North Dakota), Dr. Andre Kehn (University of North Dakota)

Despite movements toward ending stigma, bias surrounding mental health remains prevalent in society today, with a particular regard to criminality. The present study sought to examine mock jurors' perceptions of mental diagnosis, expert testimony, and prior criminal history within a capital trial context. Furthermore, mock juror individual differences, such as need for cognition and affect, were explored as moderators. Through this study, participants were exposed to different types of mitigating expert testimony depicting varying mental diagnoses. Juror attitudes and sentencing decisions were obtained. Preliminary data suggest trends in the hypothesized direction. Further implications for research and policy will be discussed.

§

Health Service Utilization and Conduct Problems: The Role of Callous-Unemotional Traits and Juvenile Justice System Processing

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Julianne S. Speck (Louisiana State University), Dr. Paul J. Frick (Louisiana State University), Ms. Emily C. Kemp (Louisiana State University), Ms. Erin Vaughan (Louisiana State University), Dr. Toni Walker (Harris County Juvenile Probation Department), Dr. Emily Robertson (Florida International University), Dr. James V. Ray (University of Central Florida), Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman (University of California at Irvine)

Antisocial behavior has been associated with greater use of health services, even relative to other mental health problems. Elevated callous-unemotional (CU) traits predict more severe antisocial behavior but it is unclear how they may affect use of health services. Additionally, justice system involvement has been associated with greater service use. In a sample of over 700 justice-involved males, justice system involvement and level of CU traits had some predictive ability for youth's service use over the 7 years after first arrest, when controlling for level of antisocial behavior.

§

Executive Functioning Among Individuals Involved in the Justice System: An Updated Meta-analysis

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Rebecca Griffith (University of Kansas), Ms. Sarah Nowalis (Bowling Green University)

A meta-analysis was performed to quantify the association between individuals who have engaged in offending behavior and performance on neuropsychological measures of executive functioning (EF) relative to non-offending control groups. Across 28 studies, offender groups performed significantly worse on measures of EF compared with controls, with a grand mean effect size of $d = .54$. However, 86% of the variance in effect size was due to heterogeneity. Age was a significant moderator (older offenders had worse EF performance), but IQ was non-significant. Results indicate that a robust association exists between offender groups and worse EF performance.

§

The relationship between the psychopathic labeling effect, sex, and ethnicity in the court system

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Natalie Pierson (Pacific University), Ms. Tera Hunter-Johnson (Pacific University), Dr. Leonardo Bobadilla (Pacific University)

In psycholegal contexts, individuals diagnosed as psychopathic are perceived as more guilty of crimes, having higher future dangerousness, and less amenable to treatment. This “psychopathic labeling effect” is problematic in the context of poor interrater reliability for the diagnosis in adversarial legal contexts. Additionally, evidence suggests that contrary to popular belief, these psychopathic traits may be amenable to change, especially among youthful offenders. Other data suggests that punitive attitudes vary by sex and ethnicity but little research has investigated the interaction between the psychopath label, ethnicity, and sex. This study aims to fill that gap.

§

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Based on a Victim's Decision to Report or Not

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Margaret Grundy (Saint Louis University), Dr. Ruth Warner (Saint Louis University), Dr. Eyad Naseralla (State University of New York at Buffalo)

How are victims of rape perceived based on their choice to report or not, and does the victim's reason for not reporting matter? Observers expect victims to report the crime, and may judge victims negatively if they do not. Results from Study 1 showed that in the case where the perpetrator rapes a second victim, blame is higher when victims do not report their rape compared to when they report. Study 2, however, showed that reasons why a victim chooses not to report does not seem to alter observers' perceptions, such as blame, when a second rape occurs.

§

Rethinking justice: The merits and limitations of Nova Scotia Courts' response to COVID-19

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Jennifer McArthur (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Rebecca Ryan (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Taeghan Whynott (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Krystal Lowe (Saint Mary's University), Ms. Louise Mason (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Meg Ternes (Saint Mary's University), Dr. Veronica Stinson (Saint Mary's University)

In response to COVID-19, courts were forced to rethink how to effectively continue with operations. Restricted by the provincial health measures, alternative solutions like masks and remote proceedings were introduced to safeguard access to justice; however, little is known about the experiences of court personnel and users as a result of these COVID-19 measures. The current study found that remote proceedings were generally viewed favourably by both court personnel and users, reducing both the cost and time commitment associated with legal proceedings. Despite these merits, judges and lawyers cautioned against the use of the remote format for all legal proceedings.

§

Sensitizing Jurors to Base Rate Issues through Expert Testimony

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Nicholas Welter (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Ms. Jacqueline Katzman (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center), Dr. Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

Eyewitness misidentification is a leading cause of wrongful conviction. Although the prior-probability of guilt (i.e., pre-identification evidence strength) is the most important factor relating to a defendant's actual guilt status, no study has examined whether it affects juror decisions. This oversight is problematic because when officers place suspects in lineups when there is little evidence connecting them to the crime, it falls on jurors to examine the probative value of identification evidence. The purpose of this study is to examine whether jurors are sensitive to variations in pre-identification evidence strength and to explore whether expert testimony may increase their sensitivity.

§

Dual-Task Interference and Its Influence on Deception Detection

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Chelsea Blake (Ontario Tech), Dr. Amy-May Leach (Ontario Tech), Ms. Katrina Villeneuve (Ontario Tech)

Little is known about how cognitive demands affect interviewers' decision-making processes and their abilities to detect deception. In this study, 304 undergraduate students were asked to detect deception while engaged in a concurrent monitoring, memory, or planning cognitive task, a concurrent motor control task, a concurrent visual control task, or no additional task. We hypothesized that participants in the monitoring and memory conditions would be significantly better at detecting deception, and self-report greater cognitive load and intuitive decision-making than participants in the planning condition, followed by those in the control groups. Data collection is ongoing. Implications will be discussed.

§

The Eyes Have It: Gaze Location Predicts Judgments of Forensic Science Evidence

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Magdeline Biller (Towson University), Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University)

Knowledge of task-irrelevant information (e.g., a confession) influences judgments of forensic evidence (i.e., *forensic confirmation bias*). We explored whether biasing information leads individuals to focus more on differences or similarities between forensic samples. Participants read a case summary that implied either guilt or innocence, and then compared the same handwriting samples while their eye movements were recorded. Although our manipulation did not affect participants' judgments or eye movements as predicted, participants who spent more time looking at differences between the samples more often judged them as non-matching, which underscores the importance of working "linearly" in forensic pattern comparison.

§

Exploring The "Jury Veto" for Juvenile Adjudicative Processes

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Emily Salwak (Florida Institute of Technology), Dr. Vanessa Edkins (Florida Institute of Technology)

With the rise of plea bargaining, the scarcity of trials has left the justice system unchecked. Civilians could be reintegrated into the process, utilizing a "Jury Veto" (Henderson, 2022), which employs a separate jury to determine *sentencing* of defendants following conviction, even if convicted through a guilty plea. The current study tests this approach by having mock jurors evaluate a crime (adult vs. juvenile offender; plea vs. trial conviction) and choose between sentence recommendations from judges, prosecutors, or defense attorneys. We predict sentence recommendations will be lower for juveniles, and for convictions by plea. Data will be collected by November.

§

Treatment effectiveness for people with serious mental illness in jail: Pre- to post-treatment change in mental illness and criminal risk

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Faith Scanlon (Texas Tech University), Dr. Robert Morgan (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Jails are the entry point to the justice system and the largest mental health care providers in the country; however, a lack of evidence-based interventions that are effective for people with mental illness in jail poses a significant obstacle to service delivery. We provided a 9-session cognitive-behavioral group intervention to males and females with serious mental illness in jail. Participants ($n = 20$) demonstrated significant reductions in symptoms of mental illness, criminal risk, and improvements in well-being and self-management of mental illness with medium effect sizes. These results offer preliminary evidence for this brief treatment's effectiveness in a jail setting.

§

The Effects of Post-Information Emotion on Certainty of Trial Evaluations

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Logan Bussey (Arizona State University), Dr. Nick Schweitzer (Arizona State University), Dr. Jessica Salerno (Arizona State University)

In a court setting, closing statements are often designed to induce sadness or anger in jurors after presentation of trial evidence. The self-validation hypothesis explains how post-information emotion affects judgment through metacognition. This hypothesis suggests inducing sadness post-information will decrease certainty in judgments, while post-information anger will increase certainty. Two online studies were conducted to examine the self-validation hypothesis within the context of juror-decided mock civil trials, and explore whether post-trial inductions of anger and sadness would affect mock jurors' certainty in their comprehension of trial information. Analysis is ongoing.

§

Prior to Serve & Protect: Analyzing psychological evaluations in police candidates

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Jordan Kerere (University of Virginia), Dr. Sharon Kelley (University of Virginia)

Pre-employment psychological evaluations are one tool law enforcement agencies use to better ensure only appropriate individuals enter the profession. The present study is twofold: Part One explored how common pre-employment psychological evaluations are in Virginia by surveying local law enforcement. Part Two examined pre-employment psychological evaluations to determine which variables (i.e., historical variables and psychological testing) predict clinician decision-making. Data for Part Two were collected from 196 police candidates' clinical interviews and psychological testing (PAI, MMPI-2-RF, and M-PULSE). None of the regression models were statistically significant, though individual scales did predict clinician decisions. Implications of these results are discussed.

§

Off-Duty Police Shootings: Causes and Outcomes

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Scott Culhane (Austin Peay State University)

The current study examined 119 incidents of off-duty police shootings resulting in 123 deaths. This research sought to understand how often officers initiated the interaction, relationships the officer may or may not have had to the victim/suspect, whether the officer was the initial target of a suspect, and whether or not the officer was interceding on behalf of a victim. Results show that the majority of off-duty deaths were the cumulative result of the officer being a target of a crime or interjecting themselves to assist others. Similar to other research findings, off-duty fatal police shootings disproportionately involved minorities.

§

Factors Related to Community Perceptions of Individuals Who Have Engaged in Sexual Offending.

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Ashley Dhillon (Adelphi University), Dr. Lauren Gonzales (Columbia University Irving Medical Center)

Individuals convicted of sexual offenses (ICSOs) are disproportionately male and racial/ethnic minority, with disproportionate trauma compared with others within the criminal legal system. This project evaluated whether community members' views regarding treatment amenability and sentencing may differ across these characteristics. A total of 295 participants completed measures of perceptions of ICSO, social desirability, and attitudes regarding an ICSO vignette varying in gender and race. Attitudes were significantly more negative for ICSO vignettes described as male but did not significantly differ across vignette race. Findings suggest that male ICSOs may experience more stigma in the community with implications for reintegration outcomes.

§

Under the Microscope: Do Blind Proficiency Tests Yield More Accurate Forensic Error Rates?

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kelly Deegan (Towson University), Dr. Jeff Kukucka (Towson University)

When forensic examiners know that they are being evaluated, they may become unusually diligent or conservative, and thus exhibit misleadingly low error rates. The current study compared forensic trainees' performance on "open" (overt) versus "blind" (covert) proficiency tests. Trainees ($N = 119$) judged 50 fingerprint pairs, knowing that some (blind condition) or exactly which (open condition) were incentivized proficiency tests. As expected, trainees spent more time on judgments for which they knew they would be evaluated. However, contrary to our prediction, their greater diligence did not produce better performance on open proficiency tests—perhaps due to their difficulty.

§

The Effects of Childhood TBI in the Adult Justice-Involved Population

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Katherine Dorman (CUNY Queens College), Dr. Casey LaDuke (John Jay College of Criminal Justice/the CUNY Graduate Center)

1. A traumatic brain injury can lead to impaired self-regulatory behaviors such as impulsivity, aggression, and poor decision making. The current study analyzes an archival dataset of 95 incarcerated men from a correctional facility in New Jersey. Neuropsychological testing and review of criminal justice records were used to examine the impulsivity, aggression, and incarceration in adulthood in those who experienced a TBI with loss of consciousness before the age of 15 (viz. the Ohio State University TBI Identification Method). It was hypothesized that childhood TBI would relate to higher impulsivity, aggression, and incarceration in adulthood.

§

Social powerlessness might contribute to more punitive capital juror verdicts by enhancing negative emotionality

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Tyler Livingston (Angelo State University)

Community member mock jurors ($N = 404$) made judgments in a simulated capital trial. I expected feelings of powerlessness (manipulated via experimental prime), negative emotionality (manipulated via victim impact statement [VIS]), and defendant minority status (manipulated via trial summary) to enhance mock jurors' punitiveness. Results provided partial support for predictions related to power and emotionality, but not ethnicity: Instead, the Latino defendant generally received more leniency compared to the White defendant. Findings supported the examination of power in legal decision-making, indicated that VIS can disadvantage defendants, and suggested that defendant ethnicity exerts complex effects on juror decisions.

§

The Effect of Type of Cognitive Deficit and Memory of a Crime on the Public's Opinion of the Appropriateness of Capital Punishment versus Life without Parole

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Priscilla Galera (William James College), Dr. Tracy Fass (William James College), Dr. Lindsey Davis (William James College)

Support for the death penalty has declined since 1994, and the Supreme Court has excluded people with vascular dementia and intellectual disability from capital punishment. Limited research exists whether the public supports the death penalty for people with dementia. This study assessed the public's opinion of the appropriateness of the death penalty and life without parole for death row inmates diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia, or intellectual disability and who either remembered or did not remember the crime. Results indicate an overall preference for life without parole. Implications, limitations, and directions for future research will be discussed.

§

Reliability Generalization of the TriPM

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Brianna Davis (Sam Houston State University), Mrs. Rebekah Brown Spivey (Sam Houston State University), Ms. Sarah Hernandez (Sam Houston State University), Ms. Hadley McCartin (Sam Houston State University), Ms. Tia Tourville (Colorado Department of Human Services), Dr. Laura Drislane (Sam Houston State University)

Psychopathy strongly predicts criminal behavior and recidivism. Although the label is stigmatizing, psychopathic individuals represent the most severe and violent offenders. Thus consideration of psychopathy is warranted in forensic assessment; however, it is imperative that forensic examiners use valid and reliable measures to make that determination. The current study implements a meta-analytic approach to investigate the reliability of the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM). Across published studies ($k=219$), meta-analytic alphas were high for TriPM Total and subscale scores, $\alpha = .80-.87$. Moderator analyses will be conducted to ascertain if the reliability coefficient changes as a function of study characteristics.

§

Assessing the Information Gained from Self-Administered Interviews

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Avery Stackle (Florida International University), Dr. Ronald Fisher (Florida International University)

The Self-Administered Interview (SAI) was initially developed to be administered to victims and witnesses of events before an in-person interview, especially in situations where numerous witnesses may be present (e.g., terrorist attack). Reminiscence refers to the idea that individuals sometimes recall additional information later that they previously failed to recall. Thus, a second interview could retrieve this additional information but may be too taxing on investigator's resources. Here, we examine the use of the SAI as a form of a secondary interview that does not require additional resource expenditure on the part of the investigators. Preliminary findings are discussed.

§

Responsivity and Dosage: Examining Responsiveness to Treatment for Inmates with Elevated Antisocial Traits and Low Motivation

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Aria Smith (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Individuals expressing high antisocial traits and low treatment motivation have shown non-responsiveness to standardized RNR-informed-CBT at 100-200 hours of treatment. This study examines responsivity at 300 hours of treatment for persons high in antisocial traits. We hypothesized (1) antisocial traits would predict negative attitudes toward treatment and (2) individuals high in antisocial personality and low motivation would constitute a treatment non-responsive subgroup. 300 hours of RNR-informed-CBT resulted in significant improvement regarding both pro-criminal attitudes and criminal avoidance skills. Both groups showed meaningful changes in criminal thinking and skills acquisition, however, 300 hours of treatment was not enough to reduce recidivism.

§

Attorneys' Questioning Strategies in Exonerated Child Sexual Abuse Cases

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Kristina Todorovic (University of Southern Indiana)

A child's testimony is often the most important piece of evidence in cases involving child sexual abuse (CSA) leading researchers to examine factors influencing children's reports of past events. The present study sought to replicate differences between prosecution and defense attorneys questioning strategies in a unique sample of exonerated cases of CSA involving eyewitness misidentification. We replicated the notion that prosecutors ask more WH and option-posing questions, whereas defense attorneys ask more suggestive questions. Implications for understanding factors relating to wrongful convictions involving eyewitness misidentification and child witnesses are discussed.

§

Public Opinion of Formerly Incarcerated Individuals who Attend Treatment for Substance Use

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Meghan Silvia (William James College), Dr. Lindsey Davis (William James College), Dr. Tracy Fass (William James College)

Formerly incarcerated individuals face many barriers upon reintegration. This study explored public perceptions of formerly incarcerated individuals' motivation to stop using substances and the social acceptance of such individuals. A quantitative, between-subjects, survey research design was used. Participants read about a formerly incarcerated individual attending substance use disorder treatment. A Pearson correlation revealed a moderate, positive relationship between perceived motivation and social acceptance. A MANOVA was used to explore whether defendant race or reason for seeking treatment impacted perceptions of motivation and social acceptance. No statistically significant results were obtained. Limitations, implications, and recommendations for future research will be discussed.

§

The Impact of Probation Officer Emotion and Juvenile Race on Probation Officer Decision Making

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mrs. Brittany Cangialosi (University of Wyoming), Dr. Kayla Burd (University of Wyoming), Ms. Jaylan Aliev (University of Wyoming), Ms. Amanda Anzovino (University of Wyoming), Ms. Olivia N. Grella (University of Wyoming)

Juvenile probation officers (JPOs) have immense discretion when making recommendations for youth under their care. The current study employed a 3 (Mock juvenile probation officer emotion: anger vs. sadness vs. neutral/control) x 2 (Justice-involved youth race: Black vs. White) between-subjects design to investigate the impact of elicited anger and sadness and justice-involved youth race on mock JPO decision making. Findings from JPOs and mock JPOs suggest that White youth received harsher sentencing recommendations, but emotion did not moderate this relationship. Perceptions of youth dangerousness and anger were positively related to the endorsement of a care-oriented approach to supervision.

§

Factors Related to Mock Jurors' Perceptions of Police Officer Use of Excessive Force

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Samantha Leo (Coastal Carolina University), Mr. Noah Pruett (Coastal Carolina University), Dr. Melissa Baker (Coastal Carolina University)

The goal of the study was to examine factors related to mock jurors' perceptions of police officer use of force in a criminal trial scenario. Participants read a vignette of a criminal trial describing charges known as "deprivation of rights under the color of law" against an officer and viewed a video depicting a confrontation between the charged officer and a civilian. Participants were asked their views regarding the officer's use of force. Data collection is on-going, however preliminary results revealed that perceptions of excessive force were a function of mock juror gender, mock juror race/ethnicity, and police officer gender.

§

Applications of the Influence of Avoidance and Anxiety on the Clinical Construct of Psychopathy

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Jordan Donson (University of North Texas), Ms. Ella Commerce (University of North Texas), Dr. Craig Neumann (University of North Texas)

The relationship between anxiety and psychopathy is more complex than what was once understood. The perception of anxiety and threat largely motivates prejudice related social cognition. Multiple linear regression indicates that the four facets of psychopathy explain a significant amount of the variation in both prospective and inhibitory anxiety in the face of uncertainty. This study directly implicates interpersonal and affective characteristics of psychopathy with an increase in two forms of anxiety. Contrastingly, persons with psychopathy who have increased antisocial facet scores are less likely to experience anxiety in the face of uncertainty.

§

False-identifications Drive Memory Distortion: How Warning, Pre-identification Testing, and Post-Identification Feedback Affect Memory Change

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Dr. Mitchell Eisen (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Laura Huicoy (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Krystal Wilbert (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Faith Haile (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Jayla Edwards (California State University, Los Angeles), Ms. Teresa Virgen (California State University, Los Angeles)

Participant/witnesses were led to misidentify an innocent-suspect with a face-tattoo (the culprit had no tattoos). Prior to viewing a highly-suggestive lineup, witnesses were warned/admonished that the culprit may-or-may not be present. Participant/witnesses were randomly assigned to describe the culprit before the identification and to receive feedback confirming the false-identification. After a delay, witnesses described the culprit. No warned/admonished witnesses who rejected the lineup falsely recalled that the culprit had a face-tattoo. However, for those who chose despite the warning/admonition, false-tattoo reports were higher than observed in previous experiments. As expected, pre-identification descriptions lowered false tattoo-reports, but confirming-feedback negated this effect.

§

CIT-U: Adapting the Crisis Intervention Team Model for Campus Police Departments

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kayla Thompson (Purdue University Northwest), Ms. Kayla Dredge (Wheaton College, MA), Dr. Amanda Zelechowski (Purdue University Northwest), Mrs. Michelle Tyler (Resources for Resilience)

In response to the growing need for crisis prevention and intervention services on college campuses, college and university law enforcement departments have increasingly developed specialized trainings and units to respond to the behavioral health needs of their students, faculty, and staff. This poster will provide an overview of a recently piloted adaptation of the traditional CIT model, designed specifically for campus police departments. Specific modifications, lessons learned, on campus and off campus partnership opportunities, and recommendations for implementation on other campuses will be highlighted.

§

The relationship between ACEs and adult health in persons in secure forensic care

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Kristin Mahan (East Tennessee State University), Dr. Jill Stinson (East Tennessee State University), Dr. Megan Quinn (East Tennessee State University)

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are linked with a range of negative adult health outcomes, but limited studies describe ACEs in those exposed to the highest risk. Persons in the forensic mental health system experience cumulative and frequent occurrences of ACEs, as well as associated negative physical and mental health concerns and criminogenic behaviors. Because ACEs and negative outcomes are so high, more is needed to understand differential pathways. In this presentation, we analyze clusters of ACE exposures (i.e., 0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6+) and varied outcomes among persons civilly-committed to a secure forensic psychiatric hospital.

§

Racial Bias in Adults' Judgments of Children's Lies: Are White Children more likely to be believed than Black Children?

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Ms. Siham Hagi (Luther College, University of Regina)

Research has demonstrated that adults exhibit a racial-bias when judging the veracity of Adults'; statements, however, it is unknown if similar biases occur when children are the targets. This study examined whether adults perceive Black children to be more or less deceptive based on their race. Participants reviewed transcripts of a child who denies committing a misbehavior. Participants then provided deception ratings and completed questionnaires assessing prejudicial attitudes. Results indicate that adults demonstrate a bias in their deception judgements based on the race and gender of the child, and this bias is dependent on participants' desire not to appear prejudiced.

§

Art, Race, and the Carceral System: Perceptions of Criminality in Artful Expression.

Saturday, 18th March - 18:30: Saturday Evening Poster Session (Franklin B) - Poster

Mr. Abey Akinseye (Butler University)

Research suggests rap music is viewed as more "criminal" than other musical genres in part due to the associations between rap and Blackness, and Blackness and crime. Recently, courts have used rap lyrics as a form of confessionary evidence against rappers. We explored differences in the public's perceptions of criminality in rap and comedy, as well as the effects of performer race-crime stereotypicality on perceptions of guilt. Compared to comedy, rap is viewed more negatively. Results contextualize the rising trend in using rap lyrics as evidence of criminality and question this practice, given First Amendment protections in the justice system.

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