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Meeting Space: Fourth Floor

FOURTH FLOOR
1 Nottoway
2 Oak Alley
3 Bayside
4 Edgewood
5 Estherwood
6 Evergreen
7 Gallier
8 Oakley
9 Southdown
10 Crescent
11 Ellendale

Meeting Space: Fifth Floor

FIFTH FLOOR
1 Grand Chenier
2 Grand Couteau
3 Grand Ballroom
4 Rampart
Meeting Space: Eighth Floor

EIGHTH FLOOR
1. Endymion
2. Mid-City
3. Proteus
4. Zulu
5. Rex
6. Muses
7. Iris
8. Bacchus
9. Orpheus
10. Armstrong Ballroom
11. Sheraton Fitness
12. Pool
Conference Program Mobile App

2020 AP-LS Conference has gone mobile!
Get the app on your mobile device now, for free.

https://guidebook.com/g/apls2020/

1. Visit the above URL on your device
2. Tap the “download” button to get the free Guidebook app
3. Open Guidebook and look for the guide:
2020 AP-LS Conference
Passphrase: apls2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30am - 4:30pm</td>
<td>Enhancing Leadership Workshop</td>
<td>Southdown</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30am - 4:30pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop A</td>
<td>Bayside A</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30am - 4:30pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop B</td>
<td>Bayside B</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30am - 4:30pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop C</td>
<td>Bayside C</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30am - 4:30pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop D</td>
<td>Grand Chenier</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30am – 12:00pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop E</td>
<td>Grand Couteau</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00pm - 4:30pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop F</td>
<td>Grand Couteau</td>
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Coffee Break

4th Floor
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00am – 12:00pm</td>
<td>Grand Couteau</td>
<td>Executive Committee Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30am – 10:30am</td>
<td>Hospitality Suite</td>
<td>APA Division 37 and the Section on Child Maltreatment Coffee hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 am – 10:30 am</td>
<td>Bayside A</td>
<td>Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30am – 11:30am</td>
<td>Bayside A</td>
<td>001 Student Committee Professional Development Event</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>What is a Contract and Why Do I Care?: Exploring the Relationship between Psychology and Contract Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00pm – 2:00pm</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom ABC</td>
<td>OPENING PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY</td>
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<td>Leading the Way in Research for the Decision Makers: Opening a Gateway to Research Communication with Judges</td>
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<td>Hon. Sarah Miriam, Hon. David Jones, and Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:15pm – 3:35pm</td>
<td>003 (CE)</td>
<td>004 (CE)</td>
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<td>Factors Influencing Judicial Decision-Making Data Blitz</td>
<td>High Stakes &amp; High-Profile Forensic Cases</td>
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<td>Katzman Maeder Kameese Miller Miller Reed Ratliff Qiao</td>
<td>Rogers Serafinski Flick Lambros Gordon Ruva</td>
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<td></td>
<td>005 (CE)</td>
<td>006 (CE)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Animal Maltreatment &amp; Intervention Hill, B., Henderson Metzger, Hauglid, Denson, Nadkarni, Meyer</td>
<td>Psychology &amp; the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution</td>
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<td>007 (CE)</td>
<td>008 (CE)</td>
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<td>Understandiing Guilty Pleas &amp; Modeling Plea Decision-Making Luna S. Kassin Fountain Dezember Sutherland Helm</td>
<td>Controversies &amp; Unresolved Issues in Competency to Stand Trial and Sanity Evaluations</td>
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<td>009 (CE)</td>
<td>010 (CE)</td>
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<td>Student Committee Session: Bridging the Gap: Confinement in the Juvenile Justice System</td>
<td>Shaping Diversion through Law, Policy, &amp; Data Brooks Holliday</td>
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<td>3:35pm – 4:50pm</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom Foyer</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:50pm – 4:50pm</td>
<td>011 (CE)</td>
<td>012 (CE)</td>
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<td>Linguistic Considerations in Assessment with Diverse Populations</td>
<td>Advocating for Psychologic Expertise in Canadian</td>
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<td>013 (CE)</td>
<td>014 (CE)</td>
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<td>Mental Health, Suicide, &amp; Policing Gendron Zelle Thoen</td>
<td>Detecting Malingering Using the MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF Morson Fox</td>
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<td>015 (CE)</td>
<td>016 (CE)</td>
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<td>Children &amp; adults’ understanding and use of interview ground</td>
<td>Interpersonal Violence Data Blitz Weinheimer Walls Reynolds Kahhale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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| 5:00pm – 6:00pm | **017 (CE)** Empirical Psychological Research & Law: Discrimination, Harassment, Class Cert & Corporate Culture  
Morrel-Samuels  
Borgida  
Morrel-Samuels  
Hanvey  
Roehling |
|              | **018 (CE)** Legal Scrutiny of Psychological Assessment Evidence  
Neal  
Murrie  
King  
Line  
Slobogin  
Geisinger  
Grissio  
Martire  
Skeem |
|              | **019 (CE)** Emotions and Jurors' Judgments: The Role of Graphic Evidence, Disgust, and Perceived Emotionality in Shaping Verdicts  
Peter-Hagene  
Salerno  
Hunt  
Bean  
Engelken  
Bailey  
Galeza |
|              | **020** Presidential Address:  
Jennifer Groscup  
Psychology and Law: It's Personal (or it can be) |
|              | **021 (CE)** Youth with Sex Offenses: Assessment and Policy  
Mitchell  
Cunningham  
Kang  
Nadjowski  
Hogan |
|              | **022 (CE)** Addressing Campus Sexual Assault & Stalking  
Reinhard  
Sower  
Henry  
Flowe |
|              | **023** Police Interviewing Data Blitz  
Del Pozzo  
Hamovitch  
Cabell  
Lowder  
Ditchfield  
Dominick  
Houston  
Yang |
| 6:00pm – 6:30pm | **AP-LS Business Meeting**  
ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND!  
Grand Ballroom D |
| 6:30pm – 8:00pm | **Welcome Reception**  
Armstrong & Foyer |
| 7:30pm – 9:00pm | **University of Denver Reception**  
Eliza Jane Hotel-Press Room Lounge  
315 Magazine St. |
| 7:30pm – 9:30 pm | **CONCEPT/PAU Reception**  
Proteus Room, 8th floor |
| 8:00pm – 10:00pm | **Drexel/UMass/Fordham Reception**  
Gallery |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00am - 7:50am</td>
<td>Bayside B</td>
<td><strong>AP-LS Student Committee Sponsored 5K Fun Run</strong>&lt;br&gt;Meet in Hotel Lobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00am - 9:30am</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom D</td>
<td><strong>Corrections Committee Networking Event</strong>&lt;br&gt;<em>Hospitality Suite</em></td>
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<td>8:00am - 9:00am</td>
<td>Bayside B</td>
<td>024 (CE) Shedding new light on the black box: Plea decision-making of defendants and prosecutor&lt;br&gt;Zottoli&lt;br&gt;Edkins&lt;br&gt;Bartlett&lt;br&gt;Faust&lt;br&gt;Dafarty-Kapur</td>
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<td>Bayside C</td>
<td>025 (CE) Research on Encoding and Prospective Person Memory&lt;br&gt;Hess&lt;br&gt;Lampinen&lt;br&gt;Juncu&lt;br&gt;Moore&lt;br&gt;Hicks</td>
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<td>Oak Alley</td>
<td>026 Interrogations, Wrongful Convictions, &amp; False Confession&lt;br&gt;Faruque&lt;br&gt;Ewanation&lt;br&gt;Sanchez&lt;br&gt;Mindthoff</td>
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<td>Grand Ballroom D</td>
<td>031 Racial Bias in Judicial Decision-Making&lt;br&gt;Shaw&lt;br&gt;Dunbar&lt;br&gt;Zottola&lt;br&gt;Shifton</td>
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<td>Grand Ballroom E</td>
<td>027 (CE) Substance Abuse &amp; Suicide&lt;br&gt;Hartigan&lt;br&gt;Elbogen&lt;br&gt;Christopher&lt;br&gt;Luna M. J.</td>
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<td>Grand Chenier</td>
<td>028 (CE) Pathways to Violent Offending&lt;br&gt;Adair&lt;br&gt;McGonigal&lt;br&gt;John&lt;br&gt;Vinass-Racionero&lt;br&gt;Harron</td>
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<td>Grand Couteau</td>
<td>029 (CE) Consequences of Adolescent Justice System Involvement&lt;br&gt;Tom&lt;br&gt;Pardini&lt;br&gt;Meyerson&lt;br&gt;Simmons</td>
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<td>9:15am - 10:35am</td>
<td>Bayside B</td>
<td>030 (CE) Intimate Partner Violence&lt;br&gt;Beauregard&lt;br&gt;Juraschek&lt;br&gt;Jiang&lt;br&gt;Russell&lt;br&gt;Robertson</td>
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<td>9:00am - 10:00am</td>
<td>Bayside B</td>
<td>031 From Children’s Reports to Jurors’ Perception:Promoting Honest, Detailed &amp; Objective Evidence&lt;br&gt;McWilliam&lt;br&gt;Crossman&lt;br&gt;Feldman&lt;br&gt;Konovalov&lt;br&gt;Brer&lt;br&gt;Gongola&lt;br&gt;Olaguez</td>
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<td>Bayside C</td>
<td>033 (CE) Victim Impact Statement: Perspectives from crime victims, the bench &amp; beyond&lt;br&gt;Maeder&lt;br&gt;Dufour&lt;br&gt;LePage&lt;br&gt;Ternes&lt;br&gt;Swanek&lt;br&gt;Stinson</td>
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<td>Oak Alley</td>
<td>034 (CE) From the Lab to the Courtroom: Forensic Science Expert Analyses &amp; Lay Perception of Evidence&lt;br&gt;Burd&lt;br&gt;Simon, D.&lt;br&gt;Guyl&lt;br&gt;Quigley-McBride&lt;br&gt;Kukucca&lt;br&gt;Line&lt;br&gt;Crozier</td>
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<td>Grand Ballroom D</td>
<td>035 Looking Past the “What Works” &amp; Onto the “How to Make it Work”: Using Implementation Science Methodology&lt;br&gt;Vincent&lt;br&gt;Douglas&lt;br&gt;Brogan&lt;br&gt;Cruise&lt;br&gt;Peterson-Badali</td>
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<td>Grand Ballroom E</td>
<td>036 (CE) EPIC: Ethical Policing is Courageous: Using Psychology to Reform the New Orleans Police Department&lt;br&gt;Dvorskin&lt;br&gt;Aronie&lt;br&gt;Ferguson&lt;br&gt;Howell&lt;br&gt;Noel</td>
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<td>Grand Chenier</td>
<td>037 Promising Approaches to Competency Restorations&lt;br&gt;Nathanson&lt;br&gt;Fahlbusch&lt;br&gt;Gowensmit&lt;br&gt;H Munguno-Mire&lt;br&gt;Kowalczyk&lt;br&gt;Schwenke&lt;br&gt;Harrison J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:35am - 10:45am</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom Foyer</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45am - 12:15pm</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom D</td>
<td>039 (CE) Plenary Session: And You Don’t Stop: The Rhetorical Maze of The Returning Citizen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Speakers</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
<td>(Lunch is not Included, please plan accordingly.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:20pm – 1:30pm</td>
<td>Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon</td>
<td>BY INVITATION ONLY</td>
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<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>041 (CE) Clinical Conceptualization Data Blitz McGoginal Potts Tomlinson Anderson Gottfried Gerrissen Lest Shanholtz Zapotocky Lester</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>042 (CE) Roles of Expert Witnesses, Judges, &amp; Attorneys Choi Manarin Martire Repke McDermott Hafdahl</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>047 (CE) Special Issues in Forensic Practice with Military Population Mumley Montalbano Barrigher Blood Hammelman</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>043 (CE) New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Research Eisen Wells Evelo Jones Matuku Smith</td>
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<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>044 (CE) Assessment of Psychopathy &amp; its Clinical Implications Fuller Maltas Batky Baker Hannibal Allo</td>
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<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>045 (CE) Minority Affairs Committee: Preventing Wrongful Convictions &amp; Bringing Innocent Clients Home Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>046 (CE) The Disproportionate Representation of Misdemeanor Arrests on Forensic Mental Health Services Murrie Gowensmith Tomascak Gardner</td>
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<td>2:50pm – 3:00pm</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom Foyer</td>
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<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>048 (CE) Juror Behavior Kelley Carstens Namie Carstens Namie Matuku Teitcher</td>
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<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>049 (CE) Rapport Building and Clinical Interview Technique George Sneyd Race Wolfs</td>
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<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>050 (CE) Support in Trauma-Informed Juvenile Justice System: Current Research Findings &amp; Practice Implications Cruise Vincent Feingold Holloway Fortuna</td>
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<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>055 (CE) Factors in Influencing Eyewitness Accuracy Groncki Munoz Nortje</td>
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<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>051 (CE) The IST Crisis: Are Jail-Based Restorative Programs the Solution? The California Experience McDermott Gowensmith Warburton Hughes</td>
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<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>052 (CE) Long-Term Outcomes of Justice Involved Youth McMahon Knowles Kan Purser McCormick</td>
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<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>053 (CE) Defendant Race in Judicial Decision-Making Kirshanbaum Estrada-Reynolds Nelson Fraser</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>054 (CE) Assessment &amp; Outcomes for Adults with Sex Offenses Sparks Concannon Greder Hamilton Loutzenhiser</td>
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Dr. Randall Horton

*Grand Ballroom ABC*

10
| 4:10pm – 5:10pm | **056** (CE) Mental health, asylum law, & public policy on the 2018 Migrant Caravan  
Rosenfeld Dvskin Jimenez Weinberger Leon | **057** (CE) Improving Forensic Clinical Training & Practice  
Potts Foster Trupp Ryan Parkhouse | **058** (CE) Heterogeneity in Multiple Antisocial Behaviors: Individual Differences in Risk & Propensity  
Loughran Reid Ray Jones | **059** (CE) Assessments & Interventions with Systems Involved Youth  
Mukhopadhyay Metcalfe Taussig Tippett Vozar | **060** (CE) Reducing Bias and Increasing Judicial Legitimacy in Judicial Decision-Making  
Schweitzer Votruba Avery Schweitzer Summersby | **061** Current Issues in Policing Data Blitz  
Pica Hofer Tassin Todd Semple Johnson Woesthoff Perry | **062** (CE) Conditioning & Violence Risk Assessment: From the Hospital to the Community  
Vitacco Batastini Kastner Manguno-Mire |
| 5:20pm – 6:20pm | **063** (CE) Police in Schools Contexts  
Snow Cauffman Goldstein NeMoyer Filoso | **064** (CE) Trueblood et al. v. Washington State DSHS: Catalyst for Change in the Completion of CST Evaluations  
Means Kopkin Remmel Applegate | **065** Eyewitness Accuracy  
Thomas Greenspan Mansour Shambaugh | **066** Early Career Professionals Committee: Identifying & Meeting the Needs of Early Career Professionals in Law & Psychology  
Alexander Cantone Clomax LaDuke Woolard | **067** (CE) Assessments of Violence Risk  
Elbogen Krentz Damnjanovic Sadri Haney-Caron | **068** Juvenile Clinical Issues Data Blitz  
Rose Viñas-Racionero Iturri Guarnera |
| 6:30pm – 8:00pm | **070** Friday Evening Poster Session  
Armstrong & Foyer | | | | | | |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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| 8:00am – 9:00am     | 071 (CE) Best Practices in Interrogation  
                    Cyr Brimbal  
                    Shaffer Akca Mindthoff  
                    072 (CE) School Resource Officers & Juvenile Probation Officers  
                    Marshall Malloy Parker  
                    073 (CE) From Hypotheticals to Plea Simulations: An Examination of Diverse Factors Influencing Plea Decisions  
                    Gordon Penrod Close Bolskar Wilford  
                    074 (CE) Calibration in Court: Jurors’ Use of Scientific Information  
                    Neal Krauss Dellapaolera McCowan Denne  
                    075 (CE) Restorative Justice & Sentencing Decisions  
                    Aharoni Garrett Fulham Giroux  
                    076 (CE) Assessment of Risk for Adolescents who Offend  
                    Vaudreuil Petty O’Donnell Mikytuck                                                                 |
| 9:15am – 10:35am    | 077 (CE) Examining the Importance of Personal & Professional Relationships for Justice Involved Youth  
                    Domagalski Cleary Tom Sutherland Taussig  
                    078 (CE) Current Issues in Policing  
                    McDonnell Wang Connors Francisco Cyr Salerno-Ferraro  
                    079 (CE) The Stepping Up Initiative: An Innovator County’s Efforts to Reduce Serious Mental Illness in Jails  
                    Giallella Griffin Reed Bierhoff Locklair  
                    080 Effects of body-worn cameras: Building evidence-based policing  
                    Saulnier Culhane Sivasubramaniam Krupp Jones  
                    081 Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee: Influencing Change: The Varied Lives of Policy Work  
                    Gowensmith Kemp Meissner Torres  
                    082 (CE) Wrongful Convictions and Exonerations  
                    Cabell Zidenberg Haigh Scherr Pica Normile  
                    083 (CE) Assessing Deception in Children  
                    Elliott McElfresh Dykstra Sporer Moulson O’Connor  
                    084 Eyewitness Credibility & False Identifications Data Blitz  
                    Jenkins Harvey Fitzgerald Gipson Alfano Rubinova Paquette Todorovic Mansour |
| 10:35am – 10:45am   | Coffee Break  
                    Grand Ballroom Foyer                                                                                                                  |
| 10:45am – 12:15pm   | 085 (CE) Plenary Session  
                    Navigating the Path from the Lab to the Street to Promote Evidence-Based Investigative Interviewing Practice  
                    Dr. Fiona Gabbert  
                    Grand Ballroom ABC                                                                                                                      |
| 12:20pm – 1:30pm    | Lunch Break  
                    (Lunch is not Included, please plan accordingly.)                                                                                     |
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<th>Time</th>
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<th>Authors</th>
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<tr>
<td>12:20pm – 1:30pm</td>
<td>Reviewer Mentoring Program Workshop</td>
<td><strong>Law and Human Behavior</strong></td>
<td>BY INVITATION ONLY</td>
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<td><strong>Gallery</strong></td>
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<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>086 (CE)</td>
<td>A Plea You Can’t Refuse: Evaluating Psychological &amp; Structural Predictors of Plea Decisions</td>
<td>Cardenas Redlich Sutherland Arnold Reed Hellgren</td>
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<td>087 (CE)</td>
<td>Tech-enhanced Suicide Risk Assessment by Police Officers: Collaborative Smartphone App Development</td>
<td>McNiel Cha Uyeda Lugo Zadonowicz Giordano</td>
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<td>088 (CE)</td>
<td>Lifetime after Exoneration: Stigma, Discrimination, &amp; Reintegration</td>
<td>Clow Meterko Willis-Esqueda Smalarz Kukucka Zannella Normile</td>
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<td>089 (CE)</td>
<td>Professional Development of Women Committee: Terrified &amp; Doing It Anyway: Embracing Your Inner Imposter</td>
<td>Alexander O’Connor Groscup Zapf</td>
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<td>090 (CE)</td>
<td>Children’s Reluctance to Disclose Sexual Abuse: Conceptualization, Identification, &amp; Case Outcomes</td>
<td>Gongola Quas Cho Evans Foster Lunden St. George</td>
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<td>091 (CE)</td>
<td>Adjudicative Competency: Evaluation &amp; Restoration</td>
<td>Meaux Aveson Eggenberger Kois Harrison C. Gunterman Galin</td>
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<td>092 (CE)</td>
<td>Current Challenges in Forensic Assessment Data Blitz</td>
<td>Mulay Christiansen Camins Mook Lawrence Simpson Edge Steinert Krishnan</td>
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<td>2:50pm – 3:00pm</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td><strong>Grand Ballroom Foyer</strong></td>
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<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>094</td>
<td>Emerging Areas of Training and Research in Psychology &amp; Law Data Blitz</td>
<td>Malico Meyer Glassmire Fairfax-Columbo Armstrong Hoskowitz</td>
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<td>095 (CE)</td>
<td>Attitudes Towards Victims of Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking</td>
<td>Goden Wasarhaley Livingston Jones Thompson</td>
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<td>096</td>
<td>Evaluating Visual Evidence</td>
<td>Denne Patel Miller Block Margherita</td>
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<td>097</td>
<td>Applications of Technology in Psychology-Law Contexts</td>
<td>Rempel Jones Wang Morgan Batastini</td>
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<td>098 (CE)</td>
<td>Child Sexual Abuse Cases</td>
<td>Denne Patel Miller Block Margherita</td>
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<td>099 (CE)</td>
<td>Mental Health in Correctional Facilities</td>
<td>Faust Farrell Grove Peck Cohen Coupland</td>
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<td>100 (CE)</td>
<td>Professional Development of Women Committee: Terrified &amp; Doing It Anyway: Embracing Your Inner Imposter</td>
<td>Alexander O’Connor Groscup Zapf</td>
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<td>4:10pm – 5:10pm</td>
<td>101 (CE)</td>
<td>Specialized Treatment Court Models</td>
<td>McNeil Azama Luna S. Coffey</td>
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<td>102 (CE)</td>
<td>Suggestibility &amp; Children’s Memory</td>
<td>Adams Perez Simon M. Todorovic</td>
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<td>103 (CE)</td>
<td>Detecting Feigning in Forensic Evaluations</td>
<td>Viglione Danzer Welch</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>Saleem Shah Early Career Award Winner:</td>
<td>Jeff Kukucka</td>
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<td>105 (CE)</td>
<td>Diverse Issues in Research: Gender and Autism Spectrum Disorder</td>
<td>Van Horn Salerno-Ferraro Lim Greenlee</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>Current Research on Eyewitness Procedures and Bias</td>
<td>Close Anderson Smith Tredoux Wolfs</td>
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<td>107 (CE)</td>
<td>Juvenile Diversion Programs &amp; Resistance</td>
<td>Wylie Kemp Castine Burke Hartsell</td>
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| 5:20pm – 6:20pm | 108 (CE) Early Intervention for Adolescents  
                 Bontemps Fix Abate Salekin  
                 109 (CE) Evaluating Competency for Deaf & Hard-of-Hearing  
                 Silvasi Romero Feldman  
                 110 (CE) Juror Perceptions of Mental Health Concerns  
                 Burke Desai, A. Logos  
                 111 (CE) Perceptions of Trial Defendants  
                 Chae Wheeler Sorby Olaguez  
                 112 (CE) Bias in Forensic Evaluations  
                 Gowensmith Desai, K. Jones Monjazeb  
                 113 (CE) Evidence and Juror Bias  
                 Gongola Knoop Hess Gonzales |
| 6:30pm – 8:00pm | 114  
                 *Saturday Evening Poster Session*  
                 Armstrong & Foyer |
| 8:00pm – 11:00pm | 114  
                 *John Jay College of Criminal Justice Social*  
                 Rue Bourbon Parlours & Balconies  
                 240 Bourbon Street  
                 (Above the infamous Jean Lafitte's Old Absinthe House)  
                 ALL ARE WELCOME! |
Continuing Education

Pre-conference workshops: Several pre-conference continuing education workshops (CEs for psychologists; CLEs for attorneys) are scheduled for Wednesday, March 4th. Full-day workshops start at 8:30am. Half-day, morning workshops start at 8:30am; half-day, afternoon workshops start at 1:00pm. The AP-LS Continuing Education Committee, chaired by Beth Arrendondo (bethcaillouet@hotmail.com), is the point of contact for pre-conference CEs and CLEs.

A. Full-day workshop - Serving as an Expert Witness in Disputed Confession Cases with Brian Culter, Ph.D. and Jeffrey Kaplan, M.S.

B. Full-day workshop - It’s Complicated: Challenging Ethical Issues in Forensic Practice with Gerald Koocher, Ph.D. and Robert Kinscherf, Ph.D., J.D.

C. Full-day workshop - Constitutional Mental Health Law: An Overview with Christopher Slobogin, L.L.M., J.D.

D. Full-day workshop - Cultural Competence in Forensic Assessment with Barry Rosenfeld, Ph.D.

E. Half-day workshop (morning) – Ethics in the Courtroom: Psychological and Legal Perspectives with Gina Manguno-Mire, Ph.D., Joel Dvoskin, Ph.D., Katherine Mattes, J.D., David Pipes, J.D., and John Thompson, M.D.

F. Half-day workshop (afternoon) – Forensic Evaluations in the Age of Social Media with Michael Vitacco, Ph.D., and Ashley Batastini, Ph.D.

Plenaries and most paper sessions: In addition to the pre-conference workshops, CONCEPT will also be offering CE credit for psychologists for the plenary, symposium, paper sessions, and award address sessions held throughout the conference. The sessions eligible for CE credit have “CE” following the session number in the Conference Program Overview/conference grid. A few committee-sponsored sessions, paper sessions, award address sessions, and the poster sessions, are NOT eligible for CE credits. Furthermore, no CLE credit for attorneys is being offered for these sessions. Refer to the CONCEPT page in this full program for additional information.
Welcome and Summary Information from the Conference Co-Chairs

Welcome to New Orleans and the 2020 Annual Conference of the American Psychology-Law Society, a multidisciplinary professional organization dedicated to advancement of contributions of psychology to the understanding of law! We are happy to return to the vibrant, lively, and spirited city of New Orleans for another great conference. Laissez les bon temps rouler!

The annual conference is full of exciting opportunities for attendees. It provides a forum for Division 41’s business to be conducted and explore the future directions of the society. AP-LS President Dr. Jennifer Groscup is going to kickoff our conference with an important plenary on how to communicate our research to judges and key community stakeholders. Conference goers—professionals, students, exhibitors, and other interested attendees—have the opportunity to learn about and present late-breaking research findings; engage in rich discussions on controversial or emerging psycholegal issues; explore policy and practice concerns and develop new solutions to long-standing legal problems; discuss practice considerations in clinical and correctional settings; and recognize and anticipate future directions and opportunities for research, practice, policy, and society at the intersections of psychology and law. Continuing education credit is available for most of our sessions. Attendees can meet the division’s current leadership and learn how to become more involved in the organization. We highly encourage you (regardless of your status—from student to early career to late career) to interact with AP-LS committee members to discover ways you can contribute to the organization. Additionally, members of all levels are honored for their accomplishments or recognized for their innovative research ideas. The conference is also a time—during sessions, breaks, receptions, and the Student Committee Fun Run—to fellowship with colleagues and mentors, visit with friends, and make new connections. This year’s conference will send you back to your work informed, inspired, and motivated!

This was a record-breaking year for the AP-LS conference with nearly 850 submissions for consideration! This shows we are a thriving organization with a strong and active research foundation. The program is rich in diversity in content and we trust that you’ll find much programming to be of interest this year. The 2020 conference program contains over 350 talks—symposia, papers, and “lightning talk” papers—and 200 posters. We also hope you take advantage of our pre-conference workshops, special committee sessions and events, networking events, and receptions. We are excited to be featuring, alongside our division’s president, a several plenary speakers this year, whom collectively will have us reflect on the history of our organization while challenging us to think about societal impact of our work in psychology and law and help up to envision exciting new directions. We are also pleased to be featuring several exhibitors for conference goers.

During the conference, we are happy to answer any questions or help you with anything you might need. We will introduce ourselves at the opening plenary—please do not hesitate to approach during the conference or email us. AP-LS’s administrative assistant, Kathy Gaskey, is also available to assist. Kathy, who is an extraordinary asset to AP-LS and extremely knowledgeable about all things AP-LS, staffs the registration table at most times throughout the conference. Our welcoming and friendly student volunteers will also be around to assist.

Mini Programs and Hotel Internet Information

Printed mini programs in lieu of full programs: As a step toward being greener and cutting down on costs as an organization, we decided to forego the printing of full programs this year. Instead, conference goers will receive printed mini programs. Conference goers can refer to this full program PDF or the conference program mobile app via their digital devices. We have provided more descriptive session titles in the Conference Program Overview/conference grid this year to aid those relying on the printed mini programs (which resulted in this section being a bit longer this year).

Note about wireless Internet limitations in conference rooms: While those staying at the conference hotels will have complimentary Internet access in their individual rooms, the actual conference rooms will not include
wireless Internet access. Thus, we recommend downloading this full program PDF and the conference program mobile app before arriving to New Orleans.

## Programming Session Details/Abstracts

All programming reflected in the Programming Session Details section of the full program—i.e., programming with associated abstracts—are numbered in the Conference Program Overview/conference grid section. Posters are numbered separately (preceeded by “PF” for Friday night presenters and “PS” for Saturday night presenters) from other conference programming to assist poster presenters in locating their respective poster boards where they will display their posters.

## Presenter Information

**Poster Format:** The poster boards for mounting a poster are 4 (height) × 8 (width) feet. Presenters are free to print any size poster that will fit within this space. We previously recommend that posters be printed as 4 × 6 feet (48 × 72 inches), so as to maximize the visual reach of a poster. However, presenters are free to print their posters using other dimensions (e.g., 4 × 3 feet). We advise that presenters bring their own hanging materials. There has also been interest in an updated design to posters, you can find out about the #betterposter movement at: [https://youtu.be/1RwJbhkCA58](https://youtu.be/1RwJbhkCA58), APA 2020 has a modified version of the Mike Morrison template ([https://convention.apa.org/blog/rethinking-the-science-poster](https://convention.apa.org/blog/rethinking-the-science-poster)), or find Mike Morrison on twitter (@mikemorrison) for more information.

**Poster board numbering:** Posters are numbered separately from other conference programming. Poster presenters should refer to these numbers to identify their respective poster board numbers where they will hang their posters.

**Foregoing formal session chairs:** Note that we are foregoing the formal appointment of paper and abbreviated paper session chairs this year. Either the presenter of the first paper or abbreviated paper during a session will serve as the implicit session chair, or else the presenters can decide among themselves who will serve in this role.

**Audio/visual capabilities:** While A/V should be available in session rooms, note that Internet will not be. Thus, presenters need ensure that their A/V content is stored on their computer and thumb drive so that it can be played locally.

**Abbreviated papers (formerly referred to as data blitzes):** Abbreviated papers allow for more talks to populate the conference. They have been organized thematically as much as possible this year. There are typically eight abbreviated papers in a session. Thus, individual presenters are encouraged to finish in approximately 5 minutes. In light of the shortened presentation time available for each abbreviated paper, we encourage presenters to focus on their results and implications, while significantly abbreviating their introduction and method sections.

Use of approximately five slides is recommended.

- The first slide is recommended to be a title slide and may contain the title, the names of all authors, the institution(s) where the research was performed and any acknowledgements/funding sources.
- The second slide is recommended to contain an overview of the background to the study and the key question/s being addressed.
- The third slide is recommended contain brief information about the experimental design used to address the question (using a diagram, timeline and/or bullet points).
- The fourth slide is recommended to contain your main finding(s). Attempting to communicate all of your findings is not recommended; instead, the recommended goal is to summarize your most interesting findings, being selective about what aspects of the study to include. Use of a single figure, table, picture, or a limited amount of text is recommended.
- A fifth slide, if needed, might include a second slide for results or else a conclusion with the implications of your results.

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Some additional tips for abbreviated papers are as follows.

- Planning what you want to say and the best and shortest way to say it, focusing on your main points about your data/findings and their meaning, and being selective
- Verbally communicate your point and consider having little text on slides so that the audience is not overwhelmed. Keep the font size the same as you normally would, instead of making the font smaller to fit more text on the slide.
- Animations can cause time delays.
- Including more than two tables/figures is likely have too many. If you cannot tell your story in two tables/figures, you might just describe the most surprising or interesting findings.
- All usual presentation recommendations are still applicable, including facing the audience, speaking clearly and slowly, and avoiding being rushed for time.

**Social Media Policy**

The Social Media Committee has issued a policy document and associated dropout graphic that can be embedded by presenters in their paper or poster presentations if they DO NOT want their papers or posters referenced in social media postings. Refer to the AP-LS on Social Media section of the program for more information.

**Conference Programming Highlights**

While we highlight some programming below for various reasons, we of course encourage perusal of the full program to see all that the conference has to offer. The same can be done using the conference program mobile app (refer to the page dedicated to the app for instructions).

**Plenaries and Presidential Address**

**Thursday, March 5th, 12:00pm-2:00pm**

**Presidential Plenary: Leading the Way in Research for the Decision Makers: Opening a Gateway to Research Communication with Judges**

*Hon. Sarah Merriam, U.S. Magistrate Judge for the United States District Court of Connecticut; Hon. David Jones, Chief Bankruptcy Judge for the Southern District of Texas*

*Moderator: Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD, Scripps College*

One of my presidential initiatives is to expand the gateway between judges and the researchers and practitioners in our Division and allow for a two-way flow of information between these groups. This Presidential Plenary will examine ways to expand this gateway through a conversation with two judges engaged in very different types of judicial practice, both of whom are innovators in their field.

**Thursday, March 14th, 5:00–6:00pm**

**Presidential Address: Psychology and Law: It’s Personal (or it can be)**

*Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD, Scripps College*

We are all dedicated to advancing the field of psychology and law, as demonstrated by our attendance at this conference and in so many other ways. But how can we deepen our involvement in and understanding of this field we all love so much? In her talk, Dr. Groscup will review and discuss progress on her two presidential leadership initiatives: *Embracing Leadership: Developing Skills for Your Career Evolution* and *Leading the Way in Research for the Decision Makers: Opening a Gateway to Research Communication with Judges*. Related to these initiatives, she will share reflections on how we can all increase our investment in the field of psychology and law, in understanding the legal system, and in each other.

**Friday, March 6th, 10:45am-12:15pm**

**Plenary Session: And You Don’t Stop: The Rhetorical Maze of The Returning Citizen**

10:45am-12:15pm
Randall Horton, PhD, University of New Haven

In the critically acclaimed *Until We Reckon: Violence, Mass Incarceration and A Road to Repair*, author Danielle Sered asserts that, “imprisonment is thus not simply a cost to be weighed in future offending but, more important, a social influence that shapes attitudes toward crime and violence, peer networks, ties to conventional order, and identity.” Building of this poignant insight, prison, the criminal justice system and its associative language can therefore be viewed as a self-inflicted wound that will never heal nor produce a scab as presently constructed. This talk focuses on the reification of stereotypical tropes, the idea of rehabilitation and what it means to a public that has been fed a relenting rhetoric of *keep the citizens safe* since the formulation of the United States of America. While there is a growing population that wants restorative justice we as a society must be willing to confront the disastrous failures of the criminal justice system as it relates to rehabilitation and reform.

Saturday, March 7th, 10:45am-12:15pm
**Plenary Session: Navigating the Path from the Lab to the Street to Promote Evidence-Based Investigative Interviewing Practice**
10:45am-12:15pm
Fiona Gabbert, PhD, Goldsmith University of London

Poor investigative interviewing practice produces incomplete witness accounts at best and unreliable or biased evidence at worst. Substandard practice denies victims and witnesses of crime the justice they deserve by limiting the usability, credibility, and reliability of their testimony in the police investigation and in Court. It also obstructs legal decision makers in their role of dispensing appropriate justice to the guilty. This presentation will examine the role of psychological research in supporting evidence-based investigative interviewing of victims and witnesses. A focus will be placed on the (often frustrating) path from the lab to the street, to examine how research findings can inform both policy and practice. The development of new investigative interview tools, techniques, and guidance in the UK and internationally will be outlined to illustrate how academics and practitioners can work together to promote best-practice investigative interviewing.

**Award Addresses, Committee Sessions, and Events**

Each day of the conference includes a number of special sessions and events, such as award addresses and committee-sponsored programming, as well as two posters sessions. See the full program listing for locations, presenters, and further details about each session.

**Thursday**
10:00am  Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation (Bayside A)
10:30am  Student Committee Professional Development Event (Bayside A)
          *What is a Contract and Why Do I Care?: Exploring the Relationship between Psychology and Contract Law*
12:00pm  Opening Presidential Plenary (Grand Ballroom ABC)
          *Leading the Way in Research for Decision Makers: Opening a Gateway to Research Communication with Judges*
2:15pm   Student Committee: *Bridging the Gap: Confinement in the Juvenile Justice System* (Grand Couteau)
5:00pm   Presidential Address: *Psychology and Law: It’s Personal (or it can be)* (Grand Ballroom D)
6:00pm   AP-LS Business Meeting (Grand Ballroom D; open to all!)
6:30pm   Welcome Reception (Armstrong & Foyer; open to all!)
7:30pm   University of Denver Reception (Eliza Jane Hotel Press Room Lounge; 315 Magazine St.)
7:30pm   CONCEPT/PAU Reception (Proteus Room, 8th Floor)
8:00pm  Drexel/UMass/Fordham Reception (Gallery)

**Friday**

7:00am  Student Committee Sponsored 5K Fun Run
12:20pm Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon (Waterbury; invitees only)
1:30pm Minority Affairs Committee: *Preventing Wrongful Convictions & Bringing Innocent Clients Home* (Grand Chenier)
5:20pm Early Career Professionals Committee: *Identifying & Meeting the Needs of Early Career Professionals in Law & Psychology* (Grand Ballroom D)
6:30pm Friday Evening Poster Session (Armstrong & Foyer)
8:00pm Early Career Professionals Committee Reception (Grand Chenier)
8:00pm University of Nebraska–Lincoln Reception (Endymion/Mid City)
8:00pm Student Committee Reception (Gallery)
8:00pm University of California, Irvine, Center for Psychology and Law Reception (Proteus/Zulu)

**Saturday**

9:15am  Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee: *Influencing Change: The Varied Lives of Policy Work* (Grand Ballroom D)
12:20pm *Law and Human Behavior* Reviewer Mentoring Program Workshop (Gallery; invitees only)
1:30pm Professional Development of Women Committee: *Terrified & Doing It Anyway: Embracing Your Inner Imposter* (Grand Ballroom D)
4:10pm Saleem Shaw Early Career Award: Jeff Kukucka, Ph.D., *Playing by Saleem’s Rules: Inquiry, Implementation, and Injera* (Oak Alley)
6:30pm Saturday Evening Poster Session (Armstrong & Foyer)
7:30pm John Jay College of Criminal Justice Reception (Rue Bourbon Parlours & Balconies, 240 Bourbon Street)

**Hospitality Suite Events**

**Thursday**

9:30am  APA Division 37 and the Section on Child Maltreatment Coffee Hour

**Friday**

8:00am  Corrections Committee Networking Event
12:00pm Neuropsychology Special Interest Meeting

**Saturday**

3:00pm  Professional Development of Women Committee: *Terrified & Doing It Anyway: Embracing Your Inner Imposter* breakout session

We hope that you have a great conference! Again, in the spirit of New Orleans, laissez les bon temps rouler!
Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to give back to the organization and its constituents this year; we are grateful and proud to call this our professional home.

In respectful service,

Kento Yasuhara, Ph.D.  
Apryl Alexander, Psy.D.

2020 AP-LS Conference Co-Chairs
Policy for Social Media Use at the Annual American Psychology-Law Society Conference

Statement of Purpose:

- The American Psychology-Law society embraces the use of social media at the AP-LS and conference. However, we also recognize that some attendees may not wish to have their scholarship and/or image disseminated via social media. We anticipate that this could create issues in the future for invited speakers, as a social media presence and image may be important for such individuals.

Thus we propose the following policy regarding conference attendee’s social media use:

The American Psychology-Law Society (APLS) values open dialogue about the topics and data presented at the conference, however, we also value the rights and privacy of conference attendees. APLS encourages the use of social media (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, SnapChat, blogs, etc.) during paper, poster, and plenary and social events, including live tweeting, with some limitations:

- Video and audio recording (including live streaming) of paper, poster, and plenary sessions is not allowed.
- Attendees may not share photos or videos of presenters or their data on social media without the presenter’s consent.
- Presenters have the option of using a social media drop out symbol. If a presentation or poster includes this symbol, attendees should refrain from posting about the presentation on social media.
- Photography, video, and audio recordings by attendees for personal use is allowed at social events and in public spaces. Please be mindful of other attendees when posting on social media.

Social Media Guidelines for Conference Program

The American Psychology-Law Society (APLS) values open dialogue about the data and issues presented at the conference, however we also value the rights and privacy of the conference participants. APLS encourages the use of social media (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, SnapChat, blogs, etc.) during paper, poster, and plenary and social events, including live tweeting, with some limitations. Before using social media at the conference, we ask that you review the following guidelines.

Please DO:
- Follow APLS on Facebook and Twitter
- Use the hashtag #APLS20XX and other relevant hashtags
- Engage with other conference attendees
- Be respectful in the tone and content of your posts
- Silence all phones and tablets
- Consider sitting near the back if using a laptop or tablet

Please DON’T:
- Share photos or videos of attendees without their consent
- Share data without the author’s consent
- Post about talks or posters where presenter uses the social media drop out symbol
AP-LS Social Media Drop Icon:

American Psychology-Law Society

American Psychology-Law Society/Div

@APLS41
Message from the AP-LS President

Welcome to New Orleans and to the 2020 Annual Conference of the American Psychology-Law Society! I look forward to this conference every year. It is such a wonderful opportunity to catch up with friends, meet new people, and be inspired by the work we do during our year apart. I am excited to spend the next several days with all of you, connecting with you and learning about the latest research in our field!

Our opening plenary session will reflect one of my presidential initiatives, which is to connect with judges in a more deliberate way. In this plenary, I will be in conversation with two judges, Hon. Sarah Merriam and Hon. David Jones, who engage in very different types of judicial practice. The goal is for us to hear about what kinds of research we could be doing to aid a variety of judges in their practice and to hear about the types of initiatives judges create that have psycho-legal implications. Our Friday plenary with Dr. Randall Horton will address how the language used in the criminal justice system affects people involved in the system and prisoner re-entry. Our Saturday plenary by Dr. Fiona Gabbart will focus on connecting research to practice in the context of evidence-based investigative interviewing. I look forward to seeing all of you for these amazing talks.

Speaking of research in the field, there are many exciting sessions offered! None of them would be possible without our intrepid conference co-chairs: Apryl Alexander and Kento Yasuhara. They have organized over 100 sessions full of the latest research in psychology and law, including two packed poster sessions. Of course, the co-chairs have the incredible support of our Conference Advisory Committee, led by Kathleen Kemp, which enables them to do the important and difficult work of organizing the conference for all of us. I hope you had the opportunity to take advantage of this year’s slate of pre-conference CE offerings. We continue to be able to offer this amazing day of instruction because of the hard work of our Continuing Education Committee, chaired by Beth Caillouet. None of this would be possible without the never-ending dedication of Kathy Gaskey. Kathy makes our entire organization run smoothly, and the annual conference is the time when we get to see how much she really does for us. From hotel selection to party planning, AV, registration, and on and on, Kathy makes the whole conference possible. Please take time to thank them all for their hard work in making this conference happen!

Speaking of our hard-working committees, there are many fabulous special sessions offered by our committees throughout the conference including “Bridging the Gap: Confinement in the Juvenile Justice System” by the Student Section, “Opening the Door for Better Science in Psychology and Law: The Benefits of Open Science Practices” by the Research Committee, “Preventing Wrongful Convictions & Bringing Innocent Clients Home” by the Minority Affairs Committee, “Identifying & Meeting the Needs of Early Career Professionals in Law & Psychology” by the Early Career Professionals Committee, “Influencing Change: The Varied Lives of Policy Work” by the TTC Committee, and “Terrified & Doing It Anyway: Embracing Your Inner Imposter” by the Professional Development of Women Committee.

I also am excited that our first leadership training program - Embracing Leadership: Developing Skills for Your Career Evolution - will launch at the conference, an initiative about which I am very passionate. Participants in this inaugural program are meeting and starting their work on Wednesday at the conference. This hopefully will be the beginnings of a great opportunity for our members.

I am honored and humbled to serve AP-LS this year as president, and I look forward to the next few days of reconnecting with friends and colleagues and hopefully making new connections!

Jennifer Groscup, J.D., Ph.D.

President, American Psychology-Law Society
### VOTING MEMBERS of the Executive Committee

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Jennifer Groscup</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu">jennifer.groscup@scrippscollege.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past President</td>
<td>Kevin Douglas</td>
<td><a href="mailto:douglask@sfu.ca">douglask@sfu.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President Elect</td>
<td>Allison Redlich</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aredlich@gmu.edu">aredlich@gmu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Lora Levett</td>
<td><a href="mailto:llevett@ufl.edu">llevett@ufl.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Vanessa Edkins</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vedkins@fit.edu">vedkins@fit.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member-at-Large</td>
<td>Neil Gowensmith</td>
<td><a href="mailto:neil.gowensmith@du.edu">neil.gowensmith@du.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member-at-Large</td>
<td>Lindsay Malloy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lindsay.malloy@uoit.ca">lindsay.malloy@uoit.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member-at-Large</td>
<td>Matthew Huss</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mhuss@creighton.edu">mhuss@creighton.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APA Council Rep</td>
<td>Jason Cantone</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cantone@gmail.com">cantone@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APA Council Rep (ends 12/31/2019)</td>
<td>Thomas Grisso</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thomas.grisso@umassmed.edu">thomas.grisso@umassmed.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APA Council Rep (1/1/2020)</td>
<td>Margaret Kovera</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mkovera@jjay.cuny.edu">mkovera@jjay.cuny.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Committee Chair</td>
<td>Victoria Pietruszka</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vpietruszka@gmail.com">vpietruszka@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NON-VOTING MEMBERS of the Executive Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book Series</td>
<td>Brian Cutler</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brian.cutler@uoit.ca">brian.cutler@uoit.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law &amp; Human Behavior – Editor</td>
<td>Bradley McAuliff</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bradley.mcauliff@csun.edu">bradley.mcauliff@csun.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletter Editor</td>
<td>Marc Patry</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marc.patry@smu.ca">marc.patry@smu.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website Editor</td>
<td>Lindsey Wylie</td>
<td><a href="mailto:slwylie@unomaha.edu">slwylie@unomaha.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COMMITTEE CHAIRS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book Award</td>
<td>Marie Comiskey</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mcomiske@umich.edu">mcomiske@umich.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget &amp; Investment</td>
<td>Vanessa Edkins</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vedkins@fit.edu">vedkins@fit.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Advisory</td>
<td>Kathleen Kemp</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kkemp@lifespan.org">kkemp@lifespan.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing Education</td>
<td>Beth Arrendondo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bethcaillouet@hotmail.com">bethcaillouet@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>Jennifer Ena Louden</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jlenolouden@utep.edu">jlenolouden@utep.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissertation Awards</td>
<td>Jacqueline Evans</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jacki.evans@gmail.com">jacki.evans@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Career Professionals (ECP)</td>
<td>Jennifer Perillo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jperillo@iup.edu">jperillo@iup.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellows</td>
<td>Dan Krauss</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dkrauss@cmc.edu">dkrauss@cmc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>Matt Huss</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mhuss@creighton.edu">mhuss@creighton.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants-In-Aid</td>
<td>Debbie Green</td>
<td><a href="mailto:drdebbiegreen@gmail.com">drdebbiegreen@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>Beth Caldwell</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bcaldwell@slaw.edu">bcaldwell@slaw.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Affairs</td>
<td>Christopher Bishop (co-chair)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bishop@trinitydc.edu">bishop@trinitydc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cynthia Willis-Esqueda (co-chair)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:willis-esqueda1@unl.edu">willis-esqueda1@unl.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominations &amp; Award</td>
<td>Kevin Douglas</td>
<td><a href="mailto:douglask@sfu.ca">douglask@sfu.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice</td>
<td>Antoinette Kavanaugh</td>
<td><a href="mailto:antoinette@drkavanaugh.com">antoinette@drkavanaugh.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Development of Women (PDW)</td>
<td>Emily Gottfried</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gottfrem@musc.edu">gottfrem@musc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Leah Brogan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:leah.brogan@gmail.com">leah.brogan@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Paper Review</td>
<td>Mark Costanzo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mark.Costanzo@ClaremontMcKenna.edu">Mark.Costanzo@ClaremontMcKenna.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Media</td>
<td>Sheresa Christopher</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chrisshe@musc.edu">chrisshe@musc.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching, Training &amp; Careers (TTC)</td>
<td>Melinda Wolbransky</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Melinda.wolbransky@gmail.com">Melinda.wolbransky@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Paper Award</td>
<td>Jonathan Golding</td>
<td><a href="mailto:golding@uky.edu">golding@uky.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division Administrative Assistant</td>
<td>Kathy Gaskey</td>
<td><a href="mailto:apls@ec.rr.com">apls@ec.rr.com</a></td>
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</table>

#### 2020 APLS Conference Co-Chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(NOLA)</th>
<th>Kento Yasuhara</th>
<th><a href="mailto:kento.yasuhara@gmail.com">kento.yasuhara@gmail.com</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Washington, DC)</td>
<td>Apryl Alexander</td>
<td><a href="mailto:apryl.alexander@edu.edu">apryl.alexander@edu.edu</a></td>
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</table>

#### 2020 APA Conference Co-Chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Washington, DC)</th>
<th>Natalie Anumba</th>
<th><a href="mailto:natalie.anumba@umassmed.edu">natalie.anumba@umassmed.edu</a></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Denver, CO) March 11, 12, 13, 2021</td>
<td>Lauren Kois</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Lauren.kois@gmail.com">Lauren.kois@gmail.com</a></td>
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</table>

#### 2021 APLS Conference Co-chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Denver, CO) March 11, 12, 13, 2021</th>
<th>Emily Haney-Caron</th>
<th><a href="mailto:ehaney-caron@jjay.cuny.edu">ehaney-caron@jjay.cuny.edu</a></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(San Diego, CA) August 12-15, 2021</td>
<td>Kelly McWilliams</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kmcwilliams@jjay.cuny.edu">kmcwilliams@jjay.cuny.edu</a></td>
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</table>

#### 2021 APA Convention Co-Chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(San Diego, CA) August 12-15, 2021</th>
<th>Lauren Kois</th>
<th><a href="mailto:lauren.kois@gmail.com">lauren.kois@gmail.com</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(San Diego, CA) August 12-15, 2021</td>
<td>Stephane Shepherd</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sshepherd@swin.edu.au">sshepherd@swin.edu.au</a></td>
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</table>
Welcome Message from the Student Committee Chair

On behalf of the Student Committee, welcome to New Orleans and the 2020 Annual Meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society! I am thrilled about the conference this year and all of the exciting and interesting sessions planned. Over the past year, the Student Committee has maintained the connection between students and AP-LS through ongoing programming including webinars, internship, postdoctoral, and grant databases. Over the next three days, we are excited to bring this programming to life and to provide opportunities for our student affiliates to engage in professional development, networking, and learning experiences.

Each year, our programming comes together at this conference. Throughout the next three days, you will have the opportunity to hear about new research, share your own research, and connect with students and professionals in the field. AP-LS is a unique environment of collaboration, and this programming highlights the importance of collaboration over competition in a field that uniquely intersects clinical and research interests. This year, we are excited to feature new levels of collaboration and inclusion through the work of our new position, the Diversity Liaison.

The highlight of the Student Committee programming this year will be our 5th Annual Legal Workshop on Thursday morning and the Student Committee Social on Saturday evening. These feature unique opportunities to network and connect with student affiliates from a wide variety of backgrounds. We also want to draw your attention to a few of the sessions that will enhance your experience at this year’s conference and as a member of AP-LS:

**Thursday, March 5th**
- 10:00 am - Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation (Bayside A) - Enjoy breakfast on us and get to know the Student Committee as well as other students attending the conference
- 10:30 am - Student Committee Professional Development Event – Psychology and Contract Law: Examining Assumptions of Fairness and Understanding (Bayside A) - Learn the basics of an area of law impacting psycho-legal research and practice
- 12:00 pm - Presidential Plenary: Opening Presidential Plenary (Grand Ballroom ABC)
- 2:15 pm – Student Committee Session – Bridging the Gap: Confinement in the Juvenile Justice System (Grand Couteau 125)
- 5:00 pm - Presidential Address: Jennifer Groscup (Grand Ballroom D)
- 6:00 pm - AP-LS Business Meeting (Grand Ballroom D) - All are welcome to attend! Come learn about the state of AP-LS and opportunities to get involved.

**Friday, March 6th**
- 7:00 am - Student Committee 5K Fun Run (Hotel Lobby) - if you haven’t registered already, stop by the registration table
- 10:45 am - Plenary Session with Dr. Randall Horton (Grand Ballroom ABC)
- 1:30 pm – Minority Affairs Committee – Preventing Wrongful Convictions & Bringing Innocent Clients Home (Broadway III/IV)
8:00 pm - Student Committee Social Event (Gallery) – Join us for a cocktail hour to relax and network with fellow students

**Saturday, March 10**

9:15 am – Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee – Influencing Change: The Varied Lives of Policy Work (Grand Ballroom D)

10:45 am – Plenary (Grand Ballroom ABC)

1:30 pm – Professional Development of Women Committee – Terrified & Doing it Anyway: Embracing Your Inner Imposter (Grand Ballroom D)

3:00 pm – AP-LS Distinguished Contribution Award (Oak Alley)

4:10 pm – Saleem Shah Early Career Award: Jeff Kukucka (Oak Alley)

For more details about these events, as well as other information and tips about the conference and visiting New Orleans, be sure to download the Student Committee conference guide available on our website ([http://www.apls-students.org](http://www.apls-students.org)).

As always, we will maintain our social media presence throughout the conference. If you haven’t already, be sure to connect with us on Facebook ([https://www.facebook.com/apls.sc](https://www.facebook.com/apls.sc)), Twitter ([https://twitter.com/APLSsc](https://twitter.com/APLSsc)), and our Instagram ([https://www.instagram.com/aplsstudents/](https://www.instagram.com/aplsstudents/)). Follow at the conference and all year for highlights of AP-LS and interesting law-psychology news.

None of this would be possible without the incredible Student Committee members who work hard to bring you high-quality programming and resources: Emma Marshall (Chair-Elect), Ashley Peck (Communications Officer), Melanie Fessinger (Campus Representative Coordinator), Stephanie Caredenas (Secretary), Haley Potts (Clinical Liaison), Julie Wertheimer (Law Liaison), Cortney Simmons (Experimental Liaison), and Claire Scott-Bacon (Diversity Liaison). Do not hesitate to say hello to or ask questions of any members of the Student Committee. We are here for you and welcome you to join us!

I would also like to thank our campus representatives and their faculty sponsors, the Division 41 Executive Committee, Kathy Gaskey, and the conference co-chairs, Kento Yasuhara and Apryl Alexander. Finally, thank you all for your continued support of the Student Committee.

Welcome, and enjoy!

Victoria Pietruszka, MS, JD
Student Committee Chair
## Minority Affairs Committee Highlights

The Minority Affairs Committee facilitates and develops opportunities for student scholars who are members of diverse groups and encourage research related to diversity, in all its forms. We would like to highlight the following presentations, which address diversity-related issues:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday, March 5</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sessions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Linguistic Considerations in Assessment with Diverse Populations</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>Bayside B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empirical Psychological Research &amp; Law: Discrimination, Harassment, Class Cert &amp; Corporate Culture</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>Bayside A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Papers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporting Examinee Race or Ethnicity in Evaluations of Adjudicative Competence</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>2:15pm</td>
<td>Grand Chenier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyerly Problems and Perspectives on Diversion</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>Bayside A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Illness and Assault on Law Enforcement Charges: Disparities in Criminal Justice Outcomes</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grusome Photographs of White Victims, but no Black Victims, Increase Convictions</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>Bayside C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding Linguistic Correlates of Sexual Aggression in College-Aged Males</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>Grand Chenier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Interrogation, Mental Illness, and Intellectual Disability: False Confession Data from Exonerees</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>Grand Couteau</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abbreviate Papers (Data Blitz)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Essentialism, Race, and the Jury</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
<td>2:15pm</td>
<td>Bayside A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpersonal Violence Data Blitz</td>
<td>Thursday, March 5</td>
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<table>
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<th>Session</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Friday, March 6</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Committee-Sponsored Sessions</strong></td>
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<td>Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon (invitation only)</td>
<td>Friday, March 6</td>
<td>12:20pm</td>
<td>Waterbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority Affair Committee: Preventing Wrongful Convictions &amp; Bringing Innocent Clients Home</td>
<td>Friday, March 6</td>
<td>1:30pm</td>
<td>Grand Chenier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Career Professionals (ECP) Committee: Identifying &amp; Meeting the Needs of Early Career Professionals in Law &amp; Psychology</td>
<td>Friday, March 6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sessions</strong></td>
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<td>Intimate Partner Violence</td>
<td>Friday, March 6</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>Grand Couteau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Racial Bias in Judicial Decision-Making</td>
<td>Friday, March 6</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>Oak Alley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defendant Race in Judicial Decision-Making</td>
<td>Friday, March 6</td>
<td>3:00pm</td>
<td>Grand Chenier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental health, Asylum Law, an dPublic Policy on the 2019 Migrant Caravan</td>
<td>Friday, March 6</td>
<td>4:10pm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Cultural Issues in Sexual Violence Victimization</td>
<td>Friday, March 6</td>
<td>5:20pm</td>
<td>Grand Couteau</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Papers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Person Prospective Memory and Own-Race Bias</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>Bayside B</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Interactive Effects of Race and Expert Testimony on Jurors’</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perceptions of Recanted Confessions</td>
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<td>Effect of Suspect race on Perceptions of Interrogation Coerciveness</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
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<tr>
<td>The role of Mental Illness in Women’s Pathways to Offending</td>
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<td>The Influence of the Authenticity of Attorney Anger and Attorney Gender on Jury Decision Making</td>
<td>1:30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>How Attire, Cosmetics, and Posture Impact the Source Credibility of the Female Expert Witness</td>
<td>1:30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abbreviated Paper (Data Blitz)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Guns, Gloves, and Tasers: Perceptions of Police Officers when Weapon Choice and Race are Varied</td>
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<td><strong>Saturday, March 7</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Committee-Sponsored Session</strong></td>
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<td>Minority Affairs Committee Meeting</td>
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<td>Lifetime after Exoneration: Stigma, Discrimination, and Reintegration</td>
<td>1:30pm</td>
<td>Bayside C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diverse Issues in Research; Gender and Autism Spectrum Disorders</td>
<td>4:10pm</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom D</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluating Coimpetency for Deaf &amp; Hard of Hearing</td>
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<td><strong>Papers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Linguistic Analysis of Officers’ Court Summary Notes and Juvenile</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcomes: The Roles of Race</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juvenile Probation Decisions: Stereotypes, Race, Risk, and Emotions</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>Grand Couteau</td>
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<tr>
<td>Racial disparity in time to exoneration: Exploring the role of state-level punitiveness</td>
<td>9:15am</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Examining Wrongful Conviction Causes &amp; Minority &amp; Cold Case Status in 1,270 Exoneration Cases</td>
<td>9:15am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comparing Incarcerated Women and Men on Mental Health Non-</td>
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<td>Criminogenic Needs an dResponsivity Factor</td>
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<td>Sex Trafficking: The Influence of Gender, Tactics, and Disclosure on</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attitudes Towards Victims</td>
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<td>Looking for trouble: An attention intervention for group-based bias in appraisal of video evidence</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Telepsychology Clinic for Rural Justice-Involved Persons: Lessons</td>
<td>3:00pm</td>
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<td>Learned, Recommendations</td>
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<td>Purpose in Life and Self-Affirmation Reduce the Shooting of Unarmed</td>
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<td>Suspects</td>
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<td>Political Ideology, Racism, an dAmerican Identity: An Examination of</td>
<td>3:00pm</td>
<td>Grand Couteau</td>
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<td>Support for Excessive Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>When Grand Juries Won’t Indict: The Influence of Victim race in Police Use of Force Cases</td>
<td>3:00pm</td>
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</tbody>
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50 Years of research on the Cross-Race Effect: A Meta-Analysis 4:10pm Grand Chenier
The Role of Phenotypic Bias in Eyewitness Identification Accuracy 4:10pm Grand Chenier
Experiences of Discrimination and Offending: Examining the Moderating Role of Self-Efficacy 5:20pm Bayside A
Disproportionate minority contacts: Intersecionality, age, prior offending, and offense category 5:20pm Bayside A
Case Judgments and Juror Perceptions of the Stereotypical Defendant 5:20pm Oak Alley
The Influence of Race, Housing, and Justice Involvement on Provider Attitudes and Recommendations 5:20pm Grand Couteau
Compounding Prejudice? Investigating Mock Juror Perceptions of Victim Race and Sex Work in Verdict 5:20pm Grand Couteau

**Abbreviated Paper (Data Blitz)**

Country v. City: Does a Defendant’s Rural or Urban Origin Predict Competency Opinion? 1:30pm Grand Couteau

The Minority Affairs Committee commends these scholars for their interest and contributions our understanding of issues at the intersection of psychology, diversity, and the legal system. We encourage AP-LS members with an interest in these issues to attend these presentations. For more information about the Minority Affairs Committee, please visit [https://www.apadivisions.org/division-41/leadership/committees/minority](https://www.apadivisions.org/division-41/leadership/committees/minority)
Conference Submission Reviewers

Thanks are due to all those who took the time to review for the hundreds of submissions to this year’s conference. A successful conference would not have been possible without their contribution!

- Anna Abate
- Fabiana Alceste
- Apryl Alexander
- John Anderson
- Shelbie Anderson
- Joye Anestis
- Oona Appel
- Keisha April
- Natalie Armstrong Hoskowitz
- Andrea Arndorfer
- Beth Arredondo
- Olivia Aveson
- Andrea Avila
- Shannon Bader
- Gary Baker
- Sydney Baker
- Shirin Bakhshay
- Sungil Bang
- Richelle Barb
- David Barnum
- Giovanna Basilio
- Ashley Batastini
- Joshua Behl
- Amanda Beltrani
- Garrett Berman
- Lauren Berrill
- Megan Berry
- Kassondra Bertulis
- Talley Bettens
- Alexandra Bitter
- Chloe Blau
- Mack Blouir
- Colt Blunt
- Jeremy Bock
- Mkay Bonner
- Leah Brogan
- Kimberly Brown
- Sonja Brubacher
- Kaila Bruer
- Christine Brugh
- Casey Buonocore
- Kayla Burd
- Jean Cabell
- Oksana Caivano
- Alissa Call
- Joshua Camins
- Jason Cantone
- Stephanie Cardenas
- Curt Carlson
- Maria Carlson
- Rachel Carter
- Mary Catlin
- La'Bianca Champion
- Samuel Choi
- Sheresa Christopher
- Jennifer Clark
- Hayley Cleary
- Christopher Coffey
- Kevin Colwell
- Alison Concannon
- Mary Connors
- Richard Conti
- Sarah Coupland
- Kylie Courtwright
- Whitney Cowell
- Ron Craig
- Tyleia Craig
- William Crozier
- Keith Cruise
- Lauren Currie
- Tarika Daftry-Kapur
- Leora Dahl
- Graham Danzer
- Karen Davis
- Haley Dawson
- David DeMatteo
- Sabrina Demetrioff
- Emily Denne
- Nikolaeta Despodova
- Amy Dezember
- Ryan Ditchfield
- Meagan Docherty
- Jason Doll
- Stephanie Doran
- Becky Earhart
- Norbert Ebisike
- Vanessa Edkins
- Aishani Eggenberger
- Courtney Endres
- Jennifer Eno Louden
- Marilou Erb
- William Erickson
- Victoria Estrada-Reynolds
- Angela Evans
- Jacqueline Evans
- Maddie Eyer
- Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo
- Amanda Fanniff
- Tracy Fass
- Elise Fenn
- Patricia Ferreira
- Annanicole Fine
- Sarah Fishel
- Cassandra Flick
- Heather Flowe
- Ashley Fortier
- Elizabeth Foster
- Katherine Fox
- Ralph Fretz
- Jacob Freund
- Erin Fuller
- Karen Galin
- Brett Gardner
- Meghan Garvey
- Dylan Gattner
- Cory Gerritsen
- Marie Gillespie
- Brenna Giordano
- Nia Gipson
- Kenny Gonzalez
- Charles Goodsell
- Erin Gorter-Hines
- Emily Gottfried
- Karen Grabowski
- Leanza Greenlee
- Rachel Greenspan
- Teresa Gregersen
- Rebecca Griffith
- Roy Groncki
- Julien Gross
- Bethany Grows
- Lucy Guamaera
- Michelle Guyton
- Riquel Hafliahl
- Angelica Hagsand
- Jennifer Hahn
- Emily Haney-Caron
- Evan Harrington
- Jennifer Harrison
- Kathleen Hart
- Sara Hartigan
- Tiffany Harvey
- Ariana Hays
- Katherine Hazen
- Wendy Heath
- Johanna Hellgren
- Hayden Henderson
- Derek Hess
- David Hill
- Sue Hobbs
- Kristina Hodgdon
- Heath Hodges
- Rod Hoevet
- Meret Hofer
- Conor Hogan
- Heather Holder
- Amanda Howard
- Alexi Humenik
- Shelby Hunter
- Matthew Huss
- Kayleen Islam-Zwart
- Brad Jackson
- Baylee Jenkins
- Bryce Jenkins
- Maria Jimenez-Salazar
- Richard John
- Michelle Jones
- Justin Joseph
- Lauren Kaplan
- Vasileia Karasavva
- Jacqueline Katzman
- Sumandeep Kaur
- Andre Kehn
- Shannon Kelley
- Sharon Kelley
- Madeleine Kelly
- Theresa Kelly
- Kathleen Kemp
- Clive Kennedy
- Christopher King
- Jackie Kirshenbaum
- Lauren Keis
LHB Student/ECP Reviewer Mentoring Program

Students

Cassandra Bailey
Sam Houston State University

Antonella Bariani
Alliant International University, CSPP - San Diego

Brenna Giordano
Palo Alto University

Cassidy Haigh
University of Florida

Johanna Hellgren
John Jay College Of Criminal Justice/The Graduate Center CUNY

Alexandra Lugo
Palo Alto University

Stefanie Mclaney
Florida International University

Quincy Miller
University of Toledo

Sara Millspaugh
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Chelsey Parker
Ball State University

Andrea Wolfs
Florida International University

Alexandra Zidenberg
University of Saskatchewan

Early Career Professionals

Tallie Armstrong Hoskowitz
Forensic Evaluator & Research Coordinator at Bridgewater State Hospital

Joshua Behl
Assistant Professor of Criminology, Flagler College

Emily Carstens Namie
Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of North Dakota

Bethany Growns
Post-Doctoral Research Scholar, Arizona State University

Jennifer Harrison
Forensic Psychologist for Minnesota Direct Care and Treatment - Forensic Services

Tamara Kang
Assistant Professor, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale / Grant Manager

Monica Lawson
Assistant Professor, The University of Texas at San Antonio

Joshua Reynolds
Visiting Assistant Professor - Stockton University
Award Announcements

Each year, the American Psychology-Law Society and American Academy of Forensic Psychology bestow several important awards. Below is a summary of the awards given this year. Congratulations to all of those who were honored!

Conference Award Addresses

The following awards will be presented during the conference:

Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence in Psychology and Law

The Saleem Shah Award is co-sponsored by the American Psychology-Law Society and the American Academy of Forensic Psychology. The award is to recognize those who have shown excellence in the beginning phase of their careers.

Saleem Shah Early Career Award Winner: Jeff Kukucka
Playing by Saleem’s Rules: Inquiry, Implementation, and Injera
4:10pm-5:10pm
Oak Alley
Jeff Kukucka, PhD, Towson University

Award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law

The Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee of the American Psychology-Law Society is proud to announce the 2020 Awards for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law. The 2020 awards will be given to a teacher/mentor from a program/department that is undergraduate-only or MA-terminus (Category 1).

The 2020 Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award winners are:

Garrett Berman, Professor, Department of Psychology, Roger Williams University.

The 2020 Early Career Teaching and Mentoring Award winner is:

Nesa E. Wasarhaley, Assistant Professor, Bridgewater State University.

These competitive awards are given to scholars in the field of psychology and law who have made substantial contributions in student teaching and mentoring, teaching related service and scholarship, development of new curricula, and/or administration of training programs. Their records of service to mentees and students is truly outstanding in many of these ways and more.

We congratulate them on this grand achievement. The awards will be announced at the Opening Plenary Session on Thursday, March 14th.
Past winners of the Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award include:
2019 Eve M. Brank & Robert E. Cochrane
2018 Jennifer L. Groscup
2017 Monica K. Miller & Jennifer Robbennolt
2016 Matthew T. Huss
2015 Jodi A. Quas
2014 Bradley McAuliff
2013 Roderick C.L. Lindsay
2012 Amye R. Warren
2011 Brian H. Bornstein
2010 Mark Costanzo
2009 Ronald Roesch
2008 Edith Greene
2007 N. Dickon Reppucci
2006 Beth Schwartz
2005 Bette Bottoms & James R. P. Ogloff
2004 Margaret Bull Kovera

Past winners of the Early Career Award include:

2019 Cynthia J. Najdowski
2018 Tess M.S. Neal
2016 Amanda Zelechoski

Lawrence S. Wrightsman Book Award

The AP-LS Book Award was renamed the Lawrence s. Wrightsman Book Award by the American Psychology-Law Society executive committee in August, 2019 based on Dr. Wrightsman’s contribution to the field, specifically through his books, as his psychology and law textbook is frequently used in the education of students in the field of psychology and law.

This year, the committee has selected The Modern Roots of Psychology and Law edited by Thomas Grisso and Stanley L. Brodsky and published by Oxford University Press in 2018. The work of the committee is concentrated over a few short months but requires intense reading and consideration. Some of the nominate titles were especially strong this year, and it is never easy to pick just one winner. The Book Award Committee is honored to serve an important function by allowing at least one work by those working in the Psychology and Law to be recognized for its contributions to this field. It is particularly fitting that this year’s winner seeks to delve into the roots of psychology and law.

Dissertation Award Winners

Dissertation award winners will show present their work at the Friday evening poster session from 6:30–8:00pm.

1st Place: Christine Shahan Brugh, North Carolina State University
Title: Heterogeneity across terrorism context and actors: Improving the evidence base supporting counterterrorism strategy  
**Advisor:** Dr. Joseph Simons-Rudolph & Dr. Sarah L. Desmarais, North Carolina State University

2nd Place: Dylan T. Gatner, Simon Fraser University  
Title: How much does that cost? Examining the economic costs of crime in North America attributable to people with psychopathic personality disorder  
**Advisor:** Dr. Kevin S. Douglas (Secondary Supervisors: Dr. Stephen D. Hart; Dr. P. Randall Kropp), Simon Fraser University

3rd Place: Alicia Nijdam-Jones, Fordham University  
Title: Cross-cultural violence risk assessment: Adapting risk assessment for institutional violence among criminal offenders in Mexico  
**Advisor:** Dr. Barry Rosenfeld, Fordham University

---

### Awards for Best Undergraduate Papers

Undergraduate Paper Award Winners will present their work at the Friday evening poster session from 6:30–8:00pm.

**First place**  
Elizabeth Quinn, Northwestern University  
*The Blame Game: The Role of Disgust in Hate Crimes against Gay Men*  
**Mentor:** Allison Skinner

**Second place**  
Elizabeth Purser, University of Texas at El Paso  
*Examining Legal Socialization Processes: Who Influences Adolescents’ Legal Knowledge and Attitudes?*  
**Mentor:** April Thomas

**Third place**  
Natasha Bailey, University of California, Irvine  
*Tactics to Increase Resistance to Varying Amounts of Misinformation*  
**Mentor:** J. Zoe Klemfuss
Minority Affairs Committee Awards

2020 Access Path to Psychology-Law Experience (AP):

Dea Saraqini  
University of Southern Maine, Department of Psychology  
**Mentor:** Kara Moore, Ph.D.  
*Police Officers and Citizens Performance At Searching for Missing Persons: The Role of Vigilance and Prospective Memory*

Shanna M. Y. Li  
Simon Fraser University, Department of Psychology  
**Mentor:** Jodi L. Viljoen, Ph.D.  
*Predictive Validity of the SAVRY Among a Canadian Sample of Asian Adolescent Offenders*

Kaevyn Lei Maple  
Texas Tech University, Department of Psychological Sciences  
**Mentor:** Adam Schmidt, Ph.D.  
*Measuring the difference in the transformation a mood and affect of female, minority juvenile offenders from throughout sentencing*

Rubi Mia Gonzales  
The University of Texas at El Paso, Psychology Department  
**Mentor:** Krystia Red J.D.  
*Jury Decision Making in Criminal Trials*

Arielle Marquez  
The University of Texas at El Paso, Psychology Department  
**Mentor:** April Gile Thomas, Ph.D.  
*Examining the association between adolescent gang membership and stress*

Nicole Guillen  
University of Florida, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Sociology and Criminology & Law Department  
**Mentor:** Lora Levett, Ph.D.  
*Exploring Variation in Mental Health Services for Exonerees*

**Travel Awards:** As part of an initiative to increase diversity within AP-LS, the Minority Affairs Committee provides travel awards to students from underrepresented groups who are presenting research at the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference. The 2020 winners are:

Amanda Falcón, University of Vermont  
Angela Pollard, Drexel University  
Alondra Avila, The University of Texas at El Paso  
Evan Auguste, Forham University  
Justin Cho, Johns Hopkins University  
Maria C Jimenez-Salazar, Forham University  
John Samuels, Forham University

**Diversity Research Awards:** To promote diversity within the American Psychology-Law Society, the
Minority Affairs Committee supports student research on psycho-legal issues related to diversity as well as research by students from underrepresented groups. The 2020 winners are:

**Joseph J. Avery**  
*Criminal subtypes: Exploring ‘normative’ and ‘deviant’ offending*  
Mentor: Joel Cooper, Professor of Psychology, Princeton University

**Katherine Hoogesteyn**  
*Cultural Similarity and Rapport-building in Investigative Interviews*  
Mentor: Dr. Ewout Meijer, Department of Clinical Psychological Science, Maastricht University

**Marsja Stearnes**  
*Expert Witness, Anti-Arab Racism, and Jury Decision Making*  
Mentor: Logan A. Yelderman, PhD, Assistant Professor, Prairie View A&M University

**Nivedita Anjaria**  
*Ethnically Stereotypical Defendant Names: An Experimental Study of Racial Biases*  
Mentor: Allison D. Redlich, Ph.D., Professor, George Mason University

**Samuel Choi**  
*Plea Bargaining in the Shadow of a Race-Crime Congruency*  
Mentor: Victoria Estrada-Reynolds, PhD, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Stockton University

**Timothy I. Lawrence**  
*Mental Illness, Emotions, and Parole Decisions*  
Mentor: Logan A. Yelderman, PhD, Assistant Professor, Prairie View A&M University
Early Career Professional Grants-in-Aid

The Committee on Early Career Professionals funds four to five grants annually, each up to $5,000. The purpose of the award is to support AP-LS members who are within seven years of receiving their last degree to conduct research related to psychology and law. The following are the ECP Grants-in-Aid recipients for 2019–2020.

**Dr. Fabiana Alceste**, Butler University  
*It's Not Your Fault You're a Criminal*: Causal Attributions in Interrogation Tactics

**Dr. Caitlin Cavanagh**, Michigan State University  
*The Role of Parents in Long-Term Probationary Success for Juvenile Offenders*

**Dr. Kara Moore**, Oklahoma State University  
*Police Officers and Citizens Performance At Searching for Missing Persons: The Role of Vigilance and Prospective Memory*

**Dr. Yeuran Yang**, University of Nevada, Reno  
*The expected cost model: An integrated framework for eyewitness identification*

Graduate Student Grants-in-Aid

The Grants-in-Aid Committee awards grants (maximum of $1000, or more from the MacArthur Foundation if the project is a promising one in the area of criminal competence) to support graduate student research that addresses psycholegal issues. Award submissions are reviewed and awarded in the Fall (deadline Sept. 30) and Spring (deadline Jan. 31) of each academic year.

**Fall 2019 AP-LS Grants in Aid for Graduate Students Award Winners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August, Caitlin</td>
<td>Portland State University</td>
<td>Juveniles in the Interrogation Room: Defense Attorneys as a Protective Factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doherty, Kelsey</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Not All Videos are Created Equal: Camera Perspective Bias and Video-Recorded Eyewitness Identifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faust, Tristin</td>
<td>Montclair State University</td>
<td>How Access to Evidence Affects Estimates of Conviction Probability and Plea Decisions in Innocent Mock-Defendants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fessinger, Melanie</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>From Whose Perspective? Voluntariness of Plea Decisions and Actor/Observer Effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Kristyn</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>We’re on the Same Team So I Know Where You Stand: Vicarious Experiences of Threat and Distance Perception for Recorded Police Encounters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katzman, Jacqueline</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Evidence Based Suspicion: The Impact of Base Rate Information on Officer Decision Making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Quincy</td>
<td>University of Toledo</td>
<td>The Role of Contextual Pre-Interview Information in Child Sexual Abuse Forensic Interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Name</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olaguez, Alma</td>
<td>University of California, Irvine</td>
<td>Jurors’ Emotions and Memory for Child Sexual Abuse Case Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratliff, Chasity</td>
<td>Southern Illinois University</td>
<td>Content Validation in Jury Instructions for Fatal Use of Force Trials Moderated the Effect of Attitudes toward Police on Verdicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rico, Gabriella</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>The Effect of Audio-Visual Quality on Evaluating Video Recorded Interrogations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Emily</td>
<td>University of California, Irvine</td>
<td>The Role of Incentives in Juror Perceptions of Informant Testimony</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dykstra, Victoria</td>
<td>Brock University</td>
<td>Perceptions of Children: Improving Adults’ Perceptions of Children’s Disclosures of an Adult Transgression to Children and Adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldman, Natasha</td>
<td>California State University, Northridge</td>
<td>Jurors’ Perceptions of Deaf Child Witnesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith, Rebecca</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
<td>Violence, Hostile Attribution Bias, and Working Memory in Justice-Involved Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan, Jeffrey</td>
<td>Ontario Tech University</td>
<td>Validation of the Interview and Interrogation Assessment Instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massa, Andrea</td>
<td>Purdue University</td>
<td>Alcohol-Facilitated Aggression: An Empirical Test of Alcohol Myopia Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matuku, Kureva</td>
<td>Florida International University</td>
<td>Alibi Generation: Improving innocent suspects’ accuracy and examining alibi discriminability using a novel GPS paradigm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spriggs, Sharon</td>
<td>Fairleigh Dickinson University</td>
<td>The Impact of Exposure to Police Misconduct via Social Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steen, Lillian</td>
<td>University of Ontario Institute of Technology</td>
<td>Encouraging Children’s Requests for Clarification in an Interview Setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welch, Elaina</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>The Impact of In-Court Identifications on Juror Decision Making</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Student Travel Award Winners

Each year the Conference Advisory Committee grants travel awards to the approximately 20 students whose proposals received the highest ratings during the conference review process. This year, the following students received these awards:

Tatajana Damnjanovic, Sam Houston State University
Olivia Aveson, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Haley Potts, University of Alabama
Becca Bergquist, Texas Tech University
Emily Kemp, Louisiana State University
Aishani Eggenberger, University of Tennessee Chattanooga
Cassidy Haigh, University of Florida
Isabella Kahhale, University of Pittsburgh
Jessica Munoz, Williams College
Ryan Ditchfield, Iowa State University
Alisha Salerno-Ferraro, York University
Andrea Wolfs, Florida International University
Kristen Morehouse, Harvard University
Nicholas Sims-Rhodes, Sam Houston State University
Toni Walker, Louisiana State University
Elizabeth Elliott, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Madison Harvey, Simon Fraser University
Lillian Rodriguez-Steen, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Emily Shaw, University of California, Irvine
Christopher Normile, Central Michigan University
Continuing Education (CE) Grant Award Winners

The following students and early career professionals received awards to attend one of the continuing education pre-conference sessions.

**Student Recipients:**

- Kathryn Fokas, University of New Mexico
- Breanna Olson, Arizona State University
- Maria Aparcero-Suero, Fordham University
- Chelsey Parker, Ball State University
- Katherine Canas, Kean University

**Early Career Professional Recipients:**

- Kelsey Henderson, Portland State University
- Jennifer Braun, Evansville State Hospital
- Douglas Lewis, Emory University School of Medicine
- Rebecca Fix, Johns Hopkins University
- Samantha Morin, UMass Medical School/Worcester Recovery Center and Hospital
CONCEPT, the Continuing & Professional Studies Division of Palo Alto University is pleased to offer Continuing Education (CE) Credit for selected AP-LS Sessions. Professionals interested in obtaining CE credit for attending these sessions can do so by following the steps outlined below. There is a $35 administrative fee for this service. Earn up to 21.25 CEs.

1. Register your contact information with CONCEPT

Register your contact information and pay the administrative fee online at:

concept.paloaltou.edu/apls

During the registration process, please click the box to create a username and password if you do not already have one. Once the conference begins you will be able to login to the website by clicking the LOGIN link in the top, right corner. This will bring you to the Dashboard.

2. Complete an evaluation form ONLINE for each CE-eligible session

During the conference session, or shortly thereafter, login to the website and complete an Evaluation Form for each CE-eligible session you attend.

- Login to the CONCEPT website (login link in top, right corner)
- From the Dashboard page, please select APLS 2020 New Orleans under Active Registrations; Select the time slot, and then the CE-eligible session that you attended, and hit the “Start” button to begin the Evaluation Form
- Once you have completed/submitted the Evaluation Form, you will be able to download and print your Certificate of Attendance (these do not have to be downloaded or printed right away. The links will accumulate in your Dashboard and you can come back to download and print at your convenience)
- To move to an Evaluation Form for another session you attended, you will select the time slot and session and proceed as above.
- You can log in and out multiple times; all your evaluations/certificates will be saved

3. Download and print your Certificate(s) of Attendance

Once you get home from the Conference you can simply login to the CONCEPT website and then click the links to download and print your Certificates of Attendance. All Certificates must be downloaded and printed within 1 year.

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Exhibitors

William James College is a leader in educating forensic and correctional mental health professionals at both the doctoral and master’s level. Integrating field work with academics, the college prepares students for careers at all levels of the criminal justice system.

American Psychological Association - The American Psychological Association publishes Law and Human Behavior (LHB) the American Psychology-Law Society’s official journal. Visit our table to pick up a free copy of LHB and learn how the journal supports open science!

Springer is a leading global scientific, technical and medical portfolio, providing researchers with quality content through innovative information, products and services. Springer is part of Springer Nature, a global publisher that serves and supports the research community.

Multi-Health Systems Inc. (MHS) and the Global Institute of Forensic Research (GIFR), leading developers of innovative scientific technology solutions, are committed to advancing knowledge in the global criminal justice community through assessments, training, knowledge sharing of peer-reviewed research, and innovative assessment platforms.

Animal Legal Defense Fund – Criminal Justice Program – Our Criminal Justice Program attorneys provide free legal assistance and training to criminal justice professionals handling animal cruelty cases nationwide. Emphasizing “The Link” between animal abuse and violence against humans, we seek to prevent acts of cruelty and reduce recidivism.

Oxford University Press – Oxford University Press publishes some of the most respected books and journals in the world. Visit our booth or online at www.oup for more information.

UCI (University of California, Irvine), Masters of Legal, and Forensic Psychology Program

American Board & American Academy of Forensic Psychology – The American Board of Forensic Psychology (ABFP) is responsible for establishing, promoting, and revising as necessary the standards for the practice of forensic psychology. ABFP is responsible for examining and certifying as ABFP Specialists those applicants who qualify under the established standards. The American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP) is the membership organization for psychologists who have earned board certification in Forensic Psychology. The Academy sponsors continuing education programs, provides a forum for the exchange of information among its members, confers awards to outstanding practitioners and engages in other activities that advance the profession of forensic psychology.

State of Washington, Department of Social and Health Services, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services

New York University Press - NYU Press seeks to publish cutting-edge scholarship that will be relevant to students, and practitioners alike. NYU’s list of books on some of the most pressing topics in the field, from gender to youth to family law.

CONCEPT - CONCEPT Professional Training @ Palo Alto University provides premium professional training in specialized areas of psychology. Our online professional training options serve the needs of individuals and groups, with evidence-based professional training developed and delivered by the field’s top experts. Monthly webinars on critical clinical topics, guided online spring and fall training sessions
accompanied by consultation, self-paced online professional training, and in-person summer training institutes allow busy professionals the opportunity to build their knowledge, skill set, and expertise on their own time from anywhere in the world. Find out more about us at: https://www.concept-ce.com/

**Inventory of Problems-29 – Friday Only.** The IOP-29 discriminates credible from non-credible or malingered complaints of psychosis, PTSD, depression, and mTBI. Simple and brief, with a stable cutoff and 29 items, it takes only 5 minutes. Research demonstrates better or similar validity compared to longer tests.
Programming Session Details

Thursday, March 5, 2020

Executive Committee Meeting
8:00am-12:00pm
Grand Couteau

001. Student Committee Professional Development Event
What is a Contract and Why Do I Care?: Exploring the Relationship between Psychology and Contract Law
10:30am-11:30am
Bayside A

This workshop will provide an overview of the law of contracts. Contract law has been unfairly described as a doctrine-heavy subject that translates poorly to real-world application. In order to challenge common beliefs about the irrelevance of contract law, this workshop will explore the basic rules regarding contract formation and enforcement, emphasizing how and why an understanding of contract law is relevant from a human and psychological perspective. These topics will be primarily explored through an interactive discussion about the basic tenants of contract law and its application to our daily lives and work. In addition, workshop participants will learn methods of basic legal analysis. Using examples of well-known contracts in pop-culture, this workshop will emphasize how pervasive contract law has become in our society. Discussion will further emphasize how empirical research can influence the future of contract law.

002. Presidential Plenary: Leading the Way in Research for the Decision Makers: Opening a Gateway to Research Communication with Judges
12:00pm-2:00pm
Grand Ballroom ABC

Hon. Sarah Merriam, U.S. Magistrate Judge for the United States District Court of Connecticut; Hon. David Jones, Chief Bankruptcy Judge for the Southern District of Texas

Moderator: Jennifer Grosrup, JD, PhD, Scripps College

One of my presidential initiatives is to expand the gateway between judges and the researchers and practitioners in our Division and allow for a two-way flow of information between these groups. This Presidential Plenary will examine ways to expand this gateway through a conversation with two judges engaged in very different types of judicial practice, both of whom are innovators in their field.

003. Factors Influencing Judicial Decision-Making Data Blitz
2:15pm-3:35pm
Bayside A

Jury's perceptions of child sexual abuse cases involving sexual and gender minority victims
Quincy C. Miller, BA/BS, University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD, University of Toledo

We examined mock jurors’ (N = 399) reactions to a child sexual abuse (CSA) case involving sexual and gender minority (SGM) alleged victims. Participants read a case summary involving a male teacher and adolescent child. Because SGM individuals are sometimes stereotyped as hypersexual and attributed victim blame, we employed a factorial design exploring victim gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation. Jurors made more pro-defense decisions in cases involving gay and transgender victims versus straight and cisgender victims, particularly when the victim was a transgender girl. In addition, jurors rated same-gender abuse as more abusive than cross-gender abuse.

Does CT moderate the relationship between moral reasoning and actor perspective among non-criminals?
Olivia K. Miller, BA/BS, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi; Alexandra Repke, MA or MS, University of Southern Mississippi

Criminal thinking (CT) is typically associated with justice-involved persons, yet these thinking styles are also found among the general population. Moral reasoning has been shown to impact judgment, yet few studies have investigated the role of criminal thinking. To better understand this relationship, the present study examines whether moral judgement is impacted by criminal thinking in a sample of adults. The influence of scenario type and actor perspective on moral justification will also be explored. Findings from this research will provide basic knowledge about the factors that influence moral decision-making. In practice, results may have implications for understanding juror decisions.

Guiding Jurors and Scaling Damage Awards
Krystia Reed, JD and PhD, University of Texas at El Paso; Valerie P. Hans, PhD, Cornell Law School; Valerie F. Reyna, PhD, Cornell University; David Garavito, MA or MS, Cornell University

How can we guide jurors as they evaluate a plaintiff’s pain and suffering following an injury and determine appropriate damage awards? The current experiment tested a novel scaling approach to juror guidance. Participants were asked to give pain and suffering damage awards for a mild or severe concussion injury resulting from a high school football or soccer game. We experimentally varied lawyer guidance about how to scale or calibrate injuries and match them to a corresponding damage amount. The lawyer’s guidance had an impact primarily when it included numerical information, in line with anchoring research.

Mock jurors’ perceptions of elder abuse and neglect when the elder has Alzheimer’s disease
Samantha M. Kameese, BA/BS, Bridgewater State University; Nesa E. Wasarhuley, PhD, Bridgewater State University

We examined how the type of harm (neglect, physical abuse) and the elder’s cognitive ability (no cognitive deficit, Alzheimer’s disease) affected mock jurors’ decision-making in an elder maltreatment trial. Participants were less likely to render a guilty verdict and had lower victim ratings in the Alzheimer’s condition (vs. cognitively healthy) as well as the physical abuse condition (vs. neglect). There was an interaction such that participants had more anger towards the physical abuse victim when she was cognitively healthy. Also, participants’ ageism levels negatively correlated with pro-victim ratings. We discuss findings with regard to legal implications for elder maltreatment cases.

Essentialism, Race, and the Jury
Evelyn Maeder, PhD, Carleton University; Susan Yamamoto, PhD, Carleton University

This Canadian juror simulation study examined the role of essentialism in verdict decisions for racialized defendants. Participants were 277 university students who watched a mock trial video involving the shooting of a police officer and completed a measure of racial and criminal essentialism. Results revealed a significant interaction between criminal essentialism and defendant race on verdict decisions, such that those lower on the trait had a
greater likelihood of a guilty verdict for a White as compared to a Black defendant. Future researchers should investigate whether essentialism influences the effectiveness of the race salience technique for reducing juror bias.

Juvenile or Adult? Effects of Age on Jurors’ Perceptions of Interrogations
Jacqueline Katzman, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Melanie B. Fessinger, MLS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kelly McWilliams, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Juveniles are often subjected to the same interrogation tactics as adults despite being developmentally more vulnerable. We explored whether jurors were sensitive to the developmental context where juveniles were interrogated and tried as adults. Participants listened to a trial that varied defendant’s age (juvenile, adult), interrogation pressure (low, high), and interrogation outcome (denial, confession). Preliminary analyses revealed that participants were sensitive to interrogation pressure but did not take it into account when rendering verdicts. Moreover, their perceptions and verdicts were not influenced by defendant’s age. Thus, jurors may not be sensitive to developmental vulnerabilities when deciding cases involving juveniles.

What Would I Do?: Factors that Influence Judgment of One’s Own and Others’ Proactive Self-Defense
Alli Qiao, University of Southern California; Richard S. John, PhD, University of Southern California

The current study examines college-age young adults’ (N = 283) perceptions and judgments about proactive self-defense. We presented participants with two vignettes – a court case where we measured participants’ legal verdict, and a threatening situation where we measured participants’ intent to engage in proactive self-defense. Seventy percent of participants chose to acquit, and seventy-seven percent chose not to engage in self-defense. Our results also indicate (i) participants’ verdicts are predicted by their empathy for the defendant, (ii) participants’ intent to engage in self-defense is predicted by perceived self-efficacy and the cognitive appraisal of the attacker’s likelihood of intending harm.

Jurors’ Sensitivity to Police Shooting Victims’ Reasons for Noncompliance and 911-call Information
Chasity L. Ratliff, MA or MS, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Liana C. Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Although unjustified police shootings foster public outrage, police officers are rarely charged for using fatal force and jurors’ judgments in such cases are understudied. We investigated whether jurors’ knowledge of victims’ reasons for noncompliance—unknown to the officer— influenced convictions and whether this effect interacted with contextual 911-call information. Jurors were sensitive to compliance information, convicting most often when the victim failed to comply because he was deaf (vs. wearing headphones, having bipolar disorder, or when no reason was provided). Convictions were higher when bipolar victims were described as angry/dangerous by a 911 call, yet lower when described as armed.

004. High Stakes and High-Profile Forensic Cases
2:15pm-3:35pm
Bayside B

The Impact of Neuroimaging and Scientific Testimony Complexity on Capital Sentencing Decisions
Rachel L. Serafinski, MA or MS, Roger Williams University; Garrett L. Berman, PhD, Roger Williams University

The current study examined how jurors consider brain damage testimony when experts testify using complex language. Presence of a brain image, expert type, and complexity of testimony were varied in a 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design. Brain injury testimony revealed findings in regard to expert credentials and complexity such that participant-jurors perceived a neurologist as more effective compared to a neuropsychologist when the testimony was complex. These findings contribute to a growing literature examining juror perceptions of expert testimony and suggests that presentation of testimony may have a greater impact than the presence of a neuroimage at trial.

Death Qualification and the Dark Tetrad
Alexa M. Lambros, BA/BS, Washington State University; Madeline G. Rogel, BA/BS, Washington State University; David K. Marcus, PhD, Washington State University

The present study examined the characteristics of a sample of 298 U.S. residents to determine if Dark Tetrad personality features (Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism) are associated capital jury eligibility. In order to be “death-qualified,” venirepersons must attest that their attitude toward the death penalty will not bias their case decision. Machiavellianism and the disinhibition component of psychopathy were associated with an increased likelihood to qualify for a capital jury. The boldness component of psychopathy was associated with a decreased likelihood to be death qualified.

Self-Assessments about Fairness in the Robert Durst Case
Natalie S. Gordon, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Bryan Edelman, PhD, Trial Innovations

The link between pretrial publicity and juror bias has been well established in the psycho-legal literature. We tested whether self-reports by jurors of their ability to set aside bias stemming from media coverage are reliable. Participants were naturally exposed to a prejudicial inadmissible six-episode documentary surrounding a highly publicized murder case and later posted negative comments about the defendant on social media. Despite maintaining significant case knowledge and bias against the defendant, almost all participants reported that they could be impartial jurors in this case. Results suggest that self-assessments about fairness should not be taken at face value.

Misrepresenting Biases about the Death Penalty: Compelling Threats to Impartiality in Capital Juror
Richard Rogers, PhD, University of North Texas; Sara E. Hartigan, MA or MS, University of North Texas; Eric Y. Drogin, JD and PhD, Harvard Medical School; Bryan Meyers, PhD, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Allyson J. Sharf, PhD, University of North Texas

Deeply held biases by capital jurors may strongly influence capital sentencing (Death Penalty Information Center, 2018). Given the failures of voir dire, the study examined capital juror questionnaires from actual death-penalty cases. An MTurk investigation with 259 jury-eligible participants found many would engage in denial (neutral response) and deception (opposite response) regarding their candid views of the death penalty, especially those favoring it. Unfortunately, participants with pervasive deceptions outweighed the comparatively small percentage responding genuinely. To avoid such widespread falsifications, expressed confidence in the criminal-justice system was seen as an indirect means for differentiating support-life and support-death constituents.

The Influence of Pretrial Publicity and Jury Composition on
the Slant and Content of Deliberations
Christine L. Rava, PhD, University of South Florida; Stephanie E. Díaz Ortega, BA/BS, University of South Florida; Kathleen A. O’Grady, BA/BS, University of South Florida

Few studies have explored how pretrial publicity (PTP) exposure affects the content of jury deliberations. This is the first study to content analyze the deliberations of juries composed of jurors who are exposed to the same PTP (Pure juries; all exposed to negative-defendant PTP) and those exposed to different types of PTP (Mixed juries; e.g., half exposed to negative-defendant PTP and half to no-PTP). Findings suggest that PTP slant (anti-defendant, anti-victim or no-PTP) and jury composition influence what (trial evidence and PTP) and how (pro-defense vs. pro-prosecution) information is discussed, with PTP bias most evident on pure juries.

Information Processing in Civil Litigation: Case Complexity and Jurors’ Reliance on Heuristics
Cassandra Flick, MA or MS, University of Wyoming; Judith Platania, PhD, Roger Williams University

In the current study we investigated participant-jurors’ reliance on heuristics in an automobile negligence case. In a between-subjects design we varied exposure to defendant-corporate pretrial publicity (positive v. negative), level of language complexity of expert testimony (moderate v. high), and complexity of an image depicting a vehicle’s braking system (moderate v. high). Results indicated participant-jurors exposed to highly complex language utilized pre-trial publicity as a heuristic cue when determining monetary damages. Jurors exposed to highly complex language and complex images had worse memory for trial information compared to less complex. Worse memory was also associated with determinations of no negligence.

005. Animal Maltreatment and Intervention
2:15pm-3:35pm
Bayside C

Humane Education and Mental Health Interventions for Animal Cruelty Offenders
Brittany Hill, JD, Animal Legal Defense Fund; Kathleen M. Wood, JD, Animal Legal Defense Fund

Recognizing animal cruelty is important for the criminal justice system and mental health experts because there is a Link between animal cruelty and other forms of trauma, particularly interpersonal violence. Those who commit animal cruelty are more likely to have experienced trauma and violence themselves. We discuss an under-utilized response to animal cruelty: humane education programs that incorporate mental health treatment. Many intervention programs can be facilitated by mental health professionals, but often they are unaware that programming exists. Our goal is to introduce mental health professionals to humane education programming with the hope that programs become more widely used.

Behavioral Health Concerns in Individuals Charged with Animal Maltreatment
Laura P. Hauglid, MA or MS, University of Denver; Laura Meyer, PhD, University of Denver; Lavita Nakarni, PhD, University of Denver

Animal maltreatment is a unique category of offenses that has not received much attention in psychological research. The aim of the present study is to shed light on this complex topic by analyzing cases referred to a university’s forensic institute. Specifically, this study will conceptualize those who were charged through the lens of their own medical and mental health concerns. Preliminary data evidenced significant relationships between type of offense committed (active vs. passive) and the perpetrator’s own medical and mental health concerns. Future steps regarding psychological intervention with these individuals will be discussed.

The Case for Specialized FAME Training: Trends in Law and Data
Lynett Henderson Metzger, JD and PsyD, University of Denver

Animal maltreatment has been defined as “non-accidental, socially unacceptable behavior that causes pain, suffering or distress to and/or death of an animal” (Ascione & Shapiro, 2009, p. 570). Colorado requires individuals charged with animal abuse to undergo a forensic animal maltreatment evaluation (FAME). The Denver FIRST training program for FAMEs integrates profession-wide competencies into its training. Critical to this work is the importance of the competency related to reflective practice and self-care. In this study, FAME evaluators were surveyed about the critical components of a training model for FAMEs, and preliminary data showed an overwhelming reliance on self-care.

Furthering Treatment: Animal Maltreatment Offender Typologies
Emma B. Denson, BA/BS, University of Denver; Lavita Nakarni, PhD, University of Denver

Current research into animal cruelty offending is limited, yet often these are violent crimes with support needed for offenders, victims, and community. There is a great need for the expansion of the current clinical knowledge base on the evaluation and treatment of offenders. This study will assess preliminary data from offenders’ Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2) scores in an attempt to begin developing personality typologies of animal cruelty offenders. As our understanding of these individuals grows, our ability to evaluate and treat them will improve, potentially leading to the development and implementation of targeted, timely interventions and reduced recidivism rates.

Animal Control Officers: Professional Stressors, Mental Health Service Access, and Training Needs
Laura J Meyer, PhD, University of Denver; Lavita Nakarni, PhD, University of Denver

Animal control officers (ACO) face unique professional challenges while fulfilling their professional obligations in a field that is widely misunderstood by the general public. They receive limited training in comparison to fields such as law enforcement yet are expected to deal with animal cruelty, trauma, mental health, and interpersonal and domestic violence. Our research team has developed and disseminated a survey that will allow us to better understand the professional obligations of ACO, the most rewarding aspects of their jobs, their greatest challenges and how
they manage them, their access to mental health resources, and their education needs.

006. Psychology and the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
2:15pm-3:35pm
Grand Ballroom D

Chair: Eve M. Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Discussant: Sarah Merriam, JD, 2nd Circuit Court

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that people are to be “secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.” It further requires warrants to perform searches and seizures are based on probable cause. Supreme Court case law has contextualized this standard and applied a number of exceptions. As is often the case in the law, those standards and exceptions have psychological foundations and implications. We use social psychological principles to explore and explain behaviors related to the Fourth Amendment. The first presentation examines the role of hindsight bias in judicial decisions concerning warrants. The second presentation examines the impact of warnings and waivers of rights on the decision to consent to a search. The third presentation considers how institutional trust predicts consent to search decisions. The fourth presentation examines the use of law enforcement dogs to sniff for drugs. The fifth presentation examines the assumptions the Supreme Court made in Carpenter v. U.S. (2018) held that police searches of automobiles that require judges to evaluate probable cause in hindsight. The current research examined judge (n=62) responses to a vignette based on real automobile search cases where outcome knowledge was manipulated. Data collection is ongoing, but preliminary results are mixed as to whether judges are impacted by the hindsight bias when they know the search produced illegal substances.

Warrantless Searches, Hindsight Bias, and Probable Cause
Emma W. Marshall, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College

The Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution generally requires that law enforcement officers obtain a warrant based on probable cause prior to conducting a search. An exception involves police searches of automobiles that require judges to evaluate probable cause in hindsight. The current research examined judge (n=62) responses to a vignette based on real automobile search cases where outcome knowledge was manipulated. Data collection is ongoing, but preliminary results are mixed as to whether judges are impacted by the hindsight bias when they know the search produced illegal substances.

Timing is Everything… Just Kidding, it’s the Waiver or Warning!
Marissa Parks, Scripps College; Emily Collins, Scripps College; Caroline Strang, Scripps College; Tamara Wachosman, Scripps College; Romi Elyashar, Scripps College; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve M. Brank, JD and PhD University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Consent searches do not violate the Fourth Amendment if the searchee voluntarily consents, but knowledge about the ability to refuse consent is not required for voluntariness. Participants (N=856) imagined the police asked to search their car during a traffic stop in which the consent procedure used by the police was manipulated in a 2(warning: yes or no) x 2(waiver: yes or no) x 3(delay of consent: 0, 1, or 3 minutes) design. Consent rates lowered when obtained with a waiver, but not when asked to wait before responding or when given a warning. These findings have implications for police practice.

I trust; therefore, I am free: An examination of institutional trust and consent to search
Katharine P. Hazen, JD and MA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Emma W. Marshall, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve M. Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Police officers rely on civilians’ cooperation to detect, investigate, and address crime. The Supreme Court has said that consent searches, a common means to obtain evidence, must be voluntary. Trust and confidence in the police have consistently been found to predict cooperation with the police. An in-lab study examined how institutional trust, in its various conceptualizations, predicts consent to search decisions and evaluations of the voluntariness of those decisions. Preliminary findings reveal that some different components of trust significantly predict consent decisions and feeling free to refuse consent as well as leave the situation.

Home sweet house: The effect of dwelling type, location of sniff, and ownership on perceptions of ca
Jennifer L. Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve M. Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Emma W. Marshall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Supreme Court has determined that a law enforcement dog “sniff” of a house is a search. This research investigated how privacy expectations, trespassing, type of home, distance from the home, and homeownership affect perceptions of the sniff. Participants (N = 612) read vignettes about a dog sniff of a home in a 2(dwelling type: house or apartment) x 3(location of sniff: home, and homeownership affect perceptions of the sniff. Participants (N = 612) read vignettes about a dog sniff of a home in a 2(dwelling type: house or apartment) x 3(location of sniff: doorstep, walkway, or sidewalk) x 2(ownership: own or rent) design. Partially consistent with the Court’s reasoning, privacy expectations and trespassing were higher for houses, especially for owned houses, but privacy for houses extended to the property’s edge.

Now You See Me, Now You Don’t: Privacy Expectations and Attitudes pre-Carpenter v. U.S.
Analay Perez, MA or MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Emma W. Marshall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve M. Brank, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures. With the rise in technology, the Courts have questioned how it will handle searches among multiple technological devices. The recent Supreme Court case, Carpenter v. U.S. (2018) held that police must obtain a search warrant to search individual’s location data on their personal cellphone. The current study addresses the Court’s assumptions by examining individuals’ privacy expectations and attitudes towards police searches of cell phone location devices compared to other information.

007. Understanding Guilty Pleas and Modeling Plea Decision-Making
2:15pm-3:35pm
Grand Ballroom E

Chair: Samantha Luna, George Mason University
Discussant: Saul Kassin, PhD, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Despite the fact that the vast majority of convictions in the United States are the result of guilty pleas, research has only just begun to investigate them in-depth. This symposium builds on our understanding of defendants’ complex decisions to plead guilty, and the factors that influence the internal and external perceptions of people who decide to plead guilty. The first two presentations explore factors that influence defendants’ decisions to plead guilty, including their risk orientation when evaluating plea offers and
access to discovery information during the plea bargaining process. The next two presentations examine how defendants’ own perceptions of their attorneys (and their plea comprehension) impact their feelings of fair treatment and procedural justice, and how the general public’s perceptions of defendants’ factual innocence are influenced by a trial vs. plea conviction. The final presentation examines four explanatory models of plea decision-making and how these models can be used to further analyze plea decisions and aid in the development of tools to improve the plea process while minimizing false guilty pleas. Dr. Saul Kassin, serving as the proposed discussant, will integrate the research presented.

Developmental Considerations in Plea Bargain Decision Making
Erika Fountain, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Jennifer Woolard, PhD, Georgetown University

Plea bargain decisions are partially influenced by the perceived risks of trial. Risk takers may bargain harder or end up going to trial and experiencing harsher consequences (Bibas, 2004). It is well known in the developmental literature that adolescents are greater risk takers than adults, which may lead to riskier plea bargain decisions. This study uses mixed methods to evaluate adolescents’ and adults’ plea bargain decisions and how they evaluate risks associated with plea bargaining. Results suggest adolescents may perceive the likelihood of risks associated with trial differently than adults, which may relate to larger risk taking when plea bargaining.

The Impact of Discovery Information and Guilt on Defendant Plea Decisions
Samantha Luna, George Mason University; Allison D. Redlich, George Mason University

Restrictive discovery policies have been criticized for contributing to false guilty pleas (Alkon, 2014). Open-file policies, in which prosecutors broadly share evidence with the defense, are a leading reform to address this issue. This study investigated the impact of guilt and amount of discovery information on plea decisions. Participant-defendants were randomly assigned to an open- vs. closed-file condition and a guilt vs. innocence condition and asked to accept or reject a plea offer in a hypothetical assault case. Guilt directly impacted plea decisions, whereas file condition indirectly impacted plea decisions through perceptions of the discovery information and evidence strength.

Impact of Plea Knowledge & Attorney Satisfaction on Procedural Justice Perceptions for Guilty Pleas
Amy Dezember, George Mason University; Skye A. Woesthoff, Coastal Carolina University; Jodi A. Quas, University of California, Irvine; Allison D. Redlich, George Mason University

While previous research has shown that perceptions of fair treatment are extremely important to the justice system (e.g., police interactions, recidivism rates), less attention has been paid to perceptions of procedural justice for guilty pleas. Two aspects that may influence procedural justice are defendants’ plea understanding and their interactions with legal actors. We conducted interviews with defendants who had recently pled guilty, finding that defendants’ satisfaction with their attorney and defendants’ gender significantly related to perceptions of procedural justice, whereas their plea comprehension and other demographic factors did not.

Guilty Pleas Versus Guilty Verdicts—Is There a Preferred Method of Conviction?
Kelly T. Sutherland, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Miko M. Wilford, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Laura Smalzer, Arizona State University

97% of criminal convictions in the U.S. are obtained through guilty pleas, and 18% of known exonerates chose to plead guilty. Despite the ubiquity of guilty pleas, scant research has explored the perceptions of people who have pled guilty. The current study examined perceptions of convicted defendants’ actual innocence as a function of whether the defendant was convicted at trial or through a guilty plea. As predicted, defendants who pled guilty were perceived as significantly less likely to be factually innocent than defendants who were convicted at trial, highlighting a social disadvantage to pleading guilty.

Models of Plea Decision-Making
Rebecca K. Helm, University of Exeter; Tina Zottoli, Montclair State University

Decisions to plead guilty or go to trial are complex, and innocent as well as guilty defendants plead guilty. Although existing research has identified factors that influence plea decisions, no comprehensive overview of influences and how they might interact to affect decisions has been proposed. In this paper, we draw on existing research and theory to develop and present candidate explanatory models of plea decision-making. These models provide a theoretical lens through which to understand and analyze decisions to plead guilty and provide a starting point in identifying conditions that incentivize the guilty to plead while minimizing false guilty pleas.

008. Controversies and Unresolved Issues in Competency to Stand Trial and Sanity Evaluations
2:15pm-3:35pm
Grand Chenier

Chair: Brett Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia
Discussant: Patricia Zapf, PhD, Palo Alto University

Courts routinely order evaluations of adjudicative competence and legal sanity, and the opinions that evaluators provide have tremendous implications for individual defendants and justice overall. Thus, substantial scholarship provides recommendations for conducting evaluations and constructing reports. Yet many aspects of the evaluation and report-writing process are not clear cut, and surprisingly little research informs practice in these areas. Virginia recently initiated an oversight program that reviews all court-ordered competence and sanity evaluation reports submitted to Virginia courts. This program provides opportunity for jurisdiction-wide research, and sheds light on understudied aspects of forensic assessment. We present findings from the oversight program itself, and from reviews of adult and juvenile adjudicative competence and sanity evaluations. Virginia’s forensic oversight program has identified important questions about forensic practice with no consensus answers, and also provides an opportunity to gauge how well evaluator practice follows popular guidance. Approximately half of competency reports (52.0%) indicated the ethnicity of the defendant, with similar proportions also describing the defendant’s substance use history (44.7% and 57.6% among evaluations of juveniles and adults, respectively). Further, few evaluators interviewed an attorney before opining on a defendant’s competence (6.6% of reports) despite authoritative recommendations to do so. Finally, evaluators regularly completed joint evaluations of competence and sanity, and conducted sanity evaluations on defendants they opined to be incompetent in 31.7% of occasions. We will discuss detailed findings for each issue, identifying relevant guidance when available, while highlighting implications for practice, training, and public policy.

Peer Review of Competency to Stand Trial and Sanity Evaluations: Unanswered Questions
Angela N. Torres, PhD, Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; Brett O. Gardner, PhD, University of...
Competency to stand trial and Sanity evaluations are among the most common and influential forensic mental health evaluations performed for criminal courts. Because of the impact these evaluations have on individuals, courts, and mental health systems, Virginia instituted an oversight process. The Virginia Forensic Evaluation Oversight Program is run by one clinical forensic psychologist who summarized standards of practice, facilitates peer review of reports, and provides consultation services to evaluators. Over the lifetime of this program, several topics and questions have emerged with no clear consensus or generally accepted standard. This paper outlines the oversight program, report quality, evaluator missteps, and common consultation questions.

**Reporting Examinee Race or Ethnicity in Evaluations of Adjudicative Competence**
Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia; Brett O. Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia

Should evaluators routinely report defendant race or ethnicity [DRE] in written reports of forensic evaluations? Authorities emphasize that decisions about reporting DRE are complex but should be guided more by relevance than routine (Riggs-Romaine & Kavanaugh, 2019; Otto et al., 2014). We reviewed 1,126 Virginia reports of adjudicative competence and found that 52% reported DRE. Of the 22 evaluators who submitted 10 or more reports, 4 always reported DRE and 2 more usually (i.e., >80% of reports) reported DRE. Conversely, 2 evaluators never reported DRE and 10 rarely reported DRE (i.e., <20% of reports). We consider these mixed reporting patterns in light of relevance and deficits in factual understanding.

**To Proceed or Not Proceed: Conducting Sanity Evaluations with Incompetent Defendants**
Brett O. Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia; Angela N. Torres, PhD, Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

Research suggests that joint evaluations of competency to stand trial (CST) and legal sanity are commonplace in many states. However, there is little formal guidance available to clinicians regarding best practices. We evaluated 927 sanity reports in Virginia to examine the frequency with which evaluators conduct sanity evaluations on defendants opined to be incompetent, and to explore associations between opinions of defendant competency and sanity in such evaluations. Results indicated that evaluators complete sanity evaluations on incompetent defendants in 31.7% of joint evaluations. Further, evaluating incompetent defendants substantially increases the likelihood of an unhelpful/unclear sanity conclusion and increases the likelihood of an insanity opinion.

**Inclusion of Substance Use Information in Juvenile and Adult Competency to Stand Trial Reports**
Jeffrey Aaron, PhD, Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; Brett O. Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia

Forensic evaluators are commonly guided to report only what is directly relevant to the psycholegal question at issue (e.g., Grisso, 1998; Melton et al., 2018). Nonetheless, competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations often include substance use information (SUI), even when not clearly relevant to the issue of trial competence. Review of independent samples of juvenile and adult CST reports found that inclusion was common (44.7% and 57.6%, respectively). The potential for SUI to impact decision-making in matters other than competence, it is worth considering potential implications of its inclusion.

**Consulting with Attorneys in Evaluations of Adjudicative Competence**
Claire N. Bryson, PhD, University of Virginia; Brett O. Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia; Angela N. Torres, PhD, Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

A primary criterion of competency to stand trial (CST) is the defendant’s ability to assist and consult with counsel; defense attorneys can therefore provide critical information about defendants’ competency-related abilities. Clinical guidelines identify attorneys as the most important source of collateral information and recommend consultation in all CST evaluations. Despite this emphasis, little is known about attorney consultation in actual practice. This study examined the frequency of attorney consultation and impact on CST evaluation outcomes. Results show evaluators interviewed counsel in six percent of reports; reports with attorney interviews were less likely to find defendant deficits in factual understanding.

**009. Student Committee: Bridging the Gap: Confinement in the Juvenile Justice System**
2:15pm-3:35pm
Grand Couteau
Panelists: Hon. Ernestine Steward Gray, Chief Judge, Orleans Parish Juvenile Court; Marsha Levick, Chief Legal Officer, Juvenile Law Center; Rachel Gassert, Policy Director, Louisiana Center for Children’s Rights; and Susan King, PhD, Clinical Psychologist
Discussant: Antoinette Kavanaugh, PhD, ABPP

Lawyers, researchers, clinicians, and advocacy professionals approach issues at the intersection of psychology and law from fundamentally different perspectives. Despite the significant contributions each group makes to our collective understanding of these issues, critical discussions are too often siloed due to intentional and unintentional professional boundaries. The panel will bring together professionals from various disciplines to discuss timely psychology-law topics. Importantly, panel members will discuss how collaboration and communication between the different professions are needed to address an increasingly salient issue: the confinement of juveniles. Panel members working in juvenile justice will discuss the conditions of juvenile confinement. Specifically, panel members will be asked to discuss the legal policies contributing to racial disparities in juvenile confinement, the impact of confinement on the wellbeing and development of juveniles, and the ways confinement hinders rehabilitation. Further, panel members will discuss how members of AP-LS and the broader psychology-law community can work together to improve the conditions, outcomes, and policies related to confinement.

**010. Shaping Diversion through Law, Policy, and Data**
3:50pm-4:50pm
Bayside A
Chair: Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, RAND Corporation
Discussant: W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver

Diversion is typically conceptualized within the framework of the Sequential Intercept Model, which identifies opportunities along the continuum of criminal justice processing for diversion to take place. Although many jurisdictions use this framework, there can be substantial regional variability in the types of programs that are implemented. Moreover, there are many forces that shape the landscape of diversion in a given jurisdiction, including availability of treatment programs; policies and laws governing the
criminal justice system in that region; legal and ethical considerations; and the size of the divertible population. This symposium reviews the ways these factors can affect diversion from the perspective of multiple stakeholders and regions. The first presentation discusses the policy and programmatic landscape of diversion in Los Angeles County, home to the largest jail system in the country. The second presentation discusses an empirical study being conducted to estimate the size of the divertible population in Los Angeles County, considering both legal and clinical factors. The third presentation discusses diversion in Philadelphia as a comparative case study, with a focus on the factors that have shaped diversion in Philadelphia. The final presentation introduces an attorney’s perspective, including legal and ethical considerations, using case examples from Denver.

**Diversion in Los Angeles County: A Clinical and Policy Review**
*Gona Appel, PsyD, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services; Kristen Ochoa, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services*

The Los Angeles County jail system is the largest “mental institution” in California. To address this concern, there has recently been significant momentum for diverting individuals with mental illness. The Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR) is the lead agency responsible for diversion and has secured the release of nearly 4,000 defendants and is developing ways to divert even more individuals through its services. Recent policy shifts in Los Angeles have created additional opportunity to do so. This paper discusses ODR’s strategies, contextualizes the work within the Los Angeles landscape, and begins a conversation regarding the importance of research partnerships.

**Estimating the Size of the Divertible Population in Los Angeles County**
*Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, RAND Corporation; Nicholas Pace, JD, RAND Corporation; W. Neil Gwensmith, PhD, University of Denver; Ira Packer, University of Massachusetts Medical School; Daniel Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia; Alicia Vrani, JD, University of California, Los Angeles; Sarah B. Hunter, RAND Corporation*

There has been increasing focus on diversion of individuals with serious mental illness in Los Angeles. The goal of our study was to estimate the size of the population of individuals who would likely be eligible for community-based diversion based on their clinical conditions and criminal charges. Through discussions with key stakeholders, we developed standardized clinical and legal criteria. We then applied these criteria to a random stratified sample of inmates from the county jail, which was used to estimate the proportion of inmates who may be appropriate for diversion. Implications for the continuum of community-based treatment services are discussed.

**Development of Diversion in Philadelphia: Policy, Systems, and Resources**
*Christy Giallrella, PhD, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual DisAbility Services; David Ayers, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual DisAbility Services*

This talk will offer a perspective from another jurisdiction on factors influencing the development of diversion for individuals with mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders. A number of major policy and systemic changes occurred over the past five years in Philadelphia, which created a landscape for the development of diversion initiatives. Resources and programs were dedicated to this population. Policy changes and program development contributed to a 42% reduction in the jail population since 2015 and a 29% reduction in the population of individuals with mental illness in jail. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

**LAWYERLY PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES ON DIVERSION**
*Jennifer Longtin, JD, J. Longtin Law*

Legal stakeholders must balance a number of considerations when pursuing diversion. For example, any diversion that does not result in a charge is generally preferred, as charges impact individuals’ ability to rent homes and apply for jobs. However, there are also considerations related to public safety and victim’s rights. Each player in the courtroom has obligations, including the prosecutor, the judge, and the defense attorney, and these actions sometimes do not align with treatment that mental health professionals want to implement. This talk will explore how these considerations inform the development of diversion programs.

**011. Linguistic Considerations in Assessment with Diverse Populations**
*Sarah Volz, MA or MS, University of Kassel; Marc-André Reinhard, PhD, University of Kassel; Patrick Mueller, PhD, University of Applied Sciences Stuttgart*

Detecting lies is crucial in numerous contexts, including situations in which individuals communicate in a nonnative language, both in written and spoken form. A series of three online studies found that observers were less likely to believe nonnative compared to native speakers’ written messages and to correctly identify their truthful messages; differences in verbal cues between native and nonnative
speakers’ messages partly explained the differences in the judgments. Moreover, in contrast to global information (Study 2), sender-specific information (Study 3) about senders’ language proficiency proved to be effective in eliminating the credibility attribution bias regarding messages by nonnative speakers.

Investigating the Utility of Cognitive Interview Mnemonics with Non-native English Speakers
Keith Wyyle, PhD, Emporia State University; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University; Miami; Jonathan Morera, BA/BS, Florida International University, Miami; Alexander Perry, Florida International University, Miami

The cognitive interview (CI) is a forensic interviewing strategy which includes memory-enhancing mnemonics. Non-native English speakers (NNEs) may face cognitive (because of language) and social barriers to reporting details. Some CI mnemonics, like asking witnesses to report in reverse order, are cognitively demanding, and may be challenging for NNEs; other mnemonics, like transferring control, may be especially helpful for NNEs. Native English speakers and NNEs watched a mock crime video and were interviewed using a standard, reverse order, or transfer of control protocol. NNEs provided fewer details than native English speakers, but accuracy rates were similar across both groups.

Perceptions of interviewees’ accents during deception detection
Lyndsay R. Woolridge, MA or MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Amy-May Leach, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Elizabeth Elliott, MA or MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Evidence across fields suggests that perceptions of speech characteristics can affect deception detection. Using a mock interrogation paradigm, we examined observers’ perceptions of accent, fluency, lexicogrammar, and comprehensibility in truth- and lie-tellers’ (N = 72) accounts, across three language proficiency groups (i.e., beginner, intermediate, and native English). Perceptions of non-native speech patterns were found to influence dichotomous truth and lie judgments, but not response biases toward these groups. Findings suggest that legal decision-making may be influenced by perceptions of language behavior. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

012. Advocating for Psychological Expertise in Canadian Forensic Mental Health Assessments
3:50pm-4:50pm
Bayside C

Chair: David Hill, PsyD, University of Manitoba
Discussant: Ron Roesch, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Forensic mental health assessments are conducted by a variety of professionals, including psychologists with expertise in forensic evaluation. In the United States, criminal courts have recognized the value of psychological reports and testimony for many years. In Canada, however, forensic psychologists have been faced with legal and systemic barriers that continue to influence their ability to provide independent expert opinions to the courts. This symposium will include a review of the legal, clinical, and organizational factors that have contributed to limited psychological involvement in fitness to stand trial and criminal responsibility assessments. We will examine the recent advocacy efforts of psychologists and national organizations, as well as promising case law developments from Canadian courts. Our goal is to describe the advocacy process in detail and discuss solutions and opportunities for forensic psychologists to encourage change for our profession. Our presenters include forensic evaluators with diverse experiences in public forensic mental health systems and private practice, including two psychologists who have been directly involved in advocacy planning. A discussant with significant research expertise on this topic will provide comments at the conclusion of our presentation.

Legal and Historical Considerations in the Advocacy Process: Setting the stage for change
David Hill, PsyD, University of Manitoba

In the first presentation, we will review the legal and historical issues that have impacted the practice of forensic psychology in Canada. We will focus specifically on fitness to stand trial and criminal responsibility assessments ordered by the courts, an area in which psychologists’ scope of practice has been significantly restricted for many years. Previous attempts to increase psychologists’ involvement in these assessments have been unsuccessful, both at the national and provincial levels. In recent years, however, expert forensic clinicians and psychological associations have partnered to initiate an assertive advocacy effort to promote change.

A Promising Development for Canadian Forensic Mental Health Assessments: The Case of R. v. Wood
David J.C. Kolton, PhD, Forensic Psychological Services; Kasmira Sobkow, PsyD, Forensic Psychological Services

In this talk, we will present a detailed account of a recent Canadian legal case that has direct relevance to psychologists’ participation in criminal responsibility assessments. This case involved a prosecutor challenging the admissibility of psychological testimony, based on federal legislation and information provided by a forensic psychiatrist. We will describe the process that resulted in a voir dire hearing and the key issues considered by the judge. The potential implications of the court’s decision for future advocacy activities will also be discussed.

Psychologists’ Involvement in Violence Risk Assessments for Canadian Forensic Patients
Sabrina Demetrioff, PhD, University of Manitoba; Kasmira Sobkow, PsyD, Forensic Psychological Services

In this talk, we will discuss the issue of psychologists’ involvement in assessing violence risk for adult forensic mental health inpatients and outpatients. The limited research in this area will be reviewed, followed by a discussion of some of the issues that may contribute to psychologists being unable to practice to scope. Finally, future directions for gathering information about this issue to inform advocacy efforts will also be discussed.

Future Considerations for Forensic Psychology Advocacy: Where do we go from here?
David Hill, PsyD, University of Manitoba

In this talk, we will examine the barriers and challenges that continue to influence forensic psychologists’ scope of practice in Canadian forensic mental health assessments. Financial implications, interdisciplinary relationships, and political issues related to the advocacy process will be discussed. We will also consider the organizational factors that impact psychologists in forensic mental health systems. Finally, we will reflect on recent developments and discuss potential strategies for psychologists to utilize in future advocacy efforts.

013. Mental Health, Suicide, and Policing
3:50pm-4:50pm
Grand Ballroom D

Mental Illness and Assault on Law Enforcement Charges: Disparities in Criminal Justice Outcomes
Heather Zelle, JD and PhD, University of Virginia; Elisha Agee, PsyD, University of Virginia; Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and...
An important thread within the recent attention to interactions between law enforcement officers (LEOs) and civilians is the prevalence of mental illness in such cases and, specifically, the potential for criminal justice sequelae from mental health crises. Given concerns about the “criminalization” of mental illness and demonstrated racial inequities in both the criminal justice and mental health systems, we examined criminal justice outcomes (e.g., locality differences in charging, sentencing/fine variations) for individuals charged with offenses involving LEOs (e.g., resisting arrest, assault and battery of LEO). This paper utilized merged criminal justice and civil commitment data from a mid-Atlantic state.

**Review of Utilized Wellness Promotion and Suicide Prevention Programs Implemented by Law Enforcement**

Megan A. Thoen, PhD, Texas Tech University; Kathryn Ganley, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; Madeline Scott, MA or MS, Austin Police Department; Gabriela Manzo, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; L. Ethan Dodson, MA or MS, United States Army; Brandy Pina-Watson, PhD, Texas Tech University; Elizabeth Trejos-Castillo, PhD, Texas Tech University; Elizabeth Trejos-Castillo, PhD, Texas Tech University; Kierstyn L. Evans, MA or MS, Anson, TX; Nghii NB Tran, Texas Tech University; Connor Harwood, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; Jacqueline Molinar-Miranda, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; Preston McCullough, BA/BS, Texas Tech University

Researchers have been urged to study suicide prevention and wellness programs for law enforcement officers, and for agencies to implement these programs proactively to reduce their officers’ risk for suicide and improve overall officer mental wellness, though little research exists regarding what programs are actually implemented. The first study will summarize findings of a national study of both agency and officer perspectives of agency-offered programs. The second study will summarize programs submitted to Destination Zero, a recognition platform for law enforcement wellness programs. Implications and suggestions for law enforcement agencies and researchers will be discussed.

**Perceptions of self-harm, suicide, and mental health among jail staff**

Therese L. Todd, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York; Jason Tan de Bibiana, MA or MS, Vera Institute of Justice; Leah G. Pope, PhD, Vera Institute of Justice

Rates of self-harm and suicide are troublingly high amongst individuals in jails. Corrections staff often receive minimal training to address these problems despite the apparent need. We analyzed 42 qualitative interviews related to suicide and self-harm with corrections and health staff in four US jails. Jail staff reported mixed attitudes related to mental health. Primarily, we focus on differences in perceptions of intent in self-harm, the preventability of suicide, and attitudes regarding mental health issues. By understanding how jail staff think about these clinical topics, we can identify misconceptions, gaps in training, and possible improvements for mental healthcare in jails.

**Police Intervention With Suicidal Persons: Suicide by Cop Cases**

Annie Gendron, PhD, École nationale de police du Québec (Quebec police academy); Bruno Poulin, MA or MS, École nationale de police du Québec (Quebec police academy); Maxime Laroche, BA/BS, École nationale de police du Québec (Quebec police academy)

Suicide by cop (SBC) is a manifestation that can be observed during a police intervention requiring the use of force. The few studies that have examined this issue report that about one-third of police interventions involving the use of firearms are related to SBC (Kesic et al., 2012; Mohandie et al., 2009). This paper proposes a portrait of the knowledge of this phenomenon, as well as an analysis of typical cases resulting from a series of police events in which the police used lethal force.

**Jail suicide and self-harm: supporting wellness for corrections and health staff**

Jason Tan de Bibiana, MA or MS, Vera Institute of Justice; Therese Todd, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York; Leah G. Pope, PhD, Vera Institute of Justice

A critical, but sometimes overlooked, component of jail suicide and self-harm is the impact of these incidents on frontline corrections and health staff. This study presents data collected from site visits and interviews on suicide and self-harm with jail and health leadership and staff at four US jails. Jails in this study had a variety of approaches to promoting wellness and providing support to staff involved in suicide and other critical incidents, but site visits and interviews also identified gaps in awareness and utilization of these resources. Recommendations to address gaps and improve staff support will be discussed.

014. Detecting Malingering Using the MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF

03:50pm-4:50pm
Grand Ballroom E

**Detecting Malingering PTSD in a Forensic Psychiatric Setting**

Sierra K. Shumate, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital; Natalie Armstrong Hoskowitz, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital; Christopher M. Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

Though understudied in forensic psychology, PTSD is an important contributor to both civil/criminal legal systems (Koch et al., 2005). For example, PTSD is often cited in personal injury and disability claims, and can be associated with violence (Blakey et al., 2018). Ability to assess malingered PTSD is necessary for clinical consideration in legal contexts, and to research its contributions to legal phenomena (e.g. mitigating sentences). Need for culturally-informed assessment and conceptualization of these issues is particularly acute. This study will explore the challenges of piloting an English/Spanish measure of malingered PTSD in a forensic psychiatric setting using a known-groups design.

**Detecting Malingered PTSD: Exploring Comparisons Between a New PTSD Measure and the MMPI-2-RF**

Raquel Morson, MA or MS, Palo Alto University; Alexandra Lugo, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Naomi Uyeda, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Taylor Zadonowicz, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Christopher M Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

PTSD is regarded as highly susceptible to malingering, however, relatively little research exists validating measures to differentiate between genuine and feigned presentations. Our previous research revealed a measure currently in development designed for this express purpose outperforms the validity scales of the MMPI-2 in detecting simulated malingered PTSD. The current study extends these results by conducting a series of comparisons with the MMPI-2-RF on a new sample. Results provide further validation and empirical support for this developing measure, yielding interesting potential cultural implications and adding promise to eventually filling a gap in PTSD and forensic assessment practice.

**Diagnostic Utility of the TSI-2-ATR in Detection of Malingered PTSD in a Personal Injury Paradigm**

Christopher M. Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

Diagnosis of PTSD in a personal injury setting is often a controversial point of contention. Malingering is often a concern in these cases, but practitioners have little to no validation tools available to them. This presentation will review the development of the TSI-2-ATR and its potential as a measure in this clinical setting.
This study evaluated the diagnostic utility of four prominent measures of malingering detection in a personal injury paradigm. 411 participants were asked to portray psychological symptoms following a simulated motor vehicle accident. Participants were randomly assigned to four conditions, which varied the degree of suggestion and impetus to mangle. ROC curves analyses revealed the TSI-2-ATR, but not the M-FAST, SIMS, and TOMM, distinguished between “honest responders” and “malingering.” Classification accuracy statistics conducted on the TSI-2-ATR further suggest recommended cut-points may be appropriate only for certain contexts. Clinicians should be aware of the potential for context-specific effects when using malingering measures.

Comparing the Ability of MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF Validity Scales to Detect Feigning: A Meta-Analysis
Maria Aparceco, MA or MS, Fordham University; Emilie Picard, MA or MS, Fordham University; Alicia Nijdam-Jones, MA or MS, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University

Several meta-analyses of the MMPI-2 and MMPI-2-RF have examined the ability to detect symptom exaggeration or feigning. However, no meta-analysis has directly compared whether these scales are equally effective. This study used an updated meta-analysis to compare 104 MMPI-2 and 35 MMPI-2-RF feigning studies. The F and Fp-r generated the largest effect sizes in identifying feigned psychiatric symptoms, while the FBS and RBS were better at detecting exaggerated medical symptoms. However, there were significant differences between the two test versions, with most MMPI-2 scales generating stronger effect sizes than the corresponding MMPI-2-RF scales.

015. Children and adults’ understanding and use of interview ground rules
3:50pm-4:50pm Grand Chenier
Chair: Michael E. Lamb, PhD, University of Cambridge
Discussant: Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California

Presenting “ground rules” to children at the beginning of a forensic interview is a universally recommended strategy for enhancing the quality of testimony. These rules (e.g., say “I don’t know”, “I don’t understand”, correct the interviewer) was assessed in three tasks, and measures of Theory of Mind, working memory, inhibitory control, language comprehension and social skill were taken. Age was the strongest predictor of performance, but the different measures also added explanation of variance, albeit in different ways across the different rules and tasks.

When children are interviewed about suspected maltreatment forensic interviewers may use ground rules (instructions to say “I don’t know”, “I don’t understand”, or “that’s not right” when needed) to reduce the likelihood that children answer questions when they are confused or uncertain. Despite widespread use of ground rules, we know little about how understanding and use of them changes across childhood. We examined developmental differences in 268 children’s (3 – 12 years) ability to explain common ground rules and apply them to difficult questions. Results showed performance improved with age, but even the oldest children did not consistently demonstrate competence.

Understanding children’s competency with interview ground rules: the contribution of cognitive and social skills
Charlie N. Lewis, PhD, Lancaster University; Deirdre A. Brown, PhD, Victoria University of Wellington; Sonja P. Brubacher, PhD, Griffith University; Michael E. Lamb, PhD, University of Cambridge

We examined whether cognitive and social skills predicted 3 – 12 year old children’s understanding and use of common ground rules used in forensic interviews. Children’s comprehension and use of three ground rules (say “I don’t know”, say “I don’t understand”, correct the interviewer) was assessed in three tasks, and measures of Theory of Mind, working memory, inhibitory control, language comprehension and social skill were taken. Age was the strongest predictor of performance, but the different measures also added explanation of variance, albeit in different ways across the different rules and tasks.

I don’t know instructions: Young children’s idiosyncratic expressions of incomprehension
Hayden M. Henderson, PhD, University of Southern California; Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California

“I don’t understand” (IDU) instructions are widely recommended, but some interviewing research concludes that practice is unproductive and young children are poor at signaling incomprehension. Instructions may need to be better crafted to practice eliciting young children’s incomprehension. We examined 263 forensic interviews (Age M = 7.6) in which children were given an IDU instruction. If asked an incomprehensible wh-question, very few attempted a response (4%). However, rather than signaling incomprehension, most (52%) either gave don’t know or don’t hear responses. The results have implications for assessing the utility of instructions and for recognizing how young children evince incomprehension.

The Utility of Ground Rule Instructions Across Question Formats with Younger and Older Adult Witness
Mohammed M. Ali, BA/BS, Griffith University; Sonja P. Brubacher, PhD, Griffith University; Becky Earhart, PhD, Griffith University; Martine R. Powell, PhD, Griffith University; Nina J. Westera, PhD, Griffith University

Ground rules are instructions regarding the conversational expectations of an interview (e.g., “Don’t guess”). Research has largely focused on the efficacy of ground rules with children, but rules are frequently delivered to adult witnesses too. We tested the utility of ground rules with adults in response to different question formats and sought adults’ perceptions about the usefulness of such rules in forensic interviews. Results demonstrated that practicing ground rules improved response quality to recognition-based questions, and older adults performed worse than younger adults in response to recognition- but not recall-based questions. Overall, adults found ground rules necessary in investigative interviews.

016. Interpersonal Violence Data Blitz
Stalking on college campuses: Differentiating partner and non-partner perpetrators
Madeline M. Eyer, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Rosa Viñas-Racionero, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Patrick T. McGonigal, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Haylee J. H Lafrantz, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Marti J. Scalora, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Stalking is among the most common forms of victimization experienced on college campuses yet remains understudied compared to other forms of campus violence. As such, the current study sought to investigate the characteristics differentiating partner and non-partner stalkers. Results indicated partner stalkers had a higher frequency of contact with their target and used more methods to contact targets. Partner stalkers were significantly more likely to engage in threatening, intrusive behaviors (i.e., threatening death and physical harm, physically following, mentioning weapons, engaging with the target’s family), and half of all partner stalkers physically assaulted their target. Implications of this research will be discussed.

Exploring risk factors for women who commit intimate partner violence
Adria R. Corral, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Alondra Avila, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Jennifer Eno Louden, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso; Xyla Ortega, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Estefania Guzman, University of Texas at El Paso

Research on women who commit intimate partner violence (IPV) is still limited, as previous research has largely focused on women as victims and men as perpetrators. Risk factors for women who commit IPV differ from those of men. This study examined the IPV history of 70 women with recent criminal justice involvement. Risk factors such as substance abuse, social support, mental health, and age of first offense were assessed. Results indicated that age of first offense was the biggest predictor of IPV. Pathways to IPV among women requires further exploration.

Perceptions of sexual assault witnesses in joined criminal court cases
Camille C. Weinheimer, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Deborah A. Connolly, JD and PhD, Simon Fraser University

When independent witnesses from unique crimes testify in the same trial, triers of fact may be required to evaluate the testimony of each witness separately. With this legal requirement it means that perceptions about one witness must not influence or be influenced by any other witness from a separate charge. Previous data from a judicial analysis suggested that trial outcomes differed when cases were joined versus separated. To better understand this finding, in the current research I experimentally tested whether judicial decisions of sexual assault cases varied based on the number of witnesses joined in a single trial.

The Perception of a Jailhouse Informant in a Sexual Assault Case
Andrea Riederer, BA/BS, University of Kentucky; Jonathan M. Golding, PhD, University of Kentucky; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, PhD, University of Alabama, Huntsville; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Stacey A. Wetmore, PhD, Roanoke College

In two experiments, male and female community members read a summary of a fictional trial (Experiment 1: female victim; Experiment 2: male victim)—a defendant sexually assaulted a 6-year-old child or 25-year-old. The prosecution’s case included a jailhouse informant (JI) who testified that the defendant told him about committing the assault or no JI testified. The results for both experiments showed that participants were more pro-victim (e.g., rendered more guilty verdicts and rated the victim as more credible) when there was a JI versus No JI. In addition, the results found significant mediation (e.g., victim credibility).

Comorbidity of PTSD and psychopathy and the influence of childhood trauma on psychopathic traits
Shelby S. Weaver, BA/BS, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Michael Koenigs, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Psychopathy and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are relatively common among incarcerated individuals, and both are associated with a history of childhood trauma. Although traditional conceptions of psychopathy and PTSD suggest distinct psychobiological mechanisms (e.g., diminished versus exaggerated fear conditioning, respectively), little is known about their comorbidity. Moreover, there are substantial sex differences in the prevalence of psychopathy (higher in men) and PTSD (higher in women), indicating that sex may be a critical factor in the psychopathological sequelae of childhood trauma. In this study we report sex differences in the relationships among childhood trauma, PTSD, and psychopathy among adult prison inmates.

Typologies of Partner Violence Perpetrators: An Analysis of Sub-types Observed in Self-Reports
Cassidy R.D. Wallis, MA or MS, University of British Columbia - Okanagan; Erika Sperrandio, BA/BS, University of British Columbia-Okanagan; Zak A. Draper, MA or MS, University of British Columbia - Okanagan; Zachary D. Walsh, PhD, University of British Columbia - Okanagan

The current study aimed to replicate intimate partner violence (IPV) subtypes outlined by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994) across gender. Participants consisted of 1690 students from the University of British Columbia – Okanagan. Model-based cluster analysis was conducted utilizing personality facets to determine subtype membership of male (n = 581) and female (n = 1101) IPV perpetrators. Psychopathology and violence measures were applied to validate subtype membership using ANOVA’s and post-hoc testing, to determine group differences. Three clusters emerged; a family only/low psychopathy (LP), borderline/dysphoric (BD), and generally violent/antisocial (AS; Holtzworth-Munroe & Stuart, 1994). Validation for these clusters coincided with previous research.

Estimating the Relationship Between Weapon Type and Relationship Type: A Bayesian Approach
Joshua J. Reynolds, PhD, Stockton University; Paul C. Buermner, PhD, Aalto University

One belief that investigators sometimes rely on is that the type of weapon used in a homicide predicts the relationship between victim and offender. While previous research exists, issues include sample sizes, mixed findings, and limited data analytic techniques. We examined 363,927 homicides and used Bayesian multilevel categorical regression to analyze the data. In addition to analyzing weapon choice which consisted of 17 categories, we examined the categorical regression to analyze the data. In addition to analyzing weapon choice which consisted of 17 categories, we examined the victims’ sex, age, and race as covariates and mode the data across states and counties. Our results may help clarify past research and may help detectives calibrate their beliefs.

The impact of victim and defendant narratives on empathy, dehumanization, and sentencing.
Isabella Kahhale, BA/BS, University of Pittsburgh; Jamil Zaki, PhD, Stanford University; Leon Hackel, PhD, University of Southern California

Our work compares exposure to both perspectives of a criminal
case with single-sided exposure to determine the effect on empathy, dehumanization of the defendant, and sentencing outcomes. Analysis of nationwide data exposed a potential victim-oriented bias in sentencing, which was supported by our experimental studies. Participants were more likely to dehumanize the defendant and prescribe a longer sentence when exposed to the facts alone, or the facts and the victim’s perspective, compared to when participants read the defendant’s perspective. Exposure to both sides of the story led to less dehumanization of the defendant and preserved empathy for the victim.

017. Empirical Psychological Research & Law: Discrimination, Harassment, Class Cert & Corporate Culture
5:00pm-6:00pm
Bayside A

Chair: Palmer Morrel-Samuels, MA, M.Phil, PhD, MSc. in Law, University of Michigan – Employee Motivation & Performance Assessment
Discussant: Eugene Borgida, PhD, University of Minnesota

Informative empirical research has shaped our understanding of corporate culture (CC) as early as 1969. Nevertheless, CC has had a mixed reception in court. This symposium provides 3 papers on the pros and cons of citing CC in court, especially when review of discrimination, sexual harassment (SH), FLSA compliance, or class certification are at bar. Our first speaker provides a brief attention to the limiting parameters of Scalia’s skepticism about CC in Wal-Mart v. Dukes. Our second speaker reviews several high-profile cases citing CC’s role in promotions, criminal background checks, and FLSA disputes, concluding with a discussion of how scientific research on CC is applied and received in court. Our third speaker reviews research showing that relying on how it’s designed, supported by CC, and delivered – SH training can be effective in workplaces and courts, thereby allowing employers to cite well-designed SH program in an affirmative defense. Finally, Eugene Borgida, Professor of Psychology and Law at University of Minnesota, will be our discussant; his extensive writings, research, and experience as an expert witness will provide informative insight into these important issues at the intersection of law and psychology.

Working Conditions Driven by Corporate Culture; A Factor Underlying Commonality
Palmer Morrel-Samuels, University of Michigan – Employee Motivation & Performance Assessment

Although the concept of corporate culture (CC) evoked Justice Scalia’s outspoken, albeit narrowly-tailored, skepticism in Wal-Mart v. Dukes, CC (aka organizational culture, or organizational climate) has been cited favorably in 10 state supreme court cases. Because CC has been examined in peer-reviewed research since the late ’60’s (Margulies 1969), legal arguments citing CC draw on both persuasive precedent and well-established research. I outline evidence from law and psychology showing the wisdom of legal arguments that cite CC, especially where organizational communication (Morrel-Samuels, 2002) workplace discrimination (Morrel-Samuels, 2010), or class certification (Morrel-Samuels, 2019) are at bar.

Applicability of Corporate Culture Research in Employment Litigation
Chester Hanvey, PhD, Berkeley Research Group

This presentation describes recent court cases in which corporate culture (CC) played a role. These include a high-profile case where promotional decisions were allegedly discriminatory, a discrimination complaint involving criminal background checks, a wage-and-hour case where CC allegedly resulted in employees working off-the-clock, and another FLSA case where the CC was alleged to contribute to non-compliance with requirements for meals and rest breaks. The goal of this presentation is to highlight and detail several examples of how scientific evidence of CC’s impact is being applied in the legal context and how the courts have received it.

The Role of Training in Sexual Harassment Litigation: Legal Issues and Research-Based Guidance
Mark V. Roehling, JD and PhD, Michigan State University

Effective sexual harassment (SH) training can help employers defeat negligence claims, establish an affirmative Ellerth-Faragher defense, and avoid punitive damages. Although some legal scholars challenge the relevance of SH training by arguing there is little evidence of its effectiveness (e.g., Bismore-Rapp, 2001; Tinkler, 2012), compelling research demonstrates that – depending on how it’s designed, delivered, and supported by corporate culture (CC) – SH training can be effective (Roehling and Huang, 2018). I identify the relevance of training in SH litigation, discuss challenges to the adequacy of SH training, and provide research-based guidance for how those challenges are best addressed.

018. Legal Scrutiny of Psychological Assessment Evidence
5:00pm-6:00pm
Bayside B

Chair: Tess M.S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University
Discussant: Daniel C. Murrle, PhD, University of Virginia

Three empirical papers focus on the degree to which psychological assessment evidence faces legal scrutiny in court. One might think that the validity of such evidence would always be carefully examined; however, the papers in this symposium put that assumption to the test and find some evidence to the contrary. The first paper investigated 364 tools used by psychologists in legal contexts, finding that only about 40% have generally favorable psychometric and technical properties, yet legal challenges occurred in only 5.4% of the 372 legal cases in the sample using a traditional legal analysis approach. The second paper complements the first with a “big data” approach to legal analysis, estimating admissibility challenges to psychological assessment evidence in a sample of 11,618 cases, finding similarly low rates of challenges (1.4%). The third paper, a preregistered experiment and survey of 193 trial attorneys, finds attorneys self-report experiences with challenges to this evidence at rates higher than we might expect from the results of the first two studies. Furthermore, the experimental results suggest that, in this lab context, attorneys can discriminate tools that likely meet admissibility criteria from those may not. A panel will discuss implications and ideas for future directions.

Are Courts Effectively Gatekeeping Psychological Assessment Evidence?
Tess M.S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University; Christopher Slobogin, JD, Vanderbilt University; Michael J. Saks, PhD, Arizona State University; David Fagman, JD and MA, University of California - Hastings School of Law; Kurt F. Geisinger, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

This paper reports the results of a two-part investigation of psychological assessments used by psychologists in legal contexts. Results from the first part reveal nearly all assessment tools offered as expert evidence in legal settings have been subjected to empirical testing (90%). However, only 67% were generally accepted in the field, and only 40% have generally favorable psychometric and technical properties. Results from the second part show legal challenges to assessment evidence occurred in only 5.4% of the cases in the sample. Attorneys rarely challenge psychological expert assessment evidence, and judges often fail to
In the first talk, instructions to suppress emotion decreased jurors’ disgust at graphic photographs, and in turn reduced the effect of graphic photographs on verdicts—though they also impaired jurors’ memory. Emotional evidence can also foster racially biased decisions—such as valuing White victims more than Black victims. In the third talk, color graphic photographs increased disgust and conviction rates for White, but not Black victims—a racial disparity eliminated by the use of B&W versions of the same photographs. Finally, perceived emotions are important to shaping jurors’ attributions about defendant behavior. In the fourth talk, male (but not female) police officers are penalized by trial jurors when perceived as fearful but not when perceived as angry, because fear reduced perceived competence for male (but not female) officers.

The Effect of Timing and Repeated Exposure to Gruelsome Photographic Evidence on Mock Jurors’ Emotion

Samantha Bean, Arizona State University; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD, Arizona State University; Hannah J. Phalen, Arizona State University

Using a mock jury paradigm, we investigated the effect of the timing and length of exposure to gruesome photographic evidence of a victim in a murder case (no exposure, brief early exposure, brief late exposure, and repeated exposure) on mock jurors’ emotions, verdicts, and punishment. We found that brief early exposure and repeated exposure to this evidence (relative to no exposure) increased disgust, which in turn was associated with harsher sentencing recommendations. Exposure type did not significantly influence verdict decisions.

Emotion Suppression Reduces the Effect of Graphic Evidence on Disgust and Verdicts, but also Impairs

Christina Engelken, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Liana C. Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

When jurors are exposed to graphic post-mortem photographs, they often experience disgust, which can have prejudicial effects on verdicts. To remedy this, courts instruct jurors to suppress their emotions and to render dispassionate verdicts—which can be cognitively depleting. Jury instructions were manipulated to test the efficacy of suppression vs. reappraisal instructions in reducing emotion; and the effects of emotion regulation strategies on jurors’ verdicts and memory for case facts. We found that, although suppression instructions were successful in reducing the prejudicial effect of graphic photographs via disgust as a mediator, they also significantly reduced jurors’ memory for case facts.

Gruelsome Photographs of White Victims, but not Black Victims, Increase Convictions

Brianna L. Bailey, Arizona State University; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD, Arizona State University; Janice Nadler, JD and PhD, Northwestern University; American Bar Foundation

Across two mock jury experiments, we found evidence that gruesome photographs of murder victims increased convictions for White, but not Black, victims. This effect was demonstrated when using one set of photographs depicting a White victim and another depicting a Black victim (Study 1), and when manipulating the skin tone depicted in one set of photographs (Study 2). Gruelsome photographs increased convictions only for White victims because they elicited disgust only for White victims, which in turn was associated with greater likelihood of voting guilty. This effect was eliminated, however, when the photographs were presented in black and white.

Male, but not Female Officers are Penalized by Trial Jurors when Use of Fatal Force is Attributed to

Emily Galeza, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Liana C. Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale;
Expressing emotions contrary to gender stereotypes (such as fearful men or angry women) can hold social consequences. Thus, police officers accused on unlawful lethal force might be judged harsher when perceived to experience counter-stereotypical emotions, even when those emotions should justify the defendant’s actions (i.e., fear of the victim in a police-shooting case). Findings indicate in grand jury settings, being perceived as fearful may garner sympathy, but in trial jury settings, being perceived as fearful may increase guilty verdicts and judgments of incompetence for male officers, but not for female officers. Perceived anger showed mixed results predicting negative outcomes.

**020. Presidential Address: Psychology and Law: It’s Personal (or it can be)**

Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD  
5:00pm-6:00pm  
Grand Ballroom D  
Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD, Scripps College

We are all dedicated to advancing the field of psychology and law, as demonstrated by our attendance at this conference and in so many other ways. But how can we deepen our involvement in and understanding of this field we all love so much? In her talk, Dr. Groscup will review and discuss progress on her two presidential leadership initiatives: Embracing Leadership: Developing Skills for Your Career Evolution and Leading the Way in Research for the Decision Makers: Opening a Gateway to Research Communication with Judges. Related to these initiatives, she will share reflections on how we can all increase our investment in the field of psychology and law, in understanding the legal system, and in each other.

**021. Youth with Sex Offenses: Assessment and Policy**

5:00pm-6:00pm  
Grand Ballroom E  
Development of a Risk/Treatment Needs and Progress Protocol for Juveniles With Sex Offenses  
Tamara Kang, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Amanda Beltrani, MA or MS, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Megan Manheim, B.A./BS, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Sue Righhand, PhD, University of Maine; James R. Worling, PhD, Private Practice; Austin Lee, PhD, Boston University; Robert A. Frenzky, PhD, Fairleigh Dickinson University

To address limitations of risk assessment scales used with juveniles with sex offenses (JSOs) and capture change, a Treatment Needs and Progress Scale (TNPS) was developed and implemented at agencies in 5 states. The TNPS includes risk and treatment relevant dynamic factors to inform and individualize treatment interventions as a vehicle for reducing recidivism—without focusing solely on risk prediction. Data were collected from 570 JSOs. A Principal Component Analysis revealed 3 distinct components: General Behavior, Sexual Behavior, and Socio-Ecological Supports. The TNPS may facilitate communication and improve decision making as JSOs change as a function of development and intervention.

**Measuring Feelings about Juvenile Registration and Notification throughout Court-Mandated Treatment**  
Taylor A. Mitchell, Auburn University; Kelli R. Thompson, PhD, Auburn University; Chastity Farr, PhD, Auburn University

Juvenile sex offender registration and notification (JSORN) has been associated with serious mental health sequelae, while demonstrating little positive effects on the community. Further, there is a need for valid measures of effects specific to JSORN. The Juvenile Sex Offender Registration and Notification Questionnaire (JSORNQ) was developed to measure concerns experienced by juveniles regarding requirements to register as a sex offender. The current paper reviews the initial validation and psychometric properties of the JSORNQ. Additionally, the study seeks to examine if and how feelings of anxiety about registration throughout the course of treatment for adolescents adjudicated for illegal sexual behavior.

**Grooming behaviors in child-on-child sexual abuse cases**  
Conor Hogan, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Kirsten Byrnes, PsyD, Hackensack University Medical Center; Tina M. Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University

Grooming behaviors in youthful sexual offenders have not been examined. We coded 106 clinician reports of child-on-child sexual abuse cases for the presence of risk-factors for sexual abuse. We characterized grooming behaviors relative to their structure and function as understood in adults who offend against children, and they were present in 58.5% of reports. Results suggest that children grooming behaviors may be more common when child perpetrators are younger than their victims. Results also suggested that identified risk factors for grooming behavior in adults might not hold for child offenders.

**Characteristics of Youth with Sex Offense Charges Referred for Adjudicative Competence Evaluations**  
Kathryn Cunningham, PsyD, Child Study and Treatment Center (WA); Kelly L. Edyburn, PhD, Arizona State University; Fran Lecsen, PhD, Child Study and Treatment Center (WA)

Juveniles referred for adjudicative competence evaluations make up a subset of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Among those referred for competence evaluations, a significant number involve youth with current or past charges for sexual offense behaviors. This study will examine demographic and clinical profiles of youth with sexual offense referrals who complete competence evaluations at a state hospital for children and adolescents, comparing clinical and legal case characteristics of youth with other types of offenses. Implications for assessment, intervention, and policy will be discussed.

**Does perceived net cost reduce sexual offending in adolescents who are aware of registration laws?**  
Cynthia Najdowski, PhD, University at Albany; Hayley Cleary, PhD, Virginia Commonwealth University

Adolescents may be registered as sex offenders, yet many do not know this. Moreover, those who do are no less likely to engage in registrable sexual behaviors. We tested whether variables that shape perceived net cost relate to deterrence in a community sample of policy-aware adolescents. Perceiving registration to be a likely outcome did not relate to adolescents’ sexual behaviors (e.g., forcible touching). However, the more common the adolescents perceived the sexual behaviors to be among youth, the more likely they were to do them. This adds to prior work showing the limited deterrent efficacy of juvenile sex offender registration.

**022. Addressing Campus Sexual Assault and Stalking**

5:00pm-6:00pm  
Grand Chenier  
The Impact of Delay and Length of Psychological Services on Perceptions of Campus Sexual Assault  
Adrienne P. Henry, MA or MS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Natalie A. Ross, B.A./BS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Anthony D. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Cristina L. Reitz-Krueger, PhD, Warren Wilson College; Jennifer T. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Many sexual assault victims do not seek psychological services due to fears of second revictimization by community members or clinicians; however, it is unclear how services impact perceptions of victims and the assault. The current study investigates how treatment length and delay in treatment seeking impact perceptions of victims and the assault, liability judgments, and compensation for “pain and suffering.” Results suggest later-onset treatment undermined belief in the victim (increased skepticism about the sexual assault and less positive perceptions of the victim). Surprisingly, participants offered less compensation to victims who received treatment, perhaps perceiving such victims as ‘less in need.’

Multiple Mediation Analysis Examining Fraternity Affiliation and Sexual Coercion
Emma Sower, BA/BS, University of Denver; Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver

Sexual coercion is persistent issue on college campuses and has been a public safety concern for years. The study used a parallel multiple mediator model to examine risky sexual behavior and alcohol use as mediators explaining the relationship between fraternity affiliation and sexually coercive behavior. It was hypothesized that fraternity status would predict risky sexual behavior, alcohol use disorders, and sexually coercive behaviors. Participants were 110 male undergraduate students from a large Southeastern university. Results revealed that fraternity status was predictive of both risky sexual behavior and alcohol use disorders, but not sexually coercive behaviors. Policy implications will be discussed.

Understanding Linguistic Correlates of Sexual Aggression in College-Aged Males
Ellen E. Reinhard, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Maddison Schiafo, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Jaime L. Anderson, PhD, Sam Houston State University

Sexually aggressive behavior is prominent in our society, with limited understanding of the factors contributing to these behaviors. Language analysis has demonstrated utility in examining underlying cognitive and psychological processes of violent perpetrators. The current study examined college men’s qualitative responses to questions pertaining to sex education, consent, and appraisal of sexual assault scenarios using the LIWC (Language Inquiry and Word Count procedure). Results showed language and structure of responses differed by those who endorsed sexually aggressive behaviors and those who did not. Further, there were significant relationships between language and types of sexual aggression.

Effects of acute alcohol intoxication on women’s memory for sexual activities during rape
Heather Flowe, PhD, University of Birmingham; Lauren Monds, PhD, University of Sydney; Ben Riordan, PhD, University of Sydney

This study provides an important test of how accurately women remember sexual activities and perpetrator actions if they ingested alcohol prior to rape. The accuracy of this information is important for forensic medical examinations and police investigations following an allegation of sexual assault. Memory accuracy was higher for sexual activities compared to perpetrator actions, and increased memory accuracy was found when participants expected to consume alcohol, suggesting there may be important differences in attentional processes (e.g., hypervigilance) during rape when people are under the influence of alcohol.

023. Police Interviewing Data Blitz
5:00pm-6:00pm

This research examine how interrogators’ expectation of guilt and suspects’ factual guilt influence police interrogators’ judgments of suspects’ guilt. Across two experiments, college student participants (n=32) and police officer participants (n=32) watched videos in which either an innocent or a guilty student was accused of cheating. Before watching each video, participants’ expectations about the student’s innocence or guilt were manipulated to be either congruent or incongruent with the factual guilt. For both college student and police officer samples, results suggested that their judgments of guilt were strongly influenced by expectations, but not the true status of the accused students.

Politic Interrogations, Mental Illness, and Intellectual Disability: False Confession Data from Exone
Jill Del Pizzo, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Lauren Grove, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Brooke Stettler, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Tina M Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University

Individuals with mental illness and/or an intellectual disability are at an increased risk for providing a false confession during a coercive police interrogation and exhibit an impaired understanding and appreciation of their legal rights. Using publicly accessible databases available through the National Registry of Exonerations and the Innocence Project, the current study provides an up-to-date analysis of the prevalence of mental illness and intellectual disability among exonerated false confessors. Implications for research and safeguards in the criminal justice system for individuals with mental illness or intellectual disabilities are discussed.

Examining the Effect of Different Variants of False Evidence on False Confessions
Leah Hamovitch, MA or MS, Ryerson University; Tara M. Burke, PhD, Ryerson University

Research suggests that the presentation of false evidence, or bluffing that evidence exists, increases false confessions. Participants were falsely accused of cheating and were told that incriminating evidence existed (bluff) or were presented with evidence (false evidence) in the form of a photograph, a keyboard tracking report, or an eyewitness statement. Results demonstrated that participants in the photographic evidence condition were most likely to falsely confess, followed by participants in the physical evidence condition, and participants in the eyewitness testimony condition. Participants in the false evidence condition were more likely to falsely confess than participants in the bluff ploy condition.

Modeling and Understanding Confession Decisions in Interpreter-Facilitated Interrogations
Kate A. Houston, PhD, Texas A&M International University; Melissa B. Russano, PhD, Roger Williams University

It is often necessary to incorporate the use of an interpreter into a suspect interview. Using an experimental paradigm, the current study explored two active interpreter utilization strategies with guilty and innocent suspects – allowing an interpreter to build rapport with the suspect, and having an interpreter explicitly encourage the suspect to cooperate with the interrogator. The current presentation will focus on a path analysis intended to understand the extent to which these factors, as well as guilt-
innocence, predict interpreter-suspect rapport, interrogator-suspect rapport, confession motivation factors, and ultimately, the decision to confess or not.

Evaluating a Science-Based Interrogation Training Program Using a Between-Participants Design
Atkinson Dominick, PhD, University of Idaho; Melissa B. Russano, PhD, Roger Williams University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University

A group of investigators from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Professional Responsibility received a week-long training on science-based methods of interviewing and interrogation, with a primary focus on the use of elements of developing conversational rapport, good questioning tactics, and the cognitive interview. Suspect interviews from this trained group were compared with a group of investigators who received different, minimal training. Suspect interviews were coded for the use of science-based interrogation methods, traditional accusatorial methods, and suspect responses. By and large, training effects were not observed, and explanations for this will be explored.

Effects of interrogation techniques on suspects’ decisions to confess: The effect taxonomy
Jean J. Cabell, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah A. Moody, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Yueran Yang, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

We propose the effect taxonomy to organize and categorize the interrogation techniques police often use to elicit confessions from suspects during interrogations. The effect taxonomy categorizes techniques into four categories—confession-prone, differentiating, assimilating, and non-confession-prone—by how the techniques influence guilty and innocent suspects’ decisions to confess. Of 16 techniques, we identified three differentiating techniques, which increase the likelihood of confessing for guilty suspects only, and 12 confession-prone techniques, which increase the likelihood of confessing for both guilty and innocent suspects. These findings demonstrate a need for more empirical research to identify and create more differentiating techniques.

Disparate Effects of Accusatorial Techniques During Real-World Interrogations
Brett Lowder, Roger Williams University; Melissa B. Russano, PhD, Roger Williams University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University; Dominick Atkinson, PhD, University of Idaho

Local law enforcement officers from the Northeastern U.S. were trained on an empirically-derived model of interrogation. Pre- and post-training suspect interviews were coded for the use of science-based interrogation methods, the use of accusatorial techniques, and suspect responses. The focus of this presentation is to understand how various accusatorial techniques are related to interrogator-suspect rapport, suspect counter-interrogation strategies, cooperation, information disclosure, and confession. Different categories of accusatorial techniques were differentially associated with outcome measures. Implications for future research and training are discussed.

The Effects of Theme Development and False Evidence Ploys on False Confessions
Ryan Ditchfield, MA or MS, Iowa State University; Kristen Slapinski, BA/BS, Iowa State University; Kayla Burd, PhD, Iowa State University; Stephanie Madon, PhD, Iowa State University; Max Guyll, PhD, Iowa State University

To elicit confessions, Reid-style interrogations often rely on the development of themes that minimize the severity of an alleged crime (i.e., theme development). This study examined whether innocent suspects’ acceptance of a minimization theme predicted false confession rates and whether this tendency was exacerbated by false evidence. Acceptance of the minimization theme, but not false evidence, was associated with a significantly higher false confession rate (OR = 2.72, p = .001). This suggests that theme development is particularly coercive and may have the potential to overshadow the effects of false evidence. Implications for theory and policy will be discussed.

AP-LS Business Meeting
6:00pm-6:30pm
Grand Ballroom D

Welcome Reception
6:30pm – 8:00pm
Armstrong & Foyer

University of Denver Reception
7:30pm-9:00pm
Eliza Jane Hotel Press Room Lounge
315 Magazine St.

CONCEPT/PAU Reception
7:30pm-9:30pm
Proteus Room, 8th Floor

Drexel/UMass/Fordham Reception
8:00pm-10:00pm
Gallery
Friday, March 6, 2020

AP-LS Student Committee Sponsored 5K Fun Run
7:00am-7:50am
Meet in Hotel Lobby

024. Shedding new light on the black box: Plea decision-making of defendants and prosecutors
8:00am-9:00am
Bayside A

Chair: Tina M. Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University
Discussant: Vanessa A. Edkins, PhD, Florida Institute of Technology

Guilty-plea decisions are complex and high-stakes; and, unlike trials, the plea process is often obscured. This symposium sheds new light on several aspects of the guilty-plea process, highlighting implications for research and policy. First, we present data from the third study in an innovative series of experiments that demonstrate how conviction probability affects the minimum discount defendants require before pleading guilty. These data have implications for revising the oft-criticized Shadow of the Trial model of plea decision-making. The second paper examines how access to evidence affects plea decisions via estimation of conviction probability. This study is of particular policy relevance, as defendants do not have a right to evidence pre-plea in many U.S. jurisdictions. Next, we report results from an experiment designed to test whether a common plea practice of New York City prosecutors might be causally related to the high base-rate of self-reported false-guilty pleas among youth in that jurisdiction. And, finally, the last paper compares juvenile life-without-parole resentencing offers between traditional and progressive district attorneys in Philadelphia, showing that a reduction in punitive sentencing does not put the community at risk. Dr. Vanessa Edkins will integrate these papers and discuss their implications for advancing research and policy reforms.

Settling for less when chances are good: How conviction probability affects plea decisions
Jennifer Bartlett, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Tina M. Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University

The Shadow of the Trial model sets the expected value of a plea sentence equal to the expected value of trial (E(Trial); i.e., conviction probability (CP) * potential trial sentence), predicting that, on average, defendants accept plea offers lower than E(Trial), reject offers higher than E(Trial) and are indifferent to offers equal to E(Trial). Here, we show that indifference points deviated from E(Trial) systematically with changes in CP. As CP decreased, minimum required plea discount also decreased. At the lowest CP (.05), the average minimum acceptable offer was 224% longer than E(Trial). We discuss how results might shape model improvements.

The impact of pre-plea access to evidence on estimates of conviction probability and plea decisions
Tristin Faust, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Tarika Daflary-Kapur, PhD, Montclair State University; Tina M. Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University

Many of the rights enjoyed by defendants who go to trial have not been formally extended to those who plead guilty. For example, jurisdictions vary considerably with respect to defendant access to evidence prior to pleading guilty. We examined how evidence strength affects plea decisions, and how those without access to evidence behave relative to those who do have access to evidence and know whether it is weak/strong. Estimates of conviction probability were higher in the strong, relative to weak-, evidence conditions, and defendants without knowledge responded more like those in the weak condition. Conviction probability completely mediated plea decision.

Law of Unintended Consequences: Does New York City’s Youths Officer law incentivize false guilty
Tina M. Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University; Jennifer Bartlett, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Lauren Grove, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Tarika Daflary-Kapur, PhD, Montclair State University

In New York City, first-time juvenile offenders are almost always offered probation and a conditionally sealed record in exchange for their guilty pleas. In an experiment utilizing hypothetical vignettes, 58% of parents said they would recommend that their innocent child plead guilty for an offer of probation and sealed record; the preference for falsely pleading guilty dropped considerably when an offer involved only probation (28%), only a sealed record (11%) or neither benefit (18%). We discuss the policy implications of these results in light of the high rate of probation violations/rearrests among NYC youth who plead guilty under these terms.

Resentencing of juveniles sentenced to life without parole: The Philadelphia experience
Tarika Daflary-Kapur, PhD, Montclair State University; Tina M. Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University; Ryan Schneider, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Tristin Faust, MA or MS, Montclair State University

Following Louisiana v Montgomery (2016) states across the country undertook the task of resentencing juveniles sentenced to life without parole. We report on differences in the decision-making process between a traditional and a progressive prosecutor administration, and resentencing outcomes for juveniles sentenced to LWOP in Philadelphia. Offenders resentenced under the progressive administration were offered shorter sentences, equating to a reduction of 394 years of incarceration. The progressive administration emphasized less punitive factors in their decision-making. Among those released, recidivism rates have been negligible (1.1% of all releases). We discuss implications for jurisdictions going through the juvenile lifer resentencing process.

025. Research on Encoding and Prospective Person Memory
8:00am-9:00am
Bayside B

Subverting Memory Safeguards: Metamemorial Monitoring Under Good and Poor Encoding Conditions
Kelsey L. Hess, BA/BS, Florida International University; Ronald P. Fisher, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Daniella DeWitt, Florida International University, Miami

Lawyers use forceful questioning strategies during cross-examination to make witnesses appear to be less credible. Participants viewed a static scene from a movie for either 90 seconds (good encoding) or for 10 seconds (poor encoding). At recall, half of the participants were instructed that they would be penalized severely for incorrect details. Encoding and metacognitive instruction are expected to influence the number of details. Metacognitive instruction is expected to influence accuracy. If the expected patterns are demonstrated, this suggests that witness errors are more a reflection of the attorney’s cross-examination strategy than the quality of the witness’s memory.

Impact of Multiple Images in a Live Field Study of Prospective Person Memory
James M. Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas; William B. Erickson, PhD, Texas A & M San Antonio; Caitlin Curry, MA or MS, University of Minnesota; Kara Moore, PhD, Oklahoma
Prior research has found that prospective person memory is often quite poor. In the present research, participants viewed a mock missing persons alert and were told if they saw the target individual and contacted the experimenters they could win a cash prize. Successful prospective person memory was predicted by degree of match between the target and her photo in the video and by degree to which participants believed the video was of an actual news report. Additional, results suggest a benefit to providing multiple photographs of the target as long as those photographs provide variable views of the target.

The effect of within-person photograph variability on prospective person memory
Stefana Junca, MA or MS, University of Portsmouth; Ryan Fitzgerald, PhD, University of Portsmouth; Hartmut Blank, PhD, University of Portsmouth; James Ost, PhD, University of Portsmouth

Photographs are included in appeals to find missing or wanted people. We explored whether sightings were affected by method of photo presentation and variability in the depicted person’s appearance. Participants studied three photographs of a target either from the same event (low variability) or from different events (high variability). Target photographs were presented at once (simultaneous), one immediately after the other (massed sequential), or one after the other but with intervening images of other targets (distributed sequential). Simultaneous worked best for high variability photographs. Distributed sequential worked best for low variability photographs. Therefore, presentation should depend on the photographs available.

The Role of Monitoring and Face Recognition in Missing Persons Searches
Kara N. Moore, PhD, Oklahoma State University; James M. Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas

Presence of the missing person and retrieval mode were manipulated in a simulated missing persons search. Participants who were in retrieval mode made more sightings than participants who were not. Target sightings occurred more than distractor sightings. Overall, 72.8% of people who saw the target alert and 15% of participants who saw the description-matched target alert identified the target from a line-up. In addition, participants who saw the target alert made more accurate identifications if they had been in retrieval mode than if they had not. Distractor sightings were associated with distractor line-up identifications indicating that unconscious transference occurred.

Person Prospective Memory and Own-Race Bias
Jason Hicks, PhD, Louisiana State University; Laura Heissick, PhD, Pennsylvania State University Harrisburg

Locating missing or wanted individuals is a variant of prospective memory (PM), called prospective person memory (PPM). We investigated attentional costs associated with maintaining intentions in an own-race bias task paradigm. Participants learned target faces as PM cues and classified facial expressions in which these cues were embedded. Target faces differed based on race, with some participants studying own-race faces and others studying other-race faces. Prospective intention completion and retrospective accuracy for other-race targets was lower than for own-race targets. Observers also demonstrated stimulus-specific interference, with greater task slowing for target-relevant (i.e., racially consistent) ongoing task faces.

026. Interrogations, Wrongful Convictions, and False Confessions
8:00am-9:00am

The Interactive Effects of Race and Expert Testimony on Jurors’ Perceptions of Recanted Confessions
Logan Ewanation, MA or MS, Carleton University; Evelyn Maeder, PhD, Carleton University

Previous research concerning the effect of expert testimony on jurors’ perceptions of recanted confessions is conflicting; we examined the effect of defendant race in this context. Jury-eligible participants (N=597) read a first-degree murder trial transcript involving a recanted confession in which we manipulated defendant race (Black/White) and expert testimony regarding false confessions (present/absent), then provided a verdict and responded to a juror questionnaire. When the defendant was White, expert testimony regarding false confessions had no significant effect on White jurors’ verdict decisions. However, expert testimony significantly reduced White jurors’ convictions for the Black defendant, lending support to the watchdog hypothesis.

“I Knew He Confessed”: Mock Jurors’ Decisions in Light of Unreliable Confession & Forensic Evidence
Amelia Mindthoff, MA or MS, Florida International University; Michelle M. Pena, PhD, Focus Litigation Consulting

Unreliable confession evidence and forensic confirmation bias can impact jurors’ case-decisions. Thus, the present study examined the interactive effect of confession and fingerprint evidence on verdict-decisions. Mock jurors read a trial transcript in which the methods used during the defendant’s interrogation (reliable/unreliable), the interrogation outcome (confession/denial), and the fingerprint-analyst’s case-knowledge (biased/unbiased) were manipulated. Results indicate that participants recognized potential forensic bias but were similarly likely to convict in both bias conditions. Participants did, however, recognize unreliable confessions, and were less likely to convict in such cases. Implications for both law enforcement and attorneys will be discussed.

The Netflix Effect: Naturalistic and Experimental Exposure to Wrongful Conviction Media
Patricia Y. Sanchez, MA or MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Aria Amrom, MA or MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Saul Kassin, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Recently, a popular form of media has arisen: Documentary-style programs focusing on wrongful convictions, such as Ava DuVernay’s When They See Us. In two studies involving naturalistic and experimental exposure, we examined whether viewership of these programs affects case decisions for similar and unrelated cases. Study 1 showed self-selected viewers had overall more faith in the prosecution compared to non-viewers. In Study 2, however, viewers randomly assigned to watch an abridged false confession documentary had overall less faith in the prosecution compared to viewers of an unrelated documentary. Implications for future research, public awareness, and jury decision-making will be discussed.

Effect of Suspect Race on Perceptions of Interrogation Coerciveness
Serena Faruqee, Pitzer College; Stefanie Guillermo, PhD, Pitzer College

The present research examined whether perceptions of interrogation coerciveness, confession voluntariness, and guilt are moderated by suspect race. We expected that interrogations would be perceived as less coercive, and suspects more guilty, when the suspect was Black versus White, and that this effect would be pronounced under moderate levels of coercion. We manipulated
suspect race and coerciveness in a 2 (Race: Black, White) x 2 (Coerciveness: low, moderate) design. Results showed that the Black suspect’s confession was seen as more voluntary, and was perceived as more guilty, compared to the White suspect in the moderate condition versus the low condition.

027. Substance Abuse & Suicide
8:00am-9:00am
Grand Ballroom D

Protective Factors for Violence and Suicide in Military Veterans
Eric Elbogen, Duke University

This study investigates psychosocial protective factors and subsequent violence and suicidal ideation in a two-wave national survey of N=1090 veterans representative of all 50 states and all military branches. In chi-square analyses, protective factors at wave 1 (employment, meeting basic needs, self-care, living stability, social support, spirituality, resilience, and self-determination) related to lower violence and suicidal ideation at wave 2 one year later. In multivariable analyses, total number of protective factors at wave 1 predicted reduced violence and suicidal ideation at wave 2. Psychosocial rehabilitation and holistic approaches addressing protective factors may be beneficial for safety planning and risk management.

Identifying Substance Use and Response Distortion via the SASSI-4 in a Sample of Adult Offenders
Sara E. Hartigan, MA or MS, University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD, University of North Texas

The current study examined the effectiveness of the SASSI-4, in detecting substance use and identifying response distortion in a sample of 104 legally involved substance users. Results suggest the decision model employed by the SASSI-4 may be too extensive and its individual scales may not perform as intended, increasing the risk of misclassification. Simulators were able to significantly suppress their scores, however, the DEF scale encouragingly marked some of the simulators for further review. Finally, analyses did not find substantive differences to warrant gendered profiles. Further examination of cut scores and the potential for new rule definitions will be discussed.

Persistence & Patterns of Substance Use Disorders: a 15-year longitudinal study of delinquent youth
Maria José Luna, BA/BS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; David A. Aaby, MA or MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Leah J. Welty, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen M. Abram, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda A. Teplin, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Longitudinal studies of delinquent youth have found that substance use disorders (SUDs) are prevalent when youth enter detention and as they age. Although informative, these studies investigated changes in group prevalence rates over time, not changes within individuals. Thus, studies could not examine the persistence of substance use disorders. We address these omissions. Using data from the Northwestern Juvenile Project, we will examine, among youth in detention (median age 15) and again at median ages 20 and 31: (1) the persistence of SUDs; (2) sex and racial/ethnic differences in persistence; and (3) patterns of SUDs as youth age.

Trauma Exposure and Suicide among Prison Inmates: A Postmortem View
Shereesa Christopher, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina; Diana Mulis, Medical University of South Carolina
Childhood victimization is routinely cited as a risk factor for criminal behavior. Not surprisingly, rates of trauma and stressor-related disorders in incarcerated individuals far exceed general population rates. Trauma exposure is also associated with additional mental health concerns and suicide. Although suicide remains the leading cause of unnatural death for incarcerated inmates, little is known about trauma in inmates who die by suicide. The current study offers a postmortem description of trauma exposure and symptomatology experienced by decedents in the South Carolina Department of Corrections over three years. Implications for suicide prevention and early identification of high-risk inmates are discussed.

028. Pathways to Violent Offending
8:00am-9:00am
Grand Ballroom E

The Role of Mental Illness in Women's Pathways to Offending
Rebekah R. Adair, MA or MS, University of Texas at El Paso; Estefania Guzman, University of Texas at El Paso; Anasofia Santiesteban, University of Texas at El Paso; Jessica Perez, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Araceli Garcia, University of Texas at El Paso; Maria F. Torres, University of Texas at El Paso; Jennifer Eno Louden, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

Despite common perceptions, symptoms directly cause only a minority of offenses among people with serious mental illness. Although mental illness figures prominently in feminist theories of crime, research has not yet examined the extent to which mental illness directly causes crime among women rather than serving as a risk factor. The present study used semi-structured interviews with female offenders to assess the extent to which mental illness, versus general risk factors, contributed to offenses. Preliminary results suggest that mental health is primarily indirectly related to offenses. This study contributes to the discussion of gendered pathways into crime and gender-specific programming.

Threatening intrusive behavior associated with violence justification attitudes
Patrick T. McGonigal, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Rosa Viñas-Racionero, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Madeline M. Eyer, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Elisha Chan, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kyle R. Siddoway, MA or MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mario J. Scalora, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Targeted violence refers to premeditated, instrumental acts of violence typically occurring following an experience of perceived injustice (i.e., grievance). The current study sought to examine the role of violence justification attitudes across a wide range of targeted violence behaviors occurring after a grievance. Results indicated that participants with violence justification attitudes reported engaging in significantly higher rates of both non-threatening and threatening means of harassment, as well as surveillance activities following a grievance. These results are discussed in the context of previous literature. Future directions and implications for policy and intervention are also discussed.

Perception of Threat and Intent to Act in Self Defense
Richard S. John, PhD, University of Southern California; Ali Qiao, University of Southern California; Matthew Bucum, MA or MS, University of Southern California

The purpose of the current experiment is to characterize both situational and individual difference variables that influence perceptions of threat and intentions to act in self-defense in ambiguous situations. We address the conducted an empirical study of lay perceptions of threat in ambiguous situations, manipulating both base-rate of previous criminal activity in the area, and immediate environmental cues of criminal intent. Perceived threat depended
on base-rates and on immediate environmental cues. Biases in threat perception, likely based on past experiences, are identified for gender. Biases were also identified related to political orientation are likely the result of differences in world view.

The link between personal grievances and violence justification

Rosa Vinas-Racionero, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mario J. Scalora, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kyle Siddleway, MA or MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Individuals who carry out targeted attacks often do so motivated by grievances that are deeply personal and central to their identity. The premise of this study is that individuals with personal grievances have undergone traumatic experiences and feel their self-concept threatened in situations of perceived discrimination, which predisposes them to consider violence in response to injustice. A sample of 1,377 college students were surveyed between January 2018 and September 2019 to test this premise, which the participants’ responses supported. Overall, this study offered preliminary evidence on the process by which personal grievances increase the risk for violence.

Trauma-Informed Lawyering: The Case for Expanding Interdisciplinary Collaboration Between The Field

Dana Harvon, PsyD, George Washington University; Gina Damasco, JD, Eleanor's Day, social justice organization

This paper discusses the critical intersectionality between the legal and psychological fields, which have interdependent, interrelated roles as it pertains to three key points in direct and indirect client engagement: client counseling, interaction with the client as they engage with law enforcement and the justice system, and addressing the needs of the person of the lawyer. Collaborative professional engagement can be appropriately tailored to accommodate the unique client manifestations of trauma so as to ensure justice and equity in the processes. Expansion of trauma-based consultation with legal practitioners can ensure maximum efficacy and zealous advocacy of clients’ rights.

029. Consequences of adolescent justice system involvement

Chair: Kelsey E. Tom, BA/BS, Arizona State University
Discussant: Dustin Pardini, PhD, Arizona State University

This integrative, multidisciplinary symposium presents a program of research on the consequences of formal justice system contact on justice-involved adolescents and emerging adults, a topic that, to date, is largely unexplored. Meyerson et al. will describe work assessing the impact of juvenile detention on previously detained youths’ achievement of positive social outcomes in emerging and young adulthood, including analyses on differential effects of gender and race/ethnicity. Simmons et al. will present a study investigating the effects of repeated justice system contact including police contact, arrests, probation status, and time spent in justice facilities, on psychological consequences with a focus on racial/ethnic disparities. Tom et al. will describe a study examining the effects of confinement in juvenile facilities, jails, and prisons on adolescents’ internalizing symptomology over the transition into adulthood. This symposium will close with a discussion led by a leading scholar in research involving justice-involved youth, Dr. Dustin Pardini, highlighting the broader implications of these studies.

Trajectories of Delinquency and Experiences in the Juvenile Justice System: Collateral Consequences

Nicholas S. Meyerson, MA or MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen M. Abram, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Leah J. Welty, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; David Jody, MA or MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Nicole M. Azores-Gococo, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Jessica A. Jakabowski, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Nanzi Zheng, MA or MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda A. Teplin, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Many studies examine who becomes delinquent; however, few studies have investigated how youths’ experiences in the juvenile justice system affect their subsequent outcomes. Data are from the Northwestern Juvenile Project, a longitudinal study of a stratified random sample of 1829 youth, enrolled at intake to a county juvenile detention center, 1995-1998. Few youth achieved age-appropriate adult social outcomes after detention; 3.3% of participants achieved all seven positive outcomes studied, while 36.5% achieved no positive outcomes. The participants’ responses supported. Overall, this study offered preliminary evidence on the process by which personal grievances increase the risk for violence.

The Psychological Consequences of Contact with the Juvenile Justice System

Courtney Simmons, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Alissa Knowles, PhD, Arizona State University; Colleen Brown, University of California, Irvine; Laurence Steinberg, PhD, Temple University; Paul J. Frick, PhD, Louisiana State University; Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine

This study examines how repeated contact with the justice system impacts the mental health of first-time juvenile offenders. Results indicate that time spent in facilities is associated with greater anxiety and lower levels of overall wellbeing. Further inquiry revealed effects were only observed among minority youth. Among Black youth, police pick-ups are associated with greater anxiety, while time spent in facilities is associated with lower wellbeing. Among Latino youth, re-arrest is associated with higher levels of depression, while time spent in facilities is associated with greater anxiety. Interestingly, justice system contact is not associated with mental health among White youth.

Secure confinement and internalizing symptomology: A within-individual analysis

Kelsey E. Tom, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Megan Docherty, PhD, Bowling Green State University; Dustin Pardini, PhD, Arizona State University

Despite recognition that justice-involved individuals exhibit higher rates of mental health problems than their community counterparts, relatively little research assesses how formal contact impacts mental health. The current study examines within-individual changes in internalizing problems (i.e. anxiety, depression) in response to secure confinement. Uniquely, this study also assesses the potential differential effect of correctional stays in juvenile facilities, jails, and prisons on anxiety and depression. Results suggest internalizing symptomology significantly increases while confined in any type of facility, with evidence that juvenile facilities are consistently associated with larger increases. Interestingly, post-confinement internalizing problems seem to return to pre-confinement levels.

030. Intimate Partner Violence

Chair: Kelsey E. Tom, BA/BS, Arizona State University
Discussant: Dustin Pardini, PhD, Arizona State University

Privilege and Power: Sexual Coercion in Long-Term Relationships

Elise Jurasek, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice &
Sexual coercion (SC) refers to obtaining unwanted sex from partner through the use of coercion without overt force. Prevalence rates vary greatly from around 4.5% to 42% with much of the research focused on college populations. Specific forms of SC employed by 136 men mandated for treatment for physical aggression against their partner were analyzed to better understand the methods violent men use to obtain nonconsensual sex using the Multidimensional Sexual Coercion Questionnaire, along with negative attitudes towards women. Non-violent tactics involving privileged information and ongoing relationship dynamics were used more frequently than deception (common in college samples) or violence.

Outcomes for Separating Parents with Intimate Partner Violence: Comparing Those Who Reached Agreement
Lily J. Jiang, BA/BS, Indiana University - Bloomington; Claire S. Tomlinson, BA/BS, Indiana University - Bloomington; Amy Holtzworth-Mauroe, PhD, Indiana University - Bloomington; Fernando S. Rossi, PhD, Stanford University; Connie J.A. Beck, PhD, University of Washington, Tacoma; Amy G. Applegate, JD, Indiana University - Bloomington; Jeannie M. Adams, Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division

Abstract: There is debate regarding whether mediation is safe and appropriate for separating couples reporting high levels of intimate partner violence (IPV). We examined outcomes (e.g., content of resolved issues, follow-up interviews regarding family functioning, and re-litigation rates) for separating couples with high IPV who resolved issues in mediation versus court-based litigation. While mediation agreements provided some additional safety restrictions for couples, they also included some arrangements that may increase conflict. At follow-up, cases that reached a mediation agreement reported more positive family outcomes and had less re-litigation, but did not differ on levels of IPV, parent or child well-being.

Borderline Personality, Attachment and Intimate Partner Violence: Mediation in A Non-Forensic Sample
Rosemary C. Beauregard, MA or MS, University of New Brunswick; Enrico DiTommaso, PhD, University of New Brunswick; Mary Ann Campbell, PhD, University of New Brunswick

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a worldwide public health issue. Understanding the psychological mechanisms underlying IPV is imperative. Prior research has identified that borderline personality traits (BPT) mediate the relationship between insecure attachment (IA) and IPV perpetration within small, male-dominated, forensic samples. The current study extended this research by assessing this relation in a larger mixed-gender sample of IPV perpetrators from the general population (N=255). Analyses replicated the mediational relationship, which was influenced by type of IPV inflicted and perpetrator gender. These findings highlight the importance of targeting attachment and BPT issues when intervening with IPV perpetrators.

Police Response to Partner Violence: Gender, Sexual Orientation, Officer Training and Experience
Brenda L. Russell, PhD, Pennsylvania State University

This study examined how police officers perceive intimate partner violence (IPV) among heterosexual and same-sex couples in relation to their experience and training. Officers (N = 309) from 27 states evaluated an IPV incident and responded to arrest and non-arrest options, willingness to provide referrals and injury severity. Results found officers believed use of non-arrest options were fairer when the perpetrator was gay, or a heterosexual female but no effects were found for arrest options. Referrals and victim injury varied by perpetrator and victim gender. Officer experience played a role in non-arrest options, but no effects were found for training.

Psychopathy and intimate partner violence perpetration: A comprehensive review and meta-analysis
Emily L. Robertson, MA or MS, Louisiana State University; Toni Walker, MA or MS, Louisiana State University; Paul J. Frick, PhD, Louisiana State University; Australian Catholic University

An important proximate risk factor for perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV) is the presence of psychopathic traits but there hasn’t been a systematic review of the research linking these variables. Our comprehensive review and meta-analysis (k=43, N=13,476) suggests 1) psychopathy was associated with perpetration with a medium effect size, 2) psychopathy was negatively associated with non-arrest options, but no effects were found for arrest options. Referrals and victim injury varied by perpetrator and victim gender. Officer experience played a role in non-arrest options, but no effects were found for training.

How Race and Gender Impact Juror Perceptions of Evidence in Criminal Trials
Jeremy Stilton, PhD, SUNY Oswego

This research sought to determine whether defendants of different races/genders are significantly disadvantaged in the eyes of mock jurors despite identical presentations of evidence. The expectation was that there would be significant differences between races and/or genders. Using data from more than 2700 internet survey respondents, this study concludes that there are significant differences in how defendants are perceived by mock jurors that are not attributable to the evidence presentation itself. The evidence against Black defendants was rated as significantly weaker and less indicative of guilt, and Blacks were more likely to be declared not guilty than any other race/ethnicity.

Racial Bias, Perceptions of Pain, and Criminal Justice Decision Making
Adam Dunbar, PhD, University of Florida

Minimal research has examined how race influences assessments of pain associated with police use of force decisions. Findings from the current study reveal that perceptions of pain are influenced by the race of the victim and whether the participant believes the force was justified. In particular, participants shift their evaluations regarding the pain experienced by a driver in a use of force case, which, in part, validated assumptions about the case. These findings build on research aimed at eliminating social injustice by assessing how perceptual and attributional processes related to pain contribute to ongoing violent police-citizens interactions.

Examining Racial Bias in the Public Safety Assessment
Samantha A. Zottola, North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD, North Carolina State University; Sarah E. Duhart Clarke, North Carolina State University; Peyron Frye, North Carolina State University; Rachel Haselow, North Carolina State University

With a new period of bail reform comes a renewed emphasis on reducing racial disparities in pretrial decisions. Toward this goal, jurisdictions across the United States are implementing pretrial risk...
assess children's willingness to disclose information increased across interviews for refreshed children. However, critics have warned that pretrial risk assessment instruments themselves may be racially biased. We examined the relationship between race, Public Safety Assessment (PSA) scores, and pretrial outcomes in a sample of 500 defendants booked into a large, urban county jail. To do this, we conducted a series of logistic regression models to explore the impact of refreshment on children's recollection of their first interview before their second. The amount of accurate recollection increased for refreshed children, but for non-refreshed children, the number of accurate responses remained relatively constant. Half the children watched a video of their first interview to support more consistent, transparent, and accurate pretrial decisions. However, critics have warned that pretrial assessment instruments may be racially biased. We examined the relationship between race, Public Safety Assessment (PSA) scores, and pretrial outcomes in a sample of 500 defendants booked into a large, urban county jail. To do this, we conducted a series of logistic regression models to explore racial bias in PSA scores.

Implicit Bias Instructions, Race and Jury Verdicts
Emily V. Shaw, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Mona Lynch, PhD, University of California, Irvine

In the following study, we examine the effects of defendant race, informant-witness race, and juror race on juror verdicts. We also compare the effect of standard instructions to that of new implicit bias instructions implemented in several states in an attempt to reduce bias. Our sample consists of 623 community members serving as mock jurors in a realistic, ecologically valid drug trial which included deliberations. The results have implications for researchers and policymakers interested in the role of race and bias in the criminal justice system.

032. From Children’s Reports to Jurors’ Perceptions: Promoting Honest, Detailed and Objective Evidence
9:15am-10:35am
Bayside A

Chair: Kelly McWilliams, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center
Discussant: Angela M. Crossman, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center

From obtaining reliable and detailed reports to the impact of developmental limitations on fact finders' perceptions of evidence, cases with child witnesses are difficult at every step of the legal process. The proposed symposium includes five papers evaluating various practices for enhancing the scope and quality of evidence in cases with child witnesses. The first paper examines the impact of "refreshing recollection" on children's accuracy and productivity. The second paper evaluates the quality of rapport building in interviews, highlighting areas of challenge and strategies for improvement. The third paper explores strategies for increasing children's willingness to reveal peer's disclosure. The fourth paper reports the influence of a "truth induction" strategy has on jurors' ability to detect false denials. Finally, the fifth paper examines the role emotion plays in jurors' reasoning regarding testimony in cases of child sexual abuse.

The Effects of Refreshing Recollections on Children’s Accuracy for an Open-ended and Focused Questions
Natasha Feldman, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Daniel Saravia, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Stephen Gonzalez, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Roxanna Lesso California State University, Northridge; Derek Thompson, California State University, Northridge; Shant Nazarian, California State University, Northridge; Bradley D. McAuliff, JD and PhD, California State University, Northridge

Prosecutors rely on FRE Rule 612 to "refresh the recollection" of children before trial testimony. Children (N=85, M=8.5 years, 52% male) participated in a memory event then answered an open-ended and focused questions during interviews two- and four-weeks later. Half the children watched a video of their first interview before their second. The amount of accurate recipient information increased across interviews for refreshed children only. Refreshed children also answered a higher proportion of misleading questions accurately in the second interview and were less likely to change their responses across interviews, but made a higher proportion of accurate changes when they did.
033. Victim Impact Statements: Perspectives from crime victims, the bench and beyond
9:15am-10:35am
Bayside B

Chair: Evelyn Maeder, PhD, Carleton University

Victim impact statements (VIS) allow crime victims to have a voice at the sentencing hearing of the offender who was convicted of an offence against them. In Canada, judicial sentencing should consider VIS along with a series of other factors (e.g., aggravating and mitigating factors). Presumably, crime victims provide VIS with the understanding that the presiding judge will give their statement appropriate weight and consideration. There is little research on VIS, particularly in Canada. Through five studies we hope to shed some light on this under-examined area. An archival study will examine the demographic characteristics of those who submit VIS, and the associations between VIS and sentencing outcomes. An interview study of victims and legal professionals will explore people’s expectations and opinions on the utility of VIS. Finally, a series of experiments will examine the accessibility of various Canadian VIS forms and how medium of VIS (oral or written) or the deemed appropriateness of a victim’s affective display affects decision-makers. By understanding better the role of VIS in the justice system, this research will provide the legal system and victim organizations with an empirical foundation upon which they can base their decisions and recommendations.

Victim Impact Statements in Canada: An Archival Analysis of Sentencing Rulings
Gena Dufour, BA/BS, Saint Mary's University; Martina Faitakis, BA/BS, Saint Mary's University; Prachi Gaba, Saint Mary's University; Mehak Tekchandani, Saint Mary's University; Jacqueline Shaw, Saint Mary's University; Brandon Burgess, Saint Mary's University; Marguerite Ternes, PhD, Saint Mary's University; Veronica Stinson, PhD, Saint Mary's University

Canada’s Victim Bill of Rights (2016) provides crime victims the right to submit a victim impact statement (VIS) in court. A VIS allows the victim to describe the emotional, financial, physical or mental harm suffered by them as a consequence of the crime. Victims may read the VIS into evidence in court or submit it in writing to the court for its consideration on sentencing. Our study focuses on understanding the victim characteristics associated with VIS and how courts are using this evidence by examining sentencing rulings. The results of an archival analysis of over 300 sentences will be discussed.

Canadian Victim Impact Statements: Perspectives from Crime Victims, Victim Service Workers, and Legal Professionals
Kamelle LePage, BA/BS, Saint Mary's University; Veronica Stinson, PhD, Saint Mary's University; Marguerite Ternes, PhD, Saint Mary's University

Canada’s Victim Bill of Rights (2015) allows crime victims to present victim impact statements (VIS) during sentencing. Sentencing judges must consider VIS along with other factors when issuing their ruling, but how judges use VIS evidence is unclear. The role that victim service professionals and lawyers have in this process is also unknown. This study aims to gather information surrounding the role, purpose, and effects of VIS through semi-structured interviews with judges, lawyers, victim services workers, and victims. Preliminary results show that some participants found VIS unnecessary, while others highlight the barriers that specific populations face.

Victim Impact Statements: Examining the influence of emotionality and medium of the statement
Marguerite Ternes, PhD, Saint Mary's University; Hillary Jones, Saint Mary's University; Samantha Webb, BA/BS, Saint Mary's University; Veronica Stinson, PhD, Saint Mary's University; Kristine A. Peace, PhD, MacEwan University

Victims have the right to submit a victim impact statement (VIS) at sentencing. A victim may submit their VIS in a variety of mediums (e.g., in writing, read aloud by victim, read aloud by someone else). This study examined whether the statement medium affects sentencing. Undergraduate student participants read a crime scenario. Then each participant encountered the same VIS presented 1) in writing, 2) orally by victim, or 3) orally by prosecuting attorney, followed by a series of questions, including questions about their sentence recommendations. Preliminary results suggest that the medium of the VIS does not affect sentence recommendations.

Emotional Expectations: Extralegal Factors Influencing the “Impact” of Victim Impact Statements
Jessie Swanek, BA/BS, MacEwan University; Jill Rogers, BA/BS, MacEwan University; Hadil Omar, BA/BS, MacEwan University; Marguerite Ternes, PhD, Saint Mary's University; Kristine A. Peace, PhD, MacEwan University

The present study was designed to examine how emotional expectations concerning victim behaviour alter our perceptions of victim impact statements and perpetrator punishments. This study utilizes a 2 (crime severity) x 2 (victim emotionality) x 2 (VIS emotional/expectancy) design. All participants review victim & trial background information (to set up emotional/non-emotional expectancy), a victim impact statement (emotional/non-emotional), and a judgment questionnaire. We anticipate that violations of emotional expectations (in relation to both crime severity and the VIS) will result in lower punishments and ratings of “impact”. This study is in progress and data collection will be complete by February 2020.

Readability and Accessibility of Canadian Victim Impact Statement Forms: Barriers or Pathways for Victims
Veronica Stinson, PhD, Saint Mary’s University; Kamelle LePage, BA/BS, Saint Mary’s University; Marguerite Ternes, PhD, Saint Mary’s University

In Canada, the primary vehicle for crime victims to deliver a Victim Impact Statement (VIS) is via a VIS form; these forms vary across various provinces. There is evidence to indicate that the readability and accessibility of some of these forms falls short of the recommended levels, rendering some victims voiceless in the sentencing process. This study examines crime victims’ views on VIS forms as a vehicle for their voice at sentencing. Preliminary results point to the need for mechanisms and strategies to increase support and guidance for crime victims.

034. From the lab to the courtroom: Forensic science expert analyses and lay perceptions of evidence
9:15am-10:35am
Bayside C

Chair: Kayla A Burd, PhD, Iowa State University
Discussant: Dan Simon, S.J.D., University of Southern California

In 2009, the National Research Council released a report detailing the state of forensic science across many practices, including pattern (e.g., firearms, fingerprints, bite marks), analytical (e.g., DNA), and digital evidence. The report noted that invalid and faulty forensic science techniques have contributed to several wrongful convictions. Further, the committee cited large variability across disciplines in terms of the rigor by which particular methods...
had been tested, and large disparities with respect to instrumentation, personnel, certification, and oversight. To address these issues, several recommendations were put forward, including a call for research to establish the validity of several forensic techniques; examine the impact of cognitive bias and human error in forensic examinations; standardize the reporting of forensic findings; and to advance proficiency testing. Using this symposium offers new insights into: 1) the accuracy of cartridge case comparisons among trained examiners, 2) how an option to opt out of fingerprint examinations impacts judgments, 3) the effects of sequential evidence lineups on novice and expert judgments, 4) how jurors weight particular forms of forensic evidence and what they should believe in valid cases, and 5) the impact of blind proficiency testing and validated vs. unvalidated forms of evidence on juror decision making.

The accuracy of cartridge case comparisons among trained firearm examiners

Max Guyl, PhD, Iowa State University; Stephanie Madon, PhD, Iowa State University; Kayla A. Burd, PhD, Iowa State University; Kristen Slapinski, BA/BS, Iowa State University; Ryan Ditchfield, MA or MS, Iowa State University

This research examined the validity of cartridge case comparison conclusions under conditions of uncertainty. Firearms examiners (N=201) rendered conclusions for eight sets of cartridge cases fired from guns that produced either low or high quality toolmarks. Preliminary data revealed high detection of true matches, with somewhat better detection of true matches for cartridge cases that were characterized by high quality toolmarks. The rate of false positives was very low for all cases regardless of toolmark quality. Overall, the results indicated that analysis of fired cartridge cases is a highly accurate forensic technique.

Allowing novice participants to opt out of fingerprint decisions negatively affects applied outcomes

Adele Quigley-McBride, MA or MS, Iowa State University; Gary L. Wells, PhD, Iowa State University

Despite the surge in fingerprint examination research, little is known about how a “not suitable for analysis” option influences decision-making patterns. Given that experts can opt out when samples appear inconclusive, it is important to know how this affects confidence in decisions and applied outcomes (correct and incorrect match decisions). We present two fingerprint studies with a “not suitable for analysis” condition and a “must choose” condition. Although having a “not suitable for analysis” option makes novice examiners more confident in their decisions across numerous paradigms, having this option actually produces worse applied outcomes compared to the “must choose” conditions.

Effects of Sequential Evidence Lineups on Novice and Expert Fingerprint Judgments

Jeff Kukucka, PhD, Towson University; Itiel E. Dror, PhD, University College London; Melissa Yu, MA or MS, University College London; Lisa Hall, BA/BS, Metropolitan Police, London, UK; Ruth M. Morgan, PhD, University College London

Wells et al. (2013) recommended that forensic science examiners make judgments from evidence lineups that embed a suspect’s sample among known-innocent fillers. However, only one study has adequately tested this procedure (Quigley-McBride & Wells, 2018). In Study 1, we replicated their findings; relative to the standard one-suspect procedure, sequential evidence lineups reduced false identifications more than hits and demonstrated filler siphoning (Smith et al., 2017). In Study 2, we ran the same experiment with experienced fingerprint examiners and found that lineups lowered hit rates but encouraged conservative decision-making and revealed otherwise undetected errors. Implications for forensic science practice are discussed.

Jurors incorporate multiple pieces of evidence into their decisions. What weights do they place on fingerprint evidence and how do those weights affect their decisions in complex cases? Here, we built a Bayesian model of how people weigh individual pieces of forensic evidence and used this model to extract people’s priors on the weights of different evidence. This model computes a prediction about what belief an optimal reasoner should form given a prior, allowing us to mathematically assess deviations from optimality. We discuss how this model can be used to predict and assess decisions in ecologically valid contexts.

Using Bayesian Models to Assess Juror Decision-Making in Ecologically Valid Contexts

Emily N. Line, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Sara Jaramillo, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Tess M.S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University; Zachary Horne, PhD, Arizona State University

Blind proficiency testing ensures the capability of forensic science examiners (PCAST, 2016), yet many examiners fear that proficiency test outcomes will unduly influence jurors and weaken their testimony. To test this possibility, we had jury-eligible adults (N = 1,398) read a case summary and testimony from a fingerprint or bitemark examiner whose proficiency was high, low, unknown, or unsubstantiated. Although jurors discounted testimony from a relatively incompetent examiner, they were equally influenced by examiners who claimed to be highly proficient with or without proof. Moreover, fingerprint and bitemark examiners were equally impactful. Implications for forensic science practice are discussed.

Making it Work: Using Implementation Science Methodology to Advance Forensic Science Practice

Low Proficiency Weakens Forensic Science Examiners’ Persuasiveness—but Not Vice Versa

William E. Crozier, PhD, Duke University; Brandon Garrett, JD, Duke University; Jeff Kukucka, PhD, Towson University

Research has consistently shown that simply knowing “what works” is insufficient for achieving positive participant outcomes. It is the proper implementation of what works that is most critical. In his APLS Presidential Address, Douglas (2019) recommended researchers in the law and psychology field increase their focus on the implementation of practices to advance our field. Examination of the manner in which a program or practice was implemented is a necessary consideration in both our analyses and our interpretation of results. This session includes four presentations; each using a different implementation science methodology within a juvenile justice setting. In addition to their study methods and findings, each presenter will discuss how they were able to get involved in implementation research, the benefits and challenges of this work, and lessons learned. The first presentation describes the use of community-based, participatory action research to implement graduated response in juvenile probation departments. The second describes the effect of implementation of risk assessment, mental health screening, and risk-need-responsivity on juvenile probation case planning. The third will provide outcomes of an innovative training protocol for probation officers. The last presentation reviews a process evaluation of youth mental health courts that led to improved practices.

Using community-based, participatory action research to reform juvenile probation practices

Leah Brogan, PhD, Drexel University; Naomi E. Goldstein, PhD,
National juvenile justice leaders have called for reforms to better align juvenile probation systems with adolescent development and evidence-based practices. A community-based, participatory action research (CBPAR) approach is vital to promoting adoption of sustainable reform efforts. This study utilized CBPAR to develop and implement Graduated Response (GR) systems in juvenile probation departments across three states. Data were collected from 559 juvenile probation staff members across 79 counties who attended formal GR trainings. Findings emphasize the utility of CBPAR in amplifying staff members’ openness to transitioning to developmentally appropriate GR probation practices in their respective counties.

Mental Health Versus Criminogenic Needs: Challenges of Implementing Change in Case Planning
Ghina M. Vincent, PhD; University of Massachusetts Medical School; Rachael Perrault, MA or MS; Univ of Massachusetts Medical School; Gretchen Landry, MA or MS; William James University; Maxwell Christensen, MA or MS; Sam Houston State University; Dara Drawbridge, PhD; Fitchburg State University

Improving implementation of risk-need-responsivity (RNR) principles into case planning has been a significant priority of juvenile justice reform. The RABS Study implemented the SAVRY, MAYSI-2, and RNR-based case planning in two states using implementation science methods. Juvenile probation officers (N = 54) were trained to prioritize referrals to risk reduction services and utilize mental health services only when necessary. Using a 1.5-year post-implementation, multi-method study, the most common referral was still for mental health services (47.1%) among a sample of 444 court-processed youth. The presentation will discuss implications for risk assessment implementation and implementation science methods.

Developing and Deploying an Effective Training Program to Support Juvenile Justice Reform Efforts
Keith Cruise, PhD; Fordham University; Karli Keator, National Center for Youth Opportunity and Justice; Anthony Fortuna, BA/BS, Fordham University

Juvenile justice systems are incorporating mental health and trauma screening into probation intakes given the evidence of the widespread impact of trauma on justice-involved adolescents (Dierkhising et al., 2013). Despite advances in trauma screen validation (Modrowski et al., 2017) and broad guidance regarding implementation (Harvell et al., 2018), little attention has been paid to effective practices in training juvenile justice staff. This paper highlights the process and outcome of an innovative training program developed to support a trauma screening initiative in a northeastern state. Results indicate that a training program focusing on knowledge acquisition and skill practice is essential.

Michele Peterson-Badali, PhD; University of Toronto

The evidence base for justice system intervention programs is foundational to their validity; attention to how those programs are implemented is equally important. This presentation describes a process evaluation of a youth mental health court (YMHC) in Toronto, Canada that attended to questions of implementation as well as proximal outcomes relevant to the court’s goals, youths’ legal rights, and research on effective rehabilitation. In this multi-source, multi-method design, data were drawn from direct observation of the YMHC, review of youth records, and interviews with key informants. Results revealed several notable strengths and recommendations for modifications to improve the court’s efficacy.

036. EPIC: Ethical Policing is Courageous: Using Psychology to Reform the New Orleans Police Department
Shaun Ferguson, New Orleans Police Department

Ethical Policing Is Courageous (EPIC) is a peer intervention program developed for the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) and designed to protect officers’ careers, safety, and wellbeing. EPIC empowers officers to intervene to protect their colleagues and the community by preventing misconduct and mistakes and promoting officer health and wellness. NOPD rank and file officers collaborated with experts in peer intervention and active bystandership to create the EPIC program. EPIC teaches proven methods, rooted in social and behavioral science, to effectively intervene when an officer spots a co-worker exhibiting troubling behavior. EPIC is not a standalone program; it has become a fundamental part of a Department’s culture, and is integrated into policies, practices, training, and accountability measures.

Perspectives of a Federal Court Monitor
Jonathan Aronie, JD; Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP

Federal Court Monitor Jonathan Aronie, JD will discuss the history of the New Orleans Police Department and the role EPIC has played in leading the Department along the path toward being a national leader in ethical policing. He will discuss the response of the New Orleans community to changes in the Police Department.

Perspectives of a Police Chief
Shaun D. Ferguson, New Orleans Police Department

Police Superintendent Shaun Ferguson will discuss the value of EPIC from the perspective of its Police Chief.

Perspectives of a Civil Rights Lawyer
Mary Howell, JD; The Law firm of Mary Howell

Mary Howell will discuss her history as a civil rights attorney in New Orleans and her perspective on the role EPIC has played in the Department's turnaround.

How EPIC has been received by the officers and leadership of NOPD
Paul M Noel, New Orleans Police Department

Chief Noel will discuss EPIC from the perspective of a police officer and Deputy Chief.

The Psychology of Bystander Intervention and Culture Change in a Criminal Justice Organization
Joel A. Dvoskin, PhD; University of Arizona College of Medicine

Joel Dvoskin, Ph.D. will discuss the process of positive culture change in a law enforcement organization and the psychology of bystander intervention.

037. Promising Approaches to Competency Restoration
9:15am-10:35am
Grand Ballroom E

Promising Approaches to Competency Restoration: Colorado's
Competency Placement & Triage System
W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia

Historically Colorado handled competence-restoration waitlists with a simple “next in line,” approach that admitted defendants for inpatient restoration based solely on their placement on the waitlist and time waiting. But not all defendants have the same clinical needs or treatment urgency. Thus, we developed a triage system to prioritize those with greatest need (“Tier 1”) for most rapid needs or treatment urgency. Thus, we developed a triage system to prioritize those with greatest need (“Tier 1”) for most rapid admission (within 7 days) and those with less urgent need (“Tier 2”) for less urgent admission (within 28 days). Along with a new requirement to consider outpatient restoration, the requirement to triage defendants is an important step towards resolving Colorado’s competency crisis.

Outcomes from a University-based Outpatient Competency Restoration Program
Kirsten Fahlbusch, MA or MS, University of Denver; W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver; Debbie Gowensmith, MA or MS, University of Denver; April A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver

Little empirical research exists regarding the effectiveness or operations of outpatient competency restoration programs (OCRP). The current paper will examine the University of Denver’s Forensic Institute for Research, Service, and Training (Denver FIRST) OCRP, which was launched in 2015. The restoration rate was 19.5%, with the average participant spending an average of 213 days in restoration (n=120). However, 69.5% of participants had successful outcomes (e.g., restored to competency, case dismissed, case transferred). Longer lengths of stay, an intellectual disorder diagnosis (ID), and comorbid ID and mental illness were associated with success in the OCRP.

Cognitive Impairments & Remediation in a Jail-Based Competency Restoration Program
Tomina J. Schwenke, PhD, Emory University Psychiatry and Law Service; Nicole M. Azores-Gococo, PhD, Emory University Psychiatry and Law Service; Glenn J. Egan, PhD, Emory University Psychiatry and Law Service

This presentation describes Emory University’s jail-based Competency Restoration Program (CRP), focusing on competency restoration outcomes, cognitive remediation, and cognitive assessment. In its first seven years, out of 398 male defendants, 40% were restored to competency. We describe the implementation and response to cognitive remediation groups designed to enhance cognitive domains relevant to competency. We also summarize results from routine cognitive testing of CRP participants (n=126), highlighting common intellectual and neuropsychological deficits. Although we cannot draw causal conclusions about cognitive remediation’s role in competency restoration, we discuss the implications of our findings for understanding and addressing cognitive deficits relevant to competency.

Michael’s Game as Cognitive Remediation: A Novel Approach to Inpatient Competency Restoration
Jennifer L. Harrison, PhD, Minnesota Direct Care and Treatment - Forensic Services; Alicia Pardee, PhD, Fulton State Hospital; Jessica A. Peterson, PhD, Fulton State Hospital; Thomas T. Lenhardt, PsyD, Minnesota Direct Care and Treatment - Forensic Services

Competency restoration for individuals with psychotic symptoms, particularly those with delusions, can prove challenging, as these individuals often struggle to meet the competency requirements related to the rational prong of the Dusky Standard. Many restoration programs nationwide do not incorporate cognitive remediation approaches to restore these individuals to competency (Zapf & Roesch, 2011). Two forensic inpatient hospitals in the Midwestern US have implemented an empirically-supported treatment known as Michael’s Game to help address treatment needs of those who present with delusional thinking. Results indicate a reduction in delusional thinking over time as measured by the PDI-21.

California Research Based Competency Restoration Utilizing an Integrated Approach
Devin Kowalczyk, PhD, Kern AES Center, a program of Wellpath, Inc.

The Kern Admission, Evaluation, and Stabilization Center (AES Center) is an inpatient jail-based competency restoration program, which began as a 60-bed facility in April 2018, initially serving three counties. Today, it officially accepts patients from all California counties. In-house clinical, medical, detention, and psychiatric departments functions as part of an integrated, multidisciplinary team which approaches restoration to competency with group, individual, psychiatric, and medical.

Louisiana s Outpatient Competency Restoration Program: Emerging Data and Recent Trends
Gina Manguno-Mire, PhD, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Tulane University School of Medicine; Sarah DeLand, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Tulane University School of Medicine; Nathaniel Stephenson, PsyD, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Tulane University School of Medicine; John Thompson, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Tulane University School of Medicine

Competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations are the most frequent type of court-ordered forensic mental health evaluation (Edens, Poythress, Nicholson, & Otto, 1999). As local jurisdictions have struggled with the question of how to evaluate, manage, and provide effective services to defendants deemed incompetent to stand trial, alternatives to inpatient hospitalization for competency restoration have been sought. Despite this interest data on the effectiveness of such programs is lacking. The development and implementation of an outpatient competency restoration program in the state of Louisiana will be presented and data from the second wave of the program will be discussed.

Remediating Juvenile Competency to Stand Trial: Preliminary Findings from a Pilot Program
Rebecca Nathanson, PhD, University of Nevada Las Vegas; Kimberly Larson, JD and PhD, Northeastern University; Amanda Stafford, BA/BS, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Current law requires that juveniles be competent to stand trial prior to their involvement in court. According to Dusky v. US (1960), a defendant must have a rational and factual understanding of court proceedings to be deemed competent. Past studies call into question whether juveniles could meet the understanding element of the standard articulated in Dusky. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of a pilot program developed to remediate juvenile competency to stand trial and to present preliminary data examining the effects of the program on competency and court-related stress.

9:15am-10:35am
Grand Couteau
Panelists: Brad McAuliff, JD, PhD, Editor of Law and Human Behavior, California State University; Mark Hurwitz, JD, PhD,
Papers explore how interviewers fail to communicate effectively with children in abuse cases, particularly regarding crucial topics such as temporal attributes, body mechanics, coercion, and coaching. First, several papers address children’s comprehension and adults’ interpretations of temporal attributes. McWilliams and colleagues found that children mistakenly believe that non-temporal questions referring to ‘time’ to identify specific events request temporal information, which likely increases nonresponsiveness and decreases productivity. Next, Merriwether and colleagues learned that while children preferentially respond using the future occurrence of a landmark only (i.e., prospective bias) adults do not exhibit this, suggesting that adult factfinders may misinterpret children’s responses. Third, Szolka and colleagues determined that unconnected and disjointed questioning negatively affects the chronology of children’s accounts, which decreases coherence and comprehensibility. Next, Sullivan and colleagues identify a number of previously unexplored difficulties regarding lawyers’ questions about body mechanics involved in abuse. Last, Wylie and colleagues demonstrate that understanding the distinction between ‘asking’ versus ‘telling’ gradually emerges in children, which significantly affects interpretations of reports involving alleged coaching and coercion. Lastly, a discussant will summarize the findings as well as the implications they have on the accuracy and perceived credibility of children’s sexual abuse accounts.

Investigating pseudotemporal questions: Children’s temporal misinterpretation of ‘tell me’ prompts

Kelly McWilliams, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Shanna Williams, PhD, McGill University; Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California

Researchers have identified a source of miscommunication known as pseudotemporal questions, whereby children mistakenly interpret non-temporal requests as temporal in focus. These questions pose a unique risk in legal settings as children’s temporal misinterpretations increase the likelihood of unreliable or inconsistent testimony, yet these questions have been largely overlooked by child interviewing experts. The present study examined 175 6-9-year-old maltreated children’s responses to two forms of pseudotemporal prompts and varied whether children were previously asked true temporal questions. Results revealed that both variations in phrasing and prior exposure to temporal questions were associated with rates of children’s temporal misinterpretation.

Adult’s temporal judgements and interpretations of children’s temporal judgements

Ella Merriwether, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Kelly McWilliams, PhD, John Jay

Relative temporal judgments utilizing recurring landmarks events are often utilized for obtaining temporal information from children in cases of alleged child maltreatment. Unfortunately, research suggests that children display a prospective bias when making these judgments. It is unclear how problematic this pattern of responding is, as no study has examined whether adults possess a similar bias. The present study examined 235 adult participants’ responses when making relative temporal judgments using a recurring landmark event. Results indicated that adults do not have the same biased response pattern as children.

The Impact of Multiple Interviews and Questioning Strategy
on Children’s Narrative Coherence
Zsofia Szokja, BA/BS, Goldsmith’s, University of London; David La Rooy, Royal Holloway

This study investigated the impact of connected, unconnected and child-led questioning strategies on the narrative coherence of children’s accounts elicited in multiple forensic interviews. Completeness, consistency and linguistic connectedness was coded in police interviews with 28 child abuse victims. We found that multiple interviews increased the completeness of children’s testimony but did not affect their consistency or connectedness. Child-led and logically or chronologically connected questions yielded more linguistically connected responses than unconnected questions. Results suggest that both multiple interviews and connected questioning strategies increase the narrative coherence of children’s testimonies through their impact on completeness and linguistic connectedness, respectively.

Misunderstanding children’s reports of the mechanics of abuse
Colleen Sullivan, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Suzanne St. George, MA or MS, Arizona State University; Stacia Stolzenberg, PhD, Arizona State University

The present study explored the misunderstandings that occur when child witnesses are asked to describe the body mechanics of sexual abuse. Trial testimonies (N = 66) of 5-12-year-olds (M = 10 years old) were coded for question-answer pairs that examined how abuse had occurred, and subsequently, whether misunderstanding occurred. Misunderstandings occurred in over 2/3rds of the transcripts, and the average transcript had three. Nine types of problems were identified, many of them previously overlooked in the child witness literature. Misunderstandings were largely due to imprecision or ambiguity in questioning and, in response to the child’s insufficient answer, overly precise questioning.

‘Did your Mom ask or tell you?’ Children’s difficulty distinguishing between ask and tell
Breanne E. Wylie, MA or MS, Brock University; Angela D. Evans, PhD, Brock University

The present study examined young children’s understanding of the verbs “ask” and “tell.” This distinction is important for distinguishing between potential coercion or coaching, yet no study has examined the emergence of children’s understanding. A total of 184 3- to 6-year-olds were presented with interactions where characters either asked (a polite request or a question) or told (a command or an answer), followed by a forced-choice question about whether the character asked or told. Children showed little understanding before 5 years of age. Children exhibited a bias to characterize commands as requests. Implications for the child witnesses are discussed.

041. Clinical Conceptualization Data Blitz
1:30pm-2:50pm
Bayside B

Predictors of negative attitudes regarding gun violence and mental illness
Patrick T. McGonigal, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Madeline M. Ever, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Elisha Chan, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Heath J. Hodges, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Rosa Vivas-Racionero, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kyle R. Siddoway, MA or MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Ian C. Maltas, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mario J. Scalora, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Firearm violence is a growing area of multidisciplinary study, affecting multitudes of American citizens. The current study sought to identify correlates of negative beliefs regarding individuals with mental illness and violence perpetration within a sample of forensic psychiatric patients and community members. In a multivariate model, firearm knowledge, mental health history, criminal history and attitudes towards gun restrictions emerged as significant independent predictors of negative beliefs. These results contribute to the existing literature on gun violence and mental illness by identifying correlates of negative attitudes. Implications for public policy and future research are discussed.

Impact of Clinical Presentation and Medication Compliance on Mock Juror Perceptions of Insanity
Haley M. Potts, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren E. Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Supreme Court cases have questioned whether defendants with mental illness can be involuntarily medicated to facilitate competence to proceed. A key issue has been whether medication removes defendants’ “true” symptom presentation (e.g., active psychosis) and/or makes the defendant appear overly sedated, thus prejudicing a future jurist. Relevant research findings are mixed and have not explored medication status and clinical presentation in combination. This project uses randomized vignettes to assess whether defendants’ in-trial medication compliance and symptom presentation influence insanity verdicts among a TurkPrime jury reflective sample. Findings may inform legal strategy as well as judges’ decisions regarding defendants’ medication over objection.

An Online Intervention for College Students Experiencing a Parental Divorce: A Replication Study
Caroline E. Shanholtz, University of Arizona; David Messer, PhD, Arizona State University; John J. Hovan, PhD, Arizona State University; Connie J. Beck, PhD, University of Washington

College students experiencing parental divorce face stress, a sense of loss, and negative changes to the parent-offspring relationship; however, there has only been one empirically supported treatment designed to help this growing population. The current study is a replication and extension of a randomized controlled trial for a program designed to help college students whose parents announced their separation or divorce in the past year. Participants completed the intervention as well as 6- and 12-month follow up tests to determine the long term impacts of the intervention.

Factors Related to Participation in Court Ordered Online Parenting Programming for Divorcing and Sep
Claire S. Tomlinson, BA/BS, Indiana University - Bloomington; Hannah C. Samuels, Indiana University - Bloomington; Brittany N. Rudd, PhD, University of Pennsylvania; Amy G. Applegate, JD, Indiana University - Bloomington; Amy Holtzworth-Munroe, PhD, Indiana University - Bloomington

Family courts often require parenting programs designed to decrease children’s risk of negative adjustment post parental separation. However, courts express concern regarding low rates of in-person parent program attendance, with previous studies indicating that more disadvantaged parents particularly struggle with attendance, often due to program inconvenience. Thus, courts are introducing the use of online programming, though there is limited evidence regarding participation rates in such programs. The current study examines predictors of court-ordered online parent program participation among separating parents. Results indicate that disadvantaged parents continue to have lower rates of program completion. Implications for courts are discussed.

Schizotypy: Using Schizotypy and Psychopathy to Predict Violent Offending
John R. Anderson, MA or MS, Mendota Mental Health Institute; Stephen A. Miller, PhD, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; David S. Kosson, PhD, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Psichopathy is a cluster of interpersonal, affective, lifestyle, and antisocial personality traits. Schizotypal personality includes disorganized, cognitive, perceptual, and avoidant/avolitional features conceptualized as vulnerability for schizophrenia. Evidence shows these disorders may be related to a construct labeled “schizophreny.” We hypothesized a schizophrenic group of offenders could be identified by latent profile analysis, and membership in this group would be predictive of violent offense, a correlate of psychopathy and schizotypy. A group approximating schizotypy emerged; probability of group membership predicted time until violent offending, whereas memberships in other groups did not. Schizophrenic group membership did not predict nonviolent or total offending.

Using archival data, 546 offenders were exposed to varying dosages of treatment. Results suggest changes in criminal attitudes was most essential for lowering recidivism. Negligible gains following treatment were associated with antisocial patterns, negative attitudes toward treatment, and rates of recidivism similar to the no-treatment group. Additionally, none of the groups expressed gains across all outcomes. These findings suggest that relatively elevated antisocial personality traits and attitudes toward treatment need to be better addressed to increase the efficacy of treatment. Additionally, for inmates exposed to RNB-informed CBT, more than 200 hours of treatment may be necessary for attaining global improvements.

The goal of this study was to provide an overview of interventions for individuals with severe mental illness (SMI) in highly restrictive settings – specifically, segregation in correctional settings or seclusion in hospital. Using the scoping review method, a search strategy was developed consisting of search terms and syntax to systematically identify relevant studies in academic and grey literature. The results revealed that there are few interventions for SMI populations in segregation and seclusion. Recommendations for addressing this discontinuity of care in both practice and research are made to improve the mental health outcomes of individuals in these environments.

Those with mental illness are over-represented in restricted units. In order to address the limited number of treatment options for those that are psychologically impaired and housed in restricted housing, Stepping Up, Stepping Out (SUSO), a cognitive-behavioral program for individuals with mental illness, was developed. The program is designed to circumvent the safety and physical limitations that make the delivery of interventions difficult. The program is currently being piloted in a state correctional department within the United States. Preliminary data on program acceptability and pre-post outcomes related to mental and behavioral health will be presented.

This study examined the effects of participation in voluntary programs during incarceration on community members’ comfort interacting with justice-involved individuals. A total of 1,697 participants (55.3% female) completed a survey using vignettes manipulated in a 3x3x2 between-subjects design. Three independent variables examined were education participation (none vs. GED vs. GED with vocational training), community service participation (none vs. three years vs. five years), and severity of offense (theft vs. robbery). There was a significant interaction between community service participation, education/vocation completion, and severity of crime on participant’s comfort levels. Implications for research and policy will also be discussed.

Comprehensive evaluations of sexual behavior should include multiple methods for assessing sexual arousal beyond self-report. The current study compares the prevalence of having positive pedophilic index and/or pedophilic rape index on penile plethysmography testing and scoring in the clinical range for having sexual interest in children on the Abel Assessment for Sexual Interest Visual Reaction Time in a sample of approximately 95 male examinees who offended exclusively against children compared to those who offended against other age groups. The presentation reports on the instruments’ convergent validity and relatedness and adds to the literature on using physiological measures to assess pedophilic disorder.

Not all expert opinions are high quality and warrant belief. We examine the effect of eight indicators of quality on the persuasiveness of expert evidence. Jury eligible participants (N=957) read a brief statement describing an expert opinion using the Expert Persuasion Expectancy (ExPEx) attributes: Foundation, Field, Specialty, Ability, Opinion, Support, Consistency and Trustworthiness. The quality (high, low or absent) of each attribute was independently varied. Ratings of the ExPEx attributes accounted for 78% of the variance in persuasiveness. Perceptions of Field, Specialty, Ability and Trustworthiness were each significant determinants of the persuasiveness of the expert opinion.

The Influence of the Authenticity of Attorney Anger and Attorney Gender on Jury Decision Making

Samuel Gil Nam Choi, MA or MS, University of Wyoming; Narina Nuñez, PhD, University of Wyoming; Haley Sturges, BA/BS,
How Attire, Cosmetics, and Posture Impact the Source Gender, however, was not a reliable moderator.

of a guilty verdict via some of our hypothesized mediators. prosecutor’s authentic anger expression reliably increased the odds and were then asked to render a verdict. We found that a processor’s authentic anger expression reliably increased the odds of a guilty verdict via some of our hypothesized mediators.

Gender, however, was not a reliable moderator.

How Attire, Cosmetics, and Posture Impact the Source Gender, however, was not a reliable moderator.

While previous research has examined behavioral-based presentation styles of the female expert witness in light of source credibility, further research is required to examine the effect of other modifiable factors on her credibility, since perceived credibility affects the intermediate judgments that lead to ultimate legal decisions. Therefore, this study will investigate the impact of both behavioral-based (i.e., posture) and appearance-based (i.e., attire and cosmetic use) factors on the female expert witness’ source credibility. The purpose of this study is to reveal present attitudes toward female experts’ witness presentation styles to illuminate what, if any, biases need to be mitigated.

Factors That Relate to Judges’ Attitudes about Allowing Jurors to Question Witnesses Riquel Haftah, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Charles P. Edwards, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Many judges hesitate to allow jurors to ask questions as this practice could bias jurors and affect their decision-making. Eight hundred judges responded to a survey that asked if jurors should be allowed to ask questions of witnesses. Overall, 52.1% of respondents said no, and 357 commented. Findings of a content analysis indicate that judges are concerned about legal aspects (e.g., admissibility) more than psychological aspects (e.g., biasing decisions). If judges are made aware of the success that others have had with this practice, it may alleviate some of their concerns about implementing this practice in their courtrooms.

Workplace Incivility and Judge Stress Christine M. McDermott, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno; Brian Bornstein, JD and MA, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; Markus Kemmelmeier, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Judicial stress is an important area of study, as judges’ decisions have life-altering consequences for the immediate parties and, sometimes, society in general. This research investigated the relationship between workplace incivility and judicial stress, health, and job outcomes in a group of administrative judges, including possible moderators. Results indicate that workplace incivility was associated with higher levels of stress, poorer physical and mental health, and reduced job satisfaction; the relationship between incivility and mental health ad job satisfaction was fully mediated by stress, and some moderation effects occurred. Implications for judicial stress interventions are discussed.

The Use of an Expert Witness’s Previous Incredibility Findings in the USA and Canada Brian P. Manarin, University of Windsor, Faculty of Law

Each day the United States-Canada border is subject to the crossings of a multitude of individuals. Among their number are psychologists and other mental health specialists who are responding to requests for their knowledge. While each country maintains a legal standard for the admissibility of expert evidence before their courts and tribunals, a more nuanced appreciation of the considerations remains lacking. Importantly, whether a court or tribunal may consider a previous finding/s of incredibility against an expert witness remains debatable. This paper will discuss what can be expected should this issue arise in either country.

043. New Discoveries in Eyewitness Memory Research 1:30pm-2:50pm Grand Ballroom D

Chair: Mitchell L. Eisen, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles
Discussant: Gary L. Wells, PhD, Iowa State University

Video-recording Lineup Identification Procedures: Nonverbal Witness Behaviors Postdict Their Accuracy Kivera P. Matuka, MA or MS, Florida International University; Stephen Charnam, PhD, Florida International University; Amy Bradford Douglass, PhD, Bates College

Although often recommended that lineup identification procedures be video-recorded, little research has examined implications of this recommendation. To that end, the current research addresses two important questions: (1) Do witnesses exhibit non-verbal cues to accuracy while making their identification decision?, and (2) Does knowledge of being video-recorded affect witnesses’ decisions? Mock witnesses were video-recorded while making lineup identifications, and were randomly assigned to either be aware of being recorded or not, and, among those aware, to either believe that their identifications would later be evaluated for accuracy or not. Results can inform policy-makers on how best to record witness identifications.

Misidentifying a Suspect with a Distinctive Feature can Alter a Witness’ Memory for the Culprit’s Face Mitchell L. Eisen, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles; Jennifer M. Jones, B.A/BS, California State University, Los Angeles

Participants (N=398) viewed a simulated carjacking, and after a 10-minute delay, made an identification from a photographic lineup. Half the participants viewed a photo of the suspect with a tattoo Photoshopped onto his face. After making the identification, participants were asked to describe the culprit. Participants who viewed the tattooed suspect were significantly more likely to mistakenly recall the carjacker having a tattoo on his face than those who saw the unaltered lineup. These results show that when someone misidentifies an innocent suspect who has a unique feature, they may incorporate that new feature into their memory for the culprit.

Fair Forensic-Object Lineups Are Superior to Forensic-Object Showups Andrew M. Smith, PhD, Iowa State University

When it comes to presenting a suspect to a witness for an identification attempt, fair lineups are superior to showups. We examined whether this effect generalized to forensic-object identification. Participants (N = 1906) attempted to identify the culprit from a lineup or showup and then attempted to identify the getaway vehicle from a lineup or showup. Forensic-object lineups were superior to forensic-object showups to the extent that innocent-suspect identifications were costlier than missed culprit identifications or to the extent that the base rate of culprit presence was low. Confidence postdicted accuracy from forensic-object
lineups, but not from forensic-object showups.

**Cognitive Load & Financial Motivation Disrupt Lineup Administrators’ Ability to Influence Witnesses**
Andrew J. Evelo, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Margaret B. Kovera, PhD, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY

The goal of this research was to study the process and legal legitimacy of how witnesses are able and motivated to identify suspects in single-blind, culprit absent lineups. We hypothesized that cognitive load, but not financial motivation, would reduce the effects of administrator influence in a mock witness steering paradigm. We found that steering had the expected effect on witnesses’ decisions and that both cognitive load and—surprisingly—financial motivation reduced this effect. These findings provide evidence for the importance of cognitive and more support for double-blind administration of lineups.

**044. Assessment of Psychopathy & its Clinical Implications**
1:30pm-2:50pm
Grand Ballroom E

**Concurrent and Convergent Validity of the DSM-5 Section III Psychopathy Specifier**
Erin K. Fuller, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Dylan T. Gatner, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Section III of the DSM-5 includes a psychopathy specifier for the diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder. However, the specifier has been met with controversy due to its conceptual and empirical overlap with Triarchic boldness (Crego & Widiger, 2014; Miller et al., 2018), which has been debated as a necessary and sufficient psychopathy domain. In this study, we examined the concurrent and convergent validity of the specifier in a sample of criminally involved adults (n = 306), using Canonical Correlation Analysis. Findings suggest poor validity for two of the three specifier facets, which pose implications for the utility of the specifier.

**Psychopathy and Internalizing Symptoms**
Blair D. Batky, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Andrew P. Bontempo, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Beatrice M. Mendez, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Randall T. Salekin, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Psychopathy appears negatively associated with internalizing psychopathology, but the association may depend on which psychopathy dimensions are considered. However, little research has addressed the heterogeneity of anxiety and depression symptoms. Internalizing disorders include specific symptoms, such as anxious or low mood, but also incorporate nonspecific symptoms, such as restlessness and irritability. Using an undergraduate sample, the current study found that psychopathic traits are positively associated with the nonspecific symptoms of internalizing problems and negatively associated with the specific symptoms. A more nuanced consideration of the overlap between psychopathy and internalizing appears warranted when assessing and treating psychopathy.

**Socioeconomic Status, Psychopathy, and Criminal Behavior**
Sydney Baker, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Cathy Spatz Widom, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY

Environmental risk factors of crime—such as childhood maltreatment, household violence, and low family income—often overlap with risk factors of psychopathy. However, research has not examined how environmental factors and psychopathy interact to influence offending trajectories. This study tests whether psychopathy moderates the relationship between childhood socioeconomic status (SES) and adult criminal behavior. This study is the first longitudinal study to examine the relationship between psychopathic traits, childhood SES, and lifetime offending patterns. Results from this study will add nuance to our understanding of the influence of environmental factors in the development of criminal behavior, even controlling for psychopathy.

**Examining Childhood Poly-Victimization and Psychopathy in College Women**
Hailey Allo, BA/BS, University of Denver; Samantha Mendoza, MA or MS, University of Denver; April A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver

Research suggests a link between individual categories of childhood victimization and psychopathy. However, research on cumulative victimization suggests poly-victimization may be a contributor above and beyond single victimization categories. The present study aims to examine the relationship between poly-victimization, six aggregate categories of childhood victimization, and psychopathy in college-aged women. Regression analyses revealed when poly-victimization was entered in the regression model by itself, it did not account for a significant percentage of variability for the PPI-R. Indeed, the peer/sibling and sexual victimization aggregates significantly contributed to the variability on the PPI-R. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

**Increasing the Utility of the (CAPP-LRS): Instrument Adaptation and Simplification**
Katherine B. Hanniball, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Richard E. Hohn, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, JD and PhD, Simon Fraser University

The CAPP-LRS is a self-report instrument designed to index psychopathy according to the CAPP model—a recently developed conceptualization of the disorder that has received extensive support for its validity. Despite the conceptual strength of the CAPP model, the advanced lexical structure of the self-ratings tool has led researchers to question utility of the instrument for use with populations of interest (e.g. forensic samples). The aim of the present work was to simplify the CAPP-LRS to make it accessible to relevant populations. A set of two studies (N = 402) describes the adaptation protocol and the evaluation of the modified instrument.

**Effect of Psychopathy Risk Communication Format on Mock Jurors’ Perceptions of Offender Outcomes**
Natasha S. Malais, BA/BS, Carleton University; Julie Blais, PhD, Carleton University

Past findings that jurors’ perceptions of psychopathy can negatively influence trial outcomes are exacerbated by the fact that there are no standards for how psychopathy-related information should be presented in risk assessment reports. This problem results in inconsistencies and misinterpretation of information by jurors. The current study explores how different ways of communicating psychopathy evidence affects decisions concerning risk, management, and treatment amenability among mock jurors in an online study. The ultimate goal is to begin developing best practice guidelines for the use of psychopathy information.

**045. Minority Affairs Committee: Preventing Wrongful Convictions & Bringing Innocent Clients Home**
1:30pm-2:50pm
Grand Chenier
In Louisiana and Mississippi, the two states with the highest incarceration rates in the world, Innocence Project New Orleans (IPNO) frees innocent prisoners, exposes injustice, and prevents wrongful convictions. Since its inception in 2001, IPNO has freed or exonerated 36 innocent men who served a total of over 870 years in Louisiana and Mississippi prisons between them. Of the 36 cases we have won to date, all of the defendants were young black men, none of them was given a trial where the presentation of evidence lasted more than one day, and yet all except two were sentenced to life in prison. All were innocent of the crimes with which they were charged. Wrongful conviction cases and forty years of social scientific research demonstrate that eyewitness identification testimony is fallible, susceptible to inaccuracies, and yet is so convincing that, when it is wrong, it poses a serious risk of convicting an innocent person. The courts are increasingly becoming aware and acknowledging the social scientific research and findings related to frailties of memory and eyewitness identifications in their written decisions and rulings, and are either excluding unreliable eyewitness identifications, allowing eyewitness identification experts to testify at trials to educate the jury on the system and estimator variables that impact reliability, and providing jury instructions based on scientific conclusions on how eyewitness identification and testimony should be evaluated by the jurors. IPNO has worked closely with social scientists and academics to improve eyewitness identification laws and practice. In her talk, Ms. Park will (1) provide a brief overview of IPNO and their work; (2) highlight some of their more recent exonerations, particularly the wrongful convictions caused by mistaken eyewitness identifications; (3) describe the advocacy and policy work IPNO has undertaken to decrease the likelihood of wrongful convictions based on eyewitness misidentification; and (4) what more needs to be done to achieve accurate convictions, and to correct past mistakes.

046. The Disproportionate Representation of Misdemeanor Arrests on Forensic Mental Health Services
1:30pm-2:50pm
Grand Couteau
Chair: Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia
Discussant: W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver

Misdemeanants, not felons, comprise the majority of individuals who interact with law enforcement and the criminal justice system (Chauhan & Travis, 2018). Moreover, a substantial portion of individuals within the criminal justice system experience mental illness (James & Glaze, 2006; Steadman et al., 2009). However, there is very little data regarding the adjudication process and mental health of misdemeanants. We present findings summarizing there is very little data regarding the adjudication process and mental illness (James & Glaze, 2006; Steadman et al., 2009). However, (Chauhan & Travis, 2018). Moreover, a substantial portion of individuals who interact with law enforcement and the criminal justice system are young black men, none of them were given a trial where the presentation of evidence lasted more than one day, and yet all except two were sentenced to life in prison. All were innocent of the crimes with which they were charged. Wrongful conviction cases and forty years of social scientific research demonstrate that eyewitness identification testimony is fallible, susceptible to inaccuracies, and yet is so convincing that, when it is wrong, it poses a serious risk of convicting an innocent person. The courts are increasingly becoming aware and acknowledging the social scientific research and findings related to frailties of memory and eyewitness identifications in their written decisions and rulings, and are either excluding unreliable eyewitness identifications, allowing eyewitness identification experts to testify at trials to educate the jury on the system and estimator variables that impact reliability, and providing jury instructions based on scientific conclusions on how eyewitness identification and testimony should be evaluated by the jurors. IPNO has worked closely with social scientists and academics to improve eyewitness identification laws and practice. In her talk, Ms. Park will (1) provide a brief overview of IPNO and their work; (2) highlight some of their more recent exonerations, particularly the wrongful convictions caused by mistaken eyewitness identifications; (3) describe the advocacy and policy work IPNO has undertaken to decrease the likelihood of wrongful convictions based on eyewitness misidentification; and (4) what more needs to be done to achieve accurate convictions, and to correct past mistakes.

Misdemeanor Arrest Trends in Seven Jurisdictions: The Disproportionate Role of Misdemeanor Arrests in a State-Wide Sample of Competence Evaluations
1:30pm-2:40pm
Boardroom B
Chair: Denise L. Mumley, PhD, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center
Discussant: Paul Montalbano, PhD

Misdemeanors comprise most criminal offenses in the United States. Do they also comprise most forensic mental health evaluations? Are defendants charged with misdemeanors more likely to warrant a forensic mental health inquiry? We reviewed 1,126 court-ordered competence evaluation reports in Virginia and found that misdemeanor evaluations are common (over 28% of evaluations). Further, defendants charged with misdemeanors were more likely to be opined incompetent, and even recommended for inpatient restoration, than were felony defendants, primarily due to their increased likelihood of experiencing psychotic symptoms. Results raise questions about potential pros and cons to expensive competence evaluation and restoration procedures in misdemeanor cases.

The Impact of Misdemeanor Arrests on Sanity Evaluations: A State-Wide Review of Sanity Reports
1:30pm-2:50pm
Boardroom A
Chair: Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia; Angela N. Torres, Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

Misdemeanor and other lower level offenses comprise the majority of criminal offenses in the United States. Although separate research suggests prevalent mental health concerns within the criminal justice system, the widespread population of defendants charged with misdemeanors remains understudied. We reviewed 927 sanity evaluation reports in Virginia and found that misdemeanor evaluations are common (22.5% of evaluations). Further, defendants charged with misdemeanor offenses were 1.83 times more likely to be opined insane than were felony defendants, primarily due to their increased rates of psychotic symptoms. Results raise questions about potential pros and cons to raising the insanity defense in misdemeanor cases.

047. Special Issues in Forensic Practice with Military Populations
1:30pm-2:50pm
Grand Couteau
Chair: Paul Montalbano, PhD

This symposium will examine issues specific to forensic evaluation and consultation in military court via four presentations. The first presentation will provide an overview of the military justice system’s responses to these offenses have received little scholarly attention. Yet, misdemeanors represent 80% of criminal cases. Using data from the Research Network on Misdemeanor Justice, we examined misdemeanor arrests trends in seven jurisdictions across the United States. Results indicate that in all seven jurisdictions misdemeanor arrests occur with high frequency, far more than felony arrests. For instance, in New York City, in 2017, there were twice as many (about 156,000) misdemeanor arrests relative to felony arrests (around 78,000). These results highlight the need for a closer examination of misdemeanors in forensic assessment research.
Questions about memory in alcohol-facilitated sexual assault cases account for numerous referrals to forensic psychologists working with active duty military personnel. These cases usually involve scenarios in which both the defendant and the victim were drinking alcohol near the time of the alleged offense. Typically of interest to all parties is the estimated level of intoxication of the victim and any associated impairments in cognitive functions, including memory, decision-making, and communication abilities. I will review the research regarding memory, including alcohol’s effects, and discuss the application of this information to expert witness testimony in cases of alleged alcohol-facilitated sexual assault.

Coffee Break
2:50pm-3:00pm
Grand Ballroom Foyer

048. Juror Behavior
3:00pm-4:00pm
Bayside A

Preventing Internet-Based Juror Misconduct: Investigating Prohibitive Jury Instruction Efficacy
Emily M. Carszens Namie, PhD, University of North Dakota; Marsha Sorby, BA/BS, University of North Dakota; Paige Michel, University of North Dakota; Megan Blackburn, BA/BS, University of North Dakota; Andre Kehn, PhD, University of North Dakota

We investigated mock jurors’ internet use during a case despite prohibitive judicial instructions. Two hundred and eight mock jurors participated in a two-stage mock jury trial. Mock jurors were given one of three judicial instructions that either prohibited internet-based juror misconduct (IBJM) with reasons and consequences (strong), only prohibited IBJM (weak), or did not mention IBJM (control). Results suggest that instructions currently recommended in Federal courts did not prevent IBJM more effectively than those without the admonishment. However, significantly lower rates of IBJM were found among mock jurors administered the strong instructions compared to the weak or control instructions.

Improving the Believability of Innocent Suspect’s Alibis and an Examination of Overconfidence. Koreva Matuku, MA or MS, Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

Innocent suspects often have to provide alibis to prove their innocence. These alibis are often wrong, thereby endangering innocent suspects to potential wrongful arrests and convictions. Even when they produce accurate alibis, these tend to be weak because they lack supportive physical evidence. This research examines whether techniques that increase the quantity of evidence also improve the believability of those alibis. Furthermore, this research tests for overconfidence in alibi providers’ evaluation of their own story relative to the perceptions of independent evaluators. Findings have important implications for theoretical and practical advancements in alibi research.

Jurors Please Disregard: Experimental Examination of Inadmissible Evidence
Donovan C. Kelley, MA or MS, University of New Hampshire; Paul J. Hennigan, BA/BS, Yukat State University; Ellen S. Cohn, PhD, University of New Hampshire

Researchers have long been fascinated with idea of jurors being susceptible to the effects of inadmissible evidence (Sue, Smith, & Caldwell, 1973; Pickel, 1995; Wolf & Montgomery, 1977). Evidence from various studies over the years is surprisingly somewhat mixed and at times amazingly counterintuitive (Cook, Arndt, & Lieberman, 2004). However, the overall findings seem to support the notion that jurors are not great at forgetting IE after
instructions (Kassin & Sommers, 1997; Sommers & Kassin, 2001). Across three different studies involving in-person mock jurors, we demonstrated that inadmissible evidence significantly affects jurors depending on race and type of crime committed.

Do Jurors Use Non-Identifications Appropriately?

Jennifer Titeich, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Nicholas Scurich, PhD, University of California, Irvine

A “non-identification” is an eyewitness who testifies that the defendant is not the perpetrator he saw commit the crime. This non-identification could lend valuable insight into a case by suggesting that the suspect is not guilty. We investigate how jurors perceive non-identification testimony. Two studies demonstrate that non-identification testimony does not meaningfully reduce convictions unless it is accompanied by a sufficiently informative explanation. A third study tests whether jurors engage in confirmation bias when evaluating the probative value of non-identifications. The data collection for this last study is currently underway and will be ready to present at the conference.

Can Non-compliant Jurors be Identified? Testing the Juror Internet Research Scale

Emily M. Carstens Namie, PhD, University of North Dakota; Mariah Sorby, BA/BS, University of North Dakota; Paige Michel, University of North Dakota; Megan Blackburn, BA/BS, University of North Dakota; Andre Kehn, PhD, University of North Dakota

The Juror Internet Research Scale (JIRS; Knutson, Greene, & Durham, 2016), is a self-report measure developed to identify individuals who are more likely to ignore significant internet research (IBJM). We investigated the ability of the JIRS to predict mock jurors’ IBJM during a case despite prohibitive judicial instructions. One-hundred and fifty-five mock jurors first completed JIRS and the Gudjonsson Compliance Scale (GCS; Gudjonsson, 1989), then participated in a two-stage mock jury trial. Results show that the JIRS is negatively related to compliance. However, contrary to its design, higher scores on the JIRS were significantly related lower rates of IBJM.

049. Rapport Building and Clinical Interviewing Techniques
3:00pm-4:00pm

Bayside B

Keeping What, Who, and How Straight in a Forensic Interview.

Andrea C. F. Wolfs, MA or MS, Florida International University; Deborah Goldfarb, JD and PhD, Florida International University, Miami

As forensic interviews are rarely recorded, interviewers’ memory for these conversations is critical. Research conducted thus far reveals that interviewers primarily recall the gist of the interview, rather than the information source and questions asked, which provide vital information about the accuracy of content information. Aiming to improve interviewers’ memory for interviews, this study examines the effects of directed-focus instructions on interviewers’ memory for content, source, and question-type. After receiving directed-focus instructions, participants interview a mock witness and then recall the interview. Preliminary findings show that interviewers have worse memory for questions asked, irrespective of directions specifically to recall them.

Rapport Maintenance and its Influence on Adult Witness Recall

Danielle E. Sneyd, MA or MS, Florida International University; Andrea C.F. Wolfs, MA or MS, Florida International University, Miami; Leannett Reinoso, BA/BS, Florida International University, Miami; Jonathan P. Vallano, PhD, University of Pittsburgh; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

Although building rapport before an investigative interview is recommended—and sometimes beneficial—to eyewitness memory (Vallano & Schreiber Compo, 2015), no research has experimentally examined the effects of maintaining rapport during adult witness interviews. This study assessed the impact of rapport maintenance on eyewitness recall by comparing a no-rapport (control) condition to a pre-interview rapport only condition and a maintained-rapport condition (where rapport was built before and maintained during the interview). Results suggest, that while rapport maintenance may enhance talkativeness in response to cued questions, maintaining rapport does not add any unique value to eyewitness’s recall.

"Like Me, Do What I Say, & Think About My Influence" The Effects on Choosing and Meta-cognition

Brittany Race, PhD, Binghamton University, State University of New York; James M. Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas

Research on variables championed for improving witness reporting should be examined for their effects on witness identification. This research examined rapport-building, context reinstatement, and steering on choosing behavior and confidence. Participants witnessed a crime, developed positive or no rapport with the administrator, were steered toward a guilty and innocent suspect or not, and before reporting confidence, went through post-identification context reinstatement or not. Rapport-building had no effect. Steering increased choosing of designated suspects, although only a small number of behaviors mattered and PICR combined with the other variables to make participants aware of external influences on their decision-making process.

Examining the Influence of Police Officer Rapport on Mock-Witness Memory

Kelly George, MA or MS, California State University, Fresno; Marisa Loza, BA/BS, California State University, Fresno; Jenna Kieckhaefer, PhD, California State University, Fresno

To obtain more accurate and abundant information from cooperative witnesses, law enforcement are recommended to utilize rapport. However, no known studies have assessed if actual officers building rapport (or not) results in a more thorough and accurate statement. This study was the first to involve active-duty police officers from various local agencies and student mock-witnesses. Witnesses watched a mock-crime video, and officers later interviewed the witness (1) as they normally would, (2) and build as much rapport as possible, or (3) they were not allowed to use any rapport. Preliminary results suggest increased quality and quantity in both rapport conditions.

050. Supporting a Trauma-Informed Juvenile Justice System: Current Research Findings and Practice Implications
3:00pm-4:00pm

Bayside C

Chair: Keith Cruise, PhD, Fordham University
Discussant: Gina Vincent, PhD, Medical University of Massachusetts

Prevalence of traumatic event exposures (Dierkheising et al., 2013) and trauma reactions (Abram et al., 2004) among justice-involved adolescents have reinforced the call for trauma trauma-informed policies and practices within the juvenile justice system (Feierman & Ford, 2016; NCTSN, 2016; Wevodau, Grisso, & Cruise, 2015). Despite advances (Ford et al., 2013; Holloway et al., 2017) there remains a need for rigorous empirical studies addressing practice standards that can promote trauma-informed care across the system. This symposium highlights four projects addressing trauma-informed practices. Paper #1 highlights how information...
concerning poly-victimization predicts the level of substance use problems reported by detained adolescents and discusses implications. Paper #2 reports results of a rigorous analysis of criminogenic needs and traumatic event exposures and identification of subtypes including how the subtypes may be used for treatment planning and risk reduction. Paper #3 reports preliminary results of a 9-step decision-making protocol used by juvenile probation officers to integrate the results of mental health screening, trauma screening, and risk/needs assessments to inform treatment referrals and risk reduction. Paper #4 describes the development and pilot of the Trauma-Informed Juvenile Court Self-Assessment. Across all four presentations, direct implications for policy and practice will be highlighted.

**Pathways from Poly-victimization to Substance Use Problems among Justice-Involved Adolescents**

Zoe Feingold, MA or MS, Fordham University; Keith R. Cruise, PhD, Fordham University

In this study, the link between poly-victimization (i.e., multiple traumatic event exposures and/or adverse childhood experiences) and substance use problems was examined among 197 detained adolescents. Latent class analysis was used to classify adolescents according to their trauma histories, and poly-victimization was found to positively predict substance use problems. The relationship between poly-victimization and substance use problems was mediated by both depression/anxiety and anger/irritability symptoms, though not by posttraumatic stress symptoms. Results supported the theory that substances may be used to cope with mental health symptoms among poly-victimized, justice-involved adolescents. Implications for screening, assessment, and intervention practices are discussed.

**Patterns of Trauma Exposure and Criminogenic Needs Predict PTSD Symptoms for Juvenile Detainees**

Evan D. Holloway, MA or MS, Fordham University; Keith R. Cruise, PhD, Fordham University

Trauma screening and risk/needs assessment are best practices in the juvenile justice system. While these practices provide valuable information, there is little empirical guidance regarding the best way to integrate and apply results to practice. The purpose of the current study was to identify subtypes of juvenile detainees based on patterns of lifetime traumatic event exposure types and criminogenic needs and to determine whether subtypes experienced different levels of PTSD symptoms. Three subtypes emerged with distinct patterns of screening and assessment results. Subtypes characterized by exposure to multiple traumatic events and dynamic criminogenic needs reported more severe PTSD symptoms.

**Field-based Implementation of the Trauma-Informed Decision Protocol: Identifying Justice-Involved Adolescents**

Anthony Fortuna, BAS, Fordham University; Keith Cruise, PhD, Fordham University; Karli Keator, National Center for Youth Opportunity and Justice; Julian Ford, University of Connecticut Health Center

The Trauma-Informed Decision Protocol (TIDP) is a 9-step decision-making framework that integrates risk/needs assessment, trauma screening, and other mental health screening results. Developed consistent with the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model, the TIDP provides a method for juvenile justice staff to integrate and consider the impact of trauma-specific experiences and reactions on criminogenic needs and enhance trauma-informed case planning. This paper provides preliminary results from a field-based implementation of the TIDP in two juvenile probation departments. Data indicate the TIDP decision-steps are associated with assessment referral decisions and may aid in creating trauma-informed case plans addressing criminogenic needs.

**Development and Pilot Testing of the Trauma-Informed Juvenile Court Self-Assessment**

Keith Cruise, PhD, Fordham University; Isaiah Pickens, PhD, National Child Traumatic Stress Network; Michael Howard, JD, Stark County Juvenile Court; Jane Halladay-Goldman, PhD, National Child Traumatic Stress Network

Responding to a call by juvenile court systems to provide a method to evaluate whether courts are trauma-informed, a collaborative workgroup from the National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) developed the Trauma-Informed Juvenile Court Self-Assessment (TI-JCSA; Cruise et al., 2019). The TI-JCSA provides operationalized benchmarks for eight essential elements of a trauma-informed juvenile justice system and a process for engaging court staff in a strategic planning process. This paper will discuss the process used to develop the TI-JCSA and provide highlights from a pilot project evaluating the feasibility and utility of the TI-JCSA.

**051. The IST Crisis: Are Jail-Based Restoration Programs the Solution? The California Experience**

3:00pm-4:00pm
Grand Ballroom D

Chair: Barbara E. McDermott, PhD, University of California, Davis
Discussant: W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver

In the United States, the number of forensic patients in state hospitals increased by 76% from 1999 to 2016, with patients found incompetent to stand trial (IST) largely responsible for this trend. Consistent with national trends, the California Department of State Hospitals (DSH) has experienced an increase in forensic patients, primarily comprised of IST commitments. The length of time that an incompetent defendant can wait in a jail for transfer to an inpatient competency restoration program has been found unconstitutional by some courts and has prompted states to implement various alternative methods for competency restoration. One alternative to inpatient restoration is jail-based competency restoration treatment (JBCT). Although these programs are receiving increased attention, they are not without their challenges. In presentation one, the development of jail-based restoration programs in California will be described. Presentation two will present the characteristics of JBCT patients who ultimately required transfer to the state hospital system. These admissions represented almost 15% of the total IST admissions in one year. In presentation three, an in-depth examination of the JBCT failures will be described. Results suggest that there may be two challenges for JBCTs: inadequate selection criteria and/or inability to properly treat patients with a psychotic disorder.

**An Overview of the Jail-based Competence Restoration Programs in California**

Katherine Warburton, California Department of State Hospitals; Gary M. Ciuftetelli, University of California, Davis

Competition to stand trial evaluations are reportedly the most frequent assessment conducted by forensic mental health professionals in the US and there is evidence that the numbers of individuals referred for such evaluations are rising, with consequent increases in referrals for restoration. A recent survey confirmed that the majority of states are experiencing an increase in referrals of patients found incompetent to stand trial and requiring restoration. Jail-based restoration services have been proposed as a potential solution to the problem. This paper describes the development and the recent proliferation of jail restoration services in California.

**Challenges of Jail-based Competence Restoration Programs:**
Part 1

Barbara E. McDermott, PhD, University of California, Davis; Ambarin S. Faizi, University of California, Davis

The number of forensic patients in state hospitals in the US increased by 76% from 1999 to 2016, with patients found incompetent to stand (IST) trial largely responsible for this trend. California has implemented a variety of procedures in the past decade in an effort to provide restoration services in a more efficient manner. In 2011, California opened its first jail-based competence restoration treatment program (JBTC). Our data show that approximately 15% of IST commitments to California state hospitals are JBTC failures. These patients were more likely to have a schizophrenic-spectrum disorder and required more time for restoration to competence.

Challenges of Jail-based Competence Restoration Programs:

Part 2

Bethany L. Hughes, University of California, Davis; Jorien G. Campbell, University of California, Davis

Consistent with most of the United States, the California Department of State Hospitals has experienced an increase in forensic patients, primarily comprised of incompetent to stand trial commitments. The length of time that an incompetent defendant can wait in a jail for transfer to an inpatient competency restoration program has been found by the courts to violate the constitutional rights of inmates. Therefore, the development of alternatives such as jail-based competence restoration (JBTC) programs have been piloted. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the specific barriers to competence restoration in JBTC programs across the state of California.

052. Long-Term Outcomes of Justice Involved Youth

3:00pm-4:00pm

Grand Ballroom E

Young Adult Outcomes from the Fast Track Project: The Long-term Prevention of Antisocial Behavior

Robert J. McMahon, PhD, Simon Fraser University

This paper describes the long-term outcomes of the Fast Track project, a comprehensive, multisite, randomized controlled trial designed to prevent serious and chronic antisocial behavior in children with early starting conduct problems. The multicomponent intervention was implemented during grades 1-10. The presentation will highlight three sets of outcomes at ages 24-25: (a) broad-spectrum outcomes (e.g., mental health, criminal convictions, substance use, risky sexual behavior, education and occupation, health and well-being); (b) gene x intervention moderation and mediation of these outcomes; and (c) effects on developmental typologies of criminal convictions. Implications for researchers, practitioners, and policy makers will be discussed.

Five-Year Trends in Juvenile Competency Evaluations & The Consideration of Developmental Immaturity

Patricia C. McCormick, PhD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo; Benjamin Thomas, PhD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo; Stephanie Van Horn, PhD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo; Susan Oehler, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo; Rose Munguso, PhD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Pueblo

The consideration of developmental immaturity as a basis for adjudicative incompetence is highly debated (Grissu et al., 2003). Examination of an archived sample of juvenile competency evaluations (N = 649) spanning a 5-year period yielded an understanding of the degree to which age, developmental immaturity, and other factors (e.g., intellectual impairments) were considered in assessing competence. Evaluators were more likely to opine incompetence in youth aged 12 or less, those with an intellectual disability (84.8%), or a neurodevelopmental disorder (71.8%). Results may inform policy reformulation within the juvenile justice system and states lacking statutory guidelines for adolescent adjudicative competence.

Relationships Matter: Association with Delinquent Peers Influence on Adolescents’ Future Outlook

Elizabeth M. Purser, The University of Texas at El Paso; Caitlin Cavanagh, PhD, Michigan State University; April G. Thomas, PhD, The University of Texas at El Paso

Adolescents who engage in delinquency are less oriented to their future. Peers influence adolescents’ thoughts, feelings, and behaviors; however, little is known about how associating with delinquent peers influences adolescents’ future outlook. The present study examined the association between peer deviance and adolescents’ future orientation. A linear regression analysis revealed a negative association between peer deviancy and youths’ self-reported future orientation, controlling for youths’ self-reported offending in the past year, sex, and age. Our results suggest that adolescents who associate with deviant peers are less likely to think about their own futures, even after accounting for their own delinquency.

The First Cut is the Deepest: How Does First Juvenile Justice Contact Impact Substance Use?

Emily Kan, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Adam Fine, PhD, Arizona State University; Jordan Beardslee, PhD, University of California, Irvine; Paul Frick, PhD, Louisiana State University; Laurence Steinberg, PhD, Temple University; Jordan Beardslee, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Research shows that justice system involvement during adolescence is linked to greater substance use. This contact, however, can come in various forms for the exact same crime. Youth can receive different types of processing: either formal (i.e., standard legal proceedings) or informal (i.e., diversion from court). The present study investigates how formal versus informal processing predicts adolescents’ trajectories of substance use. Results show that formal processing predicted consistently high cigarette use five years following first arrest. However, formally-processed youth were more likely to exhibit moderate patterns of binge drinking and marijuana use rather than the high or low use trajectories.

Examining the Relation Between Estimated Life Expectancy and Delinquency Across Development

Alissa Knowles, PhD, Arizona State University; Paul J. Frick, PhD, Louisiana State University; Laurence Steinberg, PhD, Temple University; Elizabeth Caffmman, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Previous research suggests that adolescents anticipating an early death are more likely to engage in risky and illegal behaviors. The present study builds on this body of research and evaluates whether (1) adolescents’ estimated life expectancy (ELE) changes across development and (2) if changes in ELE relate to changes in self-reported offending. All analyses were conducted among a sample of first-time juvenile offenders. Results indicated that ELE demonstrated a linear increase between ages 14 and 21, and that within-person changes in ELE were associated with declines in criminal behavior across development.

053. Defendant Race in Judicial Decision-Making

3:00pm-4:00pm

Grand Chenier

Extralegal Factors Impacting Mock Juror Decision-Making in a Sexual Offense Case
We examined the influence of defendant status, defendant race, number of accusations, and delayed reporting on mock juror decision-making in a sexual offence case. Defendant status was manipulated such that participants (N = 752) read a trial transcript in which the defendant was said to be a dentist (i.e., high status) or a landscaper (i.e., low status). Defendant race (i.e., Black, White), number of accusations (i.e., 1 victim, 5 victims), and delay in reporting (i.e., 5-, 20-, 35-years) were also manipulated. Mock jurors assigned more guilty verdicts when the defendant was Black and when there were five accusers.

**Effects of Jury Racial Composition and Defendant Race on Expressed Emotions during Deliberation**

Miranda Nelson, BA/BS, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Liana Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Emily Galeza, BA/BS, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Adam Green, BA/BS, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Jurors’ displays of emotion during deliberation can signal conflict, anxiety, or difficult interpersonal interactions—which can be increased during interracial interactions. We coded clips of mock jury deliberations to investigate differences in negative and positive emotion expression at four timepoints based on the racial composition of the jury and defendant race. Jurors on diverse juries judging a Black (vs. White) defendant expressed fewer positive emotions early in the deliberation, but more positive emotions at the end. Although negative emotion expression increased midterm deliberation and decreased at the end on all-White juries, it did not change over time on diverse juries.

**The Religious Conversion and Race of a Defendant: Mock Jurors’ Decisions and Perceptions**

Jacqueline M. Kirshenbaum, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Logan A. Yelderman, PhD, Prairie View A&M University; Monica K. Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

This experiment examined the effects of defendant race and religious/non-religious conversion on juror sentencing decisions. Results indicate an interaction between defendant race and religious conversion such that White defendants receive more punitive sentences when they report a secular conversion compared to no conversion, whereas Hispanic defendants receive less punitive sentences when they report a secular conversion compared to no conversion. Jurors’ perceptions of defendants suggest bias against Hispanic defendants and bias in favor of Black defendants. Lastly, juror characteristics (i.e., race, fundamentalism) influenced verdict decisions. For example, White participants were more punitive than non-whites.

**Comparing Types of Race Salience Manipulations as Effective Prejudice Reduction Tools in Criminal Tr**

Victoria C. Estrada-Reynolds, Stockton University; Joshua J. Reynolds, PhD, Stockton University

Making race salient in criminal trials has been used as a prejudice reduction technique, at times equalizing conviction rates between White and Black defendants or showing a leniency effect toward Black defendants. However, the method of manipulating race salience has varied, creating inconsistent results. The proposed study will test if how race salience is delivered (i.e., racial remarks made toward or by the defendant) affect the pattern of verdicts in a criminal trial differently.

**Exploring the Utility of a Brief Problematic Pornography Use Scale in a Sample of Sex Offenders**

Linden B. Loutzenhiser, BA/BS, Fordham University; Emilie Picard, MA or MS, Fordham University; Lillian Bopp, BA/BS, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University

Research on pornography usage has substantially increased as prevalence and potential negative consequences have become more evident. Several tools have been constructed aiming to measure problematic sexual behavior, but few have done so explicitly for pornography use. Additionally, many studies have sampled young adult males, particularly college students, with little exploration in other subpopulations. The present study aims to explore the utility of a brief problematic pornography scale in a sample of adult male sexual offenders.

**Collateral Consequences and Psychosocial Correlates among Individuals Convicted of a Sexual Offense**

Emma Hamilton, MA or MS, University of Texas at Austin

Collateral consequences faced by sexual offenders have been widely referenced in the literature. There has yet to be a systematic examination of collateral consequences affecting sexual offenders, however, due measurement inconsistencies and the absence of a psychometrically validated instrument. The current study developed and validated a measure of collateral consequences faced by sexual offenders and linked collateral consequences to important psychosocial outcomes related to recidivism. Exploratory Factor Analysis revealed a two-factor solution measuring both external and internal consequences. Both experiences of external and internal consequences were significantly correlated with social isolation and exclusion,
perceived stigma, shame, hopelessness, and desistance.

Use of the Polygraph and Psychologically Meaningful Risk Factors in Informing Sex Offender Treatment
Alison B. Concannon, BA/BS, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; Jasmine Percell, BA/BS, Creighton University; Isabella Tambone, BA/BS, Creighton University; Megan Gainer, BA/BS, Creighton University; Matthew T. Huss, PhD, Creighton University; Bryant Crosby, Credibility Assessments

The present study explored the potential for comprehensive sexual history polygraph examinations to better inform treatment by identifying psychologically meaningful risk factors (PMRF). It was hypothesized that PMRFs would perform significantly better than common static risk factors in predicting treatment adherence and admission of new victims. Hierarchical logistic regressions were conducted to assess the incremental utility of PMRFs to predict treatment adherence and admission of new victims. Findings support the utility of PMRF in predicting both outcomes, with paraprophic PMRF serving as significant predictors for both and social/environmental factors serving as significant predictors for admission of new victims.

055. Factors in Influencing Eyewitness Accuracy
3:00pm-4:00pm
Oak Alley

Further Study of Effects of Feedback & Hypothesis-Disconfirmation on Confidence–Accuracy Calibration
Roy Groncki, BA/BS, Swinburne University of Technology; Jennifer Beaudry, PhD, Swinburne University of Technology; James D. Sauer, PhD, University of Tasmania

There is strong evidence for a positive confidence–accuracy relation under some conditions; however, certain factors can distort this relationship. This pre-registered study continues the line of research we presented at AP-LS 2019 investigating the effects of post-identification feedback and hypothesis-disconfirmation on confidence–accuracy calibration. We made four methodological changes to more rigorously test our hypotheses: that feedback will affect confidence–accuracy calibration, and that hypothesis-disconfirmation will attenuate these effects. Participants (N=187) completed 4 blocks of 5 mini-lineups (half target-absent and half target-present). After each mini-lineup, participants received randomized feedback and the hypothesis-disconfirmation manipulation (if applicable) before reporting their confidence.

Identification Accuracy and Role Pairing for Multiple Perpetrators
Alicia Nortje, PhD, University of Cape Town; Colin Tredoux, PhD, University of Cape Town; Annelies Frideveldt, PhD, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Despite the prevalence of multiple-perpetrator (MP) crimes, most published research employs a single-perpetrator paradigm and consequently little is known about how eyewitnesses for MP crimes perform at identification tasks. Furthermore, witnesses to MP crimes are also tasked with the memory burden of pairing roles to perpetrators – that is, who did what. We tested identification accuracy and role pairing in an experiment: 200 participants encoded a crime committed by 1, 2, 3, 5, or 10 perpetrators. Both identification accuracy and role recognition decreased as the number of perpetrators increased. These results will be discussed within the context of current police procedure and recommendations.

Do Verbal Confidence Statements Protect Eyewitnesses from Feedback-Influenced Confidence Inflation?
Jessica Elizabeth Munoz, BA/BS, Williams College; Laura Smalarz, PhD, Arizona State University

Confirming post-identification feedback (e.g., “Good, you identified the suspect.”) has been shown to inflate eyewitnesses’ recollections of how confident they were at the time of the identification (Steblay et al., 2014). Past research has successfully reduced feedback effects by having eyewitnesses report their confidence before receiving feedback (i.e., confidence-propylactics; Wells & Bradfield 1998). The present research sought to extend these findings by testing whether verbal propylactics are as effective as numeric propylactics at moderating feedback-induced confidence inflation. Our findings suggest that the propylactic effect may depend on several factors, including the format of the confidence-propylactic.

Are Pristine Conditions Enough?: Eyewitness Accuracy and Confidence in Different Viewing Conditions
Amber M. Giacona, MA or MS, University of Arkansas; James M. Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas; Jeffrey S. Anatasi, PhD, Sam Houston State University

Recently it has been argued that high confidence identifications are reliable, even when witnessing conditions are poor. In many real-world contexts, witnessing conditions are poor in multiple ways. The current study attempted to better understand the accuracy-confidence relationship by showing participants a video with either good viewing conditions or viewing conditions that are poor in multiple ways (i.e., long distance, brief duration, weapon presence, occluded view). Results illustrate that high confidence does not equal high accuracy when multiple estimator variables are present, even under pristine conditions. Implications are discussed.

056. Mental health, Asylum Law, and Public Policy on the 2018 Migrant Caravan
4:10pm-5:10pm
Bayside A

Chair: Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University
Discussant: Joel Dvoskin, PhD, University of Arizona

Immigration and asylum proceedings represent a relatively new domain for legal psychologists, as little research has focused on this emerging topic. This symposium presents the results of a large study of migrants from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Data from the widely publicized “migrant caravan” serve as the basis for a series of studies examining critical issues at the interface of psychology and law. The first paper will focus on the proportion of migrants who report experiences that satisfy the criteria for asylum, as well as whether the rate of asylum-qualifying experiences differ based on the individuals’ primary motivation for migration (i.e., economic versus violence). The second paper addresses rates of depression and PTSD in the sample, and the relationship between pre- and peri-migration experiences and psychological distress. The final paper examines perceptions of governmental protection and fears of further persecution, along with differences in psychological distress resulting from different types of traumatic experiences (specifically, those who were targeted by gangs and/or an intimate partner), in light of recent policy changes that discourage asylum claims based on gang-related violence or IPV. The discussant will address the implications of these data for psychology-law researchers and clinicians.

Motives for Migration: Assessing Credible Fear in the 2018 Central American Migrant Caravan
María C. Jiménez, MA or MS, Fordham University; Emily Weinberger, BA/BS, Fordham University; Michelle Leon, BA/BS, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University; Allen Keller, New York University; Bellevue Hospital

Immigration law underwent significant changes between June and
December 2018, when definitions of ‘refugee’ and ‘credible fear’ were called into question. At that time, a migrant caravan from the Northern Triangle of Central America made its way to the Southwestern border. The legal outcomes for these asylum-seekers were likely informed by the reasons they gave for migration, and by the version of the law used by USCIS at the time of their processing. This study examined migrants’ motives to leave related to economics and violence and the relationship between expressed motivation and other aspects of asylum status.

Migrant Experiences and Associated Mental Health Outcomes in a 2018 Central American Caravan
Emily Weinberger, BA/BS, Fordham University; Michelle Leon, BA/BS, Fordham University; Maria C. Jimenez, MA or MS, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University; Allen Keller, New York University; Bellevue Hospital

As an increase of migrants from Central America have traveled to the U.S. border in “migrant caravans,” U.S. legislation has drastically restricted its policies on asylum-seekers. Current asylum-seekers face extreme challenges through the legal process, in addition to mental health problems related to their migration experiences. However, the mental health of migrants is rarely considered in their asylum applications. This study sought to (1) identify types of pre-and peri-migration persecution and (2) assess mental health outcomes (e.g., post-traumatic stress disorder and depression) related to these migration experiences.

Perception of Government Protection, Fears of Persecution, and Mental Health Functioning among North
Michelle Leon, BA/BS, Fordham University; Emily Weinberger, BA/BS, Fordham University; Maria C. Jimenez, MA or MS, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University; Allen Keller, New York University; Bellevue Hospital

Chronic violence, government corruption, and insecurity has led thousands of migrants from the Northern Triangle to embark on the long journey to the U.S. border. In response, the government has authorized initiatives to control the number of individuals seeking refuge in the U.S. However, more recent restrictions would disqualify many of the individuals in the Central American migrant caravan of 2018; specifically, those who are fleeing gang-perpetrated and gender-based violence. This study aims to examine (1) perceptions of government protection, (2) fears of persecution, and (3) mental health functioning of migrants who have experienced gang-perpetrated violence and domestic violence.

057. Improving Forensic Clinical Training and Practice
4:10pm-5:10pm
Bayside B

A Brief Training Intervention Can Improve Investigative Question Generation
Tom Parkhouse, University of Sussex, UK; Thomas C. Ormerod, PhD, University of Sussex, UK

Effects of question type on interview outcomes are well known. Less is known about how interviewers generate questions. Here, participants viewed videos of interviewee responses to information-gathering questions and were asked to create follow-on questions to gather investigatively useful information. Half received a short training intervention on creating questions that might provide unexpected tests of expected knowledge. Resulting questions were subsequently rated for quality by experienced interviewers. Questions produced by participants who received training were rated as higher quality than those of untrained participants. Quality was mediated by the topic and temporality of the presented video segment.

Survey of Forensic Predoctoral Internships in Clinical Psychology
Haley M. Potts, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren E. Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Heather Whittset, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Garrett Ostdiek-Wille, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

In clinical psychology, predoctoral internships are a required yet competitive training opportunity. Students with forensic interests seek to make themselves attractive to forensic sites, though often without clear, updated information on what these sites actually want. After surveying forensic internship training directors, preliminary data suggests they prefer students to have primarily generalist (rather than forensic) training. Cognitive behavioral therapy and its third-wave descendants are the most valued treatment experiences, while intelligence and personality testing are considered essential assessment skills. Upon dissemination, findings can help clinical students in forensic psychology best prepare for internship opportunities in the field.

Can Expert and Novice Raters Reliably Formulate Forensic Cases? A Generalizability Theory Study
Tara J. Ryan, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Randall Kropp, PhD, BC Forensic Psychiatric Service Commission; Stephen D. Hart, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Forensic case formulation (CF) is now considered to be an integral part of violence risk assessment by many in the field. In the current study, a total of n = 4 raters (two novice, two expert) used the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment-Version 3 to assess intimate partner violence risk in N = 50 closed forensic files (for a total of N = 200 ratings). The interrater reliability of forensic CFs that were derived from the risk assessment process were analyzed via a Generalizability Theory approach. Results as well as clinical and research implications will be discussed.

Evaluators’ Attitudes, Use, and Perceptions of Empathy in a Risk Assessment Interview
Gabriele F. Trupp, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Kathryn N. Schrantz, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Samuel Hawes, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Danie C. Murriel, PhD, University of Virginia

This study examined differences in experienced forensic evaluators’ (N = 200) attitudes about and use of receptive and expressive empathy, as well as perceptions of evaluative in a simulated risk assessment case. Latent class analysis identified three subgroups of evaluators: high (n = 22), moderate (n = 86), and low empathy (n = 92). Participants who viewed expressive empathy as more appropriate asked more empathic questions and endorsed stronger understanding of the evaluatee’s beliefs and feelings. Similarly, those who asked more empathic questions in the interview reported stronger understanding of the evaluatee’s thoughts and feelings.

Considerations for Forensic Psychologists in their Feedback Practices
Elizabeth Foster, PhD, Widener University; Sharon M. Kelley, JD and PhD, University of Virginia; Institute of Law, Psychiatry, & Public Policy; Stephanie B. Holliday, PhD, RAND Corporation

Although feedback is traditionally part of the psychological assessment process, forensic contexts are commonly identified as a potential exception to the rule. Sources of ethical and professional standards provide little guidance regarding whether and what type of feedback should be provided to forensic evaluatees. Over the past few years, we surveyed forensic psychologists and conducted three focus groups with experts in the field. The purpose of this paper is to synthesize our findings across these studies and propose an approach, via a list of considerations and questions, that...
psychologists can use when determining whether to offer feedback in forensic evaluations.

058. Heterogeneity in Multiple Antisocial Behaviors: Individual Differences in Risk and Propensity
4:10pm-5:10pm
Bayside C

Chair: Thomas Loughran, PhD, Pennsylvania State University

This panel will consider the linkage between multiple, unique forms of antisocial behavior and key individual differences as antecedent risk factors, along with the mediating role of certain static and dynamic influences. The papers on this panel will incorporate data from multiple samples and utilize several unique analytic approaches to study these issues. Importantly, each paper will focus on unique differences between individuals related to key psychological constructs. One paper considers latent profiles of individuals involved in child sex trafficking identified through template analysis. A second paper considers the longitudinal association between delinquency and psychopathy, and how this relationship is mediated through the traditional, additional risk of delinquent peers using parallel process modeling. A third paper contrasts the role of two key individual differences: psychopathy and self-control, the latter being a key construct in the criminological literature, by comparing findings in both delinquent and non-delinquent samples. The discussant will focus on synthesizing the conceptual, empirical and methodological advances these papers yield in our understanding of categorizing risk factors for antisocial behaviors, and pose direction for future research in these areas.

Profiles of Child Sex Traffickers
Joan Reid, PhD, University of South Florida; Bryanna Fox, University of South Florida

A descriptive typology of child sex trafficker profiles emerged from file reviews of 61 cases of child sex trafficking collected in Florida between 2007 and 2012. Profiles include: Romantic, Coercive Conman, Family Abuser, Gang Intimidator, and Mate Crime Predator. Features of psychopathy are apparent in all trafficker types. Identifying and understanding common trafficker profiles and methods of operation inform child sex trafficking prevention and intervention recommendations. (This research project was supported by the American Psychology-Law Society Early Career Professional Grant.)

A Longitudinal Test of the Mediated Role of Delinquent Peer Association on the Link between Psychopathy and Self-control
James V. Ray, PhD, University of Central Florida

Using 10 waves of data from the Pathways to Desistance longitudinal study (n = 1,354), the current study investigates the impact of changes in delinquent peer association on the relationship between psychopathy and self-reported offending. Results indicate that youth with higher Psychopathy Checklist Youth Version scores report higher initial levels of delinquent peer association, which results in increases in offending over the study period. Initial levels (intercept) and change (slope) in delinquent peer association mediate the relationship between psychopathy and changes in offending.

Comparing Measures of Antisocial Propensity: A Focus on Psychopathy and Self-control
Shayne Jones, PhD, Texas State University

In psychology, researchers have focused heavily on psychopathy as a measure of antisocial propensity. In criminology, the focus has been more on self-control. The focus on this study is to assess these constructs with one another and how each is related to antisocial behavior. Using two samples, one with serious adolescent offenders and another consisting of undergraduates, results indicate psychopathy and self-control are related to one another. Clinician-rated psychopathy (PCL: YV) outperformed self-report self-control scales, while self-reported self-control scales were more strongly related to offending and aggression than self-report psychopathy scales.

059. Assessment & Intervention with Systems Involved Youth
4:10pm-5:10pm
Grand Ballroom D

Where Y’at Matters: How Neighborhood Characteristics Interact with Juvenile Justice Contacts
Tracy Focar, PhD, University of Denver; Apyl A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver; Lauren Gross, MA or MS, University of Denver; Jennifer Tippett, PsyD, University of Denver; Elysia Clemens, PhD, University of Denver

Past research on runaway youth indicates these youth are heavily involved in delinquency and criminal activity (Chen, Tyler, Whitbeck, & Hoyt, 2004; Whitbeck & Hoyt, 1999). Few studies have examined geographical location of police contacts with runaway youth. The aim of the present study is to consider the influence of the location of street checks and arrests in a sample of runaway youth. The current study will also examine geographic areas where children are arrested an examine neighborhood variables using indicators, such as racial/ethnic makeup of the neighborhood, poverty levels, food insecurity, etc.

Can Youth Really Tell Us What They Want? Asking Youth about Placement Preference in Dependency Cases
Shreya Mukhopadhyay, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Kelli L. Dickerson, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine

Within the dependency branch of the juvenile justice system, crucial decisions must be made about where youth should be placed when they are removed from their parents due to maltreatment. Factors considered in these decisions include not only youth safety, but also their stability and family contact (e.g., kin, siblings). What remains debated is whether youth’s own preferences should also be considered. We explored youth placement preferences in a large sample, N=1,565, focusing on how placement with kin, siblings, and age relate to their preferences. Results have implications for dependency processes involving maltreated youth.

Assessing the Impact of California Assembly Bill 403: Youth Functioning and Placement Experiences
Stacey Metcalf, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Kelli L. Dickerson, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Jodi A. Quas, PhD, University of California, Irvine

In 2017, California implemented AB403, a foster care reform bill that limits the length of a child’s placement in a residential facility to 10-day maximum. The impact of this bill, including whether the bill has increased placement stability or improved youth functioning, is unknown. We compared these outcomes between youth removed from home due to substantiated maltreatment pre and post-AB403. Youth post-AB403 reported poorer functioning and were more likely to have been in the group home previously than youth pre-AB403. Findings offer insight into the utility of changes to improve the dependency system’s response to maltreated children and adolescents.

Mentoring System Involved Youth: Effectiveness of the Fostering Healthy Futures for Teens Program

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Fostering Healthy Futures for Teens (FHF-T) is a mentoring program for teenagers with open child welfare cases who are at risk for juvenile justice involvement. A randomized controlled trial demonstrated strong engagement, retention, and satisfaction rates among youth randomized to the intervention. At baseline, there were no placement or family characteristic differences between youth in the intervention and control groups. At long-term follow-up (2.5 years post-baseline), however, intervention youth were much less likely to report having an open child welfare case (17.8% vs. 48.6%; Chi-Squared= 8.94, p=.003). This suggests that FHF-T increases rates of legal permanency for vulnerable teens.

**Running Away to Jail? Examining Street Checks and Arrests with Runaway Youth**

Jennifer Tippett, PsyD, University of Denver; Apyrl A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver; Tracy Vozar, PhD, University of Denver; Elycia Clemens, PhD, University of Denver

Much of the literature combines runaway youth with homeless youth. However, researchers have indicated they are distinct populations. Runaway youth, as a distinctive subgroup of adolescents, are relatively understudied (Slesnick & Prestopnik, 2005). Further, many of these youth come into contact with police and are funneled into the juvenile justice system. The goal of the proposed study is to examine offending patterns among runaway youth, including gender and racial/ethnic and gender differences in street checks and arrests. Preliminary results reveal notable racial/ethnic and gender differences in arrests. Results are important in examining pathways from running away to future delinquency.

**060. Reducing Bias and Increasing Judicial Legitimacy in Judicial Decision-Making**

4:10pm-5:10pm
Grand Ballroom E

**Moral Perceptions of Tortious Behavior**

Ashley M. Votruba, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer K. Robbenolt, JD and PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Michael J. Saks, PhD, Arizona State University

Provided that the law debates the role of moral disapproval in tort, what is public perception? Participants read one of multiple car accident scenarios manipulating the defendant’s level of intentionality (negligent, reckless, and intentional). Our findings suggest that perceptions of responsibility and preventability are rated high across all mental states of the defendant. But when it came to assigning moral blame, participants distinguished between the mental states of the defendant. When the defendant’s actions were intentional, they were perceived as more morally blameworthy, suggesting that the participants’ perceptions reflects a mixed approach to tort judgments, incorporating economic and moral justifications.

**Imagining and Sorting Criminal Subtypes**

Joseph J. Avery, JD and MA, Princeton University; Joel Cooper, PhD, Princeton University; DongWon Oh, PhD, New York University

When you think of a criminal, of whom do you think? When you think of someone who has committed bank fraud, of whom do you think? In the present study, we used an entire data generated approach to answer these questions. First, we used a reverse correlation procedure to produce a visual image of individuals’ stereotypes of two threshold categories (law-abiding person; criminal) and five criminal subtypes (a person who has committed burglary, bank fraud, insider trading, assault, and murder). We also produced visualizations of stereotypes of two additional criminals: someone who has committed a malum prohibitum crime (a crime that is wrong because it is prohibited) and someone who has committed a malum in se crime (wrong in and of itself). These final two categories represented our primary thesis. We hypothesized that, one, criminality would be masculine. Two, criminal subtypes would parse along a racial (White/Black) line in accordance with the malum prohibitum/in se distinction. That is, participants would imagine a criminal who is not immoral as a white male and a criminal who is immoral as a black male. To test this hypothesis, we tested the visualizations produced by reverse correlations along a few key dimensions, and we used k-means clustering to group the visualizations according to these data points. In total, we found good evidence for an association between crime and males, and, in particular, between crime and Black males. We also found our predicted nuance: not all criminals were imagined as Black males. Some were imagined as White males, and this parsing between White and Black appeared to be related to a moral dimension.

**Judicial Fairness: The Role of Political Ideology, Campaign Donors, and Recusal**

Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD, University of Wyoming; Narina Nunez, PhD, University of Wyoming; Olivia Smith, MA or MS, University of Wyoming; Cassandra Flick, MA or MS, University of Wyoming

Previous research has shown that campaign donations negatively affect perceptions of judicial fairness. We utilized a 4 (case/donor: social-liberal, social-conservative, business-liberal, business-conservative) x 3 (recusal: volunteered, asked and recused, or asked and refused) between-subjects design to examine whether judicial recusals could impact perceptions of fairness. We found that recusal did not affect perceptions of fairness, but political ideology of the participant and donor/case did. Thus, one’s political orientation and donor political orientation were more powerful predictors of perceptions, than jurist behavior itself. Having to campaign may expose jurists to political influence and affect perceptions of their ability to be fair.

**Development and Validation of the Judicial Legitimacy Scale**

Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD, University of Wyoming; Narina Nunez, PhD, University of Wyoming; Cassandra Flick, MA or MS, University of Wyoming

In three studies we developed a scale to measure judicial legitimacy. In Study 1, we generated 71 potential items based on previous legitimacy and judicial measurement scales. Exploratory factor analyses yielded a 17-item scale with three factors: qualities of a judge, freedom from influence, and accountability and competence. Study 2 confirmed the three-factor structure, and the Judicial Legitimacy Scale (JLS) correlated with Just World Beliefs and the American Police Legitimacy Scale. In Study 3, we demonstrated the JLS predicted perceptions of judicial behavior and misbehavior. Across all studies, the JLS demonstrated high levels of reliability.

**The Impact of the Quality of Forensic Reports on Lay Judgements of Persuasiveness**

Stephanie Summersby, The University of New South Wales; Kristy Martire, PhD, The University of New South Wales; Gary Edmond, PhD, The University of New South Wales; Richard Kemp, PhD, The University of New South Wales; Kaye Ballantyne, PhD, Victoria Police Forensic Services Department & ANZPAA NIFS

This study examines how the quality of information in forensic reports affects laypeople’s decisions about the persuasiveness of the evidence. We also examine whether participants evaluate forensic reports differently depending on the perceived reliability of the forensic discipline. Results revealed that participants
evaluated reports of varying quality differently depending on the discipline. For footwear evidence (‘low’ perceived reliability), providing participants with a ‘high’ quality report prompted participants to be more analytical, and revise down perceptions of persuasiveness. In comparison, participants given fingerprint evidence (‘high’ perceived reliability) were unaffected by differences in report quality. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

061. Current Issues in Policing Data Blitz
4:10pm-5:10pm
Grand Chenier

The Influence of High Profile Cases and Suspect Guilt on Investigators’ Confirmation Bias
Skye A. Woesteoff, PhD, Coastal Carolina University; Allison D. Redlich, PhD, George Mason University

Confirmation bias has been thought of as one contributing cause to wrongful convictions. Scholars have proposed that high profile cases could induce confirmation bias, due to the intense pressure from outside sources to close the case. The current study investigated whether high-profile cases influenced actual police investigators’ decisions regarding a mock case. We also examined whether innocent suspects would be particularly impacted, due to research suggesting innocent suspects in an interrogation are pressured more to confess than are guilty suspects (cf. Kassin et al., 2003).

Police Officers and Laypeople’s Difficulties in Detecting False Denials
Hannah M. Johnson, MA or MS, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Stephanie D. Block, PhD, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Donna Shestowsky, JD and PhD, University of California, Davis; Joseph Gonzales, PhD, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Kristy Shockey, MA or MS, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Gail S. Goodman, University of California, Davis

We examined police officers and laypeople’s abilities to distinguish between children’s true and false reports. Forty police officers and forty laypeople evaluated videotaped interviews of 3- and 5-year-olds. Children’s statements fell into categories based on a 2 (event type: true vs. false) X 2 (child report: assent vs. denial) factorial design. The results indicate there were no statistical differences in the two group’s overall accuracy. However, experts were more accurate when detecting false statements compared to non-experts. Accuracy was poor for both groups in the false denial category. These results emphasize the greater difficulty adults have in evaluating false denials.

From the Hart: International Implications for Mr. Big
Samantha J. Perry, BA/BS, Saint Mary’s University; Christina J. Conner, MA or MS, Ontario Tech University; Marc Patry, PhD, Saint Mary’s University

When police cannot solve a crime through traditional methods, investigators may deploy a ‘Mr. Big’ operation. Utilized across multiple common-wealth countries, this undercover technique involves police officers disguising themselves as members of a fictitious criminal enterprise to elicit a confession from a suspect. Canada has established a new common law framework for determining the admissibility of Mr. Big evidence in R. v. Hart (2014). The present research assessed the acceptability of post-Hart Mr. Big evidence (N = 16 cases) to pre-Hart (N = 16 cases) acceptance, and evaluated whether the Hart ruling has had international implications.

Crisis Incidents: Police Officer Decisions to Arrest, Commit, and Refer to Services
Therese L. Todd, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York; Preeti Chauhan, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York

Police frequently interact with persons in crisis. Yet, little is known about how these incidents are resolved. Using data from a large urban police department, we examine how officer, individual, and incident-level characteristics influence decisions to arrest, involuntary commit, and refer individuals to services. In crisis calls, arrests (10%) occur with low frequency compared to involuntary commitment (37%) and referral to services (38%). When arrests occur, they are primarily in the context of person and property-related crimes. Involuntary commitment is significantly more likely when officers perceive a suicide risk. The use of officer discretion in crisis calls will be discussed.

The Use of De-escalation by Police Officers in a Simulated Use of Force Encounter
Tori Semple, MA or MS, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, PhD, Carleton University; Bryce Jenkins, MA or MS, Carleton University; Simon Baldwin, MA or MS, Carleton University; Judith Andersen, PhD, University of Toronto

Despite numerous calls for increased use of de-escalation by police, the literature examining de-escalation is virtually non-existent and there appears to be little consensus on how de-escalation should be defined and what it consists of. The current study reviewed the available literature on de-escalation in order to identify de-escalation techniques. By examining videos (N = 24) of a simulated use of force scenario completed by officers, the current study developed a coding framework and applied it to the scenarios to determine the sorts of de-escalation techniques that Canadian police officers use when interacting with a person in crisis.

Officer-Perceived Barriers to Positive Interactions between Police and the Public
Meret S. Hofer, MA or MS, University of Virginia; Melvin Wilson, PhD, University of Virginia

Community policing, emphasizing close interaction with citizens to address community problems, is the most widely adopted recent police reform. However, little is known about how officers perceive community policing or what challenges they encounter when building cooperative relationships with citizens. We investigated this issue using semi-structured interviews with a maximum variation sample of 48 police officers. Results suggest that officers perceive a broad range of obstacles: (1) the opportunities they have to engage in non-enforcement interactions with citizens, and 2) the quality of interactions when leveraging such opportunities. Implications for organizational policy and practice will be discussed.

Guns, Gloves, and Tasers: Perceptions of Police Officers when Weapon Choice and Race are Varied
Emily Pica, Austin Peay State University; Chelsea L. Sheahan, PhD, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, PhD, Carleton University

The current study examined how officer race, suspect race, and weapon type (gun vs. taser vs. assault gloves) influenced mock jurors’ judgments in a police use of force case. Participants (N = 356) read a case summary concerning a fatal use of force incident. Mock jurors were more likely to vote guilty for the White officer as well as when a gun was used. The Black officer who used a taser or assault gloves was perceived most favorably. Mock jurors’ attitudes toward the police also were found to be related to mock jurors’ guilt ratings and perceptions of the officer.

Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training and Its Effects on Law Enforcement Officers’ Mental Health
Courtney M. Tassin, BA/BS, University of Denver; Kali P. Janicke, PhD, Austin Peay State University; Chelsea L. Sheahan, PhD, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, PhD, Carleton University
Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training teaches the basics of recognizing symptoms of mental health and how to address mental health crises primarily to law enforcement officers (Watson, Morabito, Draine & Ottati, 2008). The authors surveyed a population of CIT certified and non-CIT certified law enforcement officers on their mental health perspectives and awareness. CIT certified officers were asked to self-rank these measures before and after completing the CIT training. CIT officers reported significant increases in mental health awareness and comfort in accessing supports, both pre- and post CIT training and when compared with non-CIT officers.

062. Conditional Release and Violence Risk Assessment: From the Hospital to the Community
4:10pm-5:10pm
Grand Couteau

Chair: Michael J. Vitacco, PhD, Augusta University
Discussant: Ashley B. Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi

The return of insanity acquittees from the hospital back to the community can create tension between the general public, policy makers, and community providers. Community providers are tasked with treating and monitoring these individuals, but individuals on CR typically have undergone a violence risk assessment (VRA) at some point prior to their discharge. The idea of conditional release is that individuals must adhere to specialized conditions in order to maintain their freedom. However, who is most appropriate to be released and how community treatment is administered are two emerging areas in the literature. This symposium presents original data on CR from three state samples: Minnesota, Louisiana, and Oregon that includes a total of 1,225 individuals. Results provide important insights into the CR process across all states. For example, in Minnesota and Louisiana, VRAs did predict who was conditionally released, specifically dynamic risk factors measured by the HCR-20. However, in all three states, VRAs did not predict CR revocation. In Oregon, the commission of a violent crime was predictive of CR revocation. Specific implications for risk assessment and community treatment of individuals on CR will be a focus of all three presentations in this symposium.

The HCR-20 in Predicting Release Decisions and Revocation of Individuals Committed as Mentally Ill a
Rebecca M. Kastner, PhD, Minnesota Direct Care and Treatment-Forensic Services; Michael J. Vitacco, PhD, Augusta University; Katalin Anderson, EdD, Minnesota Direct Care and Treatment-Forensic Services

The current study examined use of the HCR-20 and HCR-20V3 in predicting provisional discharge from indeterminate civil commitment as well as revocations of release. In a sample of patients in Minnesota (n = 364), we examined the relationship of scale scores to review board determinations of release and revocations to the state hospital. In logistic regression models, HCR-20 factor scores, particularly Clinical and Risk Management scales, predicted patient provisional discharge but did not predict revocations from release. The current findings have implications for recommended use and limitations of the HCR-20 in risk assessments for reduction in custody of forensic patients.

Risk Assessment and Conditional Release Decision-making: Outcomes and Future Directions
Gina Mango-Mire, PhD, Tulane University; Amanda Gallagher, PhD, Tulane University; Jessica Wright, BA/BS, Tulane

Historically, mentally ill and dangerous offenders were maintained in forensic psychiatric facilities for many years prior to being released. Due to rising budgetary pressures, legal decisions, and of community-based treatments, forensic patients are frequently released into less restrictive settings. One of the many challenges in conditional release decision-making is in accurately identifying those at risk for recidivism and in developing informed risk management strategies that guide successful community release. Effective risk assessment practices must consider information pertaining to patient variables related to release decisions and data on release outcomes in order to improve conditional release outcomes and mental health programming.

Treating Insanity Acquittees in the Community: Risk Reduction and Maintenance
Michael J. Vitacco, PhD, Augusta University; Kimberly Rideout, PsyD, Oregon State Hospital; Elena Balduzzi, PsyD, Private Practice

The current study examined 420 individuals on conditional release (CR) in the community in the state of Oregon. These individuals are subject to high scrutiny and most often are released to supervised community placements. This study evaluates conditional release through the lens of risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model and discusses how this model can be effective for the appropriate monitoring of individuals who are residing in the community. Through community-based treatment, most individuals (n = 281, 65.8%) were able to maintain their release for a minimum of five years. Implications for risk assessment and treatment will be discussed.

063. Police in School Contexts
5:20pm-6:20pm
Bayside A

Chair: Mark D. Snow, MA or MS, Ontario Tech University
Discussant: Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Apart from prisons, schools are one of the only contexts in which individuals may experience daily police supervision, placing students in a unique position to have their behavior closely monitored and potentially reported to and punished within the legal system. According to the National Association of School Resource Officers, school-based policing is the “fastest growing area of law enforcement.” However, how police interact with students in school contexts is surprisingly understudied, especially given the large and growing police presence in American schools, and the unique social and legal contexts that schools represent (e.g., different legal standards for searching individuals). Broadly, the current symposium brings together four presentations on how law enforcement in schools respond to students’ behavior—from questioning them to more extreme actions. Paper 1 consists of a national survey of U.S. school resource officers’ and their perceptions of juveniles and interviewing/interrogation practices. Two papers investigate the effects of a pre-arrest diversion program implemented in a large, urban U.S. city on school-based arrests and recidivism (Paper 2) and school suspensions (Paper 3). Paper 4 examines the characteristics of officer-involved shootings in U.S. schools. A prominent scholar with expertise in developmental psychology and juvenile justice will discuss the studies’ implications.

School-Based Interrogation: Perceptions and Practices of School Resource Officers
Despite substantial growth in recent decades of both school security efforts and juvenile interrogation research, the school-based interrogation context remains relatively underexamined. The present study sought to address this gap by conducting a national survey of SROs in the U.S. (n = 287) regarding their perceptions of juveniles and interrogation practices. Our results suggest that SROs are sensitive to some developmental limitations but may not be applying this knowledge consistently when questioning juveniles. Many officers have not received training regarding juvenile interrogation, and most indicated a need for additional training.

**Preventing School-Based Arrest and Recidivism Through Pre-Arrest Diversion: Outcomes of the Philadelphia**

Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University; Amanda NeMoyer, JD and PhD, Drexel University; Rena Kreimer, MSW, Drexel University; TuQuyhn Le, MA or MS, Drexel University; Siying Guo, PhD, Pittsburg State University; Mary Kate Oliver, Drexel University; Florida Kina, Drexel University; Lindsey Cole, PhD, Oklahoma City University; Jessica Jashchysyn, Drexel University; Zoe Zhang, PhD, Drexel University

To dismantle the school-to-prison pipeline, the Philadelphia Police School Diversion Program prohibits police from arresting students with no delinquency history accused of minor offenses on school property. Since program implementation, the annual rate of school-based arrests in Philadelphia has declined by 84%. Further, multilevel regression analyses with data from 1,812 students demonstrated that the likelihood of recidivism within two years of the referring incident was significantly lower for diverted youth than for comparable youth arrested in schools in the year prior to program implementation. Implications for policy and practice and future research directions will also be discussed.

**Keeping Kids in School through Pre-Arrest Diversion: School-Related Outcomes of the Philadelphia Police School Diversion Program**

Amanda NeMoyer, JD and PhD, Drexel University; TuQuyhn Le, MA or MS, Drexel University; Rena Kreimer, MSW, Drexel University; Siying Guo, PhD, Pittsburg State University; Mary Kate Oliver, Drexel University; Florida Kina, Drexel University; Lindsey Cole, PhD, Oklahoma City University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

By preventing youth from entering the justice system, pre-arrest diversion programs may serve to prevent negative school-related outcomes (i.e., suspension, expulsion, dropout). Data from students enrolled in the Philadelphia Police School Diversion Program were compared to data from students arrested for program-eligible, school-based offenses in the year before program implementation (N = 1,812). Results revealed that diverted youth were less likely than arrested youth to be suspended from school in the year following referral. Diverted youth also had fewer suspensions and served fewer suspended days in that post-incident year. Policy and practice implications and future research directions will be discussed.

**Examining School Resource Officers’ Involvement in American School Shootings**

Daniella Filoso, BA/BS, Ontario Tech University; Jessica E. Sutherland, PhD, York University; Mark D. Snow, MA or MS, Ontario Tech University; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD, Ontario Tech University

In an attempt to address school safety, including gun violence, many U.S. schools have hired school resource officers (SROs). Although SROs aim to reduce school shootings, there are instances in which they initiate discharge of a firearm in schools. To date, the specific details regarding these SRO-involved shootings have not been examined. In the current study, we analyzed 32 SRO-involved school shootings in the U.S. from 1970 to 2019. In these cases, the victim was most often a student. Domestic violence and suicidality were rarely components of these shootings. Results provide rare insight into officer-involved school shootings.

**064. Trueblood et al. v. Washington State DSHS: Catalyst for Change in the Completion of CST Evaluations**

5:20pm–6:20pm

Bayside B

Chair: Jacqueline C. Means, PsyD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington

In Trueblood et al. v. Washington State DSHS, a federal court found there were unconstitutional delays in the completion of Competency to Stand Trial (CST) evaluations and restoration services across the state. In response, several changes were made to the process in which CST evaluations are completed. This symposium provides an overview of Trueblood and the changes made to Washington State’s forensic mental health system to align with the court’s requirements for timely completion of evaluations. The first paper describes the legal landscape of CST evaluations in Washington, outlines the changes implemented at the state level, and discusses the impact such changes have had on evaluation timeframes. The second paper describes the demographic characteristics of the referred defendants and the frequency with which defendants are opined to possess or lack the capacities to proceed. Furthermore, this paper explores the relationship between the time defendants spend awaiting evaluations and evaluators’ opinions regarding their trial-related capacities. The third paper highlights barriers forensic evaluators face when tasked with completing evaluations within a short timeframe. Overall, this symposium will outline the strengths and weaknesses of Washington’s response to Trueblood and the impact it has had on the completion of CST reports within constitutional timeframes.

**Trueblood et al. v. Washington State DSHS: Opportunity for Program Development in Washington State**

Megan R. Kopkin, PhD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington; Rheanna J. Remmel, PhD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington; Kathryn C. Applegate, PhD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington; Jacqueline C. Means, PsyD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington

Over the past four years, Trueblood et al. v. Washington State DSHS has transformed the process by which competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations are assigned and completed in Washington State. Using publically available data, the current paper will explore how large-scale changes made by the State of Washington have impacted metrics related to the timeliness of CST evaluations. We expect the data to show changes made by the state have significantly decreased the number of days class members wait for evaluations to be completed; however, we also expect the number of referrals has significantly risen over time.

**Meet the Defendants: Demographic and Evaluation Characteristics of CST Evaluates in Washington State**

Rheanna J. Remmel, PhD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington; Kathryn C. Applegate, PhD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington; Megan R. Kopkin, PhD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington; Jacqueline C. Means, PsyD, Office of Forensic Mental Health Services, State of Washington

Competency to stand trial (CST) is the most common referral question for forensic mental health professionals. In Washington
In Washington State, a federal court found that the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) in violation of constitutional timeframes for providing CST evaluation and restoration services while a defendant waits in jail, requiring DSHS to provide court-ordered competency evaluations within 14 days of the court order. Subsequently, the number of CST evaluations ordered has steadily increased over time. Legitimate and systemic barriers to completing timely evaluations continue to exist from an evaluator’s perspective. A qualitative review of the presence and impact of these barriers on the completion of CST evaluations is offered in the current study.

065. Eyewitness Accuracy
5:20pm-6:20pm
Bayside C

Informant Testimony and Witness Confidence: Testing the ‘Search’ and ‘Assessment’ Stages of the SCIF
Laura J. Shambaugh, BA/BS, Florida International University; Stephen D. Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Jonathan P. Vallano, PhD, University of Pittsburgh; Jeanine Skorinko, PhD, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

The Selective Cue Integration Framework (SCIF; Charman et al., 2010) outlines how eyewitnesses determine their lineup identification confidence. However, the SCIF has only been tested in limited contexts. The present study examined whether the SCIF can account for effects of jailhouse informant testimony on eyewitness confidence. Participants viewed a crime, made a lineup identification, and subsequently received confirming, disconfirming, or no feedback from a jailhouse informant of high, low, or unknown credibility before reporting their identification confidence. Results supported the SCIF: Witness confidence was only affected by informants that provided confirming feedback, and only in the absence of credibility-undermining information.

Assessing Eyewitness Confidence: Verbal, Numeric, and Graded Verbal Scales
Rachel L. Greenspan, PhD, University of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth F. Loftus, PhD, University of California, Irvine

There is a disconnect between how confidence is measured in empirical research (numerically) and how confidence is measured in the field (verbally, in the witness’ own words). Across three studies, we explored how evaluators assess verbal confidence statements. Results show that even when witnesses express extremely strong statements of verbal confidence (e.g., completely confident) evaluators do not translate these kinds of statements into the strongest levels of numeric confidence. Moreover, participants reported a strong preference for reporting their confidence numerically rather than verbally. This challenges current recommendations for police to ask witnesses to report their confidence in their own words.

How Warnings Affect Accuracy and Confidence in the Presence of Misinformation
Ayanna K. Thomas, PhD, Tufts University; Alia Wulff, MA or MS, Tufts University

The misinformation effect occurs when information presented after an event impairs accuracy for the event memory, which is increased when individuals are tested prior to the introduction of misinformation. We investigated whether memory and metamemory could be improved with warnings when multiple tests were introduced. We manipulated warning location and retention interval to examine both test-potentiation and reconsolidation effects. Warnings were given before or following misinformation. Warnings reduced the misinformation effect and retrieval enhanced suggestibility and improved the confidence-accuracy relationship on misleading trials. The results have implications for how testing influences learning of misinformation and the stability of original memories.

The Impact of Delay on the Confidence-Accuracy Relationship
Jamal K. Mansour, PhD, Queen Margaret University; Rheannon J. Battstone, MA or MS, Queen Margaret University

Delaying an eyewitness identification confidence judgment can reduce the confidence-accuracy (CA) relationship when social interactions occur (e.g., post-identification feedback); however non-social activities may not. Indeed, considering reasons one’s decision may be incorrect (hypothosis disconfirmation) has been shown to improve the CA relationship in some domains. Participants viewed a mock crime, and after a delay, a lineup. Participants either immediately gave their confidence or did either an unrelated visual search task or engaged in hypothesis disconfirmation for two minutes before giving their confidence. CAC curves and discrimination (ANDI) indicated that an immediate confidence judgment is preferable.

066. Early Career Professionals (ECP) Committee: Identifying & Meeting the Needs of Early Career Professionals in Law & Psychology
5:20pm-6:20pm
Grand Ballroom D

Panelists: Jennifer Woolard, PhD, Georgetown University; Tiffany Clomax, PsyD, Chicago Clinical Associates; Casey LaDuke, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver

Chair: Jason A. Cantone, JD, PhD, George Mason University

A recently released survey of APLS early career professionals (ECPs) examined how they viewed their graduate training, professional development, current career path, and recommendations for how APLS can best meet the needs of ECPs. The survey provided a wealth of information about the ECP experience and their interactions with APLS. For example, only 5% of respondents said that AP-LS addressed their needs extremely well, though many said AP-LS addressed their needs moderately well. So what do ECPs need, and what should AP-LS do to meet those needs? This session expands beyond the survey findings to provide real-world application, unique perspectives, and hands-on advice to ECPs and others on how to meet the needs of the next generation of law-psychology professionals. Tips and tools for success will be offered in each of these content areas, among others: Diversity, Leadership, Policy and Applied Careers, and Student Loan Debt. Panelists will offer their experiences and recommendations.
The Violence Screening and Assessment of Needs (VIO-SCAN) is a brief tool developed in military veterans evaluating five items: history of violence, exposure to violent trauma, alcohol misuse, posttraumatic stress disorder with increased anger, and financial instability. Data on the VIO-SCAN in the general population were analyzed in the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) (N=33,215). In bivariate analyses and multivariable analyses, VIO-SCAN risk factors were associated with subsequent severe violence and other aggressive acts (area under the curve estimates=0.77-0.80). Findings indicate inquiry into VIO-SCAN risk factors could streamline evidence-based, trauma-informed assessment and management of violence risk.

**Factors Informing Decisions Regarding Violence Risk and Discharge Recommendations for NGRI Acquitees**

Tatjana Damnjanovic, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Jorge Varela, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Emery Kelley, PhD, University of Texas at Tyler

Violence risk assessments play a vital role in release decisions for NGRI acquitees. Still, no standard procedures or tools are in place for assessing the risk for future violence, and little is known regarding how these assessments are done in practice. Current study uses data from Dangerousness Risk Assessments completed with NGRI acquitees at a Texas state hospital and focuses on identifying risk factors informing clinicians’ predictions of violence risk, and recommendations regarding discharge. Further, we explore the relationship between risk levels and recommendations, as well as the change in dynamic risk factors leading to a hospital discharge recommendation.

**Attendance to Risk Assessment Factors in Reports for NCRMD Patients: Have Things Improved?**

Eric B. Elbogen, PhD, Duke University; Shannon Blalke, Durham VA; Sally-Johnson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; UNC; Jean Beckham, Duke University; Duke; Patrick Calhoun, Duke University; Ryan Wagner, Duke University; Mira Bruncu, Duke University; Shoba Sreenivasan, USC; Lynn Van Male, Oregon Health and Sciences University

The Violence Screening and Assessment of Needs (VIO-SCAN) is a brief tool developed in military veterans evaluating five items: history of violence, exposure to violent trauma, alcohol misuse, posttraumatic stress disorder with increased anger, and financial instability. Data on the VIO-SCAN in the general population were analyzed in the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC) (N=33,215). In bivariate analyses and multivariable analyses, VIO-SCAN risk factors were associated with subsequent severe violence and other aggressive acts (area under the curve estimates=0.77-0.80). Findings indicate inquiry into VIO-SCAN risk factors could streamline evidence-based, trauma-informed assessment and management of violence risk.

**Targeting Institutional Risk Factors to Reduce Patient Violence**

Amanda Sadri, BA/BS, University of California, Berkeley; Jennifer Skeem, PhD, University of California, Berkeley; Sharon Farrell, PhD, University of California, Berkeley; Barbara McDermott, PhD, University of California, Berkeley

Increasingly, state hospitals house adults who are involved in the criminal justice system, detained against their will, and restricted in their activities. Here, violence is common, costly, and serious. Growing evidence suggests that violence prevention strategies must look beyond individual patients to target institutional risk factors like staff-patient relationships and crowding—but little is known about them. Based on interviews (N=260), behavioral observations, and record reviews, we used the PRISM to distill institutional risk factors for 26 units at a large hospital. This presentation describes the factors that relate most strongly to variation in violence across units.

**Brief Assessment of Violence Risk: Prospective Evidence From a US National Study**

Emily Haney-Caron, JD and PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Denieka Ellis, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Kamar Tazi, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Sharon Kelley, JD and PhD, Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy, University of Virginia School of Medicine

A substantial body of research has explored the utility of juvenile risk assessment tools, which impact youths’ trajectories through the justice system. However, research has not explored whether evaluators using the same tool determine risk using a similar process. Licensed mental health professionals experienced with juvenile risk assessment (n=127) rated the same vignette using a structured professional judgment risk tool. Participants reported a wide range of items as the factors most relevant to risk determinations, including 25/30 items from the assessment tool plus 12 additional categories. Results suggest important avenues of further study in juvenile risk assessment.

**Ground Rule Performance and Implementation among Children with and without ADHD**

Lillian Arminda Rodriguez-Steen, BA/BS, The University of Ontario Institute of Technology; MairElle Nicholson, The University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Sara Caro-Aroyave, BA/BS, The University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD, The University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Despite the widespread use ground rule instructions, very little research has focused on how individual differences affect children’s ground rule performance and responses that lack event detail in an interview setting. In the current study, 7- to 8-year-old children with and without Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) were interviewed about a past event. Their ground rule performance and sum total of nonsubstantive responses were assessed. No significant differences emerged in children’s ground rule performance or total nonsubstantive responses provided based on ADHD status. Passing some ground rules was associated with an increase in nonsubstantive responses.

**The Uses and Misuses of Psychology Research Pertaining to Post-termination Contact**

Emma L. Paine, Samford University; David M. Smolin, JD.
The Preserving Family Bonds Act, a bill passed by the New York legislature but awaiting action by the governor, allows a judge to order mandatory contact between an adopted child and the child’s birth parents or siblings after termination of parental rights if it is in the best interests of the child. The underlying dispute is whether a judge or adoptive parents should make such decisions. Experts on child welfare and adoption strongly disagree about the bill. This paper explores the claims made by proponents and opponents, including their uses of research, while providing a separate review of relevant research.

The Role of Guardian’s Ad Litem in Getting Children Home: An Evaluation
Abigail L. Herzfeld, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Katherine P. Howard, JD and MA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Michelle Paxton, JD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Children’s Justice Clinic (CJC) at the [Name removed for blind review] College of Law provides multi-disciplinary Guardian ad Litem (GAL) training to third year law students. One of the main objectives of the CJC is to increase the availability of high-quality legal services for young children to address barriers to permanency. Trends reveal that CJC-represented children spent less time out of home than non-CJC-represented children. This presentation will describe methodologies employed to achieve this success, as well as examine patterns of child permanency.

Children’s Acquiescence to Implicated Coaching Questions
Breanne Wydie, BA/BS, Brock University; Stacia N. Sodenberg, PhD, Arizona State University; Kelly McWilliams, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Angela D Evans, PhD, Brock University

Questions that imply coaching may be problematic for child witnesses, as children may fail to recognize the implied meaning of the question. However, no study has examined children’s acquiescence to implied coaching questions. In the current study, 161 5- to 10-year-olds were presented with vignettes where a child reported a transgression and the mother was either supportive or unsupportive and were then asked implied coaching questions about the interaction (e.g., Did the mom help the girl remember?). Results revealed that young children acquiesce to implied coaching questions differently relating to aggression and delinquency. The impact of specific types of trauma on precursors to adult criminal behavior should be utilized to inform correctional rehabilitation. Implications for trauma-informed care are discussed.

The Effect of Acknowledging Difficulty on Children’s Disclosure of a Minor Transgression
Shanima Williams, PhD, McGill University; Kelly McWilliams, PhD, John Jay School of Criminal Justice; Hayden Henderson, University of Southern California; Thomas Lyon, University of Southern California

This study examined the effects of acknowledging the difficulty of disclosure on 4- to 9-year-olds. 114 children played with a stranger; for half of the children two toys appeared to break and the stranger admonished secrecy. Before and after recall, half the children were reassured that “some things are hard to talk about because you don’t want to tell.” The instruction had no effect on disclosures of breakage (16% in instruction break group, 17% in control break group), and elicited a high rate of acknowledgement of difficulty (23%) among children who had not experienced breakage.

Family and Caregiver Predictors of Youth Recidivism Among First Time Justice-Involved Youth
Johanna B. Folk, PhD, University of California, San Francisco; Evan D. Holloway, MA or MS, University of California, San Francisco; Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD, University of California, San Francisco

Families play a vital role in the lives of many court-involved youth and both theory and empirical research indicates family factors are key contributors to youth recidivism. The current study examined examining family- (family functioning, parental monitoring, parent-child conflict) and caregiver- (mental health, substance use) level predictors of recidivism in a sample of 401 first-time court-involved non-incarcerated adolescents. Results suggest the degree of concordance between youth and caregiver reports of parental monitoring is key to predicting youth recidivism. Youth are particularly at risk for recidivating when caregivers report having higher levels of parental control than youth perceive of their caregivers.

Relationships Between Childhood Trauma and Aggression and Delinquency in a Non-Clinical Sample
Jill Del Pozzo, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Brooke Stettler, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Lauren Grove, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Kenny Gonzalez, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Christopher M. King, JD and PhD, Montclair State University

Childhood traumas are highly prevalent in both general and justice-involved populations and contribute to a host of maladaptive behaviors (e.g., aggression, delinquency). We sought to replicate such findings and examine the differential relationships of five types of trauma with aggression and delinquency in a non-clinical sample. A majority of participants endorsed at least one type of childhood trauma, with higher rates of certain traumas differentially relating to aggression and delinquency. The impact of specific types of trauma on precursors to adult criminal behavior should be utilized to inform correctional rehabilitation. Implications for trauma-informed care are discussed.

The Importance of Risk in Juvenile Resentencing: Furthering the Evidence
Madeleva Rizzo, BA/BS, Drexel University; Kelley Durham, MA or MS, Drexel University; Heidi Zapotocky, BA/BS, Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, Drexel University

Recent research demonstrated the predominance of risk of recidivism of incarcerated individuals in public perception of culpability and recommendation for release (Heilbrun et al., 2018). The current study builds upon this research, specifically examining the interplay of risk and prison disciplinary record on public perception. Participants (N=703, 48.9% male) completed a survey based on one of nine vignettes in a 3x3 between-subjects design. Conditions differed based on appraised risk level and behavior while incarcerated. Risk of recidivism and behavior while incarcerated significantly influenced participants’ perceptions of the appropriateness of release, punishment, or rehabilitation. Implications, limitations, and continued research are outlined.

069. Cross-Cultural Issues in Sexual Violence Victimization
5:20pm-6:20pm
Grand Couteau

Duty to Call?: Sexual Assault Intervention Perceptions in Online and Face-to-Face Contexts
Katherine Rose, MA or MS, University of British Columbia, Okanagan; Michael Woodworth, PhD, University of British Columbia, Okanagan; Jeff Hancock, PhD, Stanford University; Shao Yuan Chong, University of British Columbia, Okanagan; Xun "Sunny" Liu, PhD, Stanford University

How technology affects bystander behavior in sexual assault is poorly understood. A sample of 635 undergraduate students read a vignette in which they witnessed a sexual assault scenario as either
a party attendee or from a Snapchat video. Witnessing the assault via Snapchat concerningly impacted perceived responsibility but didn’t influence overall intention to intervene. Further, the Snapchat condition significantly increased the likelihood of reporting to peers, but only marginally increased reporting to authorities. Individual differences, such as rape myth acceptance were associated with impact to intervene, regardless of condition. Findings hold implications for evolving bystander training.

Victimization and Health of U.S. Women who Conceive in Rape: Findings from the 2010 NISVS
Lucy A. Guarnera, PhD, University of Virginia; Dean G. Kilpatrick, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina

Women who conceive in rape face a unique intersection of interpersonal, medical, and legal vulnerability. Using data from the CDC’s 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, the present study provides the most comprehensive description to date of U.S. women who conceive in rape, providing evidence for lower income, lower educational attainment, poorer physical and mental health, and tremendously greater interpersonal victimization. Striking differences in levels of victimization seem to account for most of the other observed group-level differences. Thus, screening for rape-related pregnancy in a variety of settings may help identify women at high risk in multiple domains.

No is Ignored in All Languages: Experiences of Sexual Coercion among Spanish and American Women
Rosa Vilas-Racionero, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Chitra Raghavan, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Mario Scalora, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Miguel Ángel Soria-Verde, PhD, Universitat de Barcelona

In this study, we compared college women’s experiences of sexual coercion across two cultures—Spain and the United States. A nuanced assessment of sexual coercion, the Multidimensional Sexual Coercion Questionnaire (MSCQ), Raghavan, Cohen & Tamborra, 2014), was administered online to 965 Spanish college students and 1,665 American college students. Across both samples, women were overwhelmingly more likely to self-report sexual coercion than men. Women who self-reported sexual coercion were also more likely to report intimate partner violence. Contrary to hypotheses, tactics of successful coercion differed across cultures. Implications for construct validation and culturally tailored prevention strategies will be discussed.

Culture, Gender, and Sex: Experiences and Attitudes in a Sexually Diverse Sample of Latino Men
Florecia Iturri, MA or MS, Palo Alto University; Amanda M. Fanniff, PhD, Palo Alto University

There is little research on culturally-relevant predictors for sexual assault among Latino men. This study explored four constructs that may be relevant to same-sex sexual violence by Latino men: machismo, heteronormativity, internalized sexual stigma (ISS), and caballerismo (a protective factor). The model presented a moderate fit. Traditional machismo significantly predicted sexual assault perpetration, heteronormativity, and ISS. Traditional machismo moderated the effect of ISS on sexual assault. Caballerismo did not serve as a protective factor as hypothesized. Results indicate that traditional machismo may be a significant culturally-relevant predictor of sexual assault; additional analyses will be reported after further data collection.

070 Friday Night Poster Session
6:30-8:00pm
Armstrong & Foyer
009. Participant Attitudes about and Perceptions of Sequential Intercept Mapping
Natalie Bonfine, PhD, Northeast Ohio Medical University

Sequential Intercept Mapping convenes stakeholders from the community mental health and substance use systems, criminal justice system, consumers of mental health services and their families, and other stakeholders to address complex challenges, such as the overrepresentation of people with serious mental illness in the criminal justice system or the challenges presented by the opioid crisis. Results from a survey of Sequential Intercept Mapping participants show that, overall, stakeholders hold positive views of the Sequential Intercept Mapping process and perceive it to be helpful in planning community responses to these issues. Sequential Intercept Mapping was also associated with improved community collaboration.

010. The Roles of Sexual Victimization and Depression on Locus of Control in Male Inmates
Brandy Hutton, BA/BS, Eastern Washington University; Kayleen Islam-Zwart, PhD, Eastern Washington University

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of sexual victimization and depression on locus of control in male jail inmates. Previous research has shown an interaction between victimization history and depression on locus of control for women, but no study has investigated this specifically for males. To address this gap, 90 males from a metropolitan county jail completed self-report measures of depression and locus of control. A 2 (depressed vs. not) x 2 (sexual victimization history vs. not) ANOVA revealed no effects for victimization, but the presence of depression was associated with lower internal locus of control.

011. A Comparison of Parent, Teacher, and Youth Ratings on the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits
Tatiana M. Matiasz, MA or MS, Louisiana State University; Julia E. Clark, PhD, Louisiana State University; Paul J. Frick, PhD, Louisiana State University

The current study compared the validity of self-, parent-, and teacher-report on the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) in grades 3, 6, and 8. We tested the association of all forms with several validators including parent and teacher ratings of personality traits, peer nominations of characteristics associated with callous-unemotional (CU) traits (i.e., being mean and aloof) and social preference (i.e., nominations of being liked most and being liked least). Results demonstrated that teacher- and self-report both showed some of the best validity in 3rd grade but self-report was the only informant to show strong validity in the 8th grade.

012. Violence Victimization and Neuropsychological Performance of Justice-Involved Individuals with TBI
Cory F. Marchi, MA or MS, University of Denver; Emily Goodwin, BA/BS, University of Denver; Samantha Mendoza, MA or MS, University of Denver; Kim A. Gorgens, PhD, University of Denver; Hannah A Binford, BA/BS

The purpose of the present study is to investigate the relationship between a history of being the victim of violence on cognitive function among persons with reported traumatic brain injury (TBI) history and to determine if the age of victimization (child or adult) affects functioning differently. Participants identified with positive reported brain injury histories engaged in a neuropsychological screen and were asked about their lifetime exposure to violence. Results showed group differences on performance. Persons with exposure to violence both as a child and as an adult performed significantly worse than all groups across three domains.

013. Time in prison accompanies gray matter increases, may reflect recovery from substance use
Nathaniel Anderson, PhD, Mind Research Network; Ashby Sajou-Turner, BA/BS, Mind Research Network; Prashanth Nyalakanti, BA/BS, Mind Research Network; Keith Harenski, BA/BS, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Mind Research Network; Carla Harenski, PsyD, Mind Research Network; Michael Koening, PhD, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Jean Decety, PsyD, University of Chicago; Kent Kiehl PhD, Mind Research Network

A commonly overlooked feature in neuroscientific studies in forensic samples is the effect that prison, itself, may have on the brain. Researchers analyzed MRI data from n = 710 incarcerated males and examined the relationship between gray matter and time spent in prison. After controlling for several confounding variables, we find a positive linear relationship between time spent in prison and gray matter increases in portions of the salience network (including globus pallidus, caudate) and several other cortical regions. These findings may be indicative of recovery following forced abstinence from substance use or reflect other circumstances supportive of brain health.

014. The neuropsychology of decision making and social reasoning in male and female high-risk offenders
Olivia Aveson, MA or MS, University of Massachusetts, Boston; Ashley Woodhull, PhD, University of Massachusetts, Boston; Paul Nestor, PhD, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Gender differences in decision-making and social reasoning were explored in the context of criminality. Thirty-four participants (11 females) who were recently released from incarceration completed a task of decision making, the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT), and a task of social cognition, an adapted form of the Wason selection task. While male and female ex-offenders demonstrated similar levels of risky decision-making, females outperformed males on measures of social reasoning. Implications for reoffending and clinical intervention are discussed.

Miriam C. Woodruff, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY; Amanda Rosinski, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center (CUNY); Dolores Casanovar-Marci, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY); Rebecca A. Weiss, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center (CUNY)

As the United States rapidly becomes more culturally and linguistically diverse, psychologists are increasingly relied upon to evaluate individuals with limited English proficiency. Previous research has recommended evaluating individuals in their preferred language and using assessments validated among the examinee’s population. However, resources relating to these recommendations may not be available or validated for specific psychological instruments. This study examined interpreter and cross-cultural assessment recommendations found within cognitive, personality, and forensic assessment manuals. Despite previous recommendations, only 21.6% (n = 8) of manuals reviewed endorsed the use of an interpreter. Further, few manuals provided direction for cross-cultural interpretation of findings.

016. Relationships between criminal thinking patterns and the MMPI-2-RF scales in incarcerated offenders
Paul Borden Ingram, PhD, Texas Tech University; Sarah Hirsch, Texas Tech University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD, Texas Tech University; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Martin Sellhom, University of Otago; Dustin B. Wygant, PhD, Eastern Kentucky University

The purpose of this investigation is to examine how risk factors for criminal behavior relate to the substantive scales of the MMPI-2-
The ideology of men identifying as involuntarily celibate (“incels”) espouses the notion of sexual entitlement and paints women as cruel and manipulative figures central to their inability to obtain a fulfilling sexual existence. Resulting hostilities have manifest as terrorist attacks aimed at forcing the mainstream acceptance of incel ideology, including the distribution of women as sexual commodities. The current study represents an attempt to validate the Differential Incel Inventory (DII) as a means to assess incel beliefs. Preliminary results suggest the DII comprises a three-factor structure and is strongly related to well-researched constructs, which appear common to incel ideology.

018. Demographic Characteristics of Animal Maltreatment Offenders
Laura P. Hauglid, MA or MS, University of Denver; Evan Davies, MA or MS, University of Denver; Laura Meyer, PhD, University of Denver; Lavita Nadkarni, PhD, University of Denver

Animal maltreatment is a unique category of offenses that has not received much attention in psychological research. The aim of this study is to assess demographic data from animal maltreatment offenders referred to a university forensic training clinic for evaluation and treatment; initial analyses included several key variables pulled from a battery of psychological measures. Preliminary findings from chi-square analyses suggest significant relationships between type of offense committed (active vs. passive) and the perpetrators’ gender and education.

019. Use of aggression PAI scales to predict the psychological health & well-being of SMI offenders
Stephanie M. Ficarro, PsyD, University at Buffalo, State University of New York; Daniel Antonius, PhD, University at Buffalo, State University of New York; Corey Leidenfrost, PhD, University of Buffalo, State University of New York; Kathleen Shanahan, PhD, Medaille College; David Teplin, PsyD, Medaille College

Using the Reactive (AGG-R) and Instrumental (AGG-I) Aggression scales of the Personality Assessment Inventory, the study examined the ability of these scales to predict the psychological health and well-being of seriously mentally-ill offenders prone to different types of aggression at admission and discharge from a jail treatment unit. Findings demonstrated that offenders prone to reactive aggression versus instrumental aggression presented differently in terms of psychological health and well-being at baseline. Higher reactive aggression, in particular, was associated with less change in symptoms post-treatment at the time of admission. These results are discussed in context of treatment implications.

020. Colorado’s Mental Condition evaluation: Examining current evaluator practice
Brittany Remmert, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Charles Harrison, PhD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Mental Health Institute at Fort Logan

Since 1999, Colorado's mental condition evaluation – not to be confused with impaired mental condition which existed before 1999 - has served as a legal avenue for defendant’s to enter mental health evidence when not pursuing an NGRI plea. However, the nebulous nature of these evaluations has made it a moving target for evaluators and contributed to confusion about (and divergent perspectives on) the nature and purpose of the evaluation, the appropriate theoretical framework, and expert opinions. The statutory history and case law relevant to a mental condition evaluation are reviewed and compared with current evaluator practice.

021. Association Between Formal Forensic Training and Adherence to Statutory Requirements in CST Reports
Maia M. Ricardo, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Brett O. Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia; Angela N. Torres, PhD, Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia

This study examines the association between formal training in forensic psychology and adherence to statutory requirements of competency to stand trial (CST) evaluation reports in Virginia. Using more than 1,000 CST evaluation reports, we evaluated the odds that formally trained evaluators would address required CST prongs within Virginia statute: factual and rational understanding, and ability to consult with counsel. Results indicated reports authored by evaluators with formal graduate/postgraduate training in forensic psychology were more likely to address rational understanding (OR = 3.34) and ability to consult with counsel (OR = 6.35) than reports authored by those without such training.

022. Decision Making in the Assessment of Competency to Stand Trial
Rebecca Giblinghouse, MA or MS, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus; Robert Switzer, PsyD, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus; Derek Hess, JD and PhD, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus; Tess Neal, PhD, Arizona State University; Evan Harrison, PhD, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus

Research has shown that interrater reliability rates for competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations can be low. One reason for this disagreement between evaluators may have biases, such as those caused by the primacy and recency effects. The current study examined whether collateral information, such as an initial CST evaluator’s report, could cause primacy or recency effects in current evaluators, depending on when it was read. Additionally, this study sought to explore if there were any relationships between certain evaluator characteristics and the presence of bias.

023. The Effects of Michael’s Game on Delusions and Competency for Criminal Defendants
Jennifer L. Harrison, PhD, Minnesota Direct Care and Treatment - Forensic Services

Defendants with delusional thinking often have a longer length of stay in competency restoration programs and struggle to meet the requirements of the rational prong of the Dusky Standard. Many competency restoration programs nationwide do not offer cognitive remediation to assist in restoring defendants to competency (Zapf & Roesch, 2011). A hospital in the Midwestern US has implemented the use of Michael’s Game, an empirically-supported treatment for delusional thinking. Results show a reduction in delusional thinking over time as demonstrated by endorsement of less delusional beliefs and less distress and
024. Assessing potential predictors of restoration of competency to stand trial.
Megan L. Porter, MA or MS, University of Indianapolis; Aaron Kivisto, PhD, University of Indianapolis; Robert E. Connell, PsyD, Montana VA Health System

Major psychopathology, primarily in regard to psychotic disorders and cognitive deficits, have been identified as two principal correlates of incompetency to stand trial. Similarly to correlates of incompetency, research has shown presence of a psychotic disorder or presence of an intellectual disability disorder are linked to poorer restoration outcomes. This study aims to examine the association between a range of demographic, clinical, and psychosocial variables and successful competency restoration after 90 and 180 days of treatment, to include facets of cognition measured with the MMSE (orientation, memory, concentration) which have yet to be studied in this context.

025. Public Perception and Funding of Justice-Involved People with Mental Illness
Chelsea S. Queen, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Robert Mauro, PhD, University of Oregon; Elena T. V Andreu, MA or MS, University of Texas at El Paso

Stigmas pertaining to mental health and justice involvement negatively impact funding allocation for mental health prison programs. This study examines the individual differences, and an educational intervention on individuals’ willingness to fund mental health programs in prisons. Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire that assessed varying characteristics about themselves, followed by a randomly selected reading material on the benefits of mental health prison programs. All participants were then asked to allocate finances to different mental health populations. Univariate ANOVAs showed a significant funding allocation for specific treatment (medication) \( F(1,79)=7.244, p=0.009 \), as opposed to other treatments.

026. Secondary Trauma Symptoms and Protective Personality Traits in Probation and Parole Agents
Mary H. Jenson, BA/BS, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater; Elizabeth A. Olson, PhD, University of Wisconsin, Whitewater

The current research sought to assess the prevalence of secondary trauma symptoms among Wisconsin probation and parole agents, as well as assess personality factors that could serve as protective or risk factors for suffering secondary trauma symptoms. Of 1,151 agents surveyed, 415 agents completed the survey (response rate 36%). Higher dispositional optimism and more internal locus of control were associated with lower levels of reported secondary trauma symptoms. Increased perceptions of workplace support were also associated with lower levels of reported secondary trauma symptoms.

027. Correctional Officer Training on Mental Health
Nicole Teske, MA or MS, Indiana State University; Joe Korevec, MA or MS, Indiana State University; Jennifer L. Schriver, PhD, Indiana State University

Currently, no research has looked at the mental health training correctional officers receive. This study examined how many hours are spent on a variety of mental health related topics during pre-service and in-service officer training, nationwide. Results indicate a small percentage of training is spent on mental health related topics compared to the number of hours spent on training overall. The study also found that the majority of mental health trainings are done by some type of mental health professional and 100% of responding states reported providing information to correctional officers on how to access mental health services for themselves.

028. The Effect of Social Disadvantages and Mental Wellness on Criminal Thinking
Jordan A. Murana, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley C.T. Jones, MA or MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi

Underprivileged, mentally ill individuals are more likely to be justice-involved, but it is not well understood if justice-involved persons as a group can be characterized as underprivileged, and if underprivileged characteristics or mental distress are related to criminal thinking. In a sample of detained probationers, the present study explored characteristics social disadvantage and the relationship between mental distress and proactive and reactive criminal thinking. More participants had access to computers/internet and transportation than not, and low levels of education. Severity of mental distress predicted both proactive and reactive criminal thinking. Implications for probation management and treatment are discussed.

029. Officer/Client Relationships: Quantifying Changes across Probation Supervision Sessions
Ryan K. Thompson, JD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

This paper represents a multi-year field study measuring the change in probationer and officer relationships as supervision unfolded. We collected data across a series of four supervision sessions to assess the development of the probationer and probation officer relationship as the two became more familiar. Probationer attitudes related to law legitimacy, procedural justice, and distributive justice improved but other factors like total activities and activities per goal decreased, possibly indicating waning probationer enthusiasm. Additionally, a disconnect emerged between probationer and officer perceptions of their relationship. Finally, while some of the factors we tracked predicted successful outcomes, others did not.

Colin P. Holloway, JD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Richard L. Wiener, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

A research partnership between the law and psychology program of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln and the Nebraska Office of Probation Administration tested an RNR Therapeutic Jurisprudence model of probationer decision to reengage in probation violating conduct during their supervision sentence. This research sampled urban and rural probation populations in Nebraska to test the degree to which offender motivation, attitudes, emotions, and relationships with officers predicted violations of probation conditions. Results suggest that perceptions of outcome fairness, strength of the relationship with their supervising authority, and promotion focused motivation are significant predictors of a probationers’ choices to desist from probation violations.

031. Criminal thinking and working alliance throughout treatment for justice-involved people
Sarah Hirsch, Texas Tech University; Faith Scanlon, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD, Texas Tech University

The working alliance, which is associated with positive treatment changes in community samples, may be impacted by criminal thinking in justice-involved samples. This study examines the effect of criminal thinking on the working alliance at two timepoints of treatment. The sample includes 185 dually-diagnosed persons with mental illness completing probation sentences in a residential treatment facility. Linear regressions demonstrate attenuation in the relation between criminal thinking and working
Recidivism rates in the United States are alarmingly high with prevention models often focusing on antisocial attitudes and substance abuse as main targets of treatment. The impact of mental illness and psychopathology on recidivism rates remains under-researched. We studied objective and subjective ratings of substance use and psychopathology in offenders with serious mental illness at admission and release from enhanced jail treatment, and the association with recidivism after 6, 12 and 48 months. Though substance use predicted recidivism after controlling for overall psychopathology, discrepant findings indicate different recidivism pathways for alcohol use versus other drugs, and affective versus other psychopathology.

Transgender individuals attempting to reintegrate into society post-incarceration likely face unique, minority stress-related challenges in addition to general stigma about criminal history, but little research has examined this topic. Further, there is evidence of a vignette narrative (i.e., rightfully vs. wrongfully convicted) and of criminal thinking styles (i.e., RCT and PCT) among criminal thinking styles in a military sample. Understanding criminal thinking styles (i.e., RCT and PCT) among servicemembers can lead to better preventative measures and better treatment outcomes when working with offenders across populations (i.e., military and non-military).

The Forced Choice Test can be used to detect feigned claims of amnesia for crime events. A drawback of this procedure is that the amount of information about the crime needed to construct this test is not present and the test cannot be applied. Over two studies we address this issue by testing whether information can be reused, thus requiring fewer pieces of information. Study 1 provides a proof of concept for our idea and study 2 applies it to situations resembling real life. The results indicate that our novel test paradigm can detect crime knowledge better than chance.

Crime control theater laws engender widespread public support without empirical backing, and also remain resistance to attitude change. The present research examines participants’ (n=145) reactions to factual or anecdotal videos detailing the negative consequences of sex offender registration and housing restriction laws. While it was hypothesized that anecdotal videos would lead to greater attitudinal changes and memory retention, both sets of videos changed participants’ support for these policies immediately and at follow-up, with factual videos leading to greater memory retention for presented facts across both time periods. The legal and policy implications of findings are discussed.

Criminal thinking is typically associated with increased risk of criminality (Bartholomew, Morgan, Mitchell, & Van Horn, 2018). Criminal thinking styles have been evaluated using the PICTS in previous studies involving criminal-justice-involved persons (Denno, 1994; Walters, Elliott, & Miscoll,1998); yet, little is known about the criminal thinking styles of servicemembers. Therefore, the goal of this study is to analyze the severity and occurrence of criminal thinking styles in a military sample. Understanding criminal thinking styles (i.e., RCT and PCT) among servicemembers can lead to better preventative measures and better treatment outcomes when working with offenders across populations (i.e., military and non-military).

Although eyewitness testimony is used to determine guilt or innocence, research has shown errors in eyewitness accounts. Because there is a greater risk of potential future harm by letting someone go who might be dangerous, we hypothesized that eyewitnesses of crimes are more prone to making false positives. Also, since physical asymmetry correlates with criminality, it's possible that people are more likely to make false positives when judging asymmetrical faces. Our results support our first hypothesis. Additionally, we found a trend towards a bias against asymmetrical faces. The implications provide a new perspective into the reliability of eyewitness testimonies.
Participants watched a video of an unexpected robbery. Before viewing the video, participants put their Phone Out on the desk, or Phone Away in their backpack. They identified the robber from one of two lineups, one contained the robber and a familiar bystander, the other only the bystander. Phone Away and the Phone Out at identifying the robber at the same rate. In both lineup conditions, the Phone Out was significantly more likely to misidentify the familiar, but innocent, bystander than those in the Away condition. The mere presence of cell phones increased particular errors in lineup identification accuracy.

041. Reversing the misinformation effect through source monitoring.
Simona Mackovichova, Carleton University; Bridget Robinson-Riegler, PhD, Augsburg University

We studied the effect of misleading post-event information on memory performance. Using the misinformation paradigm, we presented participants with a to-be-remembered event, exposed them to misleading details, and tested their memory for the to-be-remembered event. We manipulated whether retrieval modality matched the modality of the to-be-remembered information or the modality of the misinformation. Consistent with our predictions, we found that the misinformation effect was more pronounced when retrieval modality matched the modality of the misinformation. Moreover, a post-recognition source-monitoring test helped misled participants "edit out" the misinformation and retrieve the details of the to-be-remembered event.

042. Does Eyewitness Description Accuracy Mediate the Effect of Recall on Identification Accuracy?
Austin R. McClain, BA/BS, Western Kentucky University; Rachel E. Greis, BA/BS, Western Kentucky University; Melissa A. Baker, PhD, Western Kentucky University

The influence of recall instructions on the verbal overshadowing effect (VOE) was examined in the study. The relationship between the accuracy of participants’ verbal descriptions and their lineup identifications was also examined. Participants watched a burglary video, described the burglar, and attempted to identify the burglar from a lineup. Recall instructions were varied. Results showed that participants who described the burglar’s facial features demonstrated the VOE, while participants who described the burglar’s physical appearance did not. Results also showed that the accuracy of participants’ verbal descriptions did not mediate the relationship between recall instructions and identification accuracy.

043. To Choose or Not to Choose: Shifts in Response Criteria Do Not Explain Verbal Overshadowing
Sydney J. Young, Western Kentucky University; Melissa A. Baker, Western Kentucky University; Austin McClain, Western Kentucky University; Austin Smith, Western Kentucky University; Rachel Greis, Western Kentucky University; Eliza Geis, Western Kentucky University

The response criteria shift (RCS) account for the verbal overshadowing effect (VOE) was tested in 2 experiments. Participants watched a video of a burglary, either provided a description of the burglar or not, and identified the burglar from a lineup. In Experiment 1, results demonstrated verbal overshadowing without shifts in response criteria. Experiment 2 manipulated participant’s response criteria during the identification task. Data collection for Experiment 2 is on-going. Current results suggest that verbal overshadowing occurs despite manipulating participant’s response criteria. Across experiments, results suggest that the RCS account does not adequately explain observed VOEs in eyewitness identifications.

044. The number of fillers may not matter as long as they all match the description
Robert F. Lockamyveir, MA or MS, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Alex R. Wooten, MA or MS, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Curt A. Carlson, PhD, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Maria A. Carlson, PhD, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Alyssa R. Jones, MA or MS, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Jennifer Dias, PhD, Tarleton State University; Jacob Hemby, BA/BS, Texas A&M University-Commerce

According to the diagnostic feature detection hypothesis, very few high-quality fillers in a lineup should suffice to enhance discriminability over a showup. To test this hypothesis, we randomly assigned online participants (N = 10,433) to a target-present or -absent showup or simultaneous lineup of size 3, 6, 9, or 12. We found that (a) lineups, regardless of size, yielded higher discriminability and a stronger confidence-accuracy relationship than showups, and (b) suspect choosing decreased as size increased. When constructing a lineup, police may only need to find two fillers as long as they both thoroughly fit the eyewitness description.

045. Evidence of Innocence from a Simultaneous Lineup
Taylor C. Lebensfeld, BA/BS, University of California - San Diego; Brent M. Wilson, PhD, University of California - San Diego; John T. Wixted, PhD, University of California - San Diego

The lack of a strong confidence-accuracy relationship for lineup rejections means that high-confidence rejections do not convincingly establish innocence. Other research has found a strong confidence-accuracy relationship for showup rejections. The current research aims to integrate the simultaneous lineup procedure with a showup-style confidence rating, wherein a witness who rejects the lineup is asked to rate their confidence only about the suspect. We found there is indeed a stronger relationship for lineup rejections using the new confidence-rating procedure compared to the standard procedure. Thus, high-confidence lineup rejections can provide convincing evidence of innocence when this new procedure is used.

046. Actions ‘speak’ louder than words: Effects of rapport-building techniques during witness interviews
Zacharia Nahouri, MA or MS, University of Westminster; Coral June Dando, PhD, University of Westminster; Jay-Marie Mackenzie, PhD, University of Westminster; Andreas Aresti, PhD, University of Westminster

Building rapport is recommended for motivating witnesses/victims to provide a more complete and accurate account. However, little empirical research has investigated the efficacy of rapport. Using a mock witness paradigm, we experimentally manipulated rapport-building whereby participants were interviewed in one of four conditions: 1) No rapport, 2) Non-verbal behavioural only, 3) Verbal only, and 4) Full rapport (i.e., behavioural + verbal). Post interview, they rated their interview experience. Participants recalled significantly more event information in the Behavioural condition compared to the Verbal and Control conditions and were far more positive about their experience, highlighting the importance of non-verbal rapport behaviours.

047. Exploring Traits Linked to Commercial Sexual Exploitation: Psychopathy Vs. Impulsivity
Jennifer Díaz, University of South Florida; Joan A. Reid, PhD, University of South Florida; University of South Florida St. Petersburg
Limited research has investigated potential traits linked to commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) such as impulsivity or psychopathy. The current study explored whether psychopathic traits and impulsivity increased risk for commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) using data from 1,354 youthful male and female offenders, of whom 8% (N = 114) reported CSE. Results of binomial logistic regression indicated that psychopathic traits increase risk for CSE while impulsivity does not. With each increase on youth psychopathy score, there was a 7% increase in the likelihood of CSE. These findings may inform prevention efforts aimed at youth at risk for involvement in CSE.

048. Sleep Deprivation and Racial Bias in Memory and Sentencing Attitudes

Junice Burke, BA/BS, California State University, Los Angeles; Moira K. Cunius, BA/BS, California State University, Los Angeles; Chenxin Yu, BA/BS, California State University, Los Angeles; Kimberly M. Fenn, PhD, Michigan State University; Steven J. Frenda, California State University, Los Angeles

This study investigated the impact of sleep deprivation and racial stereotypes on sentencing attitudes and false memories. Participants were assigned to either a night of normal sleep or 24 hours of sleep deprivation in the lab. The next morning all participants came back to review a case involving either a Black or a White juvenile offender and were then asked about their general sentencing attitudes. Results indicated that rested participants endorsed harsher sentences after reading about a Black juvenile (compared to Black). Conversely, sleep-deprived participants endorsed harsher sentences after reading about the Black juvenile.

049. Evaluating Witness Accuracy: Video Recording Identification Procedures and Contextual Information

John F. Mulligan III, BA/BS, Bates College; Amy Douglass, PhD, Bates College; Stephen Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Kureva Matuka, MA or MS, Florida International University; Erika Lamere, BA/BS, Bates College

People have difficulty determining when eyewitness identifications are accurate. One potential tool is showing a video of the identification procedure. Additionally, we investigated whether judgments are influenced by exonerating or incriminating evidence. In Study 1 (N = 240) and Study 2 (N = 390), perceivers could discern the accuracy of witness identifications in the absence of contextual information. However, in almost all conditions where evidence was introduced, perceivers were no longer able to discern witness accuracy. These studies reinforce the value of video-recorded identification procedure, and caution against making contextual information available before perceivers make their judgments of witness accuracy.

050. The impact of appearance change on missing persons sightings

Andrew C. Provenzano, MA or MS, University of Arkansas; James M. Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas

To aid in the recovery of missing persons, police often release photographs to the media in order to gain public assistance in searching for them. One barrier to the recovery of missing persons may be that there may be variation in appearance between the photo released to the public and their current appearance. In this study, we varied the appearance of our target (missing persons) at the time of their arrest, as well as the time of their arrest. The next morning all participants came back to review a case involving either a Black or a White juvenile offender and were then asked about their general sentencing attitudes. Results indicated that rested participants endorsed harsher sentences after reading about a Black juvenile (compared to Black). Conversely, sleep-deprived participants endorsed harsher sentences after reading about the Black juvenile.

052. Appearance Change Instruction – Criterion Shift or Lowered Sensitivity?

Mack Blouir, BA/BS, Bates College; Amy Douglass, PhD, Bates College; Stephen Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Kureva Matuka, MA or MS, Florida International University; Erika Lamere, BA/BS, Bates College

An Appearance Change Instruction (ACI) is a recommended lineup procedure found to diminish accuracy. Prior lineup research has suggested the ACI’s potential effects may diminish witness sensitivity independently of a criterion shift. Lineup paradigms (particularly without a demonstrable innocent suspect) however, may lead to an artificially inflated false identification rate thus implying diminished sensitivity when in fact the ACI may only be precipitating a criterion shift. We examined these possible differential ACI effects within a basic memory recognition paradigm. This paradigm allowed for a more direct signal detection analysis of the ACI and its memorial effects.

053. Source Memory in Twins

Elisa Krackow, PhD, West Virginia University; Brianna DeLarge, West Virginia University; Victoria DiSciullo, MA or MS, West Virginia University; Emily Deming, MA or MS, West Virginia University; Jessica E. Bleigh, West Virginia University; Madison G Gallimore, West Virginia University

There is little work on eyewitness memory in twins (for exception see Sheen, et al., 2001), a population that might be vulnerable to source/reality monitoring errors given that twins closely identify with each other more than do non-twins and spend significant amounts of time together (Greenberg, 1983; Thorpe, 2003). Adult twins participated in a source/reality monitoring task. There were significant differences in the number of correct imagined yourself items and the number of correct imagined your twin items. There were also significant differences in the number of correct actions participated in and the number of correct actions observed.

054. Do attractive faces eliminate the own-race bias?

Miguel Antonio De Leon, Sam Houston State University; Jeffrey Anastasi, PhD, Sam Houston State University

Own-Race Bias (ORB) is the phenomenon where people recognize the faces of same-face individuals better than other-race faces (Meissner & Brigham, 2001). Further, Hasebrink (1998) demonstrated that both men and women selectively attend to attractive female faces. This selective attention is theorized to have different causes depending upon the sex being evaluated but demonstrates how attractive faces may grasp one’s attention to a greater extent. In the current study, we evaluated the ORB with faces of varying attractiveness levels. We expected to find the ORB with average attractiveness, but not for very attractive faces.
due to distinctiveness of attractive faces.

055. Evaluating the Effects of the Own-Race Bias and Affiliation on Facial Recognition
Nicholas E. Sims-Rhodes, Sam Houston State University; Jeffrey S. Anastasi, PhD, Sam Houston State University

The own-race bias occurs when one demonstrates better recognition for faces from one’s own race than faces from another race (Meissner & Brigham, 2001). While researchers have yet to come to a consensus regarding an explanation of the own-race bias (Meissner & Brigham, 2001; Sporer, 2001), one of the most popular explanations for the own-race bias is predicated on social categorization (Sporer, 2001). It is still unclear if manipulation of in-group dimensions would lead to an additive or non-additive effect. The general question in the current study was to evaluate what happens when more than one group affiliation is manipulated, and whether these manipulations lead to an additive or non-additive effect.

056. Children’s Ground Rule Performance and Application in a Laboratory Interview
Lillian A. Rodriguez-Steen, BA/BS, Ontario Tech University; Daniella Filosa, BA/BS, Ontario Tech University; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD, Ontario Tech University

Ground rules are widely used but rarely researched in investigative interviews with children. In the present study, 4- to 9-year-olds were asked intentionally tricky questions about an event. Children’s performance on ground rule practice questions was also assessed. Over half of children (59%) passed all of the ground rule practice questions; however, children were better able to demonstrate adequate truth-telling understanding than understanding of their obligation to avoid guessing and to correct the interviewer. Children’s performance on the ground rule practice questions (specifically the correct the interviewer rule) had implications for their clarification requests but not their “don’t know” responses.

057. How do mental health attitudes interact with biased expert testimony to affect mock juror decisions?
Lauren Hudachek, Iowa State University; Adele Quigley-McBride, MA or MS, Iowa State University; Gary L. Wells, PhD, Iowa State University

Jury decisions are often influenced by factors tangential to the case. We assessed participants’ mental health attitudes and then asked them to make decisions about mild cases and severe cases, both involving an insanity defense. Participants read expert testimonies from the prosecution and the defense, and the order in which these testimonies were presented was manipulated. We hypothesized that negative mental health attitudes and order would influence mock jurors’ decisions about guilt and the insanity plea. Also, pre-existing attitudes about mental illness and expert testimony order should interact—people will struggle more with evidence inconsistent with their beliefs about mental illness.

058. Does MAGA Affect Legal Decision Making in a Criminal Case?
Jaelyn M. Nixon, MA or MS, Georgia Southern University; Kimberlee Williams, BA/BS, Georgia Southern University; Amy A. Hackney, PhD, Georgia Southern University

Donald Trump’s “Make America Great Again” (MAGA) slogan was embedded with underlying ideologies that are perceived by some individuals as promoting strict laws, policies, and punishments (Goldstein & Hall, 2017). Some racial disparities in the legal system are maintained through racially biased punishment decision making. For example, African Americans are incarcerated at five times the rate of White Americans. Our research explores whether the MAGA slogan can create racial disparities in legal decision making. The primary hypothesis is that the MAGA condition with a Black defendant, participants will assign higher sentencing and overall higher scores on the punishment DVs.

059. Race Salience as a Trial Strategy in Police-officer and Civilian Involved Shootings
Nikoleta M. Despodova, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Melanie Close, MA or MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jungwon Lee, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Stephanie Sorage, City University of New York; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Charles Stone, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The present study examines whether white mock jurors render verdicts differently for police officers and civilians, whether race salience is an effective trial strategy for mitigating racial bias in juror decisions, and whether race salience functions different depending on the status of the defendant. Participants read a trial summary about an interracial crime in which the defendant and the victim are either white or black. The prosecutor either argues that the defendant’s decision to shoot was influenced by the victim’s race (race salience present) or race is not a motivational factor (race salience absent).

060. Credibility, verdict outcomes & jailhouse informants: The utility of the Vetrovec warning
Jennifer McArthur, BA/BS, Saint Mary’s University; Marguerite Ternes, PhD, Saint Mary’s University; Veronica Stinson, PhD, Saint Mary’s University

The Vetrovec warning is used in Canadian courts to advise jurors to use increased scrutiny when evaluating the credibility of a witness with a motive to lie, such as a jailhouse informant. Despite its intent, the Vetrovec warning has been implicated in numerous wrongful convictions. Therefore, this study aims to explore the influence the warning has on a jurors’ evaluation of credibility. It is hypothesized that mock jurors who receive a Vetrovec warning will perceive a jailhouse informant witness to be less credible; however, it is also expected that the presence of the Vetrovec warning will not impact verdict outcomes.

061. Hot or Not? Juror Decisions based on Attorney Attractiveness and Gender
Addison G. Rodriguez, Cornell University; Krystia Reed, JD and PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

Attorneys play a crucial role in juror decisions because they are tasked with presenting a convincing argument in favor of their side. However, current research shows that jury verdicts are influenced by various extralegal factors despite the common assumption that ‘justice is blind’. The purpose of the study is to determine if jurors are influenced in their favorability and verdict judgments by the gender and attractiveness of the defense attorney and the gender of the prosecuting attorney. Results indicate that attractiveness and gender influence ratings of the attorneys, but indirectly. Furthermore, there are significant differences between community members and students.

062. Effects of Rosa’s Law on Jury Decision Making: Ten Years Later
Jaylee R. Tribble, Arkansas State University; Christopher S. Peters, PhD, Arkansas State University; Toby Stipp, BA/BS, Arkansas State University

The purpose of this research was to examine the effects of Rosa’s Law on mock juror decisions for a defendant arrested during a sting operation. The defendant’s stated diagnosis (Intellectual Disability or Mental Retardation) was manipulated along with the amount of coercion utilized by an undercover agent. Results
indicated that participants are less likely to find the defendant guilty when they are diagnosed with Mental Retardation as opposed to Intellectual Disability. One possibility for this finding is individuals continue to be unaware of the interchangeability between the two terms, which could be examined further in the context of educational strategies.

063. Mock Jurors’ Perceptions of Student Maturity in Teacher-Student Sexual Offenses
Hannah Castrogiavanni, BA/BS, Black Hills State University; Hannah D. Castrogiavanni, BA/BS, Black Hills State University; Ashlyn Dollison, Black Hills State University; Travis Elmore, Black Hills State University; Ashley Tate, Black Hills State University; Arianna Nelson, Black Hills State University; Alisha A Call, PhD, Black Hills State University; Twila A. Wingrove, JD and PhD, Appalachian State University

Much ambiguity emerges within the legal age of consent laws in the United States, as each state differs from each other. Confusion and misunderstandings amongst mock jurors may arise when judging child sexual assault cases. The present study examines mock jurors’ perceptions of a teacher-student sexual encounter, which focuses on their ratings of the student’s maturity and ability to consent to sex. Manipulations included student age and gender, teacher gender, and participant gender. Child age impacted mock jurors’ views across many of the student maturity ratings. Interactions between variables were also observed. Teacher judgments were impacted by student maturity ratings.

064. Do Judicial Instructions Help Jurors Distinguish Between Best-Practice and Poor-Practice Interviews?
Felisha J. Thain, BA/BS, University of Otago; Julien Gross, PhD, University of Otago; Rachel Zajac, PhD, University of Otago; Harlene Hayne, PhD, University of Otago

Potential jurors are largely unaware of the detrimental effect that poor interview techniques can exert on the accuracy of children’s evidence. We examined whether a judicial instruction to this effect would help mock jurors to differentiate between best-practice and poor-practice interviews. Without the instruction, jurors did not consider interview quality when reaching their verdict. When given the instruction after the child’s testimony, however, jurors evaluating poor-practice interviews were more likely to convict the defendant than were jurors evaluating best-practice interviews that elicited the same information. Our findings have important implications for the use of judicial instructions in the courtroom.

065. The Interactive Effects of Physician Gender and Mock Juror Sexism on Medical Malpractice Case Outcome
Luci Hulsman, University of Evansville; Lilee Robinson, University of Evansville; Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD, University of Evansville

We experimentally manipulated physician gender in a medical malpractice lawsuit. Although there were no effects on physician fault, there were physician gender by participant sexism interactions among female participants. When the physician was male, as sexism increased, perceived carelessness and the belief the physician will get sued again decreased. A second study extends these preliminary findings, by incorporating additional measures of sexism (hostile sexism, benevolent sexism, modern sexism, and implicit sexism) that participants complete prior to the mock trial, real juror instructions, and a larger sample of nationally representative community members.

066. Do Emotional Witnesses Eliminate Observers’ Ability to Detect Suggestive Lineup Procedures?
Nora A. Finley, BA/BS, Bates College; Amy B. Douglass, PhD, Bates College

Suggestive identification procedures increase the chance of eyewitness errors. In some contexts, people who evaluate identification procedures rate single-blind procedures as more suggestive than double-blind procedures (e.g., Modjadidi & Kovera 2018). We investigated if an emotional eyewitness desensitizes participants to the presence of suggestiveness. In Study 1, 81 participants read a transcript of an identification procedure with an emotional or unemotional eyewitness; the procedure was single-blind or double-blind. Participants tended to be more sensitive to the presence of single-blind procedures as more suggestive.

067. Effects of the Level of Facial Femininity/Masculinity and Crime Type on Mock Juror Decisions
Hayley S. Haar, Rider University; Wendy P. Heath, PhD, Rider University

Participants (N = 154) were each presented with an image of a male or female “defendant.” Defendants varied in their level of masculinity or femininity as did the crime for which the defendant was on trial (a crime judged to be more likely committed by males (armed robbery) or females (embezzlement). Participants rated feminine looking targets as more guilty than masculine looking targets. Perceptions of crime severity were influenced by both defendant gender and level of masculinity/femininity. When a defendant did not fit the stereotype for his or her gender, the crimes they committed were perceived as more severe.

068. How the Type of Facial Tattoos Affect Views of Defendants Who Vary in Age
Wendy P. Heath, PhD, Rider University; Da’Naia L. Holden, BA/BS, Rider University

The purpose of this study was to determine how people view older versus younger defendants with facial tattoos and if the type of tattoo (positive, negative, none) affects judgments. After a pretest in which tattoos were rated on a negative-positive scale, 129 additional participants reviewed a newspaper article (created for this research) which provided details of a robbery and a sketch of a suspect with the above-stated manipulations. Those with facial tattoos (negative or positive) were generally seen less favorably than those without (more dangerous and more guilty), although the type of tattoo affected sentencing judgments differentially.

069. Jailhouse Informant Bias Scale
Logan F. Williamson, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Baylee D. Jenkins, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Alexis M. Le Grand, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Alexa A. Mecikalski, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Jonathon M. Golding, PhD, University of Kentucky; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, PhD, University of Alabama in Huntsville

Jailhouse informant testimony has been a factor in 156 wrongful convictions (Innocence Project, 2019). Informant testimony is highly persuasive in court even when jurors are aware of the informant’s motivation to lie. The goal of the current study was to create a scale to measure juror biases related to JI testimony and validate it with exploratory factor analysis (EFA). In the current research, we assessed whether a set of items related to jailhouse informant testimony were related with the hopes of measuring pre-trial biases toward this testimony. An EFA revealed 23 items representing eight factors, including juror attributions and pro-
Less than 5% of reported cases of rape get prosecuted, while even less secure actual convictions. Thus, understanding how jurors reach their decisions is paramount. Recently, some scholars have proposed treating sexual assault as a hate crime (MacKinnon, 2016). This study aims to replicate and extend previous findings concerning the impact of this proposed designation on mock jurors’ decision making. Participants read a stranger rape case vignette containing either a hate crime or a “traditional” rape definition. Results revealed that defining rape as a hate crime impacted complainant blame ratings, but not verdict decisions.

071. Are Jurors’ Discussions Biased? Impact of Pretrial Publicity, Jury Type, and Need For Cognition
Kathleen A. O’Grady, BA/BS, University of South Florida; Christine L. Rava, PhD, University of South Florida; Stephanie E. Díaz Ortega, BA/BS, University of South Florida

Sixty-five mock-jury deliberations (N=65) were content analyzed to ascertain how pretrial publicity (PTP: negative-victim and negative-defendant), jury type (Pure—all jurors exposed to the same PTP vs. Mixed—half of the jurors exposed to one type of PTP and the other half another) and Need for Cognition (NFC) impact the group’s “individual jurors’” discussion. Results revealed that PTP influenced mock-jurors’ deliberation slant, perceptions of their contribution, and guilt assessments. NFC moderated PTP’s effect on juror’s deliberation slant; while jury type moderated PTP’s effect on guilt assessments and perceived contributions.

072. The Effect of Instagram Pretrial Publicity on Juror Decision-Making
Carissa Stamp, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY

Before a trial begins, a judge issues media-avoidance instructions, warning the jurors instructing them to avoid all outside information that may relate to the case. After this warning, however, there is nothing done to enforce it. Critically, case-related information via social media (e.g., Instagram) may bias jurors’ decision-making, especially if it has not been presented during trial or approved by the court. To this end, the present study will examine jurors’ abilities to obey media-avoidance instructions and the possible biases that come from defying these instructions by attending to trial-related information presented on Instagram.

Jennifer Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania;

Although research has demonstrated the negative influence of pretrial publicity (PTP) on juror decision making, scant research has investigated the influence of photographs. As research has suggested photographs provide valuable context that can impact how individuals perceive the surrounding information, photographs may have a large impact on future jurors. This study investigates whether news photographs impact mock jurors memories and subsequent case perceptions. Current results suggest mock jurors were more likely to make memory errors for negative defendant information regardless of photos shown, but their perceptions of the defendant and victim were influence by the news photographs shown.

074. Facial Action Coding System measures of anger predict juror-level trial verdicts and change of verdict
Timothy Nelson, University of Wyoming; Shelby Mikkelson, BA/BS, University of Florida; Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD, University of Wyoming; Narina Nunez, PhD,

Disgust and anger have been found to influence juror-level decision-making. However, little is known about how these negative emotions can impact juror-level decision-making. The current study examined the role of disgust and anger in juror- and jury-level verdicts. Participants listened to a trial summary, made an individual verdict decision, then deliberated as a mock jury and came to a unanimous decision. Participants who expressed more anger were more punitive jurors. However, the punitiveness dissipated after deliberations; anger did not predict jury-level verdicts. Angrier participants were more likely to change their jury-level verdict. Implications are discussed.

075. How the Inclusion of a Lesser Charge Influences Juror Decisions
Kyle Hewit, BA/BS, Flagler College; Joshua Behl, PhD, Flagler College

Lesser-included charges have the capacity to affect how jurors make decisions (Koch & Devine, 1999). Previous research has examined this relationship without a fully crossed design. This project is an attempt to correct this issue, as well as examine how NFC interacts with a lesser-included charge to affect juror decisions. 59 undergraduate students participated in this project and results indicated that the charging decision was a better predictor of verdict than the presence of a lesser-included charge or the participants need for cognition. More specific results and implications will be discussed.

076. The effects of jury size and deliberation on individual perception of trial evidence.
Logan Bussey, MA or MS, Arizona State University; Breanna Olson, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Nick J. Schweitzer, PhD, Arizona State University

Expert testimony at trial may be difficult for jurors to understand and incorporate into their evaluation of guilt. Group deliberation may help improve this understanding, but the ideal group size for this effect is unknown. This study showed jurors a video of a mock trial, then asked them to evaluate the quality of various aspects of expert testimony both before and after group deliberation about the trial. The findings show jurors significantly altered their perception on the quality of the expert testimony regardless of the relative size of the group deliberating.

077. Examining a multidimensional approach to measuring juror comprehension of forensic science evidence
Agnes S. Bali, The University of New South Wales, Sydney; Kristy A. Martire, PhD, The University of New South Wales, Sydney; Richard I. Kemp, PhD, The University of New South Wales, Sydney; Gary Edmond, PhD, The University of New South Wales, Sydney; Kaye N. Ballantine, PhD, Victoria Police Forensic Services Department & ANZPAA NIFS

Current approaches to measuring juror comprehension of forensic science evidence are unidimensional and imperfect. We examined how well mock jurors understood random-match probability DNA evidence using a novel multidimensional comprehension paradigm. We found that most mock jurors successfully demonstrated three of five behaviors related to comprehension (discriminating between different evidence strengths, giving similar weight to similar strength evidence, and using the evidence for problem-solving in new contexts), but few were able to demonstrate the remaining behaviors (belief-updating consistent with normative values and making logical reasoning errors). Implications for the measurement and improvement of juror comprehension are discussed.

078. Inked: Judicial Decisions for Defendants with or without Tattoos

Inked: Judicial Decisions for Defendants with or without Tattoos
Carli D. M. Farnsworth, BA/BS, University of Denver
Tattoos are a common physical characteristic; however, stereotypes regarding tattoos and criminality still exist. The present study evaluated perceptions of non-tattooed versus tattooed individuals and decision-making across a variety of variables, including verdict outcome and sentencing length. Participants were 96 undergraduate college students who were randomly assigned to one of four groups (tattoos/violent, tattoos/nonviolent, no tattoos/violent, no tattoos/nonviolent) and asked to provide verdicts. Results indicated a main effect of crime type on sentence length, such that participants who read the violent crime report gave the fictional man a longer sentence than participants who read the nonviolent crime report.

079. Victim Impact Statements and Capital Sentencing: The Effects of Multiple Witness Testimony
Christine Macellaro, UNC Wilmington; Abigail Grise, UNC Wilmington; Bryan Barnes, BA/BS, UNC Wilmington; Meghan Whitecavage, UNC Wilmington; Rachel Byrd, UNC Wilmington; Kori Meyer, BA/BS, UNC Wilmington; Krista Lutz, BA/BS, UNC Wilmington; Rachel Byrd BA/BS, UNC Wilmington; Bryan Myers, PhD, UNC Wilmington
Participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions that varied Victim Impact Statements (VIS) and both the amount of victim information and number of witnesses (i.e., no-VIS/VIS-1 witness low info/VIS-1 witness high info/VIS multiple witnesses high info). Those with VIS present rated the victim more likable and rated their victim knowledge higher, but neither measures predicted sentencing judgments. Neither victim survivor harm, nor trust in victim information differed across conditions. Ratings of knowledge likability failed to differ among the three VIS present conditions, arguing against the notion that multiple VIS testimonies may negatively impact capital trial sentencing.

080. Perceptions and Judgments of Child and Adult Alibi Witnesses with Autism Spectrum Disorder
Paige Michel, University of North Dakota; Megan Blackburn, BA/BS, University of North Dakota; Mariah Sorby, BA/BS, University of North Dakota; Emily Carsten Namie, PhD, University of North Dakota; Andre Kehn, PhD, University of North Dakota
Research has found alibi witnesses credibility is based on relationship to the defendant, age, and delay of the event in question. There is evidence that individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are also perceived differently by the criminal justice system, but there is limited research on how credible individuals with ASD are perceived as alibi witnesses. The present study assessed the effects of alibi age, relationship status, ASD label and delay of event in question on case judgments and perceived alibi witness credibility, as measured by cognitive ability, honesty, and suggestibility. Preliminary data suggest trends in the hypothesized directions.

081. Prospective Jurors and the Credibility of a Procedural Witness: CoP Scale Development
Chelsea Wheeler, MA or MS, University of Nevada Las Vegas; Kimberly A. McClure, PhD, Western Illinois University; Kathy McGuire, PhD, Western Illinois University; David J Lane, PhD, Western Illinois University
During a trial, jurors assess the credibility of different actors in the courtroom (e.g., attorneys, witnesses) and their perceptions of credibility guide their decisions about court proceedings. The Witness Credibility Scale (Brodsky et al., 2010) measures expert witness credibility. The current study considers whether jurors weigh credibility differently depending upon the type of witness being vetted. To assess the credibility for a criminal investigator, the Credibility of Procedural-Witness Scale (CoPS) was developed and tested for reliability and validity. Findings suggest that CoPS captures jurors’ perceptions of credibility specific to criminal investigators and differs from the WCS.

082. The Impact of Procedural Justice Primes on Juror Decisions
Simran Sohal, Williams College; Amanda Bergold, PhD, Marist College
In a mock juror decision-making study, we examined the impact of procedural justice on jurors’ willingness to acquit criminal defendants. Amazon Mechanical Turk workers were either primed to think about the importance of procedural justice or not, and then read a trial summary and were randomly assigned to hear jury nullification instructions or not. While the nullification instructions did not influence jurors’ tendency to acquit the defendant, priming the importance of procedural justice resulted in more not guilty verdict and reduced belief in the use of just procedures, trust in the justice system, and belief in police and system fairness.

083. Compensatory Punishment: How Guilt Confidence Can Affect Punishment Decisions
Evan Murphy, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Shawn Marsh, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno
Compensatory punishment, or the tendency to compensate for uncertainty in guilt decisions by lessening subsequent punishment decisions, is a decision making pitfall that warrants further understanding. The current study investigates compensatory punishment decisions and its underlying mechanisms by placing participants in the position of a professor who has suspicions that a student has committed plagiarism. Participants were asked to make a decision of guilt and punishment, while having their certainty manipulated through TurnItIn similarity report percentages. Initial results show support that participants compensated for their uncertainty when making punishment decisions. Implications for juror and judicial decision making will be discussed.

084. Juvenile Interrogations: Impact on Jurors’ Perceptions of Defendant Culpability and Rehabilitation
Karina Polanco, BA/BS, Florida International University; Amelia Muddhoff, MA or MS, Florida International University, Miami; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD, Ontario Tech University
Juveniles’ developmental stage can account for mistakes made during youth. The rehabilitation of juveniles is therefore used to prevent future recidivism. The present study examined how mock jurors’ perception of a juvenile defendant’s culpability affects their beliefs about his potential to rehabilitate. Participants read a juvenile murder case. Interested adult presence (parent/attorney/none) during interrogation and the juvenile’s confession (coerced/voluntary/none) were manipulated. Overall, higher levels of perceived culpability resulted in jurors viewing the juvenile less vulnerable, which led to weaker beliefs that he could be rehabilitated. Findings suggest that emphasizing juvenile vulnerability may promote pursuit of rehabilitation.

085. Passion and Reason: Alibi Evidence in an Emotionally-Charged Context
Katherine E. Prior, BA/BS, University of Victoria, Elizabeth Brimacombe, PhD, Vancouver Island University
Participants evaluated a fictitious crime report of a woman’s (victim) dog fed poisoned meat. The victim’s emotional distress was varied. A neighbor (crime suspect) claimed he was working at home when the poisoning occurred. The suspect’s reported liking for the dog was manipulated (neutral, dislike). The strength of evidence supporting the suspect’s alibi (weak, moderate, strong) was manipulated in accordance with Olson & Wells’ (2004)
Evan R. Murphy, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Markus Kemmelmeier, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Although the purpose of continuing legal education (CLE) for judges is clear, our understanding of judges’ perceptions of CLE is far more murky. Using a national survey of state-court judges (N=320), we asked judges to evaluate their motivations, barriers, and experiences with CLE, as well as evaluate the impact that it has had on their skills as a judge. Overall, judges were primarily motivated by professional growth (80%), perceived funding to be the biggest barrier to CLE (57%) and provided concrete examples (187) of how CLE has enhanced their abilities as a judge. Further comparisons and implications will be discussed.

087. Non-coercive human intelligence gathering using the Controlled Cognitive Engagement and Modified Cog
Coral Dando, PhD, University of Westminster; London; Thomas Ormerod, PhD, Sussex University

Despite the psychological literature indicating that aggressive interrogator behaviours are contra indicators for success, coercive interrogation is increasing, worldwide. We report an empirical comparison and implications will be discussed.

088. The Impact of Clothing Match and View on Showup Performance.
Alexis M. Le Grand, BA/BS, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Baylee J. Jenkins, BA/BS, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Logan F. Williamson, BA/BS, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Alexa A. Mecikalski, BA/BS, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Stacy A. Wetmore, PhD, Roanoke College; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, PhD, The University of Alabama in Huntsville

Clothing bias occurs during a showup when the clothing worn by the suspect matches the clothing of the culprit during a crime. Recent findings suggested that there may be circumstances that a clothing match might offer a memorial advantage (Wetmore, Neuschatz, Gronlund, Key, & Goodsell, 2015). The present study investigated whether a clothing match enhanced identification performance at varying levels of culprit facial view. Theoretically, the outshining hypothesis postulates that strong retrieval cues (culprit’s face) can “outshine” weaker cues (clothing; Smith, 1994). The results are discussed in terms of the outshining hypothesis and the legal implications of showup procedures.

089. The Effect of Immigration Status and Preparedness for Court on Emotional Symptoms in College Student
Cassandra A. Bailey, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Tessa Long, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Amanda C. Venta, PhD, Sam Houston State University

The current study used a moderated moderation framework to examine the moderating role of perceived preparedness for immigration court on the relation between intolerance of unpreparedness and emotional symptoms separately for different immigration statuses. Analyses revealed that documentation status served as a moderator of the relation between intolerance of unpreparedness and emotional symptoms at all levels of preparedness, such that individuals intolerant of unpreparedness for immigration court were more likely to have emotional symptoms regardless of perceived preparedness for immigration court only when undocumented or DACA (i.e., not when an immigrant visa holder nor legal permanent resident).

090. Acculturation and neighborhood characteristics as predictors of police legitimacy
Alondra Avila, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Arcelli Garcia, University of Texas at El Paso; Silvia Salinas, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Theodore Curry, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso; Jennifer Enno Louden, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

Police legitimacy refers to the extent citizens recognize and accept the authority of police. When police legitimacy is compromised, citizens are less likely to cooperate with the police and engage in higher rates of crime. Lower rates of police legitimacy are more prevalent in ethnic minority populations and within neighborhoods with certain characteristics. Given that Latinx groups are the fastest growing ethnic groups, research is needed to understand these groups’ perceptions towards police. Informed by prior research, this study examined the impact acculturation and neighborhood characteristics have on police legitimacy, specifically, among adults living in the US-Mexico border region.

091. Impact of Race, Age, and Crime Type on Public Impressions of Juvenile Transfer of Female Defendants
Jeanne McPhee, BA/BS, Drexel University; Stephanie C Burke, MA or MS, Drexel University; Natalie Emerson, Drexel University; Emily Jarin, Drexel University; Winnie Chan, Drexel University; Naomi E Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Despite the decline in juvenile crime over the past 30 years, juvenile transfer rates have not changed. The current study examined public opinion of the transfer of girls to criminal court, experimentally varying demographic characteristics of the defendant and type of offense committed. Data collected from 1472 voting-eligible American adults revealed that participants viewed younger age and non-violent offenses as less appropriate for transfer of a girl to criminal court; no significant differences were observed by defendant race. Policy and future research implications will be discussed.

092. The Role of Ulterior Motives, Inconsistencies, and Details in Jailhouse Informant Testimony
Stacy A. Wetmore, PhD, Roanoke College; Danielle DeLoach, MA or MS, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Brian H. Borstein, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The present study explored if the detection of a jailhouse informant’s ulterior motives, inconsistencies in testimony, and knowledge of privileged crime details would impact verdict decisions. Participants listened to a trial transcript in which a jailhouse informant’s testimony was manipulated such that (1) the ulterior motive was made salient or not, (2) an inconsistency was highlighted between the informant’s testimony and a prior statement or not, and (3) an alternative explanation for how the informant learned the privileged crime details was suggested or not. Results showed both inconsistency and alternative explanation reduced convictions, though this was mediated by motive attributions.

Because research suggests smaller juries reach more erroneous decisions, many courts insist on juries of 12. Researchers interested in jury decision-making rarely conduct studies with juries this size. This study reveals juries ranging from two to ten jurors may all benefit from the deliberation process. While the effects of deliberation are stronger for juries of at least six, even among smaller juries deliberation was a meaningful process in that it changed individuals’ impressions of a case enough to change their overall verdict. Therefore, deliberation should not be universally omitted from mock jury studies simply based on jury size.

094. Risk-Taking Propensity in Sexual Offenders: An Examination of the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART)
Lillian Bopp, BA/BS, Fordham University; Emilie Picard, MA or MS, Fordham University; Linden Loutzenhiser, BA/BS, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University

The Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART; Lejuez et al., 2002) is a behavioral measure of risk-taking propensity. It is widely used with empirical research demonstrating that it has good validity and reliability, making it useful in the assessment of risk-taking. Currently, there is a dearth of research examining the BART with sexual offenders. The purpose of this study is to investigate risk-taking propensity in sexual offenders and to examine whether the BART is associated with risk-taking behaviors in two groups of sexual offenders: those who have had physical contact with a victim and those who have not.

095. Dialectical Behavior Therapy Effectiveness on Behavioral Outcomes in a Forensic Psychiatric Hospital
Heidi Putney, MA or MS, Central Michigan University; Nicole Kletzka, PhD, Center for Forensic Psychiatry; Kiel Opperman, PhD, Wayne State University; Ian Moore, MA or MS, University of Detroit Mercy; Jean Kunits, PhD, John D. Dingell VA Medical Center

Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) has strong evidence in support of its effectiveness in reducing suicide attempts, anger, impulsivity, and substance use, and therefore, has been implemented in a variety of forensic settings. Despite wide-spread implementation, there is limited research on the efficacy of DBT within these populations. The current study presents behavioral outcomes from inpatients who participated in DBT within a maximum-security forensic hospital. Results demonstrated that rates of incident reports significantly reduced in patients who participated in DBT. Similarly, rates of as-needed PRN medication use also significantly declined in these DBT participants.

096. All Men Created Equal?: The Effects of Gender and Ethnicity-Based Bias in Processing of Juveniles
Erin M Weaver, BA/BS, University of Denver; Nicole Amundson, BA/BS, University of Denver

Recent literature suggests there is still (conscious or subconscious) bias involved in how youths are processed in the juvenile justice system. The current study describes one agency’s interactions with youth both involved and not involved in the juvenile justice system upon intake. Preliminary results suggest both the youth’s gender and ethnicity may affect how he or she is charged and processed through the juvenile justice system. Data analysis revealed potential implicit bias based on ethnicity and gender. Implications regarding disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system will be discussed.

097. Associations between MAYS1-2 Scores and Ethnicity, Gender, and Juvenile Justice Processing

Gender roles have been well-established in American culture and may affect how frequently youth report mental health symptomology. Ethnicity and culture may also play a role in rates of reporting of mental health symptomology. The current study describes youth’s patterns of reporting mental health symptomology at an assessment center in the Rocky Mountain region. Preliminary results suggest gender and ethnicity potentially affect reporting of mental health symptomology and reporting of the symptomology may implicitly affect how youth are charged and processed in the juvenile justice system. Implications regarding differential reporting and processing will be discussed.

098. Plea Decisions: A Policy Capturing Approach
Emalee J. Quickel, PhD, Loyola University Maryland; Wynn Shelby, BA/BS, Missouri State University; Shanna Borthick-Compton, BA/BS, Missouri State University; Payton Owens, BA/BS, Missouri State University; Kallee Prentice, BA/BS, Missouri State University; Dario Rodriguez, PhD, University of Dayton; David M. Zimmerman, PhD, Missouri State University

In this experimental study, we utilized a 2 (plea discount: 20%, 80%) x 2 (likelihood of conviction at trial: 50%, 80%), x 2 (attorney recommendation: accept, reject) within subjects Policy Capturing design (see Aiman-Smith, Scullen, & Barr, 2002). Race (Black/White) and culpability (Guilty/Innocent) were between-subjects factors. Mock defendants significantly utilized all three within-subjects factors in their decisions, relying more heavily on the size of the discount than the other two factors—decision processes did not differ as a function of race or guilt. Guilty defendants were more receptive to pleas than innocent ones, but race had no such effect.

099. Seen but not heard: Public perceptions of how older people are treated
Kelly L. Warren, PhD, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Kavita M. Gill, BA/BS, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Despite estimates suggesting a prevalence rate of 4-10%, it is believed just 20% of maltreatment against individuals aged 65+ is reported. Members of the public were surveyed to assess recognition of potentially abusive situations and possible reasons for underreporting. Participants evaluated one of eight maltreatment scenarios that were perpetrated by either a family member, stranger, or homecare worker. Participants believed reasons behind underreporting would vary according to the gender of the victim, type of maltreatment, and the identity of the perpetrator. Results suggest a need to consider these variables in developing programs that encourage older adults to disclose maltreatment.
Proteus/Zulu
Saturday, March 7, 2020

071. Best Practices in Interrogation
Sat., March 7, 8:00-9:00am
Bayside A

Effect of post-training support modalities on police officers' adherence to best practices
Mireille Cyr, PhD, Université de Montréal; Jacinthe Dion, PhD, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Annie Gendron, PhD, École nationale de police du Québec; Martine Powell, PhD, Griffith University; Sonja Brubacher, PhD, Griffith University

This study investigates the impact of post-training support modalities on police officers' adherence of the NICHD protocol and attitudes with the child. A total of 45 police officers were randomly assigned to: supervision with an expert, peer group supervision, web-learning exercises. Pre- and post-interviews conducted by 45 police officers with children were compared. Results revealed a significant effect on modalities on interviewers' attitudes and post-pre effect on overall adherence and rapport building step. These results suggested that post-training support could impact the long-term adherence to best practice and that more intensive post-training modalities should be tested in future studies.

Examining the Strategic Use of Evidence Using a Psychologically Realistic Interrogation Paradigm
Amelia Mindt Hoff, MA or MS, Florida International University; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Timothy J. Luke, PhD, Gothenburg University

The Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE), which involves strategic timing of evidence-disclosure and strategic evidence-related questioning, has been shown to improve the accuracy of suspect credibility assessment. However, SUE has yet to be tested using a psychologically-realistic paradigm. The present study therefore employed a lab-based interrogation paradigm in which community members knowingly and intentionally engaged in guilty or innocent behaviors, then were interrogated using one of four evidence-disclosure variations. Participants’ confession decisions and statement-evidence inconsistencies were examined. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

Eliciting Intelligence from Sources With Repeated Interviewing
Sarah A. Shaffer, MA or MS, Florida International University; Kureva Matakua, MA or MS, Florida International University, Miami; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

Sources in intelligence interrogations may be interviewed multiple times, yet most research examines single interview outcomes. Participants (n = 60) engaged in a role-playing paradigm were interviewed twice. First interviews consisted of direct questioning, or the Scharff Technique; all second interviews used a direct approach and were conducted by a new interviewer. Regardless of interview condition at initial interview, second interviews yielded more overall information than was obtained in the initial interview. Interviewers were rated as less knowledgeable after the second interview, if participants had initially received a Scharff interview. Results suggest that repeated interviewing is effective regardless of approach.

Validating a Conceptual Framework for Resistance in Investigative Interviewing
Laure Brimbal, PhD, Iowa State University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University; Steve M. Kleinman, MA or MS, Operational Sciences Institute; Erik Phillips, MA or MS, Operational Sciences Institute

Resistance in interviews—defined as the opposite of cooperation—and suspects’ underlying motivations to resist are understudied areas, this despite the practical need for such research. In Study 1, participants disclosed illegal behaviors they had engaged in and were asked what their motivations to resist might be if they were to be interviewed about the most serious of them. Study 2 was an in-person conceptual replication of Study 1 with participants actually being interviewed and systematically debriefed about their experience and motivations to resist. Findings support a framework of resistance that includes three main factors: individual-based, relationship-based, and information-based resistance.

Examining the Personality Effect on the Efficacy of Training for Investigative Interviewers
Davut Akca, PhD, University of Saskatchewan; Joseph Eastwood, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Charlene Di Danieli, BA/BSc, Durham College; Shane Matthew, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Using a policing student sample (N=38) in quasi-experimental research design, we examined how the impact of training on investigative interviewing interacted with personality when predicting interview performance. Big Five and an attitudes scale were used to measure individual differences. The Humane aptitudes dimension and the Openness/Intellect dimension of the Big Five predicted training efficacy. The post-interview performance of the participants was predicted by the Openness/Intellect, Agreeableness, Extraversion, and Neuroticism (negatively) dimensions of the Big Five and the Careful-Tenacious and Communicative-Insisting dimensions of the attitudes scale. Findings might help police departments to identify potential successful interviewers and develop new training policies.

072. School Resource Officers & Juvenile Probation Officers
8:00am-9:00am
Bayside B

Linguistic Analysis of Officers’ Court Summary Notes and Juvenile Outcomes: The Role of Race
Kaisa Marshall, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Anna Abate, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Ashley Burks, Sam Houston State University; Aleisha Frazier, Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD, Sam Houston State University

Using a sample of detained juveniles, the current study examined how the language used in probation officers’ court summary notes related to the juvenile’s outcomes 12 months later. How a juvenile’s race/ethnicity influenced this link was also examined. Results indicated that language use was related to juveniles’ outcomes and this link was moderated by a juvenile’s race/ethnicity. Specifically, a less authentic style in the probation officer narratives predicted repeated detention 12 months later, but only for minority youth. Results have implications for how these differences may affect youth outcomes depending on their race/ethnicity.

School Resource Officers’ Responses to Student Behavior in Schools: An Experimental Study
Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD, Ontario Tech University; Mark D. Snow, MA or MS, Ontario Tech University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

In many situations involving misbehavior or criminal conduct in schools, school resource officers (SROs) assess potential threats to school safety and decide how to respond. Yet, research is scant concerning how SROs interact with youth suspected or accused of offending, including their decisions regarding questioning and Mirandizing students. The current study used hypothetical
vignettes to examine 287 SROs’ perceptions of criminal and non-criminal student behavior in U.S. schools. Results revealed that when criminal behavior was suspected, SROs were more likely to Mirandize students, request parental presence, and record questioning but contacting the school principal was equally likely in both scenarios.

**Understanding the Missing Links Between Training and Trauma-Sensitive Practice for School Police**
Lea E. Parker, BA/BS, Drexel University; Amanda NeMoyer, JD and PhD, Drexel University; Joseph Gardella, PhD, Drexel University; Rena Kreimer, MSW, Drexel University; TuQuyen Le, MA or MS, Drexel University; Angela Pollard, BA/BS, Drexel University; Ryan Fink, EdD, University of Pennsylvania; Abigail Gray, PhD, University of Pennsylvania; Naomi Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Growing police presence in U.S. schools has generated a call for widespread school police officer (SPO) training in trauma-sensitive practices. However, the underlying mechanisms of effective trauma-focused trainings for SPOs are unclear. One hundred sixty-seven urban SPOs completed surveys detailing the number of hours of trauma-focused training completed and their knowledge of trauma and trauma-sensitive practices, trauma-related beliefs, and use of trauma-sensitive practices. Preliminary PROCESS regression analyses revealed that the number of trauma-focused training hours was significantly related to SPOs’ reported daily use of trauma-sensitive practices, and this relationship was mediated by knowledge about trauma and trauma-sensitive practices.

**073. From Hypotheticals to Plea Simulations: An Examination of Diverse Factors Influencing Plea Decisions**
8:00am-9:00am
Grand Ballroom D

*Chair: Natalie S. Gordon, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice*
*Discussant: Steve Penrod, JD and PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

How and why defendants (real and mock) choose to plead guilty to a crime is influenced by a variety of factors: some internal to the person, others situational, and some still based on the methods used by the experimenter. This symposium runs the gamut of topics on plea decision making. The first presentation focuses on two studies examining the influence of interrogation techniques in the absence of a confession, guilt/innocence, and anxiety on plea decisions. The second presentation looks at the effects of risk aversion and attorney recommendation on plea decision making. The third presentation discusses how knowledge of and types of collateral consequences affects plea rates. Finally, the fourth presentation discusses a project aimed at creating and testing a computer-based framework to simulate plea environments in a more dynamic way than vignettes. A distinguished professor with expertise in a variety of psycho-legal topics will discuss how these diverse findings might inform one another and map out a path forward for future research.

**The Effect of Reid-Style Interrogation Techniques on Plea Bargain Decisions**
Melanie J. Close, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Margaret B. Kovera, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Two studies examined the influence of interrogation techniques, guilt, and anxiety on plea decisions. Study 1 participants completed an online hypothetical decision-making task in which they read a case summary and made a plea decision. Contrary to hypotheses, participants who read interrogation transcripts involving maximization techniques were less likely to plead guilty than other participants. Heightened state anxiety predicted a greater likelihood of plea acceptances. Study 2 expanded on Study 1 by employing a variation on the cheating paradigm (Russano et al., 2005) that included an interrogation procedure and a plea decision with real personal consequences.

**The Influence of Framing Effects and Defense Attorney Recommendations on Decisions to Plead Guilty**
Breanna Bolskar, BA/BS, Florida Institute of Technology; Vanessa Edkins, PhD, Florida Institute of Technology

The current study examines how cognitive heuristics influence defendants’ decisions to accept a plea bargain. We believe that risk aversion induces a preference for an offer framed in terms of a gain over one framed as a loss. But defendants may have an advantage compared to a typical decision maker: the input of an ‘expert’. Preliminary results (data collection underway) suggest that while the attorney’s recommendation is the most important factor, it does not negate the effects of framing; defendants accept guilty pleas at a rate of 4x higher when framed in terms of a gain compared to a loss.

**Bringing Collateral Consequences to the Limelight Reduces Plea Acceptance Rates**
Natalie S. Gordon, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Johanna Hellgren, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Defendants who plead guilty face the imposition of various collateral consequences in addition to direct consequences. Because they are often unaware of these collateral consequences, whether their plea decisions are made knowingly and intelligently is debatable. In an experimental study, we examined how knowledge of collateral consequences and the plea offer influenced plea decisions. Providing participants with information about collateral consequences made them less likely to accept a plea deal. Additionally, many participants initially presented with information on collateral consequences, who later were, reported that their plea decision would have been different, had they known about these consequences beforehand.

**Will a role-playing computer simulation increase participants’ investment in plea research?**
Mika Wilford, PhD, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Kelly T. Sutherland, MA or MS, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Misha Rabinovich, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Joseph E. Gonzales, PhD, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Marvin Fung, University of Massachusetts Lowell

95% of criminal convictions in the U.S. are the result of guilty pleas; yet, there is still relatively little research on plea-bargaining. Perhaps this dearth of research is due, at least in part, to the absence of a strong research paradigm. The current project is aimed at creating and testing a computer-based framework to simulate plea environments in a more dynamic way than vignettes, while offering more flexibility than high-stakes cheating paradigms. Data comparing the second iteration of this simulation to vignettes will be presented, and other researchers will be invited to adapt the simulation for their own research purposes.

**074. Calibration in Court: Jurors’ Use of Scientific Information**
8:00am-9:00am
Grand Ballroom E

*Chair: Tess M.S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University*
*Discussant: Daniel Krauss, JD and PhD, Claremont McKenna College*

Understanding the Missing Links Between Training and Trauma-Sensitive Practice for School Police
Lea E. Parker, BA/BS, Drexel University; Amanda NeMoyer, JD and PhD, Drexel University; Joseph Gardella, PhD, Drexel University; Rena Kreimer, MSW, Drexel University; TuQuyen Le, MA or MS, Drexel University; Angela Pollard, BA/BS, Drexel University; Ryan Fink, EdD, University of Pennsylvania; Abigail Gray, PhD, University of Pennsylvania; Naomi Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Growing police presence in U.S. schools has generated a call for widespread school police officer (SPO) training in trauma-sensitive practices. However, the underlying mechanisms of effective trauma-focused trainings for SPOs are unclear. One hundred sixty-seven urban SPOs completed surveys detailing the number of hours of trauma-focused training completed and their knowledge of trauma and trauma-sensitive practices, trauma-related beliefs, and use of trauma-sensitive practices. Preliminary PROCESS regression analyses revealed that the number of trauma-focused training hours was significantly related to SPOs’ reported daily use of trauma-sensitive practices, and this relationship was mediated by knowledge about trauma and trauma-sensitive practices.
This symposium presents results from a two-year collaborative NSF-funded project by scholars at two institutions. The project included two separate but complementary experiments. Five features were common to both. First, in the interest of replicable and robust science, each experiment was preregistered on the Open Science Framework. Second, each manipulated the quality of the scientific evidence in the case. Third, each manipulated the presence of a Fuzzy Trace Theory-inspired decision aid. Fourth, individual differences related to processing of and attitudes toward scientific information were measured to examine their relationship to participants’ calibration. Fifth, each experiment employed community participants and presented the mock trial on videotape. Toward conceptual replication, the experiments included both civil (Experiment 1) and criminal trials (Experiment 2) and employed different kinds of complex scientific evidence (fMRI signal-to-noise ratios; mtDNA match statistics). Results revealed juror-participants were not sensitive to the varying quality of evidence, but also that the decision aid did not appear to better calibrate participants’ calibration. Robust individual differences emerged: jurors with stronger scientific reasoning and numeracy skills were more calibrated, and they discussed the scientific evidence more during deliberation. Exploratory analysis of juror notes suggests notes may serve mostly as a general “gist” memory aid.

The Benefits of Gist Information and Scientific Quality on Damages in a Civil Trial
Kimberly S. Dellapaolera, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Sarah J. Gervais, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Melanie B. Fessinger, MLS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Tess M.S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University

Jury are increasingly exposed to scientific information in the courtroom. To determine whether providing jurors with gist information would assist in their ability to make well-informed decisions, the present experiment utilized a Fuzzy Trace Theory-inspired intervention and tested it against traditional legal safeguards (i.e., judge instructions) by varying the scientific quality of the case. Participants were randomly assigned to conditions varying the quality, with no intervention, and high quality evidence. The results indicated that jurors who viewed high quality evidence rated the scientific evidence significantly higher than those who viewed low quality evidence, but were unable to moderate the credibility of the expert witness and apply damages appropriately resulting in poor calibration.

Calibration in Court: Predictors of Jurors’ Understanding of Evidence Strength
Kristen McCowan, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Emily Denne, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Annelisse Velazquez, Arizona State University; Robin Milligan, Arizona State University; Emily N. Line, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Tess M.S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University; Sarah J. Gervais, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kimberly S. Dellapaolera, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, PhD

Expert testimony varies in scientific quality and jurors have a difficult time evaluating evidence quality (McAuliff et al., 2009). In the current study, we apply Fuzzy Trace Theory principles, examining whether visual and gist aids help jurors calibrate to the strength of scientific evidence. Additionally, we were interested in the role of jurors’ individual differences in scientific reasoning skills in their understanding of case evidence. Contrary to our preregistered hypotheses, there was no effect of evidence condition or gist aid on evidence understanding. However, individual differences between jurors’ numeracy skills predicted evidence understanding.

Juror Scientific Reasoning Skills and Discussion of Scientific Evidence During Deliberation
Kristen McCowan, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Jake Plantz, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Elizabeth Mathers, Arizona State University; Jonathan Barcelo, Arizona State University; Tess M.S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University

We investigate the link between individual differences in science reasoning skills and mock jurors’ deliberation behavior; specifically, how much they talk about the scientific evidence presented in a complicated, ecologically valid case during deliberation. Consistent with our preregistered hypothesis, mock jurors strong in scientific reasoning discussed the scientific evidence more during deliberation than those with weaker science reasoning skills.

What We Can Learn from Jury Note Taking: A Content Analysis
Emily Denne, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Emily N. Line, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Jake Plantz, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Elizabeth Mathers, Arizona State University; Sarah Selman, Arizona State University; Tess M.S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University

Jury notetaking can be controversial despite evidence suggesting benefits for recall and understanding. Research on note taking has historically focused on the deliberation process. Yet, little research explores the notes themselves. We developed a 10-item coding guide to explore which jurors take notes on (e.g., simple vs. complex evidence) and how they take notes (e.g., gist vs. specific representation). In general, jurors made gist representations of simple and complex information in their notes. This finding is consistent with Fuzzy Trace Theory (Reyna & Brainerd, 1995) and suggests notes may serve as a general memory aid, rather than verbatim representation.

075. Restorative Justice & Sentencing Decisions
8:00am-9:00am
Grand Chenier

On the efficacy of restorative justice programs: A meta-analysis of recidivism and other outcomes
Lindsay Falham, MA or MS, Carleton University; Julie Blais, PhD, Carleton University; Elizabeth Schultheis, MA or MS, National Aboriginal Policing Services, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Tanya Ruge, MA or MS, Community Safety and Countering Crime Branch Research Division, Public Safety Canada

The goal of this study was to provide an updated synthesis of restorative justice (RJ) programs in reducing recidivism and improving other outcomes. Results from 59 studies on 67 unique samples revealed that RJ was associated with significant reductions in general recidivism. RJ also demonstrated significant improvements in outcomes such as victim and offender satisfaction, offender accountability, and offender attitudes towards the victim. Considerable between-study variability for the recidivism outcome was partially explained by important sample, study, and program characteristics. The results provide moderate support for the efficacy of RJ programs compared to traditional criminal justice approaches.

Curative Jury Instructions in Cases Involving Recanted Confessions
Megan E. Giroux, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Patricia I. Coburn, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Deborah A. Connolly, JD and PhD, Simon Fraser University; Daniel M. Bernstein, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Using a community-based sample, we investigated whether curative jury instructions mitigate bias in recanted confession cases. Participants read a criminal case that varied in terms of
Judging Risk Assessment in Sentencing

Brandon L. Garrett, JD, Duke University

Judges are using risk assessment instruments in criminal cases more than ever before. This presentation will discuss results of four studies examining the use of risk assessment in criminal sentencing. These studies focused on risk assessment in sentencing in Virginia, a state that has incorporated risk assessment into its sentencing guidelines. As these studies describe, state sentencing data uncovers wide disparities in use of risk by court and by judge. Surveys of judges, defense lawyers, and prosecutors, together with an analysis of community treatment resources help to explain these data, and why so few eligible low-risk offenders receive alternative sentences.

Out of sight, out of mind: Cost neglect in sentencing increases incarceration

Eyal Aharoni, PhD, Georgia State University; Heather M. Kleider-Offutt, PhD, Georgia State University; Sarah F. Brosnan, PhD, Georgia State University

Lawyers who negotiate criminal sentences and citizens who vote on sentencing laws are typically exposed to the expected benefits of incarceration but not the costs. What effect does this asymmetry have on sentencing judgments? In three experimental survey studies, we tested this question among voting-eligible citizens and law students. As predicted, sentencing recommendations were reduced when participants were primed about the costs of incarceration, but sentences did not change when they were primed about the benefits, regardless of legal training. These findings inform efforts to increase transparency and consistency in sentencing.

076. Assessment of Risk for Adolescents who Offend
8:00am-9:00am
Grand Couteau

Challenges and Recommendations for Conducting Pre-trial Risk Assessments in a Juvenile Court Setting

Philip C. O’Donnell, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Krissie Fernandez Smith, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Risk assessments are used in juvenile justice settings to inform decisions about pre-trial detention and post-trial disposition/treatment planning. Risk assessments present several challenges that warrant careful consideration including how developmental and psychosocial factors affect risk and are subject to rapid change during adolescence; how to navigate youths’ rights against self-incrimination in a pre-trial context; and how to effectively communicate risk for what are often low base rate behaviors. This paper describes a juvenile court clinic’s experiences in conducting pre-trial risk assessments, including factors that may drive these referrals, the challenges they present to evaluators, and recommendations for practice.

Juvenile Probation Decisions: Stereotypes, Race, Risk, and Emotions

Taylor E. Petty, MLS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Richard L. Wiener, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Despite consistent results demonstrating that the juvenile justice system treats minority youth differently, little research has explored psychological mechanisms such as participant emotion and participant’s stereotypes of juvenile delinquents that might explain these discrepancies. Across two phases, our results demonstrated stereotypes of juvenile delinquents as low in warmth and low in competence predicted increased perceptions of dangerousness and demands for control-oriented supervision. Additionally, participants’ integral emotions (especially fear) impacted perceptions of dangerousness and supervision styles differently for White and Black juvenile offenders. Lastly, warmth stereotypes moderated participants’ utilization of provided risk assessment information differently for White and Black juvenile offenders.

Juvenile Mental Health Symptoms and Offending a Low-Risk Population

Elena T. Vaudreuil, MA or MS, University of Texas at El Paso; Isaac G. Romero, University of Texas at El Paso; Jennifer T. Eno Louden, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

An estimated 66,000 youth are incarcerated across the US, and 65-75% meet criteria psychiatric disorders, but only 7.5% of offenders with mental illness offend because of their symptoms. Additionally, the effect of subclinical syndromes has not been assessed. The current study examines recidivism across juvenile offenders with clinical diagnoses, subclinical diagnoses and no disorder. Results indicate a clinical diagnosis of bipolar disorder doubles the odds of reoffending, however there are no differences across other clinical or subclinical disorders. Additionally, irritability predicted variance in recidivism significantly above and beyond diagnosis. The study has implications for treatment targeting recidivism and risk assessments.

1A Test of the Differential Support Theory with Adolescents who Offend

Alyssa Mipyutuck, Georgetown University; Jennifer Woolard, PhD, Georgetown University

Supportive friendships in adolescence are developmentally appropriate and associated with positive outcomes, like lower levels of depression and anxiety. However, supportive friendships may not always produce positive outcomes, particularly for adolescents who associate with delinquent friends. Differential support theory suggests that when the source of support is delinquent it increases offending. We tested the differential support theory using a cross-sectional sample of males from the Pathways to Desistance dataset, by examining the amount of social support (high v. low) and the source of social support (high-level of offending friends v. low-level of offending friends) on self-reported offending variety.

077. Examining the Importance of Personal and Professional Relationships for Justice Involved Youth
9:15-10:35am
Bayside A

Chair: Kirsten Domagalski, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine
Discussant: Hayley Cearley, PhD, Virginia Commonwealth University

In this integrative symposium, we describe four novel investigations examining the ways in which youth rely on others—both personally and professionally—to help them navigate justice system involvement. Two presentations will focus on the value of support from professionals: Tom and Fine will describe a study evaluating how youth’s exposure to police sets the tone for their perceptions of police legitimacy, and Domagalski et al. will
present an investigation of youth’s experiences with legal professionals during plea hearings, including the relations between those experiences and youth plea engagement. Two presentations will focus on the value of informal adult support for justice involved youth. Taussig will present a randomized controlled trial of the efficacy of a mentoring program for teens in child welfare cases at risk for delinquency and crime, and Sutherland and Malloy will describe work examining the role that parents play in justice involved youth cases, including if and how parents should influence their youth’s case. The symposium will close with a widely-respected scholar, Dr. Haley Cleary, highlighting the implications of the studies’ results for theories of justice and policy and practice when youth encounter the justice system.

**Improving Youth Perceptions of the Police: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial**

Kelsey Tom, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Kathleen E. Padilla, MA or MS, Arizona State University; Adam D. Fine, PhD, Arizona State University

Considering the way children perceive the police may set the tone for how they view and interact with law enforcement during adolescence and into adulthood, identifying whether children’s perceptions of the police can be changed is essential. The current study presents results from the first randomized control trial designed to evaluate the effects of a structured, in-school program incorporating repeated exposure to first responders on youths’ perceptions of police legitimacy. Analyses on two pairs of matched schools from Compton, California, suggest that enabling officers to work collaboratively with children in a non-enforcement capacity can improve children’s perceptions of police.

**The Impact of Youth’s Relationships with Legal Professionals on Plea Engagement and Case Outcomes**

Kirsten Domagaliski, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Ivonne Zamora, University of California, Irvine; Isaac S. Bisla, University of California, Irvine; Allison D. Redlich, PhD, George Mason University; Jodi A. Quas, PhD, University of California, Irvine

The current study examined how youth perceived engagement and reliance on professionals relate to post-plea outcomes. Eighty-two youth who pled guilty in juvenile court were interviewed post-plea about their plea-related experiences. A year later, youth’s case records were collected from court. Youth who held more positive views of the attorney and judge reported more engagement in their plea hearing. Youth perceptions of the judge further predict the youth’s case later being sealed. The impact of youth’s relationships with these professionals in relation to their participation, and success in completing mandated court requirements will be discussed.

**Adults’ Beliefs about Youths’ Rights to Special Protections in the Canadian Criminal Justice System**

Jessica Sutherland, PhD, York University; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Caitlin Cavanagh, PhD, Michigan State University; Hayden Moore, MA or MS, Kinark Child and Family Services

Canadian juvenile justice policies place significant importance on the role of adults as advocates for youth. However, limited research has explored whether adults believe in policies that support the vulnerable nature of justice-involved youth. Participants were asked about their beliefs regarding the rights of teens and parents of teens who are in conflict with the law. Respondents generally supported special rights for teens due to their ongoing development, though most disagreed that parents should have special rights. Our results indicate that adults’ beliefs about their role and that of teens in legal proceedings may affect their advocacy and support-related capabilities.

**Mentoring Relationships for System-Involved Teens**

Heather Taussig, PhD, University of Denver

Fostering Healthy Futures for Teens (FHF-T) is a mentoring program for teenagers with open child welfare cases who are at risk for juvenile justice involvement. The FHF-T mentoring program differs from community-based mentoring programs, as it uses highly trained graduate students as mentors and mentoring visits are intentional and focused on skills training. This study sought to understand the nature and quality of the mentor/mentee relationship and found that mentors who challenged their mentees and helped them enjoy setting goals had higher mentee-rated relationship quality. This suggests that more goal-directed mentoring programs may be engaging and effective for vulnerable teens.

**078. Current Issues in Policing**

9:15-10:35am

**Bayside B**

**Lay perceptions of the reasonable suspicion criteria for Terry Stops**

Tianyu Wang, University of Southern California; Richard S. John, PhD, University of Southern California

This experiment is designed to examine factors that influence lay perceptions of the reasonableness of a Terry Stop. We find that a stop in which suspicion is based on causal reasoning will be viewed as more justified than a stop in which suspicion is based on a statistical or probabilistic argument alone, with no causal explanation. We also find that the strength of the suspicion of criminal intent influences lay perception of the justifiability of the stop and search, and ultimately on lay judgments of whether the evidence obtained during the stop should be admissible at trial.

**Improving Police Cautions: Comprehension and Knowledge**

Christina J. Connors, MA or MS, Ontario Tech University; Joseph Eastwood, PhD, Ontario Tech University

The rights to silence and counsel are essential for protecting detainees from the power imbalance of a police interrogation. However, evidence suggests that individuals are misinformed about their interrogation rights and have trouble understanding the police cautions that relay them. Two studies sought to improve Canadian cautions to enhance comprehension and understanding. Study 1 tested four caution conditions in a low-stakes online experiment with Canadians (N=200). Study 2 tested the cautions in a mock-interrogative setting with students (N=90). Results demonstrate that, by modifying cautions to be structurally simplified with more informative content, comprehension and knowledge can be improved.

**Cultivating Positive Police Perceptions: The Role of Political Orientation**

Rachel A. Francisco, Northwest Missouri State University; Bradlee W. Gamblin, PhD, Northwest Missouri State University

Drawing on cultivation theory, this exploratory study examined how political orientation may moderate the relationship between media consumption and perceptions of the police. Participants (N = 194) completed surveys assessing their political orientation, consumption of various forms of media, and attitudes toward five aspects of police perceptions. Results revealed a moderation effect in which media consumption was positively associated with perceptions of police legitimacy and procedural fairness, but only for liberals. Possible explanations for this finding, along with implications for future research, will also be discussed.

**Go to the Video, but Which One? Camera Perspective, Officer...**
Body worn cameras (BWC) provide potentially objective footage from which viewers can judge interactions between police officers and suspects, but the BWC perspective could intimate the suspect compared to camera angles containing both the suspect and police officer. BWC footage could be used to document consent to search and to judge consent voluntariness. The purpose of this research was to investigate how camera perspective and officer language impact community members’ evaluations of consent searches in a 3(BWC, dashboard camera, surveillance camera) X(consent request framing: declarative, interrogative, equal) design. Implications for police procedure will be discussed.

To charge or not to charge? Police decisions and the relevance of rape myths
Alisha C. Salerno-Ferraro, MA or MS, York University; Sandy Jung, PhD, MacEwan University

This study explored the relevance of rape myths in police officer’s decisions to press charges in sexual assault cases, using a random selection of 300 sexual assault cases reported to and cleared by police. Using logistic regression, we examined the impact of variables associated with stereotypic rape victims’ on police decisions to press charges. The results showed that several variables associated with stereotypes of rape predicted police processing of sexual assault cases, suggesting that rape myths may play a role in police charging practices.

079. The Stepping Up Initiative: An Innovator County’s Efforts to Reduce Serious Mental Illness in Jails
9:15am-10:35am
Hayside C
Chair: Christy Giallella, PhD, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services
Discussant: Patricia Griffin, PhD, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services

To address the disproportionate number of people with serious mental illness (SMI) in local jails, Philadelphia joined the Stepping Up Initiative and is now recognized as an Innovator County. This symposium highlights the Stepping Up Initiative as a framework developed to assist counties in reducing the SMI population in local jails using four Key Measures: the number of individuals with SMI at jail bookings, length of stay, connections with care and resources, and recidivism rates. The first presentation provides a general overview of the Stepping Up Initiative, its scope, and measures taken in Philadelphia to achieve its goals. The second presentation expands upon this overview using data-based approach with data collected from Philadelphia’s baseline cohort of individuals with SMI in its local jails. The third presentation addresses the legal principles of information-sharing key to improving continuity of care. Lastly, specific programs are highlighted to demonstrate the Stepping Up Initiative in action, the obstacles Philadelphia has faced in reducing the SMI population in local jails, and how other counties might adapt these experiences to achieve better treatment outcomes for this population.

Stepping Up: An Overview
Kate Reed, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Victoria Pietruszka, JD and MA, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Aislinn Tansey, BA/BS, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Jean Wright PsyD, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Charles McCrea, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Sana Vora, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Kate Reed, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services

The disproportionate number of people with serious mental illnesses (SMI) and co-occurring substance use disorders (SUD) in jails is a public health crisis. In response, Philadelphia joined the Stepping Up Initiative, which provides counties with a framework to develop cross-systems, data-driven strategies to reduce the number of individuals with SMI in jails. This initiative is mobilizing hundreds of counties across the country with the same goal (“The Counties,” n.d.). In the context of Philadelphia as an Innovator County, this presentation explores the importance of cross-systems partnerships and collaboration regarding policy change, program development, and information sharing.

Key Measures: Reducing the Population of Individuals with Serious Mental Illness in Jails
Jennifer Bierhoff, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Mark Barraclough, MA or MS, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Victoria Pietruszka, JD and MA, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Sana Vora, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Charles McCrea, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Kate Reed, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services

The current study examines the baseline data analysis conducted using the Stepping Up Initiative framework. This analysis compared individuals discharged from Philadelphia’s local jail (PDP) in July 2015 with a serious mental illness (SMI) to individuals without an SMI within the Stepping Up Key Measures. Results revealed differences in median length of stay, cumulative reincarceration rates, and prevalence of substance use disorders (SUD) and opioid use disorders (OUD) between groups. Results support previous research suggesting individuals with SMI have longer stays in jail, higher rates of recidivism, and are more likely to have a co-occurring SUD/OUD.

Cross-Systems Information Sharing: Legal Perspectives in Philadelphia
Benjamin R. Lucklair, JD and PhD, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; John Petrala, JD, Meadows Mental Health Policy Institute

Robust sharing of behavioral health information across systems is an important tool for achieving the goals of Stepping Up. The legal authorities relevant to such information sharing, however, are complex and sometimes act as a real or perceived barrier to sharing information. While the federal authorities are in fact more permissive than is commonly believed, state authorities have presented much more substantial challenges in sometimes unexpected ways to the extent that they extend and sometimes conflict with other sources of authority. Historical approaches to addressing these challenges are described, and novel strategies are proposed.

Cross-Systems Information Sharing: Practical Perspectives in Philadelphia
Christy Giallella, PhD, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Charles McCrea, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Joy Walters, MSW, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services; Aislinn Tansey, BA/BS, Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health Intellectual and disAbility Services
Legal and practical barriers impede cross-systems information sharing, and solutions are needed to facilitate strong coordinated care for justice-involved individuals with behavioral health needs. This paper will present practical perspectives related to cross-systems information sharing. Collaboration and partnerships across criminal justice and behavioral health agencies are vital to establish willingness to share information, and collaboration improves outcomes for the population. Innovative technological solutions demonstrate promise, and a cross-systems information management system developed in Philadelphia will be presented. We will conclude with a practical example demonstrating strong cross-systems information sharing, innovative data-driven methods, and positive outcomes for a high-need, justice-involved population.

**080. Effects of body-worn cameras: Building evidence-based policing**

9:15am-10:30am
Oak Alley

**Chair: Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University**

**Discussant: Scott E. Culhane, PhD, Austin Peay State University**

Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are forecast as pivotal to the technological future of policing, but rigorous empirical work assessing effects associated with police adoption of BWCs is underdeveloped. Policing is increasingly expected to rely on an evidence-based paradigm in which policies and practices are supported by empirical evidence, and police services need assistance from researchers in this endeavour. This symposium presents four sets of experimental studies that build empirical knowledge related to the effects of police adoption of BWCs. Two presentations explore effects of BWCs on public perceptions of police following a police encounter, using distinct but complimentary methods (randomized controlled field trial, Presentation 1; laboratory vignette, Presentation 2). Presentation 3 draws on agency records to provide an analysis of the effects of BWCs on court outcomes for traffic tickets in two samples. Presentation 4 examines source monitoring accuracy (distinguishing between a written police report and corresponding BWC footage), and the effect of video quality on source monitoring accuracy. Our discussant’s perspective highlights applied concerns associated with uninformed changes to criminal justice practice. BWCs are being positioned as central to the future of policing, and it is essential that decisions associated with the adoption of this technology be informed by evidence.

**The RIDE Study: An RCT of the Effects of Body-worn Cameras on Police Contacts' Perceptions**

Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University

Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are being forecast as pivotal to the technological future of policing, but the effects of police use of BWCs on police contacts’ perceptions remains under-researched. A randomized controlled trial manipulated officer use of a BWC (present; absent) during a motorist sobriety check and then assessed police contacts’ perceptions. Results (N=287) demonstrate that both perceptions of the specific encounter and police more generally were more favourable in the BWC present condition. Specifically, perceptions of officer fairness and politeness, as well as general police fairness, performance, confidence in police, and support for police use of BWCs were all greater.

**Procedural justice and body-worn cameras (BWCs) in policing**

Diane Sivasubramaniam, PhD, Swinburne University of Technology; Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University; Rebecca Szabo, Swinburne University of Technology

The study examined the effects of pre-existing trust in police, police behaviour, and body-worn camera (BWC) presence on citizens’ perceptions of procedural justice, police legitimacy, and willingness to cooperate with police. Undergraduates (n=230) read an online vignette, in which independent variables were manipulated in a 2 (police behaviour: respectful, disrespectful) x 3 (BWC: absent, present disclosed, present undisclosed) between-subjects experimental design. Findings indicated pre-existing trust stabilised procedural justice judgments – and the stabilising effect was enhanced when a BWC was present. Furthermore, in this experimental design, we demonstrated that BWCs did not affect procedural justice judgments independent of officer behaviour.

**The Effects of Body-worn Cameras on Traffic Ticket Outcomes**

Daniel B. Krupp, Lakehead University; Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University

Few studies have examined the effects of police use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) on prosecutorial outcomes. We present two studies exploring effects of BWC use on traffic ticket outcomes. Study 1 (N=6298) assesses ticket outcomes of experimental officers (issued BWCs) against a comparison group. Study 2 (N=7234) compares ticket outcomes for a different set of officers for the year preceding, against the year of, BWC use. Results suggest no effects of BWCs on ticket outcomes in Study 1, but, in Study 2, BWC cases were resolved more frequently to prosecution (compared to pro-defense) outcomes, and resolved more quickly.

**Source-Monitoring Errors for Ambiguous Recorded Police-Civilian Encounters**

Kristyn A. Jones, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Will E. Crozier, Duke University; Ella Merriwether, John Jay College and the Graduate Center; Deryn Strange, John Jay College

We examined participants’ (N = 207) abilities to accurately distinguish information presented in a written police report from information watched in corresponding body-worn camera (BWC) footage (assessing attention to source monitoring), as well as the effect of the quality of the video (distorted vs. non-distorted) on participants’ source monitoring accuracy. Results demonstrate that 66% of participants inaccurately reported that they learned 66% of details—such as, the civilian throwing a knife and firing a Taser at the officers—from the video that were only provided to them in the report. The video quality manipulation did not influence participants’ source monitoring accuracy.


9:15am-10:35am
Grand Ballroom D

Panelists: W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver/Groundswell Services; Kathleen Kemp, PhD, Rhode Island Family Court Mental Health Clinic/Brown University Alpert Warren Medical School; Christian Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University; Angela Torres, PhD, Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

As students and experts at the intersection between psychology and the legal system, it is not surprising we often hear, “I want to do policy work.” Most of us can give a general definition of policy work, albeit broad or vague, and we can address any impact our specific areas of research have had on policy and related decisions making. However, particularly for students and young professionals, it is challenging to recognize the many subtle opportunities that may involve policy work or to envision specific ways a career can contribute to policy. Professionals involved in
policy often reflect on early career activities and realize there is little formal understanding of how to identify policy opportunities. Early in their careers and graduate training, they may have had little understanding of even the policy areas in which they now work. The goal of this symposium is to provide various road maps most being off the beaten path to effective work in policy. Four psychologists actively involved in a wide-range of forensically-relevant research and practice areas will discuss experiences that prepared them to influence policy change. In addition, the discussion will focus on insights from the panelists related to training students and other professionals in maximizing the influence of the field and increasing interdisciplinary approaches for solving complex, agency and societal challenges. This symposium follows a strong tradition in the field addressing in the influence of the field and increasing interdisciplinary approaches for solving complex, agency and societal challenges. This symposium follows a strong tradition in the field addressing for solving complex, agency and societal challenges.

082. Wrongful Convictions and Exonerations
9:15-10:35am
Grand Ballroom E

No One’s Interested in Something You Didn’t Do: Student Perceptions of Relevance and Exonerations
Alexandra M. Zidenberg, MA or MS, University of Saskatchewan; Kimberley A. Clow, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Although innocent, exonerees report many difficulties reintegrating into their communities after release (Westervelt & Cook, 2010). This study examined perceptions of exonerees in comparison to individuals who committed crimes, as well as non-criminal controls, in the context of team building exercises, as many jobs require group work or cooperative activity. Our manipulation of veracity (rightly vs. wrongly convicted) and offense (drug possession vs. academic misconduct) did not impact positive ratings of individuals but did impact negative ratings. Group interaction improved perceptions of rightly convicted individuals, but not wrongly convicted.

Racial disparity in time to exoneration: Exploring the role of state-level punitiveness
Cassidy B. Haigh, BA/BS, University of Florida; Chris L. Gibson, PhD, University of Florida

This study contributes to the literature on post-conviction paths for wrongfully convicted individuals by exploring how race and the punitiveness of the state in which the crime occurred interact to predict time to exoneration (TTE). Using data from the National Registry of Exonerations (N = 2340), preliminary multilevel analyses found significant racial disparity in TTE and significant variation in TTE across states. Additional analyses are currently underway to examine how the effect of race on TTE varies by state and to assess whether state-level punitiveness influences racial differences in length of TTE.

“I am really free!”: The Unique Experiences faced by Exonerees upon Release
Emily Pica, PhD, Austin Peay State University; Jerad Buck, Austin Peay State University; Jacob Elliott, BA/BS, Austin Peay State University; Gabriela Rios, Austin Peay State University; Danielle Smith, BA/BS, Austin Peay State University

Wrongfully convicted individuals took part in semi-structured interviews and surveys concerning their personal experiences they have faced upon being exonerated and released from prison. Overall, these individuals served a total of 121 combined years in prison for a crime they did not commit, with one individual being only three months out of prison. When examining their emotions while being incarcerated, yet still maintaining their innocence, participants’ emotions ranged from suicidal, helpless, challenging to hopeful. When we flashed forward to their release, participants’ emotions ranged from confused, lost and alone, thankful and relieved, to happy and scared.

A Persevering Potency: False Confessions Increase Delays between Release and Official Exoneration
Kyle C. Scherr, Central Michigan University; Christopher J. Normile, Central Michigan University

We examined the possibility that the presence of false confessions would predict prosecutors’ persevering belief in wrongly convicted individuals’ innocence and delay official exonerations. Comparing the delay in release from prison to official exoneration across six prominent factors associated with wrongful convictions revealed that false confessions were the most robust predictor of delay, even when accounting for the involvement of DNA and the involvement of the state in which the crime occurred. These results suggest that policymakers should focus on reducing the number of false confessions to decrease delays in exoneration.

Examining Wrongful Conviction Causes & Minority & Cold Case Status in 1,270 Exoneration Cases
Christopher J. Normile (Co-First Author), MA or MS, Central Michigan University; Annmarie Khairalla (Co-First Author), BA/BS, Ontario Tech University; Brian L. Cutler, PhD, Ontario Tech University; Kyle C. Scherr, PhD, Central Michigan University

We examined the interplay between minority status, cold case status, and six factors associated with wrongful convictions (e.g., false confessions, mistaken eyewitness identifications, etc.). Our analyses of survival distributions suggested that, for all risk factors except mistaken forensic evidence, as a case becomes colder (i.e., there is more delay between date of arrest and date of arrest), investigators are more likely to find evidence that implicates a minority suspect than a White suspect. Overall, these results suggest a disparity in the approaches that law enforcement engages when trying to resolve colder cases involving minorities compared to Whites.

The effects of sentence type and wrongful conviction length on perceptions of exonerees
Jean J. Cabell, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Yueran Yang, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Are exonerees stigmatized compared to the average person? Previous research shows mixed findings. This research sought to identify whether stigma by association—when people are devalued for associating with a stigmatized group—explains when exonerees are stigmatized. College students (N=234) were randomly assigned to a 2 (sentence type: prison vs. probation) x 2 (wrongful conviction length: 1 week vs. 10 years) between-subjects factorial design and answered questions that assessed stigma and government services support. Results revealed that people generally expressed low levels of stigma towards exonerees and positive attitudes towards government services to help exonerere reincorporation.

083. Assessing Deception in Children
9:15am-10:35am
Grand Chénier

Guidelines for Research with Verbal Content Cues to Deception
Siegfried L. Sporer, PhD, University of Giessen, Germany; Jaime Masp, PhD, Universidad de Salamanca; Spain; Manzonerio L. Antonio, PhD, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain
Abstract In the last decades, research on verbal content cues has replaced the dominance of research on nonverbal and paraverbal cues to deception. While this research has yielded many promising results, we believe that it is still suboptimal. We provide twelve guidelines to evaluate past research and optimize new studies. To illustrate, we present data from two deception studies with CBCA and RM criteria: a quasi-experiment in a field setting and a laboratory simulation study. Statistical pitfalls of commonly applied (multivariate) classification analyses are identified and recommendations for analyzing and reporting data are presented.

Younger and Older Adults Attend to Different Deception and Credibility Cues When Evaluating Children
Alison M. O’Connor, MA or MS, Brock University; Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California; Angela D. Evans, PhD, Brock University

Younger adults have been shown to outperform older adults when detecting children’s lies. The present study explored an explanation for this finding: we examined the cues younger and older adults use to inform their lie-detection and credibility assessments of child witnesses. Results indicated that, compared to younger adults, older adults relied more on global state cues and less on verbal cues when detecting children’s lies; however, increased use of verbal cues predicted greater detection accuracy. Younger adults used global state cues more exclusively for credibility assessments. Thus, older adults’ reliance on global state cues may explain their poorer lie-detection performance.

Linguistic cues to deception in maltreated and non-maltreated children
Victoria W. Dykstra, MA or MS, Brock University; Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California; Angela D. Evans, PhD, Brock University

Linguistic differences have been noted between children’s honest and dishonest statements. The current study examined whether syntactic complexity is also an indicator of dishonesty, as well as whether linguistic differences apply to maltreated samples. The current study analyzed 9- to 12-year-old maltreated and non-maltreated children’s honest and dishonest reports of a transgression. In the maltreated sample, concealers used more tentative and exclusion terms than truth-tellers. Younger children, maltreated children, and concealers used less complex sentences. Linguistic characteristics could be used to accurately classify concealers and truth-tellers. These findings highlight the importance of examining maltreated children in lie-detection research.

Forced-Choice Testing for Deception Detection in Jury Selection and Investigation of Mass Crimes
Emily McElfresh, Southern Connecticut State University; Cheri Anisman, PhD, National University; Nestilhan James-Kangal, PhD, Cincinnati; Kevin Colwell, PhD, Southern Connecticut State University; Brian Gavigan, MA or MS, Southern Connecticut University

The current paper extends Forced-Choice testing to jury selection and screening witnesses of mass crimes, using a different than chance approach. One sample of participants respond honestly or deceptively regarding their knowledge of a target case in a mock jury selection. Another sample responds honestly or deceptively regarding a mock bank robbery. FC testing is used to identify those who possess knowledge, and those who do not possess knowledge, of the target events, regardless of whether they are honest regarding their knowledge. This new model and potential applications such as mass shootings will be covered.

False dichotomy: An examination of truthful and deceptive accounts
Elizabeth Elliott, MA or MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Amy M. Leach, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Deceptive accounts are likely to contain some elements of truth (DePaulo et al., 2003). Yet, deception is often examined using a false dichotomy of lie-tellers versus truth-tellers. We examined the proportion of details in lie- and truth-tellers’ accounts. Two raters analyzed one hundred transcripts of interviewees who lied or told the truth during an interview. Details were systematically analyzed for accuracy, inaccuracy, and purposeful omission. We found that truth-tellers provided more accurate details than lie-tellers, whereas lie-tellers uttered more inaccuracies and omissions than truth-tellers. These results may shed light on the low rates of accuracy found in lie detection research.

Baby lie detectors? Experience and deception detection
Margaret Moulson, PhD, Ryerson University; Amy Leach, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

People’s ability to accurately identify markers of deception is only slightly greater than chance (Bond & DePaulo, 2006). One of the reasons for this poor proficiency may be due to incorrect beliefs about diagnostic cues to deception. In the current study we tested infants, a population who has not yet been taught incorrect cues to deception, on their ability to detect the difference between lie- and truth-tellers. Forty infants completed a standard visual habituation paradigm, and results will be discussed in the context of the role of experience in deception detection.

084. Eyewitness Credibility & False Identification Data Blitz
9:15am-10:35am
Grand Couteau

Full-body video lineups improve eyewitness identification of disguised perpetrators
Ryan J. Fitzgerald, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Eva Rubínová, University of Portsmouth

To make accurate lineup decisions, eyewitnesses may need more than a photo mugshot of the lineup members. Body and gait cues could be especially beneficial if a good view of the perpetrator’s face was prevented by suboptimal witnessing conditions. We tested whether videos that depicted the lineup members moving would improve identification of a perpetrator whose face was partly obscured by sunglasses at the witnessed offense. Consistent with our hypotheses, perpetrators who wore sunglasses were most likely to be identified if the lineup contained movement and body cues. Full-body lineups were also beneficial when the perpetrator was not wearing sunglasses.

Perceptions of Ear- and Eye-Witnesses’ Familiarity with a Defendant
Madison B. Harvey, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Kaila C. Bruer, PhD, University of Regina; Heather L. Price, PhD, Thompson Rivers University

Despite the frequent occurrence of witnesses’ identifying a defendant familiar to them in the legal system, there is a paucity of research on perceptions of these types of identifications. The present set of studies aims to explore the perceived credibility of familiar both ear- and eye-witnesses. In Study 1, a familiar ear-witness was perceived as more credible and honest than a stranger ear-witness, but the same was not found for eyewitnesses. In Study 2, an eyewitness was perceived as more credible and honest than an ear-witness, but no effect of familiarity was found.

Testing the Confirmation Bias: Do Jailhouse Informants Contaminate Evidentiary Independence?

Baylee D. Jenkins, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Alexis M. Le Grand, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Logan F. Williamson, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Alexa A. Mecikalski, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Stacy A. Wetmore, PhD, Roanoke College; Jodi Price, PhD, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Jonathon M. Golding, PhD, University of Kentucky; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, PhD, University of Alabama in Huntsville

Research shows that primary confessions influence forensic evidence examinations such as handwriting evidence. Additionally, previous research on secondary confessions with jailhouse informant testimony has indicated it is equally influential. The goal of the current research was to investigate the relationship between informant testimony and perceptions of handwriting evidence. Participants read a case summary depicting a bank robbery along with a confession statement from either the defendant himself or a jailhouse informant. Results indicated that JI reliability impacted similarity ratings, match judgments, verdict, and JI perceptions. These findings suggest the pervasive qualities of JI testimony extend beyond jury decision making.

Familiarity through Ambient Images Alone
Nia I. Gipson, MA or MS, University of Arkansas; James M. Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas

Using a face-sorting paradigm, this study examines the limits of ambient images in face learning. We observe whether there is an incremental benefit of ambient images and whether studying many ambient images could predict perfect performance. The results revealed that performance improved between the low and medium exposure groups; however, performance plateaued between the medium to high exposure groups. The high exposure group also did not predict perfect performance. Additionally, time data was found to be a quantitative measure of familiarity. The authors concluded that future research must extend past ambient images to fully understand the mechanisms of face familiarity.

Threat versus unusualness and potential moderators of the weapon focus effect
Jamal K. Mansour, PhD, Queen Margaret University; Claire M. Hamilton, MA or MS, Queen Margaret University

We examined the relative contribution of threatening and unusual objects to the weapon focus effect (WFE) and whether event duration and scene complexity moderate the WFE. Participants watched a mock-crime video, answered questions about it, and viewed lineups for the two actors. A weapon reduced event memory and correct identifications for the object-wielding actor more than an unusual, nonthreatening object. Only event duration interacted with the object held and only for object-wielding perpetrator’s target-present lineup. These results indicate that threat exacerbates the WFE, that event duration moderates the WFE, and that there may be a weak WFE for target-absent lineups.

From Project to Record: Analyzing Factors Contributing to Erroneous Convictions due to Mistaken ID
Olivia N. Alfano, BA/BS, Roger Williams University

We examined 57 Innocence Record (IR) cases wherein only lineup misidentification contributed to erroneous conviction. Cases were painstakingly coded for 123 factors across four categories: system/estimator variables, legal safeguards, and case characteristics for identifying which variables promoted wrongful convictions. Results demonstrate safeguards do not effectively reduce false convictions, and most cases problematically use multiple identification procedures, typically beginning with photo arrays. Additional findings are reported cautiously because for some factors pertinent information remains unavailable. Recommending greater organization within the IR database stems from attempts at systematic reorganization during case coding. Better organization will produce more results critical to promoting justice.

Declarative Metamemory Predicts Children’s Performance to “Do you remember…” Questions
Kristina Todorovic, MA or MS, University of Toledo; Christina O. Perez, MA or MS, University of Toledo; Katrina Pedersen, University of Toledo; Alana Barclay, University of Toledo; Jeffery Leiter, University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD, University of Toledo

Attorneys often use “Do you remember…” (DYR) questions when questioning children. Such questions are problematic because unelaborated “yes” or “no” responses can be referentially ambiguous. Additionally, attorneys do not always follow up to clarify a child’s unelaborated response. One possible explanation for children’s performance on DYR questions is the development of metamememory. In the current study, 31 children completed a declarative metamemory measure and answered a series of DYR questions about a cartoon video. Children’s metamememory predicted their performance on DYR questions but not forced choice questions. Forensic implications are discussed.

Repeating lineups increases false identifications
Eva Rubinova, University of Portsmouth; Ryan J. Fitzgerald, Simon Fraser University; Eliska Vachova, Masaryk University

In the Czech Republic, it is recommended that lineups are administered repeatedly within the identification session with the lineup members shifting positions at the second viewing. Studies employing a delay between the repeated lineups reported higher rates of false identification and inflation of confidence. We investigated the practice of immediate lineup repetition and replicated the increase in false alarms that was linked to more lenient responding. We found no difference in decision accuracy and little increase in confidence between the first and second lineup. Lineup repetition brings no benefits to criminal investigation and should be recognized as an undesirable practice.

Exploring Face Recognition Ability and Accuracy in Lineups that Replicate Suspects’ Disguises
Kendra Paquette, California State University, Fullerton; Jasselyn Marroquin, California State University, Fullerton; Iris Blandón-Gitlin, PhD, California State University, Fullerton

In situations when a perpetrator is seen in disguise, findings suggest that replicating the disguise in lineup tests is helpful to eyewitness accuracy. The current study assessed if individual differences in face recognition ability are associated with the disguise replication effect and how this could vary as a function of estimator variables (encoding times, test delay). The results provide an initial suggestion that the replication is most useful to those with stronger face recognition ability and who had good encoding (long exposure) and testing (short delay) conditions. Theoretical and forensic implications will be discussed.

Coffee Break
10:35am-10:45am
Grand Ballroom Foyer

085. Plenary Session: Navigating the Path from the Lab to the Street to Promote Evidence-Based Investigative Interviewing Practice
10:45am-12:15pm
Grand Ballroom ABC

Fiona Gabbert, PhD, Goldsmith University of London
Poor investigative interviewing practice produces incomplete witness accounts at best and unreliable or biased evidence at worst. Substantive practice denies victims and witnesses of crime the justice they deserve by limiting the usability, credibility, and reliability of their testimony in the police investigation and in Court. It also obstructs legal decision makers in their role of dispensing appropriate justice to the guilty. This presentation will examine the role of psychological research in supporting evidence-based investigative interviewing of victims and witnesses. A focus will be placed on the (often frustrating) path from the lab to the street, to examine how research findings can inform both policy and practice. The development of new investigative interview tools, techniques, and guidance in the UK and internationally will be outlined to illustrate how academics and practitioners can work together to promote best-practice investigative interviewing.

Lunch Break (On Your Own)
12:20pm-1:30pm

086. A Plea You Can’t Refuse: Evaluating Psychological and Structural Predictors of Plea Decisions
1:30pm-2:50pm
Bayside A

Chair: Stephanie A Cardenas, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY
Discussant: Allison Redlich, PhD, George Mason University

In recent years, the nascent field of plea bargaining has seen a steady rise in research examining how legal actors arrive at plea decisions. In line with this emerging trend to understand the “real legal system”, this symposium brings together diverse research using laboratory and field-based studies to examine the factors contributing to defendant plea decisions and defense attorney recommendations. Paper 1 meta-analyzed existing experimental research—including laboratory paradigms, vignettes, and simulation studies—to uncover predictors of innocent and guilty defendants’ plea decisions. Paper 2 looked beyond the false dichotomy of innocence and guilt by examining the psychology and plea decisions of partially innocent participant-defendants using a high-stakes experimental paradigm. Paper 3 surveyed adult defendants who plead guilty to felonies and describes the role of attorney advice in their decision to plead guilty. Similarly, using field-based, structured-interviews, Paper 4 describes differences in plea experiences among juvenile and adult defendants who plead guilty to felonies. Paper 5 experimentally examined how confessions impact attorneys’ perceptions of defendant guilt, likelihood of conviction, and plea recommendations. Finally, an internationally recognized expert in the field of plea bargaining, will integrate the findings and discuss how they contribute to our understanding of how defendants make plea decisions.

The Effects of Innocence and Guilt on Plea Bargaining: A Meta-analysis
Kelly T. Sutherland, MA or MS, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Joseph E. Gonzales, PhD, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Miko M. Wilford, PhD, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Noel Riviezzo University of Massachusetts Lowell

This meta-analysis synthesized existing experimental plea research to examine the influence of experimentally-assigned guilt status on plea offer acceptance, using 262 effect sizes from 22 studies. In addition to guilt status, ten moderators were included (e.g., participant-defendant age, probability of conviction, expected trial sentence, plea discount, advocate recommendations, etc.). There were very few consistent predictors of plea acceptance for both innocent and guilty participants, with interesting differences emerging during subgroup analyses. For example, splitting the data by accusation type revealed no overlap in the significant predictors of aggregate plea acceptance, which has implications for the design of future plea studies.

Incidental Feelings of Guilt Predict False Guilty Pleas for Partially Innocent People
Stephanie A. Cardenas, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY; Patricia Y. Sanchez, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY; Saul Kassin, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY

Psycho-legal research has focused exclusively on the innocence problem, despite evidence of a partial innocence problem affecting a larger proportion of defendants who falsely plead guilty. Using a three-phase, high-stakes experimental paradigm, wherein culpable participants were tasked with accepting or rejecting a plea offer, we examine the phenomenology of experimentally-induced partial innocence and its effect on guilty plea decisions. Results suggest that partially innocent participants experience feelings of guilt akin to guilty and not innocent participants, and that these misplaced feelings of guilt predict falsely pleading guilty while controlling for guilt proneness, compliance, self-esteem, deservingness, and just world beliefs.

From booking to plea: Time-frames, attorney advisement, and understanding of the court process
Alexandra Arnold, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Tarika Daftary-Kapur, PhD, Montclair State University; Tina M. Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University; Whitney Dartnell, MA or MS, Montclair State University

Most criminal convictions are a result of guilty pleas (95%; Devers, 2011), yet we still know little about the plea process. Here, in a sample of youth and adults convicted by guilty plea in New York, we report average time-frames between booking and pleading guilty, as well as participants understanding of the purpose and function of their court appearances and their recollections about their attorneys’ advisement. Relative to adults, youth moved more rapidly through the system and had poorer understating of the court process. We discuss results through the lenses of developmental immaturity and constitutional requirements for effective counsel.

Reported Experience with Plea Bargains
Krystia Reed, JD and PhD, University of Texas at El Paso; Vincent Calderon, Cornell University; Alisha Meschkow, MA or MS, Cornell University; Rebecca K Helm, JD and PhD, University of Exeter; Valerie Reyna, PhD, Cornell University

Although research has focused on factors influencing decisions to accept plea bargains, little research has investigated perceptions of the defendants accepting plea offers. This study includes data from 39 people who were offered a plea bargain following being charged with a felony. Eighty-six percent of participants accepted the plea; however, 49% reported regretting their decision to accept the plea. Overall, people reported not knowing very much about plea bargaining at the time of their decision and heavily relying on the advice of their attorney. This paper will discuss both the quantitative and qualitative data.

Guilty Plea Recommendations – Matter of Justice or Pragmatics?
Johanna Hellgren, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY; Saul Kassin, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY

Defense attorneys read a case file containing a police report; a defendant’s confession or denial; a motion to suppress that was granted or denied; defense counsel’s interview notes in which the defendant proclaimed innocence or not; and a plea offer. Then they made a plea recommendation and answered other questions.
Overall, attorneys were more likely to recommend plea acceptance if there was an admissible confession vs. denial but not with a confession ruled inadmissible. These results suggest that attorneys base plea recommendations more on the probability of conviction at trial (pragmatics) than on the defendants’ actual guilt or innocence (justice).

**087. Tech-enhanced Suicide Risk Assessment by Police Officers: Collaborative Smartphone App Development**

1:30pm-2:50pm  
Bayside B  

Chair: Dale E. McNiel, PhD, University of California, San Francisco

The current APA Division 41-funded project involves community-based participatory research (CBPR) development of a culturally-informed suicide risk assessment smartphone app in collaboration with a large Western-US metropolitan police department. Suicide risk models, including the Cultural Assessment for Risk of Suicide adult (CARS) and adolescent (CARS-A) models, formed the basis of the smartphone app. Results from initial focus groups with participating police officers will be presented. Individual presentations will discuss how officers identified a) several themes including concerns regarding law enforcement officer safety during assessments and the role of law enforcement officer judgment in making determinations, b) issues of current policy and practice of involuntary psychiatric holds, and c) issues regarding adapting the app for use with juveniles. In a final study, measurement invariance analysis on a nationally-collected measure of attitudes toward mental illness was conducted to provide information about the generalizability of results of the CBPR process to other police departments.

**Smartphone App-based Culturally-Informed Suicide Risk Assessment and Communication by Police**

Yumi B. Cha, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Brenna L. Giordano, MA or MS, Palo Alto University; Alexandra Lugo, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Taylor M. Zadonowicz, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Naomi S. Uyeda, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Joyce P. Chu, PhD, Palo Alto University; Christopher M. Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) design was used for the current APA Division 41-funded project in collaboration with various fields for the development of a culturally-informed suicide risk assessment app. Feedback from law enforcement is implemented throughout information gathering, development of adaptation and design, pilot testing, and additional refinement phases. The smartphone app incorporates culturally-informed risk conceptualization models to create the initial development of the adapted suicide risk measure. Overall, there were mixed evaluations related to using CBPR thus far. This project will continue working with a multidisciplinary team to increase police utility for suicide crisis intervention.

**Adaptation of the Law Enforcement Suicide Risk App for Use With Juveniles**

Naomi S. Uyeda, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Taylor M. Zadonowicz, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Brenna L. Giordano, MA or MS, Palo Alto University; Yumi B. Cha, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Alexandra Lugo, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Joyce P. Chu, PhD, Palo Alto University; Christopher M. Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

Law enforcement personnel have different procedures when interacting with youth in crises. The proposed paper, part of a larger APA Division 41-funded project to develop a culturally-informed suicide risk assessment smartphone application for use by law enforcement personnel, examines the adaptation of the app development process for use with adolescents. The modification of risk items and introduction of new items relative to assessing the risk of suicide within adolescent populations will be examined, as well as, considering how feedback received improves the relevancy for law enforcement personnel using the app when conducting adolescent assessments.

**Formal Qualitative Coding of Police Feedback About a Suicide Risk Assessment Smartphone Application**

Alexandra Lugo, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Yumi B. Cha, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Shannon F. Murphy, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Brenna L. Giordano, MA or MS, Palo Alto University; Taylor M Zadonowicz, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Naomi S. Uyeda, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Joyce P. Chu, PhD, Palo Alto University; Christopher M. Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

Law enforcement officers experience challenges when responding to mental health calls, making suicide risk determinations, and communicating suicide risk to clinicians. The current study, which is part of an APA Division 41-funded project to develop a culturally-informed suicide risk assessment smartphone application, examines feedback from law enforcement officers on the initial development of this app. The results of constant comparison analysis identified several themes, including the importance of rapport when conducting suicide risk assessments, concerns regarding the length of assessments, concern regarding officer safety during assessments, and the role of officer judgment in making risk determinations.

**Suicide Risk Communication Between Police and Clinical Staff: Policy, Privacy, and Liability**

Taylor M. Zadonowicz, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Alexandra Lugo, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Naomi S. Uyeda, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Brenna L. Giordano, MA or MS, Palo Alto University; Neeradee K. Pandit, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Yumi B. Cha, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Joyce P. Chu, PhD, Palo Alto University; Christopher M. Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

Policy and practice regarding 72-hour involuntary psychiatric holds requires documentation and communication between law enforcement and medical personnel. The current paper, part of an APA Division 41-funded project to develop a culturally-informed suicide risk assessment smartphone app for law enforcement, will examine issues and themes that arose out of Community Based Participatory Research focus groups with police officers. Prominent themes identified by participants were concern regarding the privacy of individuals and the protection of private health information within documentation, personal responsibility and liability of police officers, and effectiveness of both current practice and future use of the phone-based app.

**National Police Attitudes Toward Mental Illness: Can Measurement Invariance Inform App Development?**

Brenna L. Giordano, MA or MS, Palo Alto University; Naomi S Uyeda, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Taylor M. Zadonowicz, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Alexandra Lugo, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Yumi B Cha, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Robert E. Wickham, PhD, Palo Alto University; Christopher M. Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

Law enforcement officers are often called to manage mental health crises, including suicide risk, leading to the development of a suicide risk assessment smartphone application for police use. Officer attitudes toward mental illness may impact their response to the implementation of this application. To better understand the generalizability of results from focus groups with officers to other police departments across the U.S., the present study examined the measurement invariance of the Community Attitudes Toward Mental Illness scale (CAMI) across different levels of urbanization.
in a national sample of police officers. Results and implications are discussed.

**088. Lifetime after Exoneration: Stigma, Discrimination, and Reintegration**

1:30pm-2:50pm

Bayside C

Chair: Kimberley A. Clow, PhD, Ontario Tech University

Discussant: Vanessa Meterko, MA, Innocence Project

To date, over 2,500 individuals have been exonerated of crimes in the United States. As this number continues to grow, research will become increasingly vital in identifying and addressing the challenges that await exonerees upon their release. This symposium includes six papers that examine how stigma and discrimination can impede exonerees’ reintegration into society. The first three papers examine how framing, race, and compensation affect perceptions of exonerees’ character and criminality—including whether stigma against exonerees extends to their children. The next paper presents a field experiment of whether exonerees face housing discrimination comparable to ex-offenders. The last two papers examine whether the circumstances that led to an exoneree’s wrongful conviction impact perceptions of fairness, culpability, and deservingness of post-release support. Finally, our discussant—a research analyst at the Innocence Project—will consider these papers in light of her experience working with exonerees transitioning to life after prison. We hope that this symposium will draw attention to the struggles that characterize life after exoneration, as well as to reforms that can ease exonerees’ reintegration.

**What’s in a Name? Perceptions of Exonerated, Wrongly Convicted, and Innocent Individuals**

Kimberley A. Clow, PhD, Ontario Tech University; Jeff Kukacka, PhD, Towson University

Exonerees are stigmatized similarly to actual offenders (e.g., Clow & Leach, 2015). We tested whether this stigma depends on how exonerees are labeled. Participants (N = 188) read a tweet about a man’s release from prison, which described him as either exonerated, wrongly convicted, innocent, or none of these. When any of these labels was used, participants expressed more favorable attitudes toward the man and more strongly endorsed his receipt of various post-exoneration services. However, participants also somewhat blamed him for his own conviction, doubted his innocence, and believed that he had committed (and would commit) other crimes.

**The Taint of Criminality for Exonerees and Their Children**

Cynthia Willis-Esqueda, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kiley Gilbert, BA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Two studies addressed the predictive utility of an ideology of inherent criminality for exonerees and their children. In Study 1, participants’ perceptions of White and Latino exonerees and socio-economic status (SES) was measured. The Mexican American Bias Scale (Willis-Esqueda & Gilbert, 2019) was used to predict bias for Latino exonerees and their children. In Study 2, the predictive utility of essentialism was examined for inherent criminality of exonerees and their children. Results from both studies confirm that there is an inherent belief in criminality for those once convicted but deemed innocent, and this stigma extends to their children.

**Testing the Steven Avery Effect: Are Exonerees at an Increased Risk of Being Convicted of a New Offense?**

Laura Smalarz, PhD, Arizona State University; Alexandra MelloKevich, BA, Williams College; Jessica Muruz, BA, Williams College; Scott Shelton, BA, Williams College

This research tested whether a prior wrongful conviction increases one’s risk of being convicted of a new offense. Participants read a vignette about a crime and trial in which the defendant had no prior criminal record, was previously convicted of a similar offense, or was previously wrongfully convicted of a similar offense and exonerated through DNA testing. Perceptions of guilt were higher for the exoneree than for the defendant without a prior criminal record. Our second experiment investigated mechanisms underlying this effect and showed that exonerees who have received compensation for their wrongful conviction are protected from this legal bias.

**Do Exonerees Face Housing Discrimination? An Email-Based Field Experiment**

Jeff Kukacka, PhD, Towson University; Ashley Horodyski, BA, Towson University; Alexis Peat, BS, Arizona State University; Kelly Deegan, Loyola University Maryland; Kimberley A. Clow, PhD, Ontario Tech University

Exonerees face myriad post-release challenges, including stigma, unemployment, and lack of housing. Informed by recent findings that exonerees face hiring discrimination (Applegarth et al., 2018; Clow, 2017), we tested whether exonerees also face housing discrimination. We sent 1,203 e-mail inquiries about apartment listings that ostensibly came from an exoneree, an ex-offender, or neither. Compared to the control condition (51%), ex-offenders (40%) and exonerees (34-41%) were less likely to receive any reply. Of those who did reply, some rejected the exoneree outright, but most requested a background check—thereby highlighting the importance of automatically expunging exonerees’ records.

**The Relationship between Negative Perceptions of Exonerees and Reintegration Recommendations**

Lesley Zannella, MA, Ryerson University; Tara Burke, PhD, Ryerson University

Upon release, exonerees experience negative consequences associated with their wrongful conviction, but typically do not receive any programming or services to assist them with their reintegration. Undergraduate students (N = 159) were asked to read a summary report about an exoneree who was wrongfully convicted due to a false confession, a false guilty plea, or an eyewitness misidentification. We asked participants to indicate their perceptions of the exoneree and their recommendations for reintegration. Despite negative perceptions of exonerees, participants believed all exonerees deserve compensation and reintegration services. Policy implications will be discussed related to reintegration services and compensation statutes.

**Experimentally Testing the Influence of Interrogation-Induced Expectations on Perceptions of Exonerees**

Christopher J. Normile, PhD, Central Michigan University; Kyle C. Scherr, PhD, Central Michigan University; Alexander L. Kahmerr, Central Michigan University; Nicholas J. Lanfear, BA, Central Michigan University

We examined the influence of extended interrogations and intelligence of an exoneree on participants’ ability to appreciate situational influences, their persevering beliefs of exonerees’ guilt, and their willingness to support reintegration aids for exonerees. Participants (N = 261) who read that the exoneree was interrogated for 6 hours had more appreciation for situational influences, viewed the exoneree as less culpable and, consequently, were more likely to support reintegration services compared to participants who read that the exoneree confessed because he expected a lengthy interrogation. Participants who read that the exoneree was cognitively impaired had results that mirrored those above.
rarely translate to reduced offending. A new policy emphasis has been placed on mental illness. Responses to this population usually focus on general offenders. In this RCT study, we test if and how cognitive behavioral treatment shown to reduce recidivism for justice-involved people with mental illness. “Interventions” CBT program adds value to existing services to reduce recidivism for justice-involved people with mental illness. This presentation presents preliminary findings.

Testing a New Policy Model for Justice-Involved People with Mental Illness
Sharon Farrell, PhD, University of California, Berkeley; Jennifer Skeem, PhD, University of California, Berkeley

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 test if and how “Interventions” CBT program adds value to existing services to reduce recidivism for justice-involved people with mental illness. This presentation presents preliminary findings.

Unfathomable: Developing and piloting a treatment group for mothers who harmed their children
Sarah H. Coupland, PhD, Patton State Hospital; C. Adam Coffey, PhD, Patton State Hospital; Allison Pate, PhD, Patton State Hospital

The objective of this presentation is to describe the development and piloting of a psychological intervention group. The group was targeted towards women who have been found Not Guilty by reason of Insanity for offenses involving serious personal harm or death of their child (i.e., filicide). This presentation will discuss the broad theoretical and limited empirical literature that informed the formation of the group, practical issues that arose during implementation, and preliminary outcome data from a small pilot group of participants.

Handcuff Restraint Influence on State Anxiety and Personality Assessment Inventory Responding
Ashley Peck, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Garet Ostdiek-Wille, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Spencer Anderson, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jeniya Harris, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Victoria Cappello, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Standardized test administration is key to a test’s reliability and validity, but often thwarted in correctional environments when policy or staff require that examinees wear restraints. Restraints such as handcuffs may impact participants’ state anxiety, stress, frustration, and profile validity, thereby confounding “state” and “trait” anxiety and construct validity. Participants will be randomized to handcuffed or unhandcuffed conditions and administered the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). State anxiety will be measured subjectively via the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). We anticipate that condition, PANAS score, and heart rate will significantly impact participants’ PAI responding.

Trauma Informed Care in Correctional Rehabilitation
Lauren Grove, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Tristin Faust, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Ambiorix Ramirez, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Sarah Hitchcock, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Christopher M King, JD and PhD, Montclair State University

Individuals who are justice-involved report higher rates of trauma than do their non-justice-involved counterparts, highlighting the importance of trauma-informed care in correctional settings. The current study investigated the association between trauma and mental health problems across both self-reported and evaluator-rated risks and needs measures in a sample of incarcerated adults. Results indicated that trauma was significantly associated with mental health problems. Results regarding agreement between self-reported and evaluator-rated trauma were mixed. Limitations and future directions are discussed.

Comparing Incarcerated Women and Men on Mental Health Non-Criminogenic Needs and Responsivity Factor
Tristin Faust, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Brooke R Settler, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Jessica Mattera, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Dwight Ceballo, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Ambiorix Ramirez, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Christopher M King, JD and PsyD, Montclair State University

Women represent an increasing group of justice-involved persons. Prior evidence suggests that justice-involved women more often present with mental health problems than men, but more research is needed. The present study examined the rates of evaluator-rated and self-reported mental health non-criminogenic needs and responsivity factors between female and male prisoners in general population units. Both assessment methods suggested that many mental health problems were more prevalent among women. Implications for humane, trauma-informed, and tailored correctional rehabilitation are discussed, along with future directions and study limitations.

090. Professional Development of Women (PDW) Committee: Terrified & Doing It Anyway: Embracing Your Inner Imposter
*Co-Sponsored by the Student Committee and Early Career Professionals Committee
1:30pm-2:50pm
Grand Ballroom D
Panelists: Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver; Jennifer Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Maureen O’Connor, JD and PhD, Palo Alto University; Patricia Zapf, PhD, Palo Alto University
Moderator: Emily D. Gottfried, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina

In 1978, Clance and Imes published, The imposter phenomenon in high achieving women: Dynamic and therapeutic intervention. The phenomenon they describe of feeling like a phony in the face of one’s own success, particularly among young women, received a great deal of attention in the decades that followed, perhaps most
extensively in the self-help domain. While there is debate whether the impostor syndrome is actually associated with gender, there is no doubt many individuals experience fear, insecurity, and anxiety about undertaking new risks, roles and challenges. Yet when they do, observers often cannot tell that these high achieving individuals share their fears and insecurities. It is as though impostor syndrome is the big secret that most of us are keeping. The panel will involve a moderated discussion with high achieving female colleagues who have experienced the impostor phenomenon and nevertheless have been exceptionally successful, in spite of these thoughts and feelings. Guest participants will include current AP-LS Conference Co-Chair and current Clinical Assistant Professor at the University of Denver, Dr. Apryl Alexander; current President of AP-LS and Professor at Scripps College, Dr. Jennifer Grouscup; current President of Palo Alto University and Founding Co-Chair of the AP-LS Student Committee, Dr. Maureen O Connor; and former AP-LS President and current President of Palos Verdes of Palos Verdes, Dr. Patricia Zapf. They will share their experiences as leaders who are in various stages of their careers, and ways they have overcome their fears to accomplish their goals with such great success over the years. Following the session, we will host a small group breakout section in the hospitality suite in which attendees will have the opportunity to speak with the presenters.

**091. Children’s Reluctance to Disclose Sexual Abuse: Conceptualization, Identification, and Case Outcomes**

1:30pm-2:50pm
Grand Ballroom E

**Chair:** Jennifer Gongola, PhD, University of Southern California

**Discussant:** Jodi A. Quas, PhD, University of California, Irvine

The present symposium addresses questions surrounding how researchers, practitioners, and jurors can comprehend and identify children’s reluctance to disclose abuse. The topics cover new research directions involving children’s behaviors and adult’s beliefs. Study 1 uncovered 10 novel indicators of evasiveness using police interviews and court transcripts from 7 adolescent victims (ages 15-17) of commercial sexual exploitation. Studies 2 (n=284 children ages 9-12) and 3 (n=147 children ages 7-13) examined children’s lie telling in experimental paradigms involving concealment of damaged property and witnessed theft. Study 2 revealed several behavioral indicators of evasiveness, including the number of details, type of detail, and repetition. Study 3 showed that contextual factors influence children’s willingness to disclose, including the level of familiarity with the instigator and interviewer. Study 4 analyzed 31 transcripts of attorney’s closing arguments, finding that both prosecution and defense strategies continue to reinforce common stereotypes and misconceptions about children’s reluctance to disclose abuse. Similarly, Study 5 analyzed trial testimony from 314 child witnesses (ages 5-17) and found that the jurors expressed confusion about the context and dynamics of children’s disclosures of abuse. The symposium will conclude with a discussion from Dr. Jodi Quas about the implications and practical applications of the findings.

**Evasiveness Tactics in Interviews & Court Examinations with Commercially Sexually Exploited Adolescents**

Scarlet J. Cho, BA/BS, University of Southern California; Hayden M. Henderson, PhD, University of Southern California; Shanna Williams, PhD, McGill University; Thomas Lyon D., University of Southern California

Research has largely neglected strategies for eliciting cooperative responses from commercially sexually exploited (CSE) adolescents. Evasiveness has been loosely defined in the few interviewing studies that have measured reluctance. Examining transcripts of 7 CSE adolescents questioned by police and in court, this study reliably identified 10 evasiveness tactics. Adolescents most often asked non-clarification seeking questions, interrupted the interviewer, denied assertions, expressed resistance, and used profanity. Evasive tactics were used more often in police interviews (30% of responses) than in court (7%). The coding scheme addresses significant gaps in the literature regarding the conceptualizations of evasiveness and cooperation in special populations.

**Evasive Behaviors in 9-12-Year-Olds Concealment of a Minor Transgression**

Angela D. Evans, PhD, Brock University; Thomas D. Lyon, PhD, University of Southern California

Children are often reluctant to disclose abuse or neglect (Herskovitz et al., 2006). Thus, finding methods for identifying reluctance is important as it may assist in avoiding children being re-victimized. The present study sought to identify evasive behaviors that may assist in identifying reluctance in 9-12-year-olds. The final sample included 284 maltreated and non-maltreated children who were reluctant to disclose a transgression (concealers) or truthfully reported an event with no transgression (truthful reporters). A series of evasive behaviors were found that successfully distinguished concealer transcripts from truthful reporters approximately 80% of the time. Implications for identifying reluctance are discussed.

**“I like you so….”: How Instigator and Interviewer Familiarity Influence Children’s Disclosures**

Ida Foster, MA or MS, McGill University; Isabelle Flory, BA/BS, McGill University; Valerie Arenzon, McGill University; Amanda Dennis, McGill University; Victoria Talburt, PhD, McGill University; Angela Crossman, PhD, John Jay College

Children (7-13 y.o.) witnessed an instigator (E1) take $20 from a wallet and were asked to lie about the incident when later interviewed. Of interest was whether children’s age and their self-reported familiarity with the instigator and interviewer affected their willingness to tell a lie, directly disclose E1’s involvement with the theft, allude to the theft, and whether they mentioned E1 asking them to keep a secret. Findings indicate that younger children were more likely to lie, and that disclosure may be a function of the familiarity children feel with an instigator and how they feel about an interviewer.

**Mischaracterizing Children’s Reluctance: A Qualitative Analysis of CSA Closing Arguments**

Georgia M. Lundon, BA/BS, University of Southern California; Thomas D. Lyon, PhD, University of Southern California

Thematic and narrative analyses examined attorney’s use of stereotypical narratives surrounding children’s reluctance and child sexual abuse (CSA) dynamics in 31 Californian CSA trials. Six key themes relating to children’s reluctance emerged: delayed disclosure, unconvincing disclosure, continued contact with the alleged perpetrator, child emotion, child character, and family dynamics. Narrative analysis revealed that the use of stereotypes varied depending on attorney role (defense/prosecution), corroborative evidence, child age, and the alleged victim-defendant relationship. This study provides insight into how attorneys frame case evidence within social narratives and suggests that these narratives may incite or exacerbate juror misbeliefs regarding children’s reluctance behaviors.

**“Did you ever fight back?”: Jursors’ Questions to Children Testifying about Alleged Sexual Abuse**

Suzanne St. George, MA or MS, Arizona State University; Anastacia Garcia-Johnson, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Stacia N. Stolzenberg, PhD, Arizona State University

We used qualitative content analysis to examine jurors’ questions
092. Adjudicative Competency: Evaluation and Restoration
1:30pm-2:50pm
Grand Cheneir

The Neuropsychology of Competence-to-Stand Trial
Olivia Aveson, MA or MS, University of Massachusetts, Boston; Paul Nestor, PhD, University of Massachusetts, Boston; Kristy Klein, PhD, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Competence to stand trial (CST) calls upon a wide range of cognitive and social abilities. Yet, few studies have explored the social-informational processes and neuropsychological mechanisms that may underlie a defendant’s fitness to stand trial. We examined the relationship between clinical judgments of competence/incipence of defendants committed to a maximum-security psychiatric facility and neuropsychological test scores on measures of cognitive and social intelligence and declarative memory. Results indicated defendants recommended as competent scored significantly higher on measures of social intelligence and episodic memory than those recommended incompetent.

Can jails be therapeutic? Lessons learned from six years of jail-based competency restoration
Karen Galin, PhD, Wellpath Recovery Solutions; Ashley Gunterman, PsyD, Colorado Office of Behavioral Health

As states expand competency restoration options, interest in jail-based restoration has increased. Since 2013, the RISE program (Restoring Individuals Safely and Effectively) has grown from 22 beds to up to 94 beds at the Arapahoe County Jail and up to 18 beds at the Boulder County Jail. This evolution has provided opportunities to study advantages and disadvantages of small and large programs and how to safely build census. We also present data on characteristics of patients effectively treated in jail-based restoration compared to patients who required transfer to the state hospital. Benefits and challenges of jail-based restoration will be discussed.

Direct observation and competency to proceed evaluations
Lauren Meaux, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Despite ample best practice recommendations for competency to proceed (CTP) evaluations, direct observation of attorney-client interactions is an overlooked methodological technique. The current study surveyed forensic evaluators regarding their history and opinions of direct observation as a component of CTP evaluations. Overall, results indicated a substantial portion of forensic evaluators engage in direct observation, however, some evaluators expressed ethical and legal concerns. Results of this study provide a preliminary indication of how evaluators perceive the potential utility and hazards of direct observation and highlight the need for additional research examining the impact of this data collection method.

Adults' expectations of juveniles' understanding of rights by age, warning type, and crime
Aishani Eggberger, BA/BS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Talley Betts, BA/BS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Lanza Greenlee, BA/BS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Amye Warren, PhD, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Joanna R Hill, University of Tennessee; Delaney N Perry, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

The present study examined whether parents’ and non-parents’ Miranda knowledge related to their estimates of juveniles’ Miranda understanding and the advice they would give to juveniles in questioning scenarios. Participants (N = 301) were assigned to one of six conditions in which age of juvenile (13-years old vs. 16-years old), Miranda Rights version (Standard vs. Simplified) and crime (shoplifting vs. mall shooting) were manipulated. Regardless of their legal knowledge, parent status, the Miranda version, or crime, most (72%) participants believed that juveniles would not have full understanding of their rights and most (94%) advised the juvenile to invoke their rights.

Competency Evaluation & Restoration: From Triage to Competency Restoration w/in the Foreseeable Future
Charles Harrison, PhD, Colorado Department of Human Services-Office of Behavioral Health; Kimberly Muller, PsyD, Colorado Department of Human Services-Office of Behavioral Health

Abstract: Paper one introduces recent changes in the CO competency evaluation statutes and opinions required. A newly implemented triage system is discussed, the concept “foreseeable future” is operationalized, and data related to successful competency restoration are reviewed. The “foreseeable future” concept is placed within the context of data related to successful restoration in order to provide clinicians guidance on providing reliable restorability opinions to court.

Competency Evaluation and Restoration: Case Example and Policy and Procedure Recommendations
Ashley Gunterman, PsyD, Colorado Department of Human Services-Office of Behavioral Health

As the need for competency evaluation and restoration continues to increase, attention should be paid to multi-system relationships and individual treatment needs. The ongoing dynamic between those two factors will assist with returning people to their communities more expeditiously and ensure each person is receiving treatment at a location that meets their needs. Colorado has implemented new programming, new positions, and changes to the evaluation process in order to address that goal. We will present a case example, highlighting the success of the triage system and include identified barriers. We will also present recommendations for potential remedies to those barriers.

Updating the “Magic Number”: Contemporary Competence to Proceed Metrics Reported by U.S. Judiciaries
Lauren E. Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Haley Potts, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Victoria Cappello, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jenni Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Patricia Zapf, PhD, Palo Alto University; CONCEPT

There is consensus that competence to proceed (CTP) evaluations are the most commonly conducted pre-trial forensic evaluation. However, CTP evaluation frequency and related metrics have not been systematically estimated at the national level since Poythress and colleagues’ 2002 descriptive review, which suggested that 60,000 evaluations take place annually. To update this figure, we requested CTP data directly from nationwide jurisdictions. Preliminary results suggest that the annual number of CTP evaluations likely doubles the Poythress estimate, with individual jurisdictions reporting upwards of 9,000 annually. We will discuss
how the project’s methodology and findings can inform legal and clinical practice and policy.

093. Current Challenges in Forensic Assessment Data Blitz
1:30pm-2:50pm
Grand Couteau

To revoke, or not to revoke, that is the question
Shilpa Krishnan, PhD, Saint Elizabeth’s Hospital; Chad Tillbrook, PhD, DBH/Saint Elizabeth’s Hospital

The current study seeks to examine the reasons for revocation of conditional release in a sample of DC Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (NGRI) acquitees. Additionally, examination of specific patient characteristics (i.e., demographics, principal diagnosis, nature/severity of instant offense, medical comorbidities) that are related to long-term outcomes and conditional release from Court oversight will be examined. Results will be discussed in the context of informing the decision to outplace forensic consumers, by Forensic Review Boards or other decision making bodies.

Facet-Level Examinations of Psychopathy: Differential Prediction of Criminal Behavior and Punishment
Steven W Steinet, Eastern Michigan University; Sneha Shankar, MA or MS, Eastern Michigan University; Sydney Yochum, Eastern Michigan University; Eamonn P Arble, PhD, Eastern Michigan University

Psychopathy is an important construct within forensic contexts. Although often used to determine risk of legal trouble, it is unclear whether the use of psychopathy as a unitary construct has the greatest utility within practical contexts. The present research examined whether specific components of psychopathy better predict different types of illegal behavior as well as the likelihood of receiving punishment for those crimes. A series of regression analyses indicated that manipulative and antisocial components of psychopathy best predict illegal behavior, whereas only antisocial characteristics were predictive of getting caught. Results are considered in terms of practical implications.

Positive predictive value of the BJMHS for detecting clinically-assessed mental health needs in jail
Alexander Simpson, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Nina Flora, BA/BS, University of Toronto; Fito Adamo, BA/BS, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Cory Gerritsen, PhD, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Lindsay Fulham, MA or MS, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; Roland Jones, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

We evaluated the performance of the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen (BJMHS) by examining its positive predictive value (PPV) using downstream clinical referral data as an outcome criterion. Referral data were retrospectively examined in sample of 4,547 (female = 1,072) remanded inmates who had screened positive on the BJMHS during routine admission. In line with prior interview-based findings, PPV was 71.7% with a significantly higher false positive rate for women (p < 0.001). Future research is needed to optimize the PPV, especially for women. Concurrent data from other tools are examined as ways to improve specificity.

Exploring the Nature and Prevalence of Targeted Violence in Persons Found Not Criminally Responsible
Madison F Edge, BA/BS, University of British Columbia; Karen L Petersen, PhD, University of British Columbia; Tonia L Nicholls, PhD, University of British Columbia; BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services; Michael Seto, PhD, University of Ottawa: The Royal’s Institute of Mental Health Research; Anne Crocker, PhD, Université de Montréal; Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montréal

Planned, targeted violence is a prevalent and serious problem in North America. However, little is known about the frequency and nature of targeted violence perpetrated by mentally ill individuals. We examined instances of targeted violence committed by all individuals found NCRMD (similar to NGRI) in British Columbia over five years (N=296). Sixteen percent of index offences involved targeted violence. This group differed significantly from individuals whose index offences involved untargeted violence with a greater proportion of threats/criminal harassment and female victims. This suggests the importance of exploring mental illness in efforts to describe, predict, and prevent targeted violence.

“Not Sure” or “Don’t Know”: Examining Methodological Variations in the Administration of a ‘Not Sure’ Option
Alexis Mook, MA or MS, Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

An explicit ‘not sure’ option has been found to improve eyewitness identifications by reducing false identifications while minimizing the reduction of correct identifications. The present study examines whether the effectiveness of this instruction depends on (a) the phrasing of the option (i.e., “don’t know” vs. “not sure”), and (b) whether it is presented as a pre-lineup instruction or simply as a response option. Preliminary data analysis suggests that the ‘not sure’ option reduces choosing overall, and that these effects are not dependent on the specifics of its administration.

Country v. City: Does a Defendant’s Rural or Urban Origin Predict Competency Opinion?
Jason Lawrence, PhD, Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health; Isabelle Dousarkissian, PsyD, Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health; Jared Speroni, PhD, Center for Behavioral Medicine - Missouri Department of Mental Health

This paper examines the geographic location and demographic variables of pre-trial defendants referred for an evaluation of competency to stand trial (CST) in the State of Missouri. This study will utilize a comparative descriptive analysis of data collected by the Missouri Department of Mental Health on defendants referred for an evaluation of CST. It will employ chi-square analyses and multiple logistic regression to compare key variables between a defendant’s age, race, gender, and whether their CST evaluation came from a rural or urban county. The dataset consists of 6952 evaluations of CST between Fiscal Years 2003 and 2018.

Are Self-Reported Reasons for Desistance Captured by Risk Assessment Tools?
Aisha K. Christiansen, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Jodi L. Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Although a few adolescent risk assessment tools include protective factors, no research has examined whether these protective factors align with former adolescent offenders’ descriptions of what helped them to desist from offending. As such, the present study used a novel mixed-methods approach to assess the content validity of the SAVRY, SAPROF-YV, and START-AV. The sample included 95 former adolescent offenders who completed an online survey with open-ended questions about their desistance and a questionnaire about specific strengths. Based on the content analyses, results showed good support for internal and relational factors, but minimal support for environmental factors.

Exploring Symptom Validity Concerns and Psychopathic Traits Among Justice-Involved Veterans
Joshua S. Camins, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Brittany E. Ridge, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Joshua M Francis, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University;
Chauhan (2018), which relied on classic CR studies, to determine if there have been changes in referral patterns. Further, conducting research in the public sector without a university affiliation can present administrative and systemic hurdles which hinder forensic clinicians from engaging in important research. Also, professional and time-constraints that accompany forensic positions can dissuade early career professionals from pursuing research opportunities. This presentation will outline how a framework for a research program was developed within a state-hospital setting and provide interested parties with useful tips for how to do so in other settings. Incepting a research program cannot occur without: administrative support and buy-in; appointment of an individual to coordinate research efforts; engaging multiple disciplines; and access to trainees.

In the age of the internet: An examination of how and when to survey psychology-law professionals

Julianna Malico, BA/BS, University of New Haven; Kento Yasuhara, PhD, University of New Haven; Elizabeth Foster, PhD, Widener University

The present study analyzed 61 de-identified research recruitment e-mails sent through the American Psychology-Law Society, in order to determine factors which influence participation in online survey research. Analysis included temporal factors (such as day of the week, time of day, or time of year), as well as the inclusion of incentives and specifying inclusion criteria. Results indicated that day of the week was not a significant factor, however, specifying inclusion criteria increased participation, specifically if students could participate. Implications for future research as well as recommendations for content to include in future research recruitment e-mails will be discussed.

092. Emotional Severity of Personal Sexual Abuse Predicts Mock Jurors’ Case Judgments

Taylor M. Jones, MA or MS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Bette L. Bottoms, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago

Perceived emotional severity has often been associated with empathy. We sought to understand the nature of this association in the context of juror decision making. Mock jurors who had been sexually victimized themselves made case judgments about a hypothetical child sexual abuse case. Those who reported experiencing more severe child sexual abuse had more child victim empathy and considered children more credible generally, which in turn led to more guilty verdicts, increased victim credibility ratings, and decreased defendant credibility ratings. These findings are applicable to clinical theory and legal practice.

Validation of the Sex Trafficking Attitudes Scale: Replication in a National Sample

Nesa E. Wasarhuley, PhD, Bridgewater State University; Caikong R. Li, PhD, University of Kentucky; Claire M. Renzetti, PhD, University of Kentucky

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Coffee Break

2:50pm-3:00pm

Grand Ballroom Foyer

094. Emerging Areas of Training & Research in Psychology & Law Data Blitz

3:00pm-4:00pm

Bayside A

Maintaining an Active & Productive Trainee-Based Research Program in a Forensic Mental Health Setting

David M. Glassmire, PhD, Patton State Hospital; Sean E. Evans, PhD, Patton State Hospital

Forensic psychologists wishing to conduct research in government settings may be daunted by the administrative hurdles of conducting research in such settings. This presentation will outline seven strategies employed to develop and maintain a forensic research program within the forensic training program in a state hospital setting. It will be argued that a successful research program in an institutional setting cannot be created or maintained by making large but narrowly-focused changes. Rather, it requires many small changes, each geared toward promotion of one or more of the seven discussed strategies, that affect the overall culture of a program.

Constructing a QA/I and Research Database in a Forensic Inpatient Setting

Jaymes Fairfax-Colombo, JD and PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital; Natalie Armstrong Hoskowitz, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital; Liza Preminger, PsyD, Massachusetts Department of Correction

Recently, there has been a call to investigate characteristics of forensic mental health inpatient populations, due to recognition that the future of mental health law will likely be predicated on characteristics of the population served. A strict security forensic hospital in New England is currently constructing a database of characteristics of its FMH patients. This database will serve dual purposes of quality assurance and quality indication (QA/I) and providing a foundation for future research. This presentation will provide the rationale for this database according to QA/I principles, an overview of the database’s construction, and challenges to its construction.

Incepting and Developing a Research Program in a Forensic Mental Health Setting

Natalie Armstrong Hoskowitz, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital

Conducting research in the public sector without a university affiliation can present administrative and systemic hurdles which hinder forensic clinicians from engaging in important research. Also, professional and time-constraints that accompany forensic positions can dissuade early career professionals from pursuing research opportunities. This presentation will outline how a framework for a research program was developed within a state-hospital setting and provide interested parties with useful tips for how to do so in other settings. Incepting a research program cannot occur without: administrative support and buy-in; appointment of an individual to coordinate research efforts; engaging multiple disciplines; and access to trainees.

In the age of the internet: An examination of how and when to survey psychology-law professionals

Julianna Malico, BA/BS, University of New Haven; Kento Yasuhara, PhD, University of New Haven; Elizabeth Foster, PhD, Widener University

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092. Emotional Severity of Personal Sexual Abuse Predicts Mock Jurors’ Case Judgments

Taylor M. Jones, MA or MS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Bette L. Bottoms, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago

Perceived emotional severity has often been associated with empathy. We sought to understand the nature of this association in the context of juror decision making. Mock jurors who had been sexually victimized themselves made case judgments about a hypothetical child sexual abuse case. Those who reported experiencing more severe child sexual abuse had more child victim empathy and considered children more credible generally, which in turn led to more guilty verdicts, increased victim credibility ratings, and decreased defendant credibility ratings. These findings are applicable to clinical theory and legal practice.

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Sex trafficking is a complex crime and research on public attitudes and knowledge is lacking. We aimed to validate the recently-developed Sex Trafficking Attitudes Scale (STAS; Houston-Kolhik et al., 2016) within a national sample and examine its relationships with demographics and attitudes/beliefs. American adults (N=1060) completed the STAS and other attitude/belief measures. Confirmatory factor analysis indicated good model fit for the STAS. Several demographics, attitudes, and beliefs were associated with STAS sub-scales including more sex trafficking knowledge (e.g., women) and less empathy toward victims (e.g., high Rape Myth Acceptance). We discuss the STAS’s use in informing public education strategies.

The Influence of Delayed Reporting, Multiple Allegations, and Victim Age on Mock Jurors' Judgements
Lauren E. Thompson, MA or MS, Carleton University; Emily Pica, PhD, Austin Peay State University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD, Carleton University; Bailey M. Fraser, MA or MS, Carleton University

Since #MeToo, the reporting of sexual assault has become more common, especially allegations against powerful people. Many of these cases have involved several adult victims making allegations against one person, and victims who have delayed reporting. The current study sought to examine how these factors—victim age, delayed reporting, number of allegations—influence mock jurors' decisions. Delayed reporting and number of allegations influenced jurors’ verdicts and perceptions. Concerning three-way interactions, it was consistently found that when the victim’s delay in reporting was short, number of allegations was influential when the victim was a younger adult but not an older adult.

Sex Trafficking: The Influence of Gender, Tactics, and Disclosure on Attitudes Towards Victims
Amber Goden, BA/BS, Kennesaw State University; Alexandria Goldstein, BA/BS, Kennesaw State University; Jonathan McFarland, BA/BS, Kennesaw State University; Dorothy F. Marsil, PhD, Kennesaw State University

Sex trafficking violates human rights on a global scale. Tactics such as force, fraud, and coercion are commonly used by traffickers. The purpose of this study was to analyze factors that may impact attitudes toward adult victims of sex trafficking using a 7 (Trafficking Tactics) x 2 (Type of Disclosure) x 2 (Gender) between-participants design. Gender and type of disclosure significantly influenced attitudes regarding victim responsibility, victim believability, and understanding of sexual trafficking. However, the tactics used by traffickers was only significant for victim blame. This research could facilitate improved victim advocacy and actionable solutions to combat trafficking.

Power Affects Perceptions of Sexual Intent: Implications for Litigating Sexual Assault Allegations
Tyler N. Livingston, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Peter O. Rerick, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; Deborah Davis, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

We examined whether experimentally manipulated feelings of power systematically influenced perceivers’ interpretations of sexual intent from women’s ambiguous behaviors. Data from 314 undergraduates supported hypotheses that powerholders (vs. the powerless) and men (vs. women) would perceive greater sexual intent from women’s ambiguous behaviors. Additional analyses demonstrated that men felt more powerful than did women, and that high- (vs. low) power women, like men, perceived greater sexual intent. Results empirically demonstrate intuitive relationships between power, gender, and sexual perceptions. These findings have implications for litigating sexual assault in that powerful perceivers (e.g., judges, jury forepersons) might differentially interpret women’s ambiguous behaviors.

096. Evaluating Visual Evidence
3:00pm-4:20pm
Grand Ballroom E

Chair: Jessica M. Salerno, PhD, Arizona State University
Discussant: Neal Feigenson, JD, Quinncpiac University School of Law

As evidence gets more vivid and technologically advanced, concerns that legal fact finders might be unduly influenced by visuals arise, such as lay people potentially being dazzled by neuroimages in court or the ostensibly "objective" nature of video evidence leading to bias blind spots in viewers. We demonstrate the need for a nuanced take on "visual evidence", such that some forms of visual images can lead to biased decision making, while others might be less of a concern than initially thought. These findings are tested across several types of evidence, including police footage of police-civilian encounters (Jones), pre- and post-mortem photographs of victims (Adamoli), neuroimages of plaintiffs’ pain (Phalen), and video footage of assaults (Granot). The symposium also offers optimistic evidence of a simple intervention that decreases biased attention to video evidence stemming from intergroup identification. This experiment includes an expert on visual evidence, Neil Feigenson, who has written extensively on the subject.

The Impact of Pre- and Post-mortem Victim Photographs on Mock Jurors’ Emotions and Verdicts
Madison Adamoli, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD, Arizona State University; Hannah J. Phalen, JD and MA, Arizona State University

Critics of the Victim Life Photo Act argue that admitting photographs of murder victims before they died (“living photographs”) might improperly increase guilty verdicts through juror sympathy for the victim. In a previous study, we demonstrated that living photographs significantly increased sympathy for the victim, but not convictions. This experiment extends that study by testing the impact of both living and post-mortem victim photographs on mock jurors’ emotions and convictions. Viewing living photographs alone again had no impact, but the contrast between viewing both living and post-mortem victim photographs increased convictions by eliciting a combination of anger, disgust, and sympathy.

Looking for trouble: An attention intervention for group-based bias in appraisal of video evidence
Yael Granot, PhD, Loyola University Chicago; Emily Balcetis, PhD, New York University

People trust their visual experiences, even though they may watch evidence in biased ways. Four studies tested whether an attentional intervention could reduce out-group bias in legal punishment. Across studies, we showed participants dyadic altercations featuring out-group targets and tested whether their feelings of identification would influence their punishment decisions. Consistently, in the control conditions we found evidence of bias – group identity influenced decision-making. However, in our holistic attention condition these influences disappeared, and according to eyetracking measures, participants paid equal attention to both actors. We discuss implications of this intervention for the use of video in court.

At a Distance: The Effect of Threat on People’s Perceptions of Distance in Police Recorded Encounter
Katherine Jones, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Stephanie Cardenas, MA or MS, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Yael Granot, PhD, Loyola University Chicago; Emily Balcetis, PhD.
Research finds that individuals perceive threatening stimuli to be physically closer than non-threatening stimuli (Cole et al., 2013). But does vicariously-experienced threat similarly bias distance perceptions? Observers watched body-worn camera footage of an officer using force against a civilian, provided distance ratings, and rendered justifiability and punishment judgments. A multiple linear regression analysis (N=398)—controlling for right wing authoritarianism—demonstrated that the more threatening the civilian appeared, the closer participants judged the civilian to be to the officer. Additionally, perceived threat—controlling for identification with the police—influenced people’s judgments of the justifiability of an officer’s actions and punishment decisions.

The Influence of Neuroimages and Type of Pain on Damage Awards
Hannah J. Phalen, JD and MA, Arizona State University; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD, Arizona State University; N J Schweitzer, PhD, Arizona State University

A mock jury experiment assessed whether a plaintiff’s pain type (emotional, physical) and the presence of visual evidence of pain (fMRI, graph, no images) increased damages by increasing perceptions of pain severity and/or expert credibility. Participants’ perceptions of the plaintiff’s pain severity significantly increased damages—but to the same degree across visual evidence and pain type conditions. Our manipulations did not affect perceptions of the expert’s credibility, nor did expert credibility predict damages. These findings suggest that concern about neuroimages being unduly persuasive—and the use of these expensive neuroimaging techniques in court—might not be warranted.

098. Child Sexual Abuse Cases
3:00pm-4:00pm
Grand Ballroom D

The Effect of Evidence-Based Expert Testimony on Perceptions of Child Sexual Abuse Cases Involving R
Emily Denne, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Stacia N. Stolzenberg, PhD, Arizona State University; Tess M. S. Neal, PhD, Arizona State University

Child sexual abuse (CSA) cases involving recantation are difficult to prosecute. Experts have historically relied on Child Sexual Abuse Accommodation Syndrome (CSAAS) to explain recantations, yet this is not science-based. We experimentally explored how evidence-based testimony affects perceptions of child credibility using a sample of 869 jury-eligible citizens. While evidence-based testimony did not influence perceptions of child believability or reliability, it led to higher perceptions of credibility and scientific rigor of the evidence, in addition to better perceptions of the victim and more guilty verdicts, when compared to CSAAS. As such, juries have some ability to detect evidence strength.

A Mixed-Methods Evaluation of Judicial Inferences in Child Sexual Abuse Cases
Unnati Patel, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Shelbie Anderson, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Madison Harvey, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Heather Price, PhD, Thompson Rivers University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Limited research on the impacts of judicial commentary in child sexual abuse cases exists. We coded judicial inferences (n = 297) across a subset of Canadian child sexual abuse cases into six prominent themes. Results indicated that the presence of a judicial inference was associated with higher likelihood that the accused would be acquitted. Responses also showed that statements surrounding the credibility of the complainant were more likely to result in convictions. The results highlight the relationship between judicial inferences and verdict decisions and offer implications for continued education in the legal system on the effects of cognitive decision-making.

Prosecutorial Outcomes of Child Sexual Abuse Cases
Stephanie D. Block, PhD, UMass Lowell; Linda M Williams, PhD, Wellesley College; Krisy Shockley, MA or MS, UMass Lowell; Hannah Johnson, MA or MS, UMass Lowell; Keith F. Widaman, PhD, University of California, Riverside

This study conducted a retrospective analysis of 500 child sexual abuse (CSA) cases referred for prosecution in one state. The purpose of the study was to examine the dynamics of the cases details to explore what hinders prosecution. We assessed the case attrition rates and the CSA case characteristics associated with prosecution outcomes. Results of this analysis found only a small portion of cases move forward with prosecution. Support from non-offending caregivers was associate with cases moving forward with prosecution. Barriers to prosecution included lack of evidence such as medical evidence and disclosure issues.

Examining the Risk of Child Maltreatment Through the Use of the MCM-IV
Gregory P. Margherita, PsyD, Hackensack University Medical Center; Sara Liebert, PsyD, Hackensack University Medical Center; Kirsten Byrnes, PsyD, Hackensack University Medical Center

The purpose of this study is to examine common profiles, risk factors, and systemic outcomes obtained on the Million Clinical Multiaxial Inventory, 4th edition (MCM-IV) in an archival sample (N=469) of parents and guardians referred for a parenting evaluation as it relates to child maltreatment. The aim of this study is provided updated information on profile elevations on the MCM-IV between actor and non-actor parents as well as level of increased risk gleaned from relative risk ratios across multiple outcome variables.

099. Applications of Technology in Psychology-Law Contexts
3:00pm-4:00pm
Grand Chenier

Examining the Effects of Computer-Generated Animations on Jurors’ Legal Judgments
Emma Rempel, MA or MS, Ryerson University; Tara M Burke, PhD, Ryerson University

Computer-generated animations are increasingly being used as a form of demonstrative evidence during trial. The current study used a 2 (congruence: incongruent vs. congruent) x 3 (evidence modality: no-aid vs. static visual vs. animation) between-subjects design to investigate whether modality and congruence affect jurors’ ability to evaluate evidence and render ‘accurate’ verdicts. Results demonstrated that mock jurors were more likely to acquit a defendant when their testimony was illustrated with an animation vs. a static visual aid or no-aid. Research in this area can inform the development of evidentiary regulations which adequately govern the admissibility of animations in the courtroom.

Using Machine Learning Approaches to Improve Prediction of Recidivism Risk
Eugene Wang, PhD, Texas Tech University

This presentation will review work we have done over the past 6 years using machine learning algorithms to predict criminal justice outcomes, including reincarceration, rearrest (for any offense and for a violent offense), reconviction (for any offense and for a
violent offense). Data are from 250,000 felons released from Texas prisons from 2010-2013. We have found that machine learning approaches are more accurate than risk assessments built on the generalized linear model (GLM) by up to 30%. The presentation will also discuss transparency, tradeoffs of false positives and false negatives, testing for bias, and analyzing residuals for improved predictive performance.

Project Choices: Development of Serious Video Game Technology for Correctional Rehabilitation
Robert D. Morgan, PhD, Texas Tech University; Christopher M. King, JD and PhD, Montclair State University

Technology affords new opportunities in the assessment and treatment of justice-involved individuals. Technology has been used as a treatment/service delivery modality (e.g., telehealth), as well as adjunctive treatment (e.g., texting-based interventions, virtual reality). Our aim was to use serious video game technology in the development of a correctional rehabilitation video game to facilitate the process of behavioral change. In this presentation we review the literature supporting the use of video game technology in correctional rehabilitation, as well as the development and design of Project Choices, a decision-making game for justice involved persons planning for community reentry.

Social Media Bias in Parental Fitness Evaluations: Forensic Expert and Layperson Perceptions
Ashley C. T. Jones, MA or MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Riley M. Davis, BA/BS, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi; Michael J. Vitacco, PhD, Augusta University

Data from social networking sites (SNS) are used as evidence more often in parental fitness evaluations than other types of psycholegal evaluations. However, no research currently exists that explores perceptions of SNS data compared to more traditional data sources and whether online data can bias opinions of parental fitness. Using samples of forensic clinicians and laypeople, this study compared perceptions across data source and parent gender. Analyses tested the following hypotheses: (1) SNS data will be viewed less favorably, (2) mothers will be viewed more favorably than fathers, and (3) SNS data will moderate perceptions of mothers but not fathers.

A Telepsychology Clinic for Rural Justice-Involved Persons: Lessons Learned, Recommendations
Ashley B. Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi; Riley M. Davis, BA/BS, University of Southern Mississippi; Michael E. Lester, MA or MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley C.T. Jones, MA or MS, University of Southern Mississippi

The use of videoconferencing (VC) is rapidly increasing in the mental healthcare industry. The largest consumer sector impacted by this expansion is rural communities. VC is also becoming an attractive option to reach justice-involved populations. This talk will first highlight the need for alternative service delivery solutions and extant literature on the use of VC for this population. The majority of the discussion will center on the structural and logistical process of initiating a virtual, multidisciplinary telepsychology clinic for rural jailed and community-released offenders aimed at reducing criminogenic and psychiatric risks. Initial program feasibility and acceptability outcomes are also reported.

100. Public Perceptions Regarding Police Use of Force
3:00pm-4:00pm
Grand Coutoau

Purpose in Life and Self-Affirmation Reduce the Shooting of Unarmed Suspects
Kayla A. Burd, PhD, Iowa State University; Anthony L. Burrow, PhD, Cornell University; Max Guyll, PhD, Iowa State University

Recent data suggests significant racial disparities in police use of force and lethal force in the United States. The current study tested the effectiveness of two writing interventions at reducing racial differences in unjustified killings of unarmed targets using a virtual shooting-decision platform. Participants wrote either about their sense of purpose, self-affirming values, or a control topic and played a first-person shooter video game, which randomly presented pictures of Black and White armed and unarmed targets. Relative to controls, writing about either purpose or self-affirming values reduced the probability of shooting unarmed targets, without negatively impacting shooting decision reaction time.

When Grand Juries Won’t Indict: The Influence of Victim Race in Police Use of Force Cases
Karlee R. Provenza, MA or MS, University of Wyoming; Samuel Choi, MA or MS, University of Wyoming; Olivia Smith, MA or MS, University of Wyoming; Narina Nunez, PhD, University of Wyoming

Two previous studies have shown that grand juries who endorse authoritarian values and strong views of police legitimacy are less likely to indict police officers accused of excessive force Provenza (2017; Provenza et al., 2019). However, it is largely unknown how victim race influences indictment decisions in such publicly contentious cases. The present study builds on previous work by Provenza (2017; Provenza et al., 2019) by manipulating victim race using photographs. Data collection is ongoing, but preliminary analyses support that victim race influences indictment decisions, particularly in the presence of contradictory case facts. Limitations and implications will be discussed.

Political Ideology, Racism, and American Identity: An Examination of Support for Excessive Force
Jenna Milani, PhD, University of Oxford

Under what conditions do white Americans support police violence? And what are the terms by which they do so? This research explores how those who evince the strongest support for police, namely white Americans, “experience” incidents of excessive force, and examines the ideological mechanisms by which they make appraisals about policing. Across two online surveys of white American adults, varying the racial identity (white/black) of a police officer and suspect in a fictional scenario of violence showed no effect on respondents’ assessments of the encounter. Instead, ideological commitments to individualism, operationalized in in just-world (Lerner 1980) and libertarian-authoritarian (Heath et al. 1994) attitudes, were associated with strikingly high levels of support for excessive force. This research moves beyond identifying socio-demographic correlates for the approval of police violence, and uses rich theoretical examination and original survey data to investigate the role that racism and political ideology play in explaining white Americans’ beliefs about the appropriateness of excessive force.

The Effect of Information and Appraisal Time on Judgments of Police Use of Force
Melissa A. Baker, PhD, Western Kentucky University; Matthew B. Reysen, PhD, University of Mississippi

In two experiments, we examined participants’ emotional regulation of police officer-civilian confrontation videos. Participants viewed a video of a police officer-civilian confrontation and were asked if the officer used excessive force. Results of Experiment 1 showed that information provided to participants prior to watching a police officer-civilian confrontation video influenced excessive force judgments. In Experiment 2, we observed an interaction between pre-video
information and appraisal time on excessive force judgments. Excessive force judgments decreased with appraisal time when participants were given pre-video information. Results have implications for how police process officer-civilian confrontation videos when viewing them on the news.

101. Specialized Treatment Court Models
Sat., March 7, 4:10-5:10pm
Bayside A

Examining controversial veterans treatment court issues: Insights from court actors
Samantha Luna, MA or MS, George Mason University; Allison Redlich, PhD, George Mason University

Several controversies surround Veterans Treatment Courts (VTCs), such as excluding veterans who commit violent offenses (Cartwright, 2011; Kravetz, 2012) and requiring a direct relationship between a veteran’s charges and mental health diagnosis (Yerramsetti et al., 2017). This study examined VTC actors’ perceptions of these issues via a national survey. VTC actors were presented two randomly assigned hypothetical clients and asked their perceptions of the client’s eligibility for VTC. Violent crime committed by the clients and their mental health diagnoses were manipulated. Results indicated that whereas violent crime impacted perceptions of their eligibility for VTC, diagnosis did not.

Litigation Overdone, Overblown, and Overwrought: A Mixed Methods Study of Civil Litigants
Christopher A. Coffey, PhD, Patton State Hospital; Stanley L. Brodsky, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Hyperlitigious individuals persistently file frivolous lawsuits. This behavior is costly, although no previous study gathered data from a United States-based sample. This study employed a mixed-methods design that quantitatively examined psychological differences between hyperlitigious and “typical” litigants and qualitatively explored litigants’ perceptions of their legal activity. The study group reported lower agreeableness and need for cognition. Qualitative themes elucidated common psychological characteristics, motivations, and perceived costs of this behavior. Findings suggested these litigants are more strongly motivated by emotional reactions to conflict than a situations’ legal merits. Findings revealed stigma associated with common legal and psychological labels for this population.

Prospective Study of Mental Health Court and Life Satisfaction
Dale E. McNiel, PhD, University of California, San Francisco; Alicia Njiam-Jones, MA or MS, University of California, San Francisco

To reduce unnecessary criminal justice involvement of persons with mental disorders, many communities have created specialized mental health courts (MHCs). Although an increasing body of research has documented favorable public safety outcomes of MHCs such as decreased risk for rearrests, there has been little study of issues important to consumers, such as quality of life. This study prospectively evaluated the association between MHCs and life satisfaction. The results showed that participation in MHC was associated with an increase in overall life satisfaction. Implications are discussed for considering consumer perspectives in research on MHCs.

Predicting Outcomes of a Wellness Court Program
Caitlyn A. Azama, BA/BS, University of Denver; Heidi Roberts, BA/BS, University of Denver; Lynn Unger, City and County of Denver; Haleh Kanani, BA/BS, University of Denver; W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver

ABSTRACT This project is a collaboration between Denver County Wellness Court (DWC) and the Masters of Forensic Psychology Program at the University of Denver (DU). DWC offers intensive case management, housing assistance, mental health care, substance use treatment and incentives to repeat misdemeanor offenders, most of whom are homeless. The CCAT-Revised has been used to determine criminogenic risk and needs of potential DWC participants to determine eligibility. Longitudinal data, CCAT scores, and outcome data show that housing and serious mental illness are major needs and that a larger of days in the program are associated with success.

102. Suggestibility and Children’s Memory
4:10pm-5:10pm
Bayside B

Children’s Unelaborated Yes/No Responses in Response to Indirect Speech Acts
Christina O. Perez, MA or MS, University of Toledo; Kristina Todorovic, MA or MS, University of Toledo; Jeffery Leiter, University of Toledo; Alana Barclay, University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD, University of Toledo

Attorneys often use indirect speech acts such as “Do you remember...?” (DYR) when questioning child witnesses, but also typically fail to follow up on unelaborated “yes” or “no” responses. The present study examined responses provided by children to DYR questions about a cartoon video. We found, regardless of the format of the DYR questions, children frequently provided unelaborated responses. Forced choice questions yielded a significantly higher proportion of unelaborated responses than Wh-questions. Given the frequency in which child witnesses encounter indirect speech acts, understanding how children respond to them is crucial.

An examination of forensic interviews with children regarding domestic violence
Michaela C. Simon, BA/BS, University of Texas at San Antonio; Monica Lawson, PhD, University of Texas at San Antonio; Kristin Valentino, PhD, University of Notre Dame

In the current study, researchers examined 32 investigative interviews of child witnesses of domestic violence to better understand current practices. In this preliminary investigation, researchers found that of questions asked by forensic interviewers the majority were directive and option-posing. Interviewers frequently asked about physical and verbal abusive actions, injuries, the setting of the altercations, and conversations surrounding the events. Additionally, children most often provided information relating to the physical and verbal abuse, injuries, the setting, and conversation. Findings provide an initial step towards understanding how children are forensically interviewed about domestic violence.

Does Metasuggestibility Predict Memory Distortion Among School-aged Children?
Kristina Todorovic, MA or MS, University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD, University of Toledo; Muggie Bruck, PhD, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions

Metacognition is defined in short as ‘thinking about thinking.’ Knowledge about memory has received extensive research attention and found to predict the development of children’s memory strategies. In the current study, we explored children’s metasuggestibility as an underlying mechanism of memory suggestibility. Ninety-four 7- to 9-year-olds participated in a
Can Children’s Prospective Memory Beliefs Influence Lineup Decisions?  
Alyssa S. Adams, BA/BS, University of Regina; Kaila C. Bruer, PhD, University of Regina; Heather L. Price, PhD, Thompson Rivers University; Chris Oriet, PhD, University of Regina

Despite researchers’ many attempts to combat children’s problematic over-choosing from lineups, child witnesses continue to pose a challenge for the criminal justice system. Several ideas have been proposed to explain why children struggle with correctly rejecting target-absent lineups, but none have fully explained the reason for children’s error patterns. This research aimed to determine if metamemory beliefs influence lineup selection. Two questions relating to memory beliefs were posed to children prior to lineup identification to gauge their perceived memory abilities. Results depict a response pattern suggesting memory beliefs can influence choosing patterns, but not accuracy.

103. Detecting Feigning in Forensic Evaluations  
4:10pm-5:10pm  
Bayside C

Utility of Two Experimental SIMS Scales  
John F. Edens, PhD, Texas A&M University; Tiffany Truong, Texas A&M University; Randy K. Otto, PhD, University of South Florida

The Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology (SIMS; Widows & Smith, 2005) is a 75-item, 5 scale self-report measure that screens for feigned psychopathology. Rogers et al. (2014) developed two additional scales (rare symptoms [RS] and symptom combinations [SC]) using select SIMS items. We examined the utility of these experimental scales using two archival samples. Results offer support for the global classification utility of RS and SC. However, the suggested cut-score (> 6) was less effective in these samples, and cut-off scores lower than this improved the scales’ sensitivity. Additional analyses and clinical implications will be offered at the conference.

The Inventory of Legal Knowledge (ILK): What Does the Research Say?  
Graham Danzer, PsyD, Alliant International University, San Francisco Bay; Tobias Wasser, Yale University

The Inventory of Legal Knowledge (ILK) is a malingering screener of growing familiarity and controversy in research and competency evaluation. A comprehensive review of a smaller literature base offers recurring indications about false positives around the standard cut off score of 47, complications with lower cognitive functioning individuals, and the extent to which ILK scores are consistent with scores on other measures. Researchers frequently recommend a revision of the measure with an indeterminate range and cut off score between 35 and 42. These and other major findings will be presented with implications for the research-informed practitioner.

Strategies of Preparation and Impression Management - How Innocence Can Backfire  
Laura Welch, BA/BS, Southern Connecticut State University; Vanessa Poland, MA or MS, Southern Connecticut State; Serra Tekin, PhD, London South Bank; Victoria Talwar, PhD, McGill; Amina Memon, PhD, Royal Holloway; Kevin Colwell, Southern Connecticut State University

While numerous studies have been conducted regarding the objective indicators of deception, few have investigated the subjective strategies that are used. Knowing the strategies used by both innocent and guilty suspects as they attempt to convince investigators they are innocent is vital. In the current study, 90 students were witnesses, innocent suspects, or guilty suspects in a realistic mock theft. The strategies used to: 1) prepare for the interview, and 2) during the interview. Strategies of preparation and impression management will be presented and the paradox that made innocents appear deceptive and guilty.

The Inventory of Problems-29: A Brief Tool for Malingering-Related Evaluations  
Donald J. Viglione, PhD, Alliant International University, San Diego; Luciano Giromini, PhD, University of Turin, Italy

The Inventory of Problems (IOP; Viglione, Giromini, & Landis, 2017) is a 29-item, self-administered measure designed to assess the credibility of various (e.g., depression, psychosis, PTSD, and mTBI-related) symptom presentations. Different from other tools, it utilizes multiple detection strategies including the test-takers subjective experience of coping with his/her problems. Items are worded and empirically selected to function across diverse clinical and neuropsychological problems. Developed in the US and translated into many languages, validity has been demonstrated internationally. Research demonstrates classification accuracy and equal or superior validity compared to other, longer, popular instruments such as the SIMS, TOMM, PAI, and MMPI-2.

104. Saleem Shah Early Career Award Winner: Jeff Kukucka  
Playing by Saleem’s Rules: Inquiry, Implementation, and Injera  
4:10pm-5:10pm  
Oak Alley  
Jeff Kukucka, PhD, Towson University

105. Diverse Issues in Research: Gender and Autism Spectrum Disorders  
4:10pm-5:10pm  
Grand Ballroom D

Perceptions of Interrogations Using Implicit and Explicit Tactics With Juveniles With Autism  
Leanza Greenlee, BA/BS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Talley Bettens, BA/BS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Anne W. Warren, PhD, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Delaney N. Perry, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Joanna R. Hill, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Aishani Eggenberger, BA/BS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Juveniles with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and intellectual disabilities may be more likely to falsely confess when police use false evidence ploys (FEPs), but there is limited research on their perceived credibility. We assessed the effect of implicit and explicit interrogation tactics and FEPs on mock jurors’ perceptions of suspect credibility. Participants (N=142) were randomly assigned to one of six conditions, in which interrogation tactics (implicit vs. explicit) and disability diagnosis (ASD vs. Intellectual disability vs. no diagnosis) were manipulated. Participants viewed both implicit and explicit FEPs as probably illegal, and more unfair when used for individuals with disabilities.

The Effect of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) Behaviors on Perceived Deception and Credibility  
Allyza Lim, Flinders University, Australia; Robyn Young, PhD, Flinders University, Australia; Neil Brewer, PhD, Flinders University, Australia

A pervasive stereotype exists that nonverbal behaviors such as
gaze aversion and body movements are indicative of deception, despite evidence to the contrary. Coincidentally, gaze aversion and fidgeting are also characteristic behaviors of individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). We hypothesized that this similarity may result in negative perceptions of ASD individuals. Over five experiments, we found partial support for this hypothesis: ASD individuals were perceived as more deceptive and less credible than neurotypical controls, but this relationship was mediated by perceptions that the individual had some disorder and not by the demonstration of any of the hypothesized behaviors.

Gender-Neutral or Gender-Specific? An Item Response Theory Examination of the LSI-OR
Stephanie A. Van Horn, PhD, Texas Tech University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD, Texas Tech University; J. Stephen Wormith, PhD, University of Saskatchewan

Feminist scholars have criticized the use of the Level of Service Inventory to measure risk in justice-involved females, as this measure was developed and normed using only justice-involved males. An item-level examination of the Level of Service Inventory-Ontario Revision (LSI-OR) was conducted to assess whether gender was associated with item endorsement. Results indicated no significant gender differences on any of the items on subscales related to the "Big Four" criminogenic risk factors, or the Substance Abuse subscale, which has been hypothesized to be more predictive of female reoffending than male reoffending.

Perspectives from the ASD Community on Police Interactions: Challenges & Recommendations
Alisha C. Salerno-Ferraro, MA or MS, York University; Regina A. Schuller, PhD, York University

Thirty-five adults with ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder) completed an online questionnaire regarding the challenges police may face when interacting with Autistic people, as well as provided recommendations as to how those interactions could be improved. Respondents reported a variety of different potential challenges that could present in an interaction between the police and people with ASD and provided several recommendations aimed at improving police interactions with Autistic people. These findings can be used in the development of police training programs or integrated into pre-existing training programs on Autism, contributing the invaluable perspective of the Autism community.

106. Current Research on Eyewitness Procedures and Bias
4:10pm-5:10pm
Grand Chenier

50 Years of Research on the Cross-Race Effect: A Meta-Analysis
Colin Tredoux, PhD, University of Cape Town; Jesse Rothweiler, MA or MS, Iowa State University; Christian Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University; Kyle Susa, PhD, California State University, Bakersfield; Jacques Py, PhD, University of Toulouse; Agatha Bataille, MA or MS, University of Toulouse; Sarra Hajji, University of Toulouse; Milton Gering, University of Cape Town; Daniel Derbyshire, University of Cape Town

We report a meta-analysis of 50 years of research on the cross-race effect in face recognition. More than 200 studies were located through extensive search. Key study moderators are coded and considered for their influence on the size of the effect. A preliminary analysis of from this sample (k = 359 effect sizes), published between 1969 and 2019, with 3,911 participants, suggests that the overall CRE effect size computed with a random effects meta-analysis for this sub-sample approximates the Meissner and Brigham (2001) estimate: gU = .18, 95%CI [.14; .24], vs gU = .24.

A comparison of accuracy in old versus new memory reports across interview techniques
Shelbie F. Anderson, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Heather L. Price, PhD, Thompson Rivers University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD, Simon Fraser University

The present study was designed to investigate distant and recent memory reports as well as eye-closure and mental context reinstatement (MCR) interview techniques. Seventy-eight undergraduates recalled a scene from a movie that they had seen two years ago and a movie they had seen one week ago. Memory reports were coded for detail type and accuracy. Results indicated that distant and recent memory reports differed in detail type. Distant memory reports were shown to be less accurate in comparison to recent. MCR increased accuracy in distant, but not recent, memory reports, while no effects were found for eye-closure.

Investigator Discriminability vs. Eyewitness Discriminability: Creating Full ROC Curves
Andrew M. Smith, Iowa State University; Yueran Yang, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno; Gary L. Wells, PhD, Iowa State University

 Whereas an eyewitness is tasked both with determining whether the culprit is present in a lineup AND whom that person is, the investigator knows who the suspect is and is tasked only with classifying guilt. The investigator makes this classification on the basis of the witness’ decision. This insight makes apparent the essential need for ROC curves that include suspect-picks, filler-picks, and rejections. Valid comparisons of diagnostic value require accounting for all diagnostic outcomes. Because all lineup outcomes have diagnostic value, the only way to compare the diagnostic value of lineups is to use measures that incorporates all lineup outcomes.

The Role of Phenotypic Bias in Eyewitness Identification Accuracy
Melanie J. Close, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Andrew J. Evelo, MA or MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Margaret B. Kovera, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Phenotypic bias (i.e. increased activation of racial stereotypes toward people with phenotypically African features) may increase the likelihood that suspects with more phenotypically black features – darker skin, larger nose, thicker lips – are identified. The current study explores the interactive effect of witness race, suspect features, and filler features on eyewitness identification decisions. Using an eyewitness paradigm, we found that lineups in which the suspect and fillers were more phenotypically African resulted in fewer lineup rejections than did other lineups. Consistent with the cross-race effect, black participants were more likely to make correct identification decisions than were white participants.

A questionnaire of current witness interviewing practices in the US.
Andrea C.F. Wolff, Florida International University; Amy Hyman Gregory, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Deborah Goldfarb, JD and PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

Data about interviewing techniques used and electronic recording of witness/victim interviews were collected from 342 officers across 36 U.S. states. Results show officers more often report using best-practice interviewing techniques that are well-known across both the scientific and the law enforcement community.
were more likely to report using lesser-known techniques if they received training in the Cognitive Interview (Fisher & Geiselman, 1992). Findings from this study raise questions about the extent to which research on witness interviewing has been translated to real-world investigators knowledge and possible behavior.

**107. Juvenile Diversion Programs and Desistance**

4:10pm-5:10pm
Grand Couteau

**Difficulties Transferring Academic Credits: A Comparison of Youth in Detention vs. Placement**

Stephanie C. Burke, MA or MS, Drexel University; McPhee Jeanne, BA/BS, Drexel University; Mozaffar Naada, JD, Juvenile Law Center; Burdick Katherine, JD, Juvenile Law Center; Goldstein E. Naomi, PhD, Drexel University

A high school diploma is a crucial achievement for young adults, yet youth in the juvenile justice system are chronically behind in their education. Among other challenges, these youth face difficulties earning academic credit for coursework completed in facilities. We surveyed 208 legal and educational professionals about credit transfer difficulties of youth in pre- and post-adjudication facilities and examined differences in responses by facility type and respondents’ occupation. Results demonstrated significantly greater difficulties for youth in detention. Additionally, whereas school educators/administrators found fault in facilities’ course offerings and support, attorneys cited lost records. Policy implications for justice-involved youth are discussed.

**Examing Procedural Justice in Youth Diverted from the Juvenile Justice System**

Lindsey E. Wylie, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska Omaha

To minimize contact with the juvenile justice system, diversion programs have emerged to redirect youth away from formal processing, while still holding them accountable and providing needed services. While most research has examined whether juvenile diversion programs succeed in reducing recidivism, few studies have examined the perceptions of youth in juvenile diversion. Employing measures of perceived procedural justice, voluntariness, social control, and stigmatization, the current research will extend previous research to test whether these constructs are related to program completion and recidivism. Findings will inform current diversion practices and the theoretical application of procedural justice to juvenile justice programs.

**Psychological Symptom Ratings and Offending in Juvenile Justice System Involved Youth**

Elizabeth N. Hartsell, MA or MS, University of Florida

This study explores the relationship between self-reported mental health symptoms (anxiety, depression, hostility, paranoia, and psychoticism) and offending reported six months later in a sample of juvenile justice system involved youth in the Pathways to Desistance project (N=1,354; 86% male). Preliminary analyses using negative binomial regression models found mixed relationships between symptoms and offending. Depression was not related to offending, but hostility, anxiety, paranoia, and psychoticism were associated with increases in offending. These results and high rates of mental health symptoms in juvenile justice involved populations demonstrate the need for research-based suggestions for improving policy and practices for treating youth.

**The Impact of a Juvenile Diversion Program on Key Educational Outcomes**

Eleanor Castine, PhD, Cambridge Health Alliance/Harvard Medical School

This study examines the effect of a pre-complaint, interdisciplinary diversion program on several educational outcomes. Previous research has illustrated this program’s success in reducing arrests and recidivism while enhancing mental health service utilization. Compared to youth who were arrested (n= 188), the current study explores the impact of diversion (n = 75) on the dropout rate as well as their success in 12th grade ELA and math. Overall, diverted youth dropped out at a lower rate than those who were arrested. However, diverted youth were significantly more likely to be failing 12th grade math and ELA. Implications will be discussed.

**Diverted Youth: Do Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior Persist Following Juvenile Justice Involvement?**

Kathleen Kemp, PhD, Brown University; Margaret Webb, BA/BS, Brown University; Anthony Brown, PhD, Brown University

Pre-adjudicated and post-adjudicated court-involved, non-incarcerated youth have higher rates of past month SI (12% and 29% respectively) and lifetime SAs (9% and 12% respectively) than adolescents in the community. This current study examined the prevalence and associated factors of SI among court-involved youth who were diverted from formal court proceedings and received mental health screening at their initial court appointment. Suicide ideation persisted at 3-months after the initial court appointment for 50% of youth. These youth were also more likely to endorse more tendencies to act impulsively when emotionally aroused and to be sensation seekers. Implications will be discussed.

**Proposed Specifiers for Conduct Disorder Scale (PSCD): Adolescent Psychopathy and EEG Findings**

Randall T. Salekin, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Sydney Vie, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Emelia K. Watts, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Elizabeth Corning, BA/BS, Northern Illinois University

To date, no studies have examined theta activity as it relates to those with elevated psychopathic. The present study examined whether frontal theta activity – an electrophysiological measure of ACC activity – could be a reliable EEG correlate of individuals with psychopathy. To this end, we recorded EEG in 30 individuals during an emotional imagery task, including pleasant, neutral, and unpleasant scripts. Self-reported valence, arousal, and vividness, and changes in frontal theta activity were indexed during the task. Frontal theta activity was higher for imagery of pleasant relative to unpleasant stimuli for those high in psychopathy. At the facet level, distinct differences were noted with GM psychopathy traits exhibiting increased theta, whereas the opposite pattern was noted for those with CU traits. DI showed no differences in theta activity. The findings suggest that psychopathy is associated with an abnormally high level of processing of pleasant stimuli and potentially lower level of processing of threat-related unpleasant stimuli. Findings depended on the dimension being assessed which could have implications for how CD is specified.

**Experiences of Discrimination and Offending: Examining the Moderating Role of Self-Efficacy**

Anna Abate, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Jennifer Harmon, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Kassia Marshall, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Amandila Venta, PhD, Sam Houston State University
Using a sample of detained juveniles, the current study examined the moderating role of self-efficacy in the relation between racial discrimination and offending behavior in a sample of justice-involved youth. Overall, results indicate positive relations between experiences of institutional discrimination and offending as well as negative relations between experiences of discrimination and self-efficacy and between self-efficacy and offending. Finally, moderation analyses found a direct effect of self-efficacy on offending as well as a significant interaction between self-efficacy and discrimination such that at high levels of self-efficacy, higher discrimination was related to greater offending.

Disproportionate minority contact: Intersectionality, age, prior offending, and offense category on
Rebecca L. Fix, PhD, Johns Hopkins University

Intersectionality of social identifiers like race, gender, and offense category/severity can affect juvenile court outcomes, yet how age and prior offending behavior interact with these social identifiers in juvenile justice settings is unknown. The present study used an intersectional approach to test for disproportionate minority and examine how multiple intersecting social identifiers influence court outcomes for youth with different offense categories using data from a statewide juvenile court database. Results evidence the powerful influence of offense category on disproportionate minority contact and juvenile justice responses to youth and suggest it may serve as a social identifier in such research.

Self-referential Processing and Psychopathic Traits in Incarcerated Adolescents
Andrew P. Bontemps, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Blair D. Batky, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Randall T. Salekin, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

EEG research has shown that the default mode network (DMN) has been associated with self-referential processing. The current study investigated the DMN through EEG recording of alpha activity and source localization analyses (sLORETA) to determine whether incarcerated youth showed differential DMN activation while completing measures of psychopathy and general personality. It was hypothesized that incarcerated youth with greater more psychopathic traits would show greater DMN activation while completing a measure of psychopathy versus general personality. The sLORETA revealed approach-motivated activation during completion of the measure of psychopathy, and inhibition of DMN structures during the measure of general personality.

109. Evaluating Competency for Deaf & Hearing-of-Hearing
5:20pm-6:20pm
Bayside B

Cultural & Linguistic Diversity of Deaf & Hard-of-Hearing Defendants
Paul M. Silvasi, MA or MS, Gallaudet University; David M. Feldman, PhD, Nova Southeastern University; Elizabeth M. G. Romero, PhD, Attention, Behavior, Cognition Counseling and Psychological Services; David M. Feldman, PhD, Nova Southeastern University; Paul M. Silvasi, MA or MS, Gallaudet University

The determination of competency to proceed is often difficult when issues of diversity and cultural competence are considered. How competency is perceived within the framework of deaf culture and how information is interpreted though signed communication will play a major role in ultimately determining competency. Each of the various prongs of competency have specific considerations when applied to the deaf or hard-of-hearing defendant and cultural and linguistic factors will affect how conclusions are reached and recommendations are made. These may relate to such competency related issues as effective communication, comprehension of legal terms, accurate diagnosis, and behavioral factors.

The Assessment of Competency In Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Defendants
David Feldman, PhD, Nova Southeastern University; Elizabeth M. G. Romero, PhD, Attention, Behavior, Cognition: Counseling and Psychological Services; Paul M. Silvasi, MA or MS, Gallaudet University

The assessment of competency and use of standardized competency measures with the Deaf and hard-of-hearing is problematic and more often not valid as a measure of knowledge, rationality, or cooperative factors. Few tests have ever been developed with Deaf or hard-of-hearing norms yet are continued to be used when competency is evaluated. Many competency tests are not accurately translatable from English to sign language and many legal terms have no signed equivalent. In addition to language issues, the cultural biases inherent to standardized assessment tool also play a role and affect valid usage and correct interpretation of results.

110. Juror Perceptions of Mental Health Concerns
5:20pm-6:20pm
Bayside C

Depression Beliefs Shape How Jurors Interpret Evidence of Victim Depression in Suicide Defense Case
Kelly C. Burke, MA or MS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Lianna C. Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

We examined how mock jurors interpret evidence of victims’ depression (strong, weak, absent) in a mock murder trial where the prosecution claimed a husband murdered his wife, but the defense argued she committed suicide. Jurors’ attitudes toward depression moderated the effect of depression evidence on jurors’ dichotomous verdicts and case judgments: When evidence was strong (vs. absent), jurors with positive attitudes toward depression rendered more pro-prosecution judgments. Those with negative attitudes, however, rendered more pro-defense judgments, perhaps because they were more likely to believe the victim committed suicide. Juror gender did not moderate the effect of evidence strength on judgments.

Criminal Prosecution of Substance Use During Pregnancy: An Examination of Judicial & Public Opinions
Alisha Desai, MA or MS, Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD and PhD, Drexel University

This study examined judicial and public opinions on criminal prosecution and child welfare outcomes related to substance use
during pregnancy. Participants included U.S. criminal court judges \((N = 175)\) and voting-eligible U.S. citizens \((N = 467)\) who were randomized to prenatal substance use conditions (alcohol, benzodiazepines, and opioids). Chi-square analyses revealed that, among the general public, participants were significantly more likely to recommend ongoing monitoring for a woman who used benzodiazepines and to recommend loss of custody for a woman who used heroin during pregnancy. Descriptive analyses revealed differential perceptions between the judge and general public samples.

**The influence of ASD disclosure and its timing upon impressions formed during police interviewing**

Katie Logos, BA/BS, Flinders University; Neil Brewer, PhD, Flinders University; Robyn L. Young, PhD, Flinders University

Individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) sometimes exhibit unusual behaviors that may lead to adverse interactions with criminal justice professionals and create unfavorable juror impressions. In two previous mock-police interview experiments we found support for this notion. There were more negative impressions and guilty verdicts when observers viewed a suspect displaying characteristic ASD behaviors compared to neurotypical behaviors. The present study found labeling the suspect and providing brief ASD information reduced this negative behavioral effect. The reduction was greater when labeling occurred before viewing the interview compared to after. When found guilty, ASD labeling decreased impressions of suspect criminal responsibility.

**111. Perceptions of Trial Defendants**

Sat., March 7; 5:20-6:20pm
Oak Alley

**What Information Do Mock Jurors Focus on During a Trial of Domestic Homicide?**

Hana Chae, MA or MS, Florida International University; Kelly McWilliams, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The present study investigated the effects of varying witness testimony on mock jurors’ perceptions of a case of domestic homicide. A 3 (expert witness) x 3 (child witness) design was used to examine the effects of two different forms of expert testimony and its interaction with the presence of a child witness. Results revealed there were no significant main effects of expert testimony or child testimony. However, open-ended responses revealed that mock jurors may make decisions based on factors separate from witness testimony.

**Case Judgments and Juror Perceptions of the Stereotypical Defendant**

Mariah Sorby, BA/BS, University of North Dakota; Paige Michel, University of North Dakota; Megan Blackburn, BA/BS, University of North Dakota; Emily Carstens Namie, PhD, University of North Dakota; Andre Kehn, PhD, University of North Dakota

Society holds stereotypes regarding the typical appearance of criminals. The presence of stereotypical traits (i.e., tattoos, dark skin-tone, facial trustworthiness, Afrocentric facial features) has been shown to influence juror case judgments independently. However, there is a paucity of research investigating the additive effects of these features. Through two studies, we investigated the additive effects of several feature combinations, and the moderating roles of prejudice and motivation to appear non-prejudiced, on defendant guilt, sentencing, and criminal appearance ratings. Preliminary data suggest a trend in the hypothesized direction. Implications for policy and legal professionals will be discussed.

**Jurors’ Perceptions of Investigator Credibility are Influenced by Confidence and Evidence-Based Procedures**

Chelsea Wheeler, MA or MS, University of Nevada Las Vegas; Kimberly A. McClure, PhD, Western Illinois University; Kathy McGuire, PhD, Western Illinois University; David J. Lane, PhD, Western Illinois University

During the trial process, jurors weigh evidence, deliberate, and determine witness credibility. They are instructed to disregard extralegal factors; however, jurors are influenced by social inference cues like witness confidence. The current experiment examined prospective jurors’ \((N = 175)\) perceptions of credibility for a procedural witness. Witness confidence and whether evidence-based procedures were used during an investigation were manipulated. Social and normative cues affected jurors’ perceptions of witness credibility and verdicts. The results are discussed in relation to the interaction between social and normative cues that jurors may use to infer credibility of a procedural witness.

**Jurors’ Perceptions of Temporal Questions Posed to Child Witnesses**

Abma P. Olaguez, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Emily Moorhouse, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Amelia Bennett, BA/BS, Utrecht University; J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD, University of California, Irvine; Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California

Child witnesses are often asked to testify about the temporal order of events. However, children have difficulty with certain temporal terms, which could impact their perceived credibility. Mock jurors read questions attorneys posed to children during in-court questioning. Questions included temporal terms \("before", \("after", \("first", \("then")\) and were rated for clarity. Results revealed questions using the term \("first") were rated as the least clear despite previous work indicating this is easy for children to comprehend. Jurors preferred questions that mentioned actions in the order that events took place and a small number of jurors identified some questions as ambiguous.

**112. Bias in Forensic Evaluations**

5:20pm-6:20pm
Grand Ballroom D

**Examining Ethnic Differences in the Prediction of Violence Risk Among Male Former Offenders**

Sanaa Monjazeb, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, JD and PhD, Simon Fraser University

Violence risk assessment instruments are frequently used to estimate an offender’s likelihood of recidivism. However, questions abound regarding the cross-cultural validity of these tools. The current study examined ethnic and cultural differences in the postdictive validity of 10 historical risk factors. Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic adult ex-offenders \((N = 270)\) completed a series of risk rating scales and reported lifetime engagement in violence. Several risk factors were less accurate for ethnic minorities or misclassified these groups as high risk. These findings bear implications for the ethical use of risk assessment with cultural minority groups.

**Monitoring potential bias in forensic evaluations with a handheld mobile app**

W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver; Kate E. McCallum, PhD, University of Denver; Caitlyn Azama, BA/BS, University of Denver

The potential for bias in forensic evaluation is well-established (Gowensmith, 2018; Murrie, 2013; Parker, 2016). The current study describes data collected from an iOS application (“Case Rate”) in which forensic evaluators input data related to their
Hindsight Bias in Assessments of Imminent Danger: Examining Debiasing Techniques and The Role of Out
Kermeka Desai, MA or MS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Anthony D. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Jennifer T. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The current study investigates the impact of debiasing strategies and outcome severity on clinicians’ level of hindsight bias. Participants judged a patient’s level of risk for violence after reviewing case history information. The outcome was either severe (homicide) or less severe (minor injuries) and disclosed either simultaneously or sequentially. Some participants were also asked to engage in further debiasing techniques. Results suggest hindsight bias was higher with a more severe outcome. Additionally, hindsight bias was lower when the outcome was presented sequentially. Results further suggest counterfactual reasoning was the most effective additional debiasing strategy.

113. Evidence and Juror Bias
5:20pm-6:20pm
Grand Couteau

Venire Jurors’ Ability to Detect and Willingness to Disclose Bias
Jennifer Gongola, PhD, University of Southern California; Nicholas Searach, University of California, Irvine

The present study tested the assumptions of voir dire that jurors can accurately detect their biases and will report them honestly. It was hypothesized that jurors lack awareness of their bias and, as a result, systematically underreport bias. Therefore, in this study, juror bias was manipulated. Venire jurors (n = 382) at a local courthouse participated in a mock criminal trial where exposure to biasing pretrial publicity (i.e., PTP or control) and privacy during voir dire (i.e., questionnaire or in-person interview) were manipulated. Contrary to the hypotheses, the data revealed that venire jurors were able to detect their bias accurately and were willing to admit it.

Exploring Judicial Biases in Student Loan Discharge Decisions
Kelsey L. Hess, BA/BS, Florida International University; Andrea C.F. Wolfs, MA or MS, Florida International University, Miami; Caroline Granitur, U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Massachusetts; Stefanie McLaney, BA/BS, Florida International University, Miami; Deborah Goldfarb, JD and PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Frank J. Bailey, JD, U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Massachusetts;

As our nation grapples with responding to trillions of dollars in student loan debt, bankruptcy courts make daily decisions about whether to free individuals from these obligations. To analyze factors that influence discharge decisions and to see whether prior findings of attorney-gender biases replicated within the bankruptcy context, we coded and analyzed approximately 600 student loan discharge cases for potential predictors of case outcome. Among other effects, parties with an attorney were more successful in obtaining a discharge than those without, but female attorneys were more likely to secure a full discharge relative to their male counterparts.

The Influence of Race, Housing, and Justice Involvement on Provider Attitudes and Recommendations
Lauren Gonzales, PhD, Adelphi University; Laura Lopez-Aybar, MA or MS, Adelphi University; Brittany McCullough, MA or MS, Adelphi University

Persons with serious mental illnesses (SMI) experience disproportionately low access and benefit from healthcare. Provider stigmatizing attitudes may indirectly contribute to these disparities, particularly for individuals with SMI and additional marginalized identities. A total of 362 community members and healthcare providers completed measures of mental illness stigma and attitudes regarding a patient vignette varying in race, housing status, and criminal justice involvement. Reported attitudes were significantly more negative for patient vignettes described as Black, homeless, and with arrest histories. Findings suggest that individuals with SMI and multiple marginalized identities may encounter additional barriers in healthcare settings secondary to provider stigma.

Compounding Prejudice? Investigating Mock Juror Perceptions of Victim Race and Sex Work in Verdict D
Janelle C. Knoop, MA or MS, Carleton University; Evelyn M. Maeder, PhD, Carleton University

Indigenous women and sex workers experience high rates of violence in Canada and are often blamed for their victimization. This jury simulation examined how victim race (Indigenous, White) and work in the sex trade (sex worker, non-sex worker) affected mock juror verdicts in a first-degree murder trial. Although victim race and involvement in sex work did not significantly affect juror verdicts, stereotypes about Indigenous women and sex workers may predict victim blame. Overall, these findings suggest perceptions of Indigenous women and sex workers affect victim blame; however, these evaluations are not directly related to verdict.

114. Saturday Night Poster Session
6:30-8:00pm
Armstrong & Foyer

001. Black/African-Centered Psychology in Juvenile Justice
Evan Auguste, MA, Fordham University; John Samuels, BA, Fordham University

Black adolescents are over-represented in the juvenile justice system. In response to this reality, there have been calls to understand how culture may influence the experience and treatment of trauma-related disorders, for example, and how race-based discrimination may contribute to Black adolescents’ mental health problems (see The National Child Traumatic Stress Network, 2017). Despite this emphasis on a call for culturally-informed treatment for Black adolescents within the juvenile justice system there has been little research done within juvenile justice employing principles of Black/African-centered psychology. This review summarized the current literature on Black/African-centered psychology in juvenile justice research.

002. Examining Differential Processes of Legal Socialization in Hispanic and non-Hispanic White Youth
This study examined differences in the legal attitudes of 216 Hispanic and non-Hispanic White adolescents. Although we find no significant differences in mean legal attitudes between Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth, results indicate the process of legal socialization may vary between these groups. Specifically, moderation analyses reveal a positive association between parents’ and youth’s legal attitudes among Hispanic adolescents only. These findings elucidate the differential processes of legal socialization and underscore the importance of parental socialization for Hispanic/Latinx adolescents, as the transmission of parental legal attitudes appears to be stronger for this ethnic group.

003. Why Racial Disparities in Mental Health Symptoms Among Juveniles in Confinement Matter
Mythili Sanikommu, MA or MS, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health; Rebecca L. Fix, PhD, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health; Kelli R. Thompson, PhD, Auburn University

Juvenile confinement is associated with myriad health consequences, but more information on the mental health needs of confined youth with sexual offenses versus youth with violent and non-violent non-sexual offenses is needed. Additionally, minorities are overrepresented within the justice system. This study examined racial/ethnic disparities in mental health symptoms among confined youth with different offense categories. We assessed differences in MACI, HARE, and SAVE scores based on three independent variables: whether participants identified as Black and offense category (sexual, violent, other). The results show there were significant effects for all three variables on mental health needs.

004. Internalizing and Externalizing Problems in Juvenile Males Adjudicated for Sexual Offenses
Danielle Beam, MA or MS, Indiana State University; Frank DiCataldo, PhD, Roger Williams University

Abstract A promising area of potential difference between juveniles who have offended sexually (JSOs) and juveniles who have offended non-sexually (non-JSOS) are manifestations of internalizing and externalizing problems. This study examined these problems using the Youth Self-Report (YSR) and Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) for JSOs (child and peer/adult offenders) and non-JSOS. Among the results, non-JSOS were more likely to have prior delinquency histories and higher Internalizing and Externalizing problems. Though these measures did not distinguish between types of JSOs, JSO-child offenders had higher self-reporting risk and more extensive sexually deviant histories than peer/adult offenders. Implications for clinical practice are discussed.

005. Individual factors associated with violent and sex-related offense in two juvenile detention cohorts
Rebecca L. Griffith, MA or MS, University of Kansas; Paula J. Fite, PhD, University of Kansas

Youth violence is a significant public health concern. Researchers have identified a number of individual factors that predispose youth to violence, including aggression. However, no research to date has examined proactive and reactive aggression while also considering behavioral dysregulation and the social-cognitive factor of perceived containment and their association with various types of violent offending (sexual, non-sexual). The current study examined these associations in two separate samples of detained youth. Results revealed few similarities across cohorts. Specific findings and implications to be discussed.

006. Examining Differences in Sexual Development Between Two Distinct Juvenile Offender Populations
Hannah R. Evans, Auburn University; Kelli R. Thompson, PhD, Auburn University

This poster used archival data from a more than 15-year research project investigating treatment outcomes for juveniles who have been adjudicated for illegal sexual behaviors and court-mandated to participate in a residential treatment program, the Accountability-Based Sex Offense Prevention Program (ABSOPP). The current study aims to compare two populations of juvenile offenders, those adjudicated for illegal sexual behavior and those adjudicated for general delinquent behavior, on differences in sexual development using a survey on sexual behaviors from a larger clinical interview. Results indicate some notable differences, as well as interesting similarities, which could possibly point towards a need for new approaches to treatment for both populations.

007. Juvenile waiver decisions reveal differential sentencing and dispositional inferences across race.
Kirsten Morehouse, BA/BS, Harvard University; John Blanchard, PhD, Swarthmore College

The juvenile system was founded on two principals: that, compared to adults, children are a) fundamentally less culpable for their actions, and b) more readily rehabilitated. Yet, the protections afforded by childhood may not be distributed uniformly. Black children, relative to White, are disproportionately likely to be sentenced as adults. Across three studies, we employ a novel technique – simulated juvenile waiver decisions – to isolate and probe how a juvenile’s race influences not only the likelihood they will be tried as an adult, but also the inferences made about their disposition, culpability, and propensity to re-offend.

008. Clinical Cutoff Scores for the ICU Predict Higher Rates of Juvenile Delinquency
Emily C. Kemp, BA/BS, Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University; Paul J. Frick, PhD, Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University; Emily L. Robertson, MA or MS, Department of Psychology, Louisiana State University; James V. Ray, PhD, Laura C. Thornton, PhD, Bureau of Family Health, Louisiana Office of Public Health, Tina D. Wall Myers, PhD, Independent Scholar; Laurence Steinberg, PhD, Temple University; Elizabeth Cauffman PhD, Department of Psychology and Social Behavior, University of California, Irvine

Youth with elevated callous-unemotional (CU) traits engage in more chronic and severe antisocial behavior. Thus, they are an important group to target with intervention, necessitating practical and valid screening tools. The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) has been used extensively to assess CU traits, but no method for determining cutoff scores has been well-established. In a sample of 1,216 justice-involved male adolescents, we found two separate methods for determining elevations on the ICU to be predictive of increased juvenile delinquency over 36-months post-arrest. Further comparisons of the two scoring methods were explored with the use of multiple external validators.

009. Safety: Initial Findings of a Cognitive-Behavioral Coping Intervention Among High Risk Youth
Margaret A. Webb, BA/BS, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University; Anthony Spirito, PhD, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University; Jennifer Wolff, PhD, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University; Laureen Weinstock, PhD, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University; Joseph Casamassima, MA or MS, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown University; Katelyn Affleck, PhD, Warren Alpert Medical School, Brown
Juvenile justice (JJ)-involved youth have higher rates of suicidal behaviors than youth in the general population. As part of a study screening for suicide risk in JJ, an open-trial of a brief safety planning/coping intervention was conducted with a group of JJ-involved youth (n=15). The individual intervention, Safety, consisted of a 30-minute cognitive behavioral counseling session. Results revealed promising effects of the intervention on frequency and severity of suicidal ideation with weaker effects on anger-irritability and depression-anxiety. Results suggest the intervention is feasible to conduct with JJ-involved youth and acceptable to JJ staff.

010. Setting the ground rules: Use and practice of recommended ground rules in child forensic interviews
Faizun N. Bakth, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Melanie B. Fessinger, MLS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of South Carolina; Kelly McWilliams, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Many standardized forensic interviewing protocols recommend the use of ground rules. While studies have examined the efficacy of ground rules, few have examined interviewers’ adherence to best practice in a large sample of interviews. The present study examined the presence, practice and children’s comprehension of five recommended rules in 241 forensic interview transcripts. Additionally, the association between ground rules and children’s overall “I don’t know” and clarification seeking responses were examined. Results revealed a selective omission of certain rules, as well as variations in administration by age. No significant association between ground rules and children’s responses emerged.

011. Interviewer Support and Children’s Narrative Coherence in “Achieving Best Evidence” Forensic Interviews
Faith VanMeter, University of Minnesota; Hayden Henderson, University of Southern California; Hailey Konovalov, University of Southern California; Yael Karni-Visel, University of Cambridge; Uri Blasbalg, University of Cambridge

Narrative coherence was examined in 83 transcripts of investigative interviews with 4- to 15-year-olds disclosing sexual abuse. Transcripts collected in the United Kingdom were scored for narrative coherence, interviewer supportiveness, and child willingness. Results indicated that younger children provided less coherent narratives than older children, less willing children had more difficulty providing a consistent and chronological narrative, and children had trouble coherently discussing multiple events. Lastly, interviewers’ emotional support was associated with the coherence of children’s interviews. Findings demonstrate that children, particularly young ones, may struggle to provide a coherent narrative but that emotional support may improve the quality of their interviews.

012. Examining the Role of Prosocial Attitudes and Behaviors in Risk Level Categorization Among Justice-Involved Youth
Becca K. Bergquist, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Sherezine McKenzie, PhD, Positive Outcomes Psychological Services; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University

The inclusion of protective factors in the prediction of juvenile offending is of growing importance, but less is known about how these variables may be differentially important for risk categorization. This study examined how prosocial behaviors and attitudes may be differentially predictive for risk level of juvenile offenders. It was found that traits such as self-control, empathy, respect for others, and beliefs of future success were more predictive of low and moderate risk, whereas optimism was more predictive of high risk offenders. This emphasizes the importance of closely examining the impact of various protective factors on juvenile offenders’ offending behaviors.

013. The Moderating Role of Protective Processes on Adverse Childhood Experiences and Mental Health Symptoms
Becca K. Bergquist, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Deborah Sodipe, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; Sherezine McKenzie, PhD, Positive Outcomes Psychological Services; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) have been found to exacerbate the presence of mental health symptoms among justice-involved youth. Protective traits developing from within the individual (individual processes) and from their environment (external processes) may help mitigate these effects, thus playing a potential important role in intervention planning. It was found that external processes, but not individual processes, mitigated the effect of ACEs on mental health symptom severity, but only when there were fewer than five ACEs. These findings replicate previous findings that indicate that protective variables reach a ceiling effect when the presence of ACEs is high among JJ youth.

014. Prodromal Psychosis in Juvenile Offenders: Relationship with Risk Factors
Sara J. Chaparro Rucobo, BA/BS, University of Denver; Jennifer Eno Louden, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso; Elena T. Vaudreuil, MA or MS, University of Texas at El Paso

There are approximately two million youth involved with the U.S. juvenile justice system, and 50-75% of them meet criteria for a mental health disorder. Adolescents with psychotic symptoms that do not have a diagnosable disorder may be at increased risk of negative outcomes. In the current study, 523 juvenile offenders were administered structured clinical interviews with the purpose of examining the prevalence of negative outcomes (i.e. substance use, trauma, and suicidal ideation) among adolescents with psychotic symptoms. Analyses revealed that juvenile offenders with psychotic symptoms had elevated rates of trauma and suicidal ideation but typical rates of substance abuse.

015. Comparing age at first offense in crossover youth and justice involved youth.
Kaylee A. Cook, Texas Tech University; Kelsey A. Maloney, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; LeRoi Hill, MA OR MS, Texas Tech University; Erin M. Espinosa, PhD, National Council on Crime & Delinquency; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University

Crossover youth (COY) are individuals with histories with Child Protective Services (CPS) involvement and the juvenile justice system. Research has reported that age at first offense differs between justice-involved youth with and without trauma history. Crossover youth have high rates of recidivism, suggesting an increased need for CPS to address the specific needs of COY (Hoeve et al., 2015; Herz, Ryan, & Bilchik, 2010). Results from the current study indicate COY are significantly younger than JJY at first offense. Knowing this may help inform child welfare policy to be more efficient in programs and services provided to children.

016. Readiness and Willingness to Change: Relations to Justice-Involved Youths’ Recidivism and Prosocial
James E. Barnett, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Kelsey A. Maloney, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Maxwell L. Parsons, Texas Tech University; Cassidy Fala, BA/BS, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey; Jacquelyna Duron, PhD, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey; Abigail Williams-Butler, PhD, Rutgers-The State University of
Promoting prosocial behavior and reducing recidivism are cornerstone outcomes of justice-involved youth (JIY) intervention. Greater sense of ability and willingness to change may predict JIY’s prosocial behaviors and recidivism. This study hypothesized greater self-efficacy and readiness for change would predict greater prosocial behaviors and lower recidivism in a sample of 51 previously detained youth. Self-efficacy did not significantly relate to prosocial behaviors or recidivism. Readiness for change positively related to prosocial behaviors, but not recidivism. Overall, findings suggest JIY’s general self-efficacy is less influential than their willingness to engage in prosocial behavior.

017. The role of emotional abuse and behavioral dysfunction on aggression in justice-involved youth
Allison R. Morton, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Kelsey A. Maloney, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Alyssa Dunaway, Texas Tech University; Elizabeth Morger, Texas Tech University; Stuart White, PhD, Center for Neurobehavioral Research, Boys Town National Research Hospital; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University; James Blair, Center for Neurobehavioral Research, Boys Town National Research Hospital

Youth involved in the justice-system are at higher risk for trauma exposure, executive dysfunction, and aggressive behaviors. The current study hypothesized that emotional abuse severity and behavioral disinhibition would be associated with higher levels of both reactive and proactive aggression. As hypothesized, the current data suggest that severity of emotional abuse and behavioral disinhibition are related to proactive and reactive aggression among detained, justice-involved youth. These findings support previous literature indicating emotional abuse contributes to significant behavioral dysfunction for adolescents and expands these findings to justice-involved populations.

018. Victim-Youth Conferencing in Nebraska
Lindsey E. Wyche, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska Omaha; Ana Cienfuegos-Silveira, MA or MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Victim-youth conferencing (VYC) is a promising restorative justice (RJ) practice to address juvenile offending. The current proposal examines youth (n=148) from three such conferencing programs. Most youth (62.8%) were referred for an assault crime and participated in a face-to-face conference (83.8%). Almost all used a surrogate victim (94.5%; 45.9% adult surrogates and 48.6% youth surrogates). Virtually all resulted in a reparation agreement (97.3%) with most successfully completing the agreement (93.2%). During the presentation, we will discuss types of RJ practices included in the reparation agreements, the effects of youth characteristics, and the impact of using either adult or youth surrogates.

019. Early Childhood Adjustment of Juvenile Males Convicted of Murder
Marcus A. Krodel, BA/BS, Roger Williams University; Frank DiCataldo, PhD, Roger Williams University; Kaila Katz, BA/BS, Roger Williams University

This study examined the childhood adjustment of a sample of adolescents charged or convicted of a homicide offense. We hypothesized that solo offenders, defined as adolescents who acted alone in the commission of their homicide, would have higher levels of internalizing pathology than group-based offenders. We further hypothesized that group-based offenders would have high levels of externalizing pathology and would score higher on the HCR-20. Race, age, conviction, abuse history, and community violence differences was also examined. Although no significant differences were identified between solo and group offenders, various trends in the data are discussed that may warrant further research.

020. Reframing the role of the School Resource Officer: An analysis of a school’s implementation of a stu
Shelby Roshoe, BA/BS, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania; Ronald Craig, PhD, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

School Resource Officers (SRO) are trained to protect and serve in an educational environment. The roles of SROs vary but often focus on enforcement. However, another SRO approach aims to foster conflict resolution and communication skills and engage stakeholders in decision-making. The current study examines one district’s move to this model of SRO involvement. By analyzing school and survey data, in addition to structured interviews with stakeholders, the current study seeks to identify the key elements of the approach and its effectiveness. The potential for application of the model in other school settings is also addressed.

021. The Vicious Cycle of Juvenile Incarceration and Recidivism
Alejandra Belmont, MA or MS, Nova Southeastern University; Tania Alaby-Varma, MA or MS, Nova Southeastern University; Sana Jindani, MA or MS, Nova Southeastern University

The current literature review examined the factors contributing to juvenile incarceration and recidivism. As of 2017, there were 818,900 juvenile delinquency cases. Pre and post incarceration factors contributing to recidivism were examined, in addition to factors while incarcerated. These factors included but were not limited to childhood trauma, family engagement, education, mental health, and social support. In conclusion, the implementation of educational and mental health interventions while incarcerated and post-incarceration would likely reduce the rate of juvenile delinquency and recidivism in young adulthood. This would in turn enable the juveniles to successfully reintegrate into society.

022. Personality and Psychopathology Correlates of Institutional Misconduct among Juvenile Offenders
Paula N. Floyd, MA or MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Nora E. Charles, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi

Despite efforts to enhance rehabilitation within the juvenile justice system, effective treatments are still lacking. Before implementing treatments, however, it is crucial to determine whether treatment targets differ across demographic groups. The Personality Assessment Inventory-Adolescent (PAI-A) is a broadband measure that assesses personality and psychopathology characteristics among adolescents. The current study aims to identify whether PAI-A scores differ across demographic groups. A sample of 50 juvenile offenders will complete the PAI-A and a demographic questionnaire. To test whether group differences exist, multiple means comparisons tests will be performed. Implications regarding treatment for justice-involved adolescents will be discussed.

023. PAI-A profile differences in offending and non-offending adolescents
Margaret R. Bullerjahn, BA/BS, University of Southern Mississippi; Nora E. Charles, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi; Chris Barry, PhD, Washington State University

Personality Assessment Inventory-Adolescent (PAI-A) profiles were compared between adolescents who have and have not been arrested. The sample consisted of 110 adolescents (Mage = 16.8, 79% male) from a military-style residential facility. All participants completed the PAI-A and a one-way ANOVA was used to determine between-group differences. Results indicated
that offending youth had higher scores on the Antisocial, Aggression, Alcohol Problems, and Drug Problems scales than non-offending youth. Additionally, non-offending youth had higher scores on the Warmth subscale. These findings indicate how youths who have criminal histories can be distinguished from those who are “at-risk” using the PAI-A.

024. Outcomes of Justice-Involved Youth in Community Programming
Kamar Tazi, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Rebecca Weiss, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Juvenile courts and diversion placements were created to address delinquency, reduce recidivism, and improve youth outcomes. However, the efficacy of these programs is often unclear. The current study addresses a gap in the literature by analyzing youth perceptions of their community-based diversion programs. Researchers will interview caseworkers and their youth clients to understand youths’ opinions about best practice, and to understand the role of young people’s goals in program completion and recidivism. The findings of this study apply to program development, and we hope to encourage organizations to integrate feedback from their participants.

025. Evaluating the Mediating Effect of Age on MAYSI-2 Endorsements and Recidivism in Justice Involve You
James A. Ward, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; Leroi Hill, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Erin M. Espinosa, PhD, National Council on Crime and Delinquency; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University

Extensive research has been performed to identify and address risk factors related to recidivism for Justice-Involved Youth (JIY), but current studies have not yet investigated how scores from a common JIY psychopathology measure, the MAYSI-2, interact with age to predict recidivism within these youth. The goal of the current study was to investigate potential direct and indirect relationships that MAYSI-2 scores and age as a continuous variable have with JIY recidivism. Results supported a significant direct and indirect relationship between age and recidivism and supported a significant indirect relationship between substance use and recidivism.

026. The Effects of Trauma on Mental Illness for Justice Involved Youth in Texas
Leigha K. Puckett, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; James A. Ward, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; Leroi Hill, MA or MS, Texas Tech University; Erin M. Espinosa, PhD, National Council on Crime and Delinquency; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University;

Child Protective Services involvement (CPI) can result in youth trauma exposure. Trauma is linked to lower mental health and increased juvenile justice involvement. Consequently, literature on the effect of CPI on Justice-involved youth (JIY) is limited. This study investigates the effect of CPI on JIY mental health. MAYSI-2 ratings of trauma-exposed Crossover Youth (n=153) and non-CPI JIY (n=140) (10-17 years) was analyzed using Welch’s ANOVA. Results showed significantly higher ratings Depression, Anxiety, and Traumatic Experience for Crossover Youth, indicating poorer mental health for Crossover Youth.

027. Gender Differences in Intervention Effects for Justice-Involved Youth: A Meta-Analysis
Katharine Galbraith, BA/BS, University of Southern California; Stanley J. Huey, PhD, University of Southern California

Female juvenile justice (JJ) youth have different risk factors and pathways into the JJ system than do males, which lends support for the implementation of gender-specific programming to more effectively reduce recidivism in girls. It is unclear, however, whether mainstream (i.e., non-gender specific) interventions have differential impacts on recidivism and delinquency by gender. The current meta-analysis examines gender differences in delinquency and recidivism outcomes among JJ youth receiving psychosocial interventions. Preliminary findings show no significant difference in recidivism outcomes by gender (Q=0.71, p=.790). Further research is needed to determine whether gender differences in intervention outcomes among JJ youth exist.

028. When Aspirations Fall Short: Pessimism as a Moderator for Violent Offending in Adolescence
Anna Drozdova, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Caitlin Cavanaugh, PhD, Michigan State University; April G. Thomas, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

Peer delinquency is a known risk factor for serious and repeated juvenile offending (Pyle, Flower, Williams, & Fall, 2019), but the moderating impacts of additional risk factors such as pessimism on the association between delinquent peer involvement and juvenile offending have yet to be examined in depth (Burnside & Gaylord-Harden, 2019). The present study assesses pessimism as a moderator on the relationship between peer delinquency and youth violent offending. Findings indicate that pessimism does moderate this relationship, such that adolescents who have greater engagement with delinquent peers and higher levels of pessimism engage in greater variety of violent offending.

029. Juror Sentencing Decisions: Ramifications of Interested Adults’ Presence and Advice during Juvenile
Katia V. Stav, BA/BS, Florida International University; Kyle Potts, BA/BS, Florida International University, Miami; Amelia Mindthoff, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD, Ontario Tech University

Some states have put in place interrogation safeguards for juveniles, one being having an interested adult present during the juvenile’s interrogation. However, the potential ramifications of this safeguard on juror sentencing decisions have not been tested. The current study seeks to investigate how the mere presence of an interested adult during the interrogation and the type of advice given by the adult could influence juror sentencing decisions (i.e., do jurors recommend a life sentence). Results indicate that the mere presence of an attorney was related to increased likelihood of a life sentence recommendation. In-depth results and implications will be discussed.

030. The Sleep Health Environment in Juvenile Justice Facilities
Marianna Carucci, PhD, Loyola University Maryland; Julianna Adornetto, Loyola University Maryland; Claudia Fleshman, BA/BS, Brown Medical School; Sophia Jobe, BA/BS, University of Maryland, Baltimore; Anne Marie Fienkeng, Loyola University Maryland; Stephanie Crowley McWilliams, PhD, Rush Medical College; Amy Wolfson, PhD, Loyola University Maryland

The current study was designed to investigate the sleep-wake environment at youth detention and treatment centers in the state of Maryland. Through a collaboration with the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), we were given the opportunity to observe the sleep-wake environment of youth residing in their facilities. Teams of research assistants were deployed to each facility to collect environmental data, daily schedules, and behavioral data of youth residing in these facilities. Results and practical implications are discussed.

031. Effects of Interviewer Familiarity and Supportiveness on Children’s Recall Across Repeated Interview
Sonja P. Brubacher, PhD, Centre of Investigative Interviewing, Griffith Criminology Institute, Griffith University; Deborah

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We investigated familiarity versus supportiveness on children’s reports of adult wrongdoing across repeated interviews. Children (N = 160, 5 to 9 years) were twice interviewed about an event involving six transgressions, by the same or different researcher who engaged in supportive or neutral behaviors. At the second interview, children reported more transgressions to supportive than neutral interviewers, and were less likely to report new transgressions to a familiar than unfamiliar interviewer. Across interviews, children implicated themselves in a greater proportion of transgressions in the supportive than neutral condition. Interviewer support may be more critical than familiarity in facilitating children’s testimony.

032. Peer deviancy and alcohol consequences as predictors of recidivism for justice-involved youth
Evan D. Holloway, MA or MS, University of California, San Francisco; Johanna B. Folk, PhD, University of California, San Francisco; Marina Tolou-Shams, University of California, San Francisco

Peer deviancy and consequences of alcohol use are criminogenic needs that increase recidivism risk for justice-involved youth. This study examined whether these variables were associated with recidivism among 401 justice-involved youth, accounting for a variety of demographics. Results of negative binomial regression analyses indicated caregiver report of deviant peers and adolescent report of recent delinquency predicted recidivism at two-year follow-up. When accounting for consequences of alcohol use, deviant peers remained a significant predictor of recidivism while delinquency did not. Thus, consequences of alcohol use and deviant peers were substantial predictors of future court involvement for first time justice-involved youth.

033. Student Privacy Attitudes and University Relationship Agreements: A Procedural Justice Approach
Sarah A. Moody, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Evan R. Murphy, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Jean J. Cabell, MA or MS, University of Nevada, Reno

Universities typically impose rules on students and student organizations through contracts called university relationship agreements (URAs). Per procedural justice theory, implementation procedures of URAs might be as important as their content. We surveyed undergraduates (N = 290) on knowledge of and attitudes toward privacy rights, and support for two hypothetical URA development processes (procedurally just vs. non-procedurally just). Greek-affiliated participants had greater privacy rights knowledge and less positive attitudes toward potential rights violations than non-Greek participants. Participants reported more support for the procedurally just URA development process. These findings can inform universities on both procedures and content for crafting URAs.

034. Parental Transmission of Recreational Marijuana Legalization Attitudes and Behavior to EA Children
Courtney E. Lyons, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; William P. Evans, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

The ongoing transition of legalizing recreational marijuana use across the US has created a unique social experiment in which changes in social phenomena can be examined. Emerging adulthood is an important development stage for future behavior and is a key age group to consider in the changing norms of legalized recreational marijuana. In addition to personal attitudes, marijuana use among emerging adults might be influenced by perceived attitudes and observed behavior of their parents. This study seeks to examine this relationship. Preliminary data analyses show partial support for the hypotheses. Findings are discussed in relationship to future parenting practices.

035. Student perception of risk and patterns of substance use pre and post legalization of cannabis
Kayla Parsons, BA/BS, Saint Mary's University; Meg Ternes, PhD, Saint Mary's University

The present study explored the relationship between substance use-related risk perceptions and substance use for users and non-users. A sample of university students self-reported substance use habits, including cannabis use, and perceptions of risk at two separate times, before and after the new Canadian cannabis legislation was enacted, allowing for a comparison of cannabis use and risk perceptions before and after legislation. At time one participants’ risk perceptions were associated with substance use behaviour only for cannabis. Although we expect more participants to admit to cannabis use at time two, we expect similar relationships between substance use and risk perceptions.

036. Life Without Parole in North Carolina: An empirical assessment
Karima Modjadidi, PhD, Duke University; Kristen Renberg, Duke University; Brandon Garrett, JD, Duke University

There has been little research on LWOP imposition. We examine the characteristics of the more than 1,500 LWOP cases in North Carolina. We associate LWOP with homicide rates, by county, and examine homicide, victim race, and prior LWOP interactions. We compare cases in which the death penalty was sought and LWOP was given and when the death penalty was not sought and LWOP was given. We find inertia effects, suggesting local prosecution practices affects LWOP sentencing. LWOP is affected by victim race, and race of the defendant has a significant relationship with receiving LWOP when prosecutors seek the death penalty.

037. Displaying Empathy with Information-Gathering Techniques Improves Observer's Deception Detection Accuracy
Mateo Nicholas, California State University, Northridge; Alice Sin, California State University Northridge; Kimberly Hernandez Ramos, California State University Northridge; Miguel Palacios, California State University Northridge; Anuradha P. Perez, California State University Northridge; Roxana Lesso, California State University Northridge; Elise Fenn, PhD, California State University Northridge

Investigative-interviewers display empathy towards resistant suspects to improve information elicitation and deception detection accuracy. We manipulated interviewer displays of empathy and use of information-gathering or forensically-relevant control techniques during an interview phase using a between-subjects factorial design. After a mock crime, participant-interviewees (n=147) were assigned to one of four interviews. Interviewers rated participant-interviewee deception. During an observer phase, participant-observers (n=212) watched interview phase videos and rated participant-interviewee deception. When compared with control interviews, displaying empathy and information-gathering techniques improved participant-observer’s deception detection accuracy. However, interviewers displaying empathy were least accurate at detecting deception. Displaying empathy may be attentionally-demanding for interviewers.

038. Mass Shooters and Mental Illness: Is There Really a Relationship Between the Two?
Sharron Spriggs, MA or MS, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Michael Braun, BA/BS, Fairleigh Dickinson University;
There has been extensive news media coverage of mass shootings, with many of them depicting the shooters as mentally ill. However, there is much to be learned empirically regarding the contextual interaction between mental illness and gun violence. Preliminary results suggest that there are trends in mass shootings. The study highlights mass shootings in America, as well as the complex role that mental illness plays in media coverage. Mandatory Reporting: Protecting Victims or Maintaining O39. Mandatory Reporting: Protecting Victims or Maintaining

Emily R. Wegenke, Central Michigan University; Justin T. Kreis, Central Michigan University; Alexander R. Giles, Central Michigan University; Nick Hirsch, Central Michigan University; Mary Catlin, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; Kyle C. Scherr, PhD, Central Michigan University

We examined the influence of reporting source on perceptions of sexual assault. Participants (N = 430) read one of four vignettes manipulating the reporting source of a sexual assault—mother, father, victim, or mandatory reporter) before offering their perceptions of allegation believability, crime likelihood, case follow-up, and victim blameworthiness. Results showed that when the victim’s mother reported, the victim was perceived as less blameworthy. Moreover, perceptions of the assault were statistically equivalent whether the victim or a mandatory reporter reported the crime. The observed effects raise questions about policies mandating reporting responsibilities in cases of sexual assault.

040. Supreme Court Justices’ Ideology and Alignment with the Views of the APA: 2019 Update Evan Harrington, PhD, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus

U.S. Supreme Court opinions involving mental health law from 1980 to the present were analyzed. The present analysis covered 56 rulings. The direction of the viewpoint of the APA was determined via amicus curiae submitted by the APA. Justices’ decisions were determined to coincide with the APA viewpoint if the justice voted individually in the direction endorsed by the APA in amici. Ideology scores for justices were represented by Segal-Cover ideology scores. Analyses utilized a mixed-GLM model and a contrast test, both of which were significant, showing that liberal justices side more often with the APA viewpoint.

041. Police Interaction: What Factors Affect the Intention to Report Crime? Mary Gauthier, BA/BS, California State University: Dominguez Hills; Elijah Arzate, California State University: Dominguez Hills; Heather Butler, PhD, California State University: Dominguez Hills

Only 40-70% of crimes are reported. Most research has focused on crime prevention or reduction, but less has focused on how to increase crime reporting. In this study, the Theory of Planned Behavior (Keller & Miller, 2015; Ajzen, 1991) and Procedural Justice Theory (Kruger et al., 2016) were used to determine what factors affect the intent to report crime. Community adults completed surveys that assessed their attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control for reporting crime. Participants who had positive police contact had significantly more positive attitudes towards the police, which was related to their intention to report crime.

042. Police Academy Training and Focus on Mental Health Zoe Fiske, MA or MS, Indiana State University; Dylan M. Songer, MA or MS, Indiana State University; Jennifer L. Schriver, PhD, Indiana State University

Police officers have frequent contact with individuals with mental illness but often have little mental health training. This study builds on research by Hails and Borum (2003) about police mental health training. This study examines the amount of time dedicated to mental health topics, the types of mental health topics covered, and the methods used to deliver this information during law enforcement academy training. Overall, academies report covering a variety of mental health topics, often consulting with mental health professionals when developing training materials. There’s an increase in overall hours devoted to mental health training in the last two decades.

043. Are Attitudes toward Police Related to Judgments of Police Use of Force? Austin B. Smith, BA/BS, Western Kentucky University; Eliza K. Geis, BA/BS, Western Kentucky University; Melissa A. Baker, PhD, Western Kentucky University

The present study had 2 goals: First, we measured people’s attitudes, both positive and negative, toward police. Second, we investigated whether attitudes toward police were related to judgments of police use of force. In the study, participants completed a questionnaire regarding their perceptions of police. Next, participants watched a police officer-civilian confrontation video and were asked whether they believed the officer used excessive force. Using structural equation modeling, we built measurement models to establish positive and negative police attitude latent variables. A path model revealed a relationship between participant’s attitudes and participant judgments of police use of force.

044. Mock-Victim Perceptions of Police Interviewer Characteristics Mark D. Snow, MA or MS, Ontario Tech University; Duvat Akca, PhD, University of Saskatchewan; Christina J. Connors, MA or MS, Ontario Tech University; Quintan Crough, BA/BS, Ontario Tech University; Joseph Eastwood, PhD, Ontario Tech University

Rapport building is an essential component of effective police interviewing. While considerable research has examined the utility of rapport in terms of interviewer behavior, the potential importance of interviewees’ inherent characteristics has been comparatively underexamined. Using a mock victim paradigm, we examined potential interviewees’ perceptions and preferences regarding police interviewer characteristics within a sexual assault scenario. Interviewer gender was revealed to be an important characteristic, particularly among female participants. Participants indicated that – if provided with their preferred interviewer – they would feel more comfortable, provide more detail, and would be more willing to report the offense to police.

045. Virtual Interrogation Scenario: Do physical traits of suspects affect interrogation question choices? Katie A. Berens, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Heather L. Price, PhD, Thompson Rivers University; Russell Walton, BA/BS, Thompson Rivers University; Park Andrew, PhD, Thompson Rivers University

This study investigated how suspect physical appearance (skin colour and tattoos) affected investigators’ question choices and perceptions of suspects. 135 undergraduate students acted as interrogators in a virtual scenario, selecting between inquisitorial and confrontational questions. There were no significant differences in question choice across conditions. However,
participants who began confrontationally remained more open, than those who began inquisitorially, to changing their tactic throughout the interrogation. Further, participants rated suspects with light-coloured skin as guiltier than those with dark-coloured skin. While the virtual interrogation brings limitations, several avenues for enhancements will contribute to an understanding of how biases affect interrogations.

046. A Black and White Issue? Effects of Suspect and Detective Race on Interrogation Judgments
Andrea Norr, BA/BS, Towson University; Jeff Kukucka, PhD, Towson University

Kassin et al. (2010) recommended that interrogations be recorded, yet little is known about how juries evaluate such recordings. Informed by research on perceptions of facial expressions (e.g., Hutchings & Haddock, 2008) and pain tolerance (e.g., Goyal et al., 2015), we predicted that the same interrogation would be perceived differently depending on the races of those involved. Students (N = 2015) evaluated an otherwise-identical interrogation in which we manipulated the detective’s and suspect’s race (i.e., Black or White). Unexpectedly, the White suspect was more often judged guilty and rated as less cooperative. Results are discussed in terms of perpetrator stereotypes.

047. Source Counter-Interrogation and Withholding Strategy Use in Human Intelligence Interrogations
Sarah Shafer, MA or MS, Florida International University; Kureva Mataka, MA or MS, Florida International University, Miami; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

The Army Field Manual (AFM) provides over a dozen unique approaches to interrogating sources of information. However, very few studies have examined the effectiveness of these approaches. The current study replicated and extended past research examining the effectiveness of the Scharff technique with the aim of examining source information-management strategy. After being interviewed, participants were asked to describe their strategy. Results indicate a clear pattern of differing strategies as a result of the interview approach used, which in turn led to differences in the type and amount of information provided.

048. The Impact of Social Support and the Number of Searchers on Perceptions of Consent Searches
Kaitlyn R. Wilson, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Emma W. Marshall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Scripps College; Corrie A. Day, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Anthony Budell, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Consent searches require voluntariness of consent for validity under the 4th Amendment. Social situational factors may affect perceptions of voluntariness, but their importance is minimized in court decisions about searches. Participants (N = 328) rated perceptions of privacy and a consent request in a consent search situation in which social power dynamics (i.e., number of searchers and the amount of social support) were manipulated. Social support affected perceptions of pressure to say yes to the search, but not perceptions of privacy. Significant differences in perceptions between the third-person and first-person perspective were observed, indicating that judges may overestimate consent voluntariness.

049. Spanish & English Miranda Warning Disparities: An Analysis of “Unequal Protection” in 9th Cir. of FL
John W. Donnelly II, MA or MS, University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD, University of North Texas; Amor A. Correa, PhD, Federal Medical Center: Carswell, Ft. Worth, TX

The 14th Amendment enshrined “equal protection” under the law for all persons—irrespective of nationality and language. The current study calls into question whether Spanish speakers’ Miranda rights are being equally safeguarded. An in-depth analysis of English-Spanish warning pairs from central Florida identified alarming discrepancies. Spanish advisements were lengthier, required a higher reading level, and included uncommon words more frequently. Most astonishingly, 20% Spanish warnings omitted the continuing rights component entirely. The study concludes by highlighting actionable resolutions for these disparities, including collaborative Miranda reform initiatives, and increasing recognition of evaluating defendants’ Miranda comprehension as a worthwhile legal defense strategy.

050. Addressing linguistic and conceptual deficits in young peoples’ understanding of their legal rights
Clare-Ann Fortune, PhD, Victoria University of Wellington; Deirdre Brown, PhD, Victoria University Of Wellington; Frances Gaston, MA or MS, Victoria University Of Wellington; Julia Ryan, BA/BS, Victoria University of Wellington; Lydia Talbot, BA/B, Victoria University Of Wellington

Legal rights exist to protect individuals when they are questioned or interrogated by police. To benefit from these rights, however, it is necessary to know what your rights are, and be able to apply them. Consistent with international research, we found New Zealand young people (10-16 years) have poor knowledge and understanding of their rights. These deficits have implications for due process and procedural justice. We therefore explored whether two interventions - rewording the rights and providing a brief educational video - could improve levels of knowledge and understanding. The implications for research and police practices are considered.

051. Misperceiving Innocence: Judging the Exonerated
Daisy Ort, BA/BS, Teachers College, Columbia University; Patricia Y. Sanchez, MA or MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Maya Hart, MA or MS, Williams College; Saul Kassin, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Research shows false confessions are often highly stigmatized and more so than exonerees of other types of convincing evidence (Clow & Leach, 2015) and can result in direct consequences for exonerees (Kukucka & Evelo, 2019). Might the stigma finally lessen if the real perpetrator is found? In an online study, this research tested the effects of post-conviction status and evidence type on exoneree stigma. Results show stigma is more prevalent for false confessors compared to those misidentified and while stigma lessens after exoneration it does not significantly lessen further when a real perpetrator is found.

052. Alibi Corroboration Retraction Under Conditions of Eyewitness Misidentification
Stephanie B. Marion, PhD, York University; Carisa Collins, MA or MS, Ontario Tech University; Brian Cutler, PhD, Ontario Tech University

Using a mock theft experiment, we evaluated the influence of eyewitness (mis)identification and delay between crime event and alibi witness interview on witnesses’ willingness to corroborate a true alibi and their confidence in the accuracy of the alibi. Preliminary results suggest a trending effect on eyewitness evidence: Alibi witnesses are somewhat less willing to corroborate a true alibi and are less confident in the accuracy of the alibi, when they are made aware of incriminating eyewitness evidence, regardless of the eyewitness’ perceived credibility. Timing of alibi witness interview had no effect on alibi statements.

053. The Influences of False Confessions and False Guilty Pleas
on Perceptions of Exonerees
Kyle Scherr, PhD, Central Michigan University; Chris Nommile, MA or MS, Central Michigan University; Samantha Luna, BA/BS, George Mason University; Allison Redlich, PhD, Central Michigan University; Megan Lawrence, Central Michigan University; Mary Cattin, BA/BS, Central Michigan University

Exonerees who falsely confess are particularly stigmatized. We expanded this idea to examine whether similar judgments are made about exonerees who pleaded guilty and the role of perceived responsibility. False confessions and false guilty pleas uniquely prompted a sequence of judgments from participants (N = 290) that caused people to judge the exoneree as less intelligent which subsequently were associated with perceptions that the exoneree struggled with mental health issues, was more responsible for the wrongful conviction, and was not entirely innocent. The string of judgments ultimately undermined people’s willingness to support reintegration services for the exoneree.

054. Wrongful convictions and false confessions: An analysis of exoneration cases
Alexandria Goldstein, BA/BS, Kennesaw State University; Dana Bowen, BA/BS, Kennesaw State University; Amber Goden, BA/BS, Kennesaw State University; Jennifer Willard, PhD, Kennesaw State University

False confessions are a contributing factor to wrongful convictions. In this study, data from the National Registry of Exonерations was used to examine patterns in false confession cases, including the presence of co-contributing factors such as perjury, the presence of police-related situational factors, exoneree individual difference factors, and non-police related factors. Results suggest false confessions are just one of several factors that can lead to false imprisonment. Factors that contribute to false confessions appear to be consistent with prior research. Comparisons of juveniles and adults also reveal patterns that may offer a better understanding which factors co-occur.

055. Eyewitness Testimony in Actual Cases of Exoneration
Jillian M. Kenchel, MA or MS, University of California, Irvine; Elizabeth F. Loftus, PhD, University of California, Irvine; Shari R. Berkowitz, PhD, California State University, Dominguez Hills

We examined 703 cases from the National Registry of Exoneration (NRE) that involved mistaken eyewitness identification. While it was most common that the exonerees were mistakenly identified by a sole eyewitness, in some cases, exonerees were mistakenly identified by as many as seven eyewitnesses. Beyond mistaken identifications, mistaken memory more generally (e.g., eyewitness’s description of suspect, suspect’s car, suspect’s clothing, etc.) also played a role in these cases. In a substantial number of cases, mistaken memory was what initially led the police to suspect and investigate the exoneree.

056. Examining Laypersons’ Perceptions of Female Exonerees and their Post-Release Programming Needs
Carina Cardoso, BA/BS, Ryerson University; Lesley Zannella, MA or MS, Ryerson University; Leah Hamovitch, MA or MS, Ryerson University; Emma Rempel, MA or MS, Ryerson University; Tara M Burke, PhD, Ryerson University

Research suggests that exonerees experience stigma and challenges similar to offenders upon release; however, the female exoneree population remains under-researched. Using a between-subjects design, we manipulated gender, offender status and crime type to examine whether gender affects laypersons’ perceptions of exonerees. Participants read vignettes, and completed questionnaires assessing their stereotypes and perceptions about targets’ reintegration needs. Participants rated exonerees more positively and less-deserving of punishment than offenders, and expressed that both groups should receive similar post-release programming. Additionally, there was a significant interaction between crime type and gender, such that male child abusers were rated more positively than female counterparts.

057. The Influence of Confessions and Culpability on Perceptions of Exonerees and Offenders
Taya D. Henry, BA/BS, Ontario Tech University; Victoria Hall, Ontario Tech University; Kimberly A. Clow, PhD, Ontario Tech University; Karli M. Hamilton, Ontario Tech University

Exonerees are frequently viewed similar to offenders, and false confessors may be particularly stigmatized (e.g., Clow & Leach, 2015; Kukucka & Evelo, 2018). This study compares how culpability and confessions impact perceptions. Participants (N = 316) read two vignettes – one with details of a crime and an interrogation ending with or without a confession, the second with an update indicating guilt or innocence – then rated their perception of comfort with the suspect, suspect warmth, and suspect competence. Surprisingly, false confessors were not perceived differently than other innocent suspects, and guilt and confessions led to independent effects.

058. Are Wrongly Convicted Individuals Perceived Differently Than Other Stigmatized Groups?
Karli M. Hamilton, Ontario Tech University; Kimberley A. Clow, PhD, Ontario Tech University; Taya D. Henry, Ontario Tech University

Both trait-laden (e.g., Haddock, Zanna, & Esses, 1994) and competence-warmth approaches (Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, & Xu, 2002) have been used to examine stereotypes of specific groups. The current study combined these approaches to investigate perceptions of wrongly convicted individuals compared to other stereotyped groups. Participant (N = 82) rated various groups on competence and warmth, as well as reporting their own specific beliefs about the groups. Participants reported many emotions in association with wrongly convicted individuals (e.g., sad, angry). Moreover, participants viewed wrongly convicted individuals as warmer and more competent than offenders, but less positively than ethnic minority groups.

059. Biasing Effects of Exoneree Identification on Perceptions of Innocence and Responsibility
T’awna Q. Williams, BA/BS, California State University, Los Angeles; Jennifer M. Jones, BA/BS, California State University, Los Angeles; Mitchell L. Eisen, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles

The purpose of this study was to examine the extent to which stigma toward an exoneree is related to inculpatory evidence (eyewitness vs. confession) and exculpatory evidence (DNA vs. police misconduct). Results suggest that citizens put more blame on exonerees who make false confessions compared to when the conviction was based on eyewitness evidence. They are also less likely to blame exonerees in cases that involve DNA. Moreover, participants had less confidence in the confessor’s innocence despite being exonerated. These data provide further evidence that the general public still does not understand the psychological mechanisms that contribute to false confessions.

060. Triarchic Psychopathy Traits and Impression Management During a Clinical Interview
Gabriele Trupp, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Lauren Vera, PhD, Sam Houston State University

Since its inception (Cleckley, 1941), psychopathy has been associated with untruthfulness and deception. Limited research has
investigated this relation using the TriArchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010). The current study examines the degree to which participants’ scores on the TriPM are associated with self- and evaluator ratings of impression management and whether the association depends on whether the evaluator was or was not reflecting empathy during the interview. Overall, there were some notable differences between the findings in the current study and findings in the limited prior research (Kelley, Edens, Donnellan, Mowle, & Sorman, 2017).

061. Culturally Sensitive Psychopaths: Cultural Group Differences in the Triarchic Factors of Psychopathy
Demi Kourtesi, MA or MS, University of Nevada Las Vegas; Gaithri Fernando, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles; Ariane Fisher, MA or MS, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Cultural norms and orientation of the self may play a role in the way psychopathic traits develop in individuals. The purpose of the current study was to examine whether core aspects of psychopathy differ across cultures. A sample (N = 517) of Americans, Greeks, and Greek Americans completed a self-report of cultural orientation and the triarchic aspects of psychopathy: boldness, disinhibition, and meanness. Results indicated that these three groups differed on the aspects of boldness and disinhibition, but not meanness. Differing cultural norms may help explain the differences found between the three groups.

062. CU Traits, Psychopathy Variants, and Associations with Sexual Offending
Amanda K. Falcin, BA/BS, University of Vermont; Timothy R. Steickle, PhD, University of Vermont; George S. Leibowitz, Stony Brook University, State University of New York

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits predict severe antisocial behaviors, including sexual offending. Primary and secondary CU variants exhibit varying empathy, remorse, externalizing, and internalizing behaviors. Despite significant associations between CU and sexual offending, few studies have examined sexual offending among adolescent primary and secondary variants. Mixture modeling identified primary, secondary, and delinquent groups among 195 adjudicated youth who had committed sexual and/or non-sexual offenses. Groups differed on sexual offending, including number of female juvenile victims, age of first offense, and adjudication history. Results underscore the importance of class identification among those with CU Traits, particularly when considering qualities indicative of sexual offending.

063. Mild Traumatic Brain Injury, Psychopathy, and Age of Onset of Antisocial Behavior
Virginia A. Lamoureux, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Brandon McCormick, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) has been proposed recently as an etiology of antisocial behavior in psychopathy and related disorders. The present study of 78 inmates (42 male, 36 female) sought to determine if mTBI is related to increases in psychopathy in jail inmates compared to non-injured inmates. Additionally, we speculated that childhood mTBI would predict an earlier age of onset of antisocial behaviors. Contrary to previous research, we found no significant relationships between youth head injury age and the age of onset for antisocial behavior. Additionally, mTBI at any age was not a significant predictor of increased psychopathic traits.

064. Psychopathy Subdimensions and Autonomic Reactivity to Aversive Picture Stimuli in Male Offenders
Bridget M. Bertoldi, BA/BS, Florida State University; James R. Yancey, MA or MS, Florida State University; Noah C. Venables, PhD, University of Minnesota; Christopher J. Patrick, PhD,

Florida State University

The current study tested for deviations in autonomic reactivity to emotional picture stimuli in male prisoners (N=196) assessed for psychopathy using Hare’s (2003) PCL-R. Higher F1 scores were associated with reduced SC reactivity to unpleasant (versus pleasant) pictures, with both F1 facets contributing. The correlation for F2 was nonsignificant, but robustly negative for the Antisocial facet. Intriguingly, higher F1 was associated with enhanced HR deceleration to aversive (versus pleasant) pictures, with the Interpersonal facet contributing more so. By contrast, the Impulsive and Antisocial facets showed opposing relations with HR reactivity to aversive scenes – predicting enhanced versus diminished deceleration, respectively.

065. Individual and Environmental Influences on Attributions of Blame for Delinquency in Young Adults
Toni M. Walker, MA or MS, Louisiana State University; Emily L. Robertson, MA or MS, Louisiana State University; Paul J. Frick, PhD, Louisiana State University; Australian Catholic University; James V. Ray, PhD, Temple University; Laura C. Thornton, PhD, Bureau of Family Health, Louisiana Office of Public Health; Laurence Steinberg, PhD, Temple University; King Abdulaziz University; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Relationships among callous-unemotional (CU) traits, race/ethnicity, neighborhood dysfunction, and attributions of blame for criminal behavior were explored in a sample (N = 979) of young adults (mean age = 20.38, SD = 1.28) assessed five years after their first arrest. Hierarchical regressions revealed that CU traits and neighborhood dysfunction, but not race, predicted more external attributions of blame. These findings suggest that both level of CU traits and living in high risk neighborhoods increase attributions for illegal behavior to external factors. Further, CU traits did not moderate the relationships of other race or neighborhood dysfunction with external attributions of blame.

066. Effects of Familial Influence on Psychopathy Outcomes: A Meta-Analysis
Veronica Monarrez, BA/BS, California State University Los Angeles

Literature on psychopathy has predominantly focused on biological origins without much consideration to psychosocial influences. Psychosocial influences however, have shown to affect psychopathy outcomes. This meta-analysis considers the effects of abuse, trauma, neglect, poor parenting styles, parental/child attachment styles, and a lack of support on psychopathy outcomes. Ten empirical articles considering an adverse family influence and its relation to psychopathic outcome (N= 1,307) were examined. A moderate effect (Meffect size = .320) was found between adverse family influence and higher psychopathy scores. This analysis provides evidence for the consideration of psychosocial influences and their impact on psychopathy and its prognosis.

067. Exploring the Relationship between Rape Myth Acceptance and Self-Report Psychopathy Measures
Stephen A. Loggia, MA or MS, Drexel University

Sexual assault has become a highly discussed topic in recent years, especially in the wake of phenomena such as the #MeToo movement. This study seeks to explore and discuss the role that psychopathic personality traits on the perception of that sexual assault, as measured through self-report scales. 432 participants across the continental United States were recruited via Amazon Mechanical Turk to take a survey through Qualtrics. This survey contained two self-report measures: The Levenson Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRP), and the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (IRMA). Results found significant correlation between LSRP
068. Predicting adult recidivism using the PCL-YV: A longitudinal study of high-risk adolescents

Devin M. Ulrich, MA or MS, University of New Mexico; Aparna Gullapalli, PhD, Mind Research Network; Brooke L. Reynolds, BA/BS, Mind Research Network; GaeL L. Weiss, University of New Mexico; Carla L. Harenki, PhD, Mind Research Network; Kent A. Kiehl, PhD, University of New Mexico

Assessments of psychopathy including the Hare Psychopathy Checklist – Revised (PCL-R) and Youth Version (PCL-YV) are widely used among the forensic psychology community as risk-assessment tools for sentencing, treatment, and parole decision-making in adults and adolescents, respectively. The current study aimed to evaluate the clinical utility of the PCL-YV for predicting general and violent recidivism, into adulthood, in a large sample of high-risk male and female adolescent offenders up to 12 years post-release. Results indicated higher PCL-YV scores were associated with a shorter latency to re-arrest and higher likelihood of violent offending in male, but not female, offenders.

069. Predictors of Recidivism: A Meta-Analytic Review of Psychopathy and ASPD

Ria Kalyan, MA or MS, Adelphi University; Robert Bornstein, PhD, Adelphi University

This meta-analytic review compares Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) and Psychopathy as predictors of recidivism. A total of 37 studies (82 effect sizes, total N=33,597) yielded a small effect size for ASPD and recidivism, and a large effect size for psychopathy and recidivism. Moderating factors and limitations are discussed.

070. Prosecutor Perception of Psychopathy

Rebekah Brown, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Andrea L. Glenn, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Although prosecutors exercise a vast amount of power on several legal matters such as plea bargaining and sentencing recommendations, there is little research investigating the influence of extralegal factors on prosecutorial decision making. The current study aims to examine the influence of a defendant’s perceived psychopathic traits on prosecutorial decision making. Participants will be 153 prosecutors who will read a hypothetical case vignette, report on the sentence they would likely pursue, and rate the defendant on psychopathic traits. This study will provide information about how a defendant’s personal characteristics may influence prosecutors’ decisions.

071. Attitudes on Executing Psychopaths

Michael Liber, BA/BS, New York University; Meghan Assion, BA/BS, New York University; Jessica Pearson, PsyD, New York University

If psychopathy was considered to be a mental illness, would that mean that serial killers like Ted Bundy should not have been eligible for the death penalty? Given that public perception largely influences policy, does media influence on the public undermine the integrity of delivering capital punishment? Via survey, the present pilot study examines opinions about sentencing a person with psychopathy to death while priming participants with a recognizable name, a name alone, or a clinical framework. The findings suggest that recognition (possibly due to media coverage) leads to an increase in pro-death opinions.

072. Snakes in Skirts: An Exploration of Sex Differences in Psychopathy Using IRT Methods

Claire D. Scott-Bacon, BA/BS, University of Notre Dame

Many researchers have investigated and quantified individual differences in the psychopathic construct with self-report measures, using CTT methods to investigate psychopathic traits and behavior expression in men. As a result, studies assessing psychopathic traits in women often result in different or lower scores (leading to misinformation regarding the precise expression of psychopathy in women) compared to scores of men. I am proposing to investigate individual differences of four popular psychopathy self-report measures, in two independent samples, using IRT and DIF methods, to identify and report the characteristics of items in these measures that result in individual differences by sex.

073. Psychopathy and substance use in relation to prostitution and pimping among women offenders

Bethany G. Edwards, MA or MS, University of New Mexico; Brooke Reynolds, BA/BS, The Mind Research Network and Lovelace Biomedical and Environmental Research Institute; Jessica L. Mills, The Mind Research Network and Lovelace Biomedical and Environmental Research Institute; Edelyn Verona, PhD, University of South Florida; Kent A. Kiehl, PhD, University of New Mexico; The Mind Research Network and Lovelace Biomedical and Environmental Research Institute

The study of sex work and exchange holds important implications across legal and health care systems. Utilizing a sample of incarcerated women (n = 310), this work explored substance use and psychopathic traits in relation to prostitution and pimping. Replicating prior findings, impulsive-antisocial psychopathic traits accounted for unique variance in prostitution above substance use, and the association between these traits and prostitution did not depend on the extent of one’s substance use. Similar results emerged for pimping, suggesting that women offenders high in impulsive-antisocial psychopathic traits may be at heightened risk for involvement within distinct sex work and exchange contexts.

074. The Mediating Role of Depressive Symptoms in the Relationship between Psychopathic Traits and Crime

Beatriz Mendez, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Andrew P. Bontemps, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Blair D. Batky, MA or MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Randall T. Salekin, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Research indicates the relationship between psychopathy and criminal behavior in women has received little research attention despite higher rates of depressive psychopathology in this population and despite evidence linking depression to psychopathy and offending. Psychopathic traits, depressive symptoms, and criminal behavior were assessed in a female sample. Mediation models revealed that depressive symptoms partially mediated the relationship between total psychopathy and criminal behavior, as well as between affective (CU traits) and behavioral (DI, CD traits), but not interpersonal (GM, traits) psychopathic traits and criminal conduct.

075. Examining Moderators of Psychopathy’s Relationship to Intimate Partner Violence in College Students

Gabrielle Craig, University of Southern Mississippi; Olivia C. Preston, MA or MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Joye C. Anestis, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi

Research indicates the relationship between psychopathy and intimate partner violence (IPV) is moderated by gender and emotion dysregulation. Less is known about the role of gender role adherence in IPV. This study evaluated whether gender, gender role adherence, and emotion dysregulation influence the
relationship of psychopathy (a prominent risk factor) to IPV. Overall, gender role adherence and emotion dysregulation did not significantly moderate the psychopathy-IPV association. However, the relationship between psychopathy and IPV appeared stronger in females compared with males. Implications for college-level interventions will be discussed.

076. Perceptions of Risk in Intimate Partner Violence
Mehran Pezarknaghe, MSW, Simon Fraser University; Simon Fraser University; Mauke Helmus, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Despite considerable research on the predictive accuracy of risk scales, there is limited research exploring other factors that influence perceptions of risk held by decision-makers. We recruited participants (N = 1955) from Amazon’s Mechanical Turk to read a vignette about a fictional offender sent to prison for spousal assault. Conditions varied by risk level, mental health diagnosis, perpetrator gender, and victim gender. All four main effects were significant (with risk level showing the strongest effects), and there was a three-way interaction between risk level, perpetrator gender, and diagnosis. The implications of these findings in risk assessment communication will be discussed.

Katie M. Hardin, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Raymond Novaco, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Anger—and its processes like anger rumination and imagined violence—has often been overlooked when assessing violence risk. The present study had two objectives: to assess if anger rumination accounts for variation in violence beyond anger and to examine the relationship between anger rumination, imagined violence, and their interaction on violence. Analyses were conducted using baseline MacArthur Risk Assessment data. Results revealed anger rumination accounted for additional positive variation in violence, and nearly all imagined violence items were significantly related to anger rumination. These findings can inform actuarial risk assessment techniques by placing greater weight on anger rumination.

078. Are Judges’ Opinions About Risk Assessment Tools Associated with Their Political Orientation?
Melissa Jonsson, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Criminal court judges are experiencing increased pressure to use risk assessment tools to inform their decisions. However, judicial opinions about tools are mixed. Given that judicial buy-in is critical to the successful implementation of tools, it is important to identify factors that contribute to judges’ support or skepticism. This study examines the relationship between judges’ political orientations and their opinions about the usefulness and appropriateness of using tools for sentencing. Although opinions varied widely, political orientation did not significantly relate to opinions. Future research should explore other factors that might shape opinions, such as exposure to tool-related training or research.

079. An Evaluation of Frontline Police Use of an Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Tool
Erin J. deJong, BA/BS, University of New Brunswick; Jessica McTague, MA or MS, University of New Brunswick; Mary Ann Campbell, PhD, University of New Brunswick

Structured assessment tools can accurately estimate risk of future intimate partner violence and, when used to inform police action, can mitigate an offenders’ likelihood of recidivism. The current study examined the use of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA), which has been adopted by police forces across Canada. Using prospective data from a random sample of 191 IPV cases collected from an urban police agency, frontline implementation of the ODARA and its effectiveness over a one-year follow-up period was examined. The results are discussed in the context of practical recommendations for both police agencies and researchers.

080. Using Local Google Search Trends to Predict Violent Crime in Baltimore
Justin Cho, Johns Hopkins University; Rebecca L. Fix, PhD, Johns Hopkins University; Benjamin Spivak, PhD, Swinburne University; Stephane Shepherd, PhD, Swinburne University

The proposed study predicted the occurrence of violent crime in Baltimore using Google Trends and machine learning methodology. Our study findings encourage use of more accurate algorithms and provide a new method for predicting violent crime. Findings are discussed in relation to implications for policing and public health services for Baltimore City.

081. Associations Between HCR-20V3 Risk Factors and MMPI-2-RF Scale Scores in an Inpatient Sample
Christopher A. Coffey, PhD, Patton State Hospital; Anthony M. Tarescavage, PhD, John Carroll University; Danielle Burchett, PhD, California State University, Monterey Bay; Sarah H. Coupland, PhD, Independent practice; Sean E. Evans, PhD, Patton State Hospital; David M. Glassmire, Patton State Hospital

Recently, a conceptual framework for integrating the MMPI-2-RF into violence risk assessments employing the HCR-20V3 was proposed. The current study assesses this framework by examining data provided by forensic inpatients (n = 25) for whom an MMPI-2-RF and HCR-20V3 were completed. Correlation analyses will assess relationships between MMPI-2-RF scale scores and HCR-20V3 risk factors. MMPI-2-RF scales identified as “specific markers” are expected to share the strongest associations with their respective risk factors, while “indirect markers” are expected to exhibit moderate associations with relevant HCR-20V3 items. Results will inform forensic evaluators about how to incorporate personality assessment findings into violence risk assessments.

082. Latino sex offenders: A qualitative exploration on barriers for reintegration
Kenny Gonzalez, MA or MS, Montclair State University; Elizabeth Jeglic, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Despite overrepresentation in the criminal justice system (CJ), little attention has been paid to unique barriers for reintegration for Hispanic/Latino offenders, particularly among those who have committed sexual crimes. The current study explored the barriers faced by released Latino sex offenders (SO) and their attitudes toward current SO policy and legislation. Participants were recruited from an outpatient sex offender counseling center in a large metropolitan area. Preliminary results will be discussed as they pertain to the development of culturally informed policy and treatment.

083. Paraphilias: A Survey of Experts
Cecilia N. Allan, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Cynthia Calkins, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center

There is limited research examining the processes utilized when diagnosing in sexual offender civil commitment evaluations. The purpose of this research was to examine mental health professional’s opinions towards and use of diagnoses in SVP evaluations. In particular, other-specified paraphilic diagnoses of hebephilia and nonconsent were examined. Preliminary data
analysis conducted with approximately 30% of the anticipated sample reveals that differences exist in MHP’s understanding of paraphilias. Results also provide insight into how and why MHP’s choose to diagnose OS paraphilias. Further analyses will help to support whether or not these diagnoses should be accepted under SVP legislation.

084. Comparing contact and non-contact child sex offenders
Nick S. Yakovich, PhD, Mendota Mental Health Institute; Kathryn A. Thomas, MA or MS, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Chase M. Ochrach, MA or MS, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Lauren K. Robinson, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

The prevalence of child pornography continues to rise, with a record 45 million images reported in 2018 alone. With the rise of child pornography comes the question of whether child pornography leads to contact offenses. Prior research suggests the possibility of different profiles of contact offenders and non-contact offenders, such that child pornography may increase the risk of contact offending in some and not in others. This study aims to compare profiles of child pornography possessors, contact offenders, and both contact/non-contact offenders in a private practice sample (N=170) to examine group differences in criminogenic variables, psychosexual history, and personality traits.

085. Predictors of Behavioral Abnormality findings in Sexually Violent Predator Evaluations
Lauren Rubenstein, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Samantha Holdren, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Samantha Kuras, MA or MS, Paige Harris, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Darrel B. Turner, PhD

Many states have enacted statutes that allow for the indefinite civil commitment of repeat sexual offenders. In Texas, an individual must manifest a behavioral abnormality—defined as mental condition that provides a basis for sexual offending—to be civilly committed as a Sexually Violent Predator. There is little research, however, examining the factors associated with clinicians’ decisions regarding BA. In the present study, both the offender’s relationship to the victim and pedophilia diagnosis were studied as factors related to BA finding. It was found that both extra-familial offending and pedophilia diagnosis were significant predictors of a BA finding.

086. Identifying Influential Risk Score and Diagnosis Combinations in SVP Evaluations
Stephanie L. Goodwin, BA/BS, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Paige B. Harris, PhD, Sam Houston State University

ABSTRACT: Forensic evaluators are asked to determine recidivism risk as part of sexually violent predator (SVP) evaluations. Although evaluators assign DSM-5 mental disorder diagnosis and risk measures as part of the evaluation process, there is no current information about how combining these scores and diagnoses may impact final risk decisions by evaluators. This study considered combinations of instrument scores and diagnoses and their impact on evaluator decision making. Results indicated that Static-99 scores contribute less to final evaluation decisions when either the offender’s PCL-R scores are high, or they diagnose the offender with a paraphilia diagnosis.

087. Evaluator Differences in Trends in PCL-R Scoring and Risk Level Determination in SVP Evaluations
Samantha Kuras, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Samantha M. Holdren, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Lauren Rubenstein, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Paige B. Harris, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Independent Researcher; Jorge G. Varela, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Darrel B. Turner, PhD, Private Practice; Paul M. Hamilton PhD, Private Practice

Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) statutes allow for further confinement via civil commitment of sexual offenders following incarceration. States generally require the individual has been diagnosed with a mental illness that renders him a continued risk to the community, among other requisites. In Texas, consideration of mental illness must include assessment of psychopathy. The current study examines data from evaluation records of 443 male, incarcerated sexual offenders evaluated for civil commitment in Texas. We examine scoring tendencies across Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (Hare, 2003) factors and facets within individual evaluators, as well as whether those tendencies are associated with trends in risk opinions.

088. The Integrated Risk Assessment and Treatment System (IRATS) Model and its Application to Motivation
Kristina Shatokhina, BA/BS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Leigh Harkins, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Jeffrey Abracen, PhD, Correctional Service of Canada

The aim of this project is to investigate whether the IRATS Model of Sexual Offending – sexual deviance, attachment difficulties, and criminality - provides an explanatory framework for understanding people who have committed sexual offenses. A self-report measure was selected for each of the three components. Study 1 investigated whether the IRATS components predict the likelihood that offenders will engage in recidivism. Study 2 investigated whether the IRATS components predict the likelihood that offenders will engage in treatment. Preliminary results of Study 1 indicated that, as determined by a binomial logistic regression, the three components significantly predicted recidivism. Implications are discussed.

089. A multifaceted assessment of narcissism and sexual aggression among male and female college students
Maddison C. Schiafo, MA or MS, Sam Houston State University; Jaime L. Anderson, PhD, Sam Houston State University

The relationship between narcissism and sexual aggression is tenuous, at best. Because it is a multifaceted construct that is often assessed broadly, the nuances of this relationship may go overlooked. The current study examined facets of pathological, nonpathological, and sexual narcissism in relation to sexual aggression in order to better ascertain how various narcissistic dimensions may contribute to sexual violence on college campuses. The study also expanded results to a female population. Consistent with prior research, pathological narcissism demonstrated stronger relationships among both men and women. Sexual narcissism appears particularly useful in distinguishing male, but not female, perpetrators.

090. The Person I Thought I Would Tell vs. the Person I Told: The Paradox of Campus Sexual Assault
Antonella Bariani, MA or MS, Alliant International University, San Diego; Rene Joseph, MA or MS, Alliant International University, San Diego; Monica D. Ulbarri, PhD, Alliant International University, San Diego; Emilio C. Ulloa, San Diego State University- UC San Diego

When sexual assault occurs among college students, survivors underutilize university resources and more often disclose to family and friends. The current study utilized data from a campus sexual violence survey from a Southern California university to examine themes of sexual assault disclosure and university support services.
The overall sample reported university support as helpful (53%), however the majority of sexual assault survivors reported disclosing to family and friends (87.6%). Reasons for non-disclosure were: minimization of the experience, shame, and cumbersome university reporting process. Results demonstrate the importance of raising awareness about how universities may best help survivors.

091. Cultural, Ethnic, and Sexual Diversity in Willingness to Engage in Campus Sexual Violence Prevention
Renée Joseph, MA or MS, Alliant International University, San Diego; Antonella Bariani, MA or MS, Alliant International University, San Diego; Monica Ulbarri, PhD, Alliant International University, San Diego; Emilio Ulloa, PhD, San Diego State University

University students from diverse backgrounds express different views on the impact they can make in reducing campus sexual violence (SV). The current study utilized data from a campus sexual violence survey from a Southern California university to explore the extent to which students were aware, felt responsibility to learn more, and were already involved in campus activities to prevent SV. Results indicated sexual orientation, ethnicity, and the interaction of sexual orientation and ethnicity influenced attitudes and confidence in engaging in campus SV prevention. Results highlight the importance of inclusivity and cultural diversity in the development of campus SV prevention programs.

092. Human Trafficking Across the Americas: Survivors, Services and the Law
Brittany Plumbo, MA or MS, Nova Southeastern University; Caroline Haskamp, BA/BS, Nova Southeastern University; Bianca Howard, MA or MS, Nova Southeastern University; Cammi Shoultz, BA/BS, Nova Southeastern University; Danielle Millen, MA or MS, Nova Southeastern University; David Detullo, MA or MS, Nova Southeastern University; Tom Kennedy, PhD, Nova Southeastern University

Human trafficking has garnered attention and global awareness as a violation to human rights. The Trafficking in Persons Report outlines the amount and typical services allocated for survivors of human trafficking by country and the annual efforts of each country to meet the minimum standards as outlined by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA, 2000). The purpose of this study is to examine the growth and decline of specific efforts by the Americas put forth governmentally in order combat human trafficking. Descriptive differences in trends and services are explored country by country by comparing the narratives from 2014 to 2018.

093. Laypeople’s Endorsement of Human Trafficking Myths Affected by the Format of Online Training
Kristina Todorovic, MA or MS, University of Toledo; Amy L. Capparelli, PhD, University of Toledo; Quincy C. Miller, BA/BS, University of Toledo; Christina O. Perez, MA or MS, University of Toledo; Kamala London, University of Toledo

We investigated whether the format of training affected laypeople’s endorsement of human trafficking myths. Participants (N = 268) completed several questionnaires as a pre-training assessment. Participants were randomly assigned to complete one of three sex trafficking trainings (i.e., facts-only, stories-only, facts + stories combination). One week later, participants completed the same questionnaires as a post-training assessment. Compared with the story-only or the combination training conditions, participants in the facts-only training showed the greatest reduction in myth acceptance in the post-training assessment. Participants in the facts-only training also gave higher rates of satisfaction with the training compared to the other conditions.

094. Accounting for Perceived Differences in the Coherence of Traumatic and Positive Memories
Jennifer Arrivill, University of Otago, New Zealand; Rachel Zajac, PhD, University of Otago, New Zealand; Andrea Taylor, The University of Waikato, New Zealand; Maryanne Garry, PhD, The University of Waikato, New Zealand

While some clinical theories of trauma propose that memories for traumatic experiences are fragmented and disorganised, empirical evidence suggests that these memories are just as coherent as—and sometimes even more coherent than—other memories. Why, then, might people rate their traumatic memories as ‘worse’ than other memories? We hypothesised that people’s ratings of memory coherence might be influenced by characteristics of the retrieval process. Our findings suggest that perceptions of memory fragmentation are not merely based on objective qualities of the memory, but also take into account the experience of remembering.

095. Trauma and symptoms: Exploring the links between PTSD, Psychosis, Depression and childhood trauma
Alicia Spidel, PhD, University of Montreal; Tania Lecomte, PhD, University of Montreal

In those who suffer from methamphetamine psychosis (MAP) experiences of trauma, exposure to violence and trouble with the law are common (Lecomte et al., 2010). Limited research, however, has examined the relationship between child- and adult-experienced trauma on the severity of various types of symptoms among patients seeking treatment for MAP (Lecomte et al., 2013). The present study sought to examine the relationship between trauma—experienced both in childhood and adulthood—and severity of three types of symptoms among patients with MAP.

096. The Role of PTSD Symptom Severity in the Use of Criminal Thinking Errors Among Trauma-Exposed Individuals
Rheanna L. Standridge, BA/BS, University of Southern Mississippi; Blaze Gioveno, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley C. Jones, MA or MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley B Batastini, PhD, ;

Correlations between PTSD and antisocial personality traits are high; both are associated with impulsivity. Impulsivity can lead to criminal thinking and activity. Using a sample of 139 participants who endorsed at least one trauma-exposed experience, this study examines whether higher levels of trauma exposure and PTSD symptoms lead to greater reliance on reactive criminal thinking. A linear regression revealed that PTSD symptoms accounted for 3.6% of the variance (p = .02). Implications include the possibility of adding interventions aimed at reducing criminal thinking for trauma survivors.

097. “What do you mean you saw me naked?” Perceptions regarding the non-consensual exchange of nude image
Kelly L. Warren, PhD, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Brett Hoffeld, PhD, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Erin C. Walsh, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Recent Canadian legislation makes it illegal to share nude images of a previous partner with an unintended audience unless permission has been granted. Worldwide, legislators have questioned the effectiveness of such laws, but little research has examined public knowledge and/or perceptions. Participants read one of a series of scenarios where victim gender, decision to share/not share a nude image, and the victimization itself were manipulated. Questions were asked about the scenario, knowledge of and stereotypes surrounding the law, and suitable punishments. Differences in perceptions, limited awareness of the law, and
inflated confidence in its effectiveness demonstrate a need for education.

099. The Comparative Impact of Different Forms of Violence Exposure in Youth on Long-Term Adult Outcomes
Carla Oberth, MA or MS, Simon Fraser University; Robert McMahon, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Natalie Goulter, PhD, Simon Fraser University

The current longitudinal study (n = 753) explored the comparative impact of different types of violence exposure (witnessing versus victimization) across different locations (home, school, neighbourhood) occurring in youth on long-term adult (age 25) outcomes of internalizing, externalizing, and attention problems; substance use; and intimate partner violence. Victimization, but not witnessing violence, predicted all five outcomes. Being victimized in the home was associated with the widest range of negative outcomes; school victimization only predicted substance use problems; and neighbourhood violence exposure did not independently predict any outcomes. Cumulative violence exposure predicted comorbidity of adverse outcomes.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice Social

8:00pm-10:00pm
Rue Bourbon Parlours & Balconies (240 Bourbon Street; Above Jean Lafitte’s Old Absinthe House)
Special Thanks and Appreciation

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Student Volunteers

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Erin deJong  Megan Mckenna  Curtis Smith
Katherine Fox  Alexandra Michelin  Emma Sower
Marvin Fung  Sarah Moody  Laura Sowers
Teresa Gregersen  Laila Moussi  Sharron Spriggs
Cassidy Haigh  Alexander Perry  Eliza Stevenson
Jacklyn Jones  Cassandra Rall  Courtney Tassin
Benjamin Juarez  Noel Riviezzo  Erin Weaver
Hannah Klukoff  Lauren Ryan
Jedidiah Knode  NikkiAnn Ryan

Apryl would also like to thank Kento for putting up with her frantic multiple texts which point out crises and solve them all in the span of two minutes and for editing the conference program to incorporate more professional presentation titles (Note: Lyin’ Babies Are The Worst may be considered for APLS 2021 when its in Apryl’s turf in Denver).

Kento would also like to thank Apryl for taking on the large task of organizing papers/posters with students and spending countless hours attempting to match program topics and organize poster sessions by topic. Additionally, he would like to thank Apryl for being able to take tasks as Kento’s family grew two weeks before the conference.
2021 AP-LS Conference Announcement

Mark Your Calendars!

Sheraton Denver Downtown Hotel
1550 Court Place
Denver, Colorado 80202

March 11-13, 2021

2021 AP-LS Conference

Hope to see you there!