American Psychology-Law Society

Annual Conference
March 19-21, 2015
Westin Gaslamp Quarter
San Diego, California
COVER PHOTO CREDITS

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WELCOME AND CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

Welcome to San Diego and to the 2015 American Psychology-Law Society Conference! We are thrilled that you are able to join us for what we think will be an invigorating and exciting gathering! We hope that you will have the chance to learn, network, and enjoy the beautiful sights and wonderful activities found in San Diego. We had a great response to our call for submissions this year and as a result we’ve put together a program that covers all of our traditional areas of psychology-law research and practice as well as some new and innovative areas. We believe there is something for everyone in the lineup of addresses and sessions we have planned. And, as always, we will have plenty of social events and opportunities to catch up with old acquaintances while making some new ones!

Below, we’ve outlined some of the highlights and special sessions that we have planned. But don’t forget to look through the full program as there are over 450 talks, posters and addresses to consider!

Continuing Education:
Several pre-conference continuing education workshops have been arranged for Wednesday, March 18th. There are four full day (8:30-4:30, 7.5 CEUs) and two half day workshops (8:30-12:00, 1-4:30, 3.5 CEUs). Below is a list of the titles and the presenters.

Workshop A: Quality Considerations in Conducting Juvenile Forensic Evaluations
   Presenter: Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, ABPP

Workshop B: Expert Testimony
   Presenter: Randy Otto, PhD, ABPP

Workshop C: Evidence-Based Trauma-Specific Services for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: Bringing the TARGET Model to Youth, Staff, and Key Stakeholders
   Presenters: Julian Ford, PhD, ABPP and Judith Ford, MA

Workshop D: Advanced Issues in Violence Risk Assessment and Management
   Presenter: Stephen Hart, PhD

Workshop E: Ethics in Forensic Practice (half day)
   Presenter: Gerald P. Koocher, PhD, ABPP

Workshop F: Core Competencies in Suicide Risk Assessment and Management: A Workshop for Psychological Professionals (half day)
   Presenter: Robert J. Cramer, PhD

In addition to the pre-conference workshops, we are thankful that CONCEPT will also be offering CE credit for many of the sessions held throughout the conference. The sessions eligible for CE credit are shaded in grey and have “CE” following the session number in the Program Overview. Please see the CONCEPT information page in the program for details on how to obtain credit for attendance at designated symposium and paper sessions.
Plenary Addresses:
We have three very different and really interesting plenary talks planned.

Thursday, March 19th from 10:30am-12:00pm
The Presidential Plenary and Conference Opening Session was planned by our own AP-LS President, Dr. Patricia Zapf. Dr. Zapf has arranged for Dr. Lee Goldstein to give a talk entitled: *Traumatic Brain Injury and Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy: Research Advances and Implications for Forensic Psychology.* Dr. Goldstein, M.D., PhD is an Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Neurology, Ophthalmology, Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, and Biomedical Engineering at Boston University. Dr. Goldstein received a bachelor’s degree in humanities and biology from Columbia University and went on to complete his medical and doctoral training at Yale University. Dr. Goldstein completed an internal medicine internship and residency program in psychiatry at Harvard Medical School. He was previously an Assistant Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, as well as the Director of the Molecular Aging & Development Laboratory and Center for Biometals & Metallomics at the Brigham & Women’s Hospital, Boston. Dr. Goldstein joined the Boston University School of Medicine, College of Engineering, Photonics Center, and the BU ADC in December 2007.

Friday, March 20th from 10:30am-12:00pm
Our Friday Plenary features Dr. Itiel Dror who will present a talk entitled: *The Psychology and Impartiality of Forensic Expert Decision Making: When Justice is Not Blind.* Dr. Dror is a cognitive neuroscientist who obtained his PhD at Harvard University. His interests focus on how the brain and cognitive systems perceive and interpret information, and his work focuses on the cognitive architecture that underpins expertise. He researches expert performance in the real world, examining medical surgeons, military fighter pilots, frontline police, and forensic examiners. Dr. Dror's research provides insights into the inherent trade-offs of being an expert. In the forensic domain, he has demonstrated how contextual information can influence the judgments and decision making of experts; he has shown that even fingerprint and DNA experts can reach different conclusions when the same evidence is presented within different extraneous contexts.

Saturday, March 21st from 10:30am-12:00pm
Our Saturday Plenary will feature Mr. John Philipsborn, an internationally recognized defense attorney from San Francisco, CA. Mr. Philipsborn will present a talk entitled: *Putting Our Jargon into Your Jargon: A Lawyer’s Take on How Recent Rulings on Mental Health Issues May Help Refine Your Forensic Case Work.* John Philipsborn, JD, M.Ed., has been a criminal defense lawyer for 37 years, and has offices in San Francisco. He is currently working on a further graduate degree in criminology, law and society in the UC system. John has defended a wide range of cases at trial around the United States, including many capital cases, and has also done extensive litigation in reviewing courts. For more than 20 years, he has been chair of the amicus curiae committee of California Attorneys for Criminal Justice, and his work figures in more than 70 published decisions, including several from the United States Supreme Court. He has also been published more than 90 times in various books and periodicals. He regularly lectures to groups of lawyers and mental health professionals on matters related to forensic mental health issues.
Presidential Address:
Dr. Patricia Zapf will give her Presidential Address entitled *Broadening our Scope and Extending/Expanding our Reach: Bringing Psychology and Law to the Masses* in which she will discuss ways in which we can continue to move our organization forward. Specifically, she will discuss how we need to think like a business and start incorporating planful, targeted communications to various groups in order to expand the scope and reach of our field. Her talk will be held **Thursday from 5:00-6:00pm in California Ballroom C.**

Special Sessions and Events:
Each day of the conference we have a number of special sessions and events, such as award addresses and committee sponsored programming, as well as our two posters sessions. Here is a listing of session titles and times; see the full program listing for locations, presenters, and further details about each session.

**Thursday:**
9:00am  Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation
10:00am  Student Committee Professional Developmental Event
2:15pm  Student/ECP Committees Session: Making “Neuro” Work for You: Opportunities for Students and Professionals in Psychology and Law
3:50pm  AAFP Distinguished Contributions Award Address: Dr. Richard Frederick
5:00pm  AP-LS Presidential Address: Dr. Patricia Zapf
6:00pm  AP-LS Business Meeting (Open to all!)
6:30pm  Welcome Reception (Open to all!)

**Friday:**
7:00am  Student Committee Sponsored 5K Fun Run
8:00am  Minorities Affairs Committee Alumni Breakfast (Invitation Only)
8:00am  Practice Committee Session: ABFP: Becoming Board Certified in Forensic Psychology
9:15am  Student Committee Session: How to Get Hired in Psychology and Law: Insights from Academic, Policy, and Legal Insiders
12:20pm  Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon (Invitation Only.)
1:30pm  ECP/PDW Committees Session: Can We Have It All? Family Formation, Career Trajectory, and Work-Life Management
3:00pm  Saleem Shah Award Address #1: Dr. Nicholas Scurich
3:00pm  Corrections Committee Session: The Past, Present, and Future of Rehabilitation in Corrections
6:30pm  Friday Evening Poster Session (Open to all!)

**Saturday:**
9:15am  Teaching, Training & Careers Committee Session: Psychology and Law in the Classroom: Innovations in Teaching and Learning
3:00pm  The Next AP-LS Scientific Review Paper: Interviewing Child Witnesses & Victims
3:00pm  Legal Scholars Committee Session: Psychology and the Legal System: The Intersection of Research and Policy
4:10pm  Saleem Shah Award Address #2: Dr. Jay Singh
5:20pm  AP-LS Distinguished Contributions Award Address: Dr. Gail Goodman
6:30pm  Saturday Evening Poster Session (Open to All!)

We hope you have a terrific time and find inspiration and intellectual stimulation in abundance!

Nancy Ryba Panza and Christina Finello
Conference Co-Chairs

AP-LS has gone social!

American Psychology-Law Society  @APLS41

American Psychology-Law Society/Div 41
MESSAGE FROM THE AP-LS PRESIDENT

Welcome to the 2015 Annual Meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society! If this is your first time attending our meeting, a very special welcome to you! Please come by and introduce yourself at some point during the conference. If you are attending again, it's great to have you back!

This year’s program is packed with great sessions, fun activities, and lots of opportunities to learn about cutting edge research in the field and to mix and mingle with friends and colleagues. A few highlights include:

The Opening Keynote Address will feature Dr. Lee E. Goldstein, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, Ophthalmology, Neurology, Pathology & Laboratory Medicine, who will present a talk entitled, Traumatic Brain Injury and Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy: Recent Research Advances. This event will kick off our Meeting on Thursday at Noon.

On Thursday from 6:00-6:30pm is our Business Meeting. Please join us for a quick, 30-minute summary of what's going on with our Division as well an opportunity to ask questions, volunteer for committees, and meet your Executive Committee. Attendees at the Business Meeting will be rewarded with a Welcome Reception (well, I guess that would be open to all but will feel much more rewarding after attending the Business Meeting :) so we look forward to seeing you at both!

On Friday morning at 7:00am, the Student Committee is holding its Annual Fun Run, which will leave from the hotel lobby and provide an opportunity to get to know your colleagues in a whole new way...come see who gets competitive and who takes time to see the sights!

Friday’s Keynote Address will feature Dr. Itiel Dror, Senior Cognitive Neuroscience Researcher, who will present a talk entitled, The Psychology and Impartiality of Forensic Expert Decision Making: When Justice is Not Blind.

Friday evening from 6:30-8:00pm is our first of two poster sessions/social hours. These are a great opportunity to check out some new and developing research and to mingle with friends and colleagues. Please come by and introduce yourself to your Executive Committee.

Saturday’s Keynote Address will feature Mr. John T. Philipsborn, Criminal Defense Attorney, who will present a talk entitled, Putting Our Jargon into Your Jargon: A Lawyer’s Take on How Recent Rulings on Mental Health Issues May Help Refine your Forensic Case Work.

Saturday evening from 6:30-8:00pm is the second poster session/social hour and your final opportunity to connect with friends and colleagues so come by and join us in thanking our co-chairs, Dr. Nancy Panza & Dr. Chris Finello, for their hard work and dedication to making this Annual Meeting a success. Nancy and Chris have worked tirelessly for almost a year to plan this meeting so when you see them sitting in a meeting room or walking the hallways making sure all is running smoothly, please take a moment to offer your thanks for their hard work and dedication.

Of course, I cannot mention hard work and dedication to this Division without Kathy Gaskey and her husband, Clyde, coming immediately to mind. Kathy, our Administrative Officer, works all year to keep our Division running smoothly and then does double-duty at conference time, manning the registration booth and putting out all the little fires that inevitably develop when bringing together nearly 1000 registrants. Kathy manages to convince her husband, Clyde, to put up with us each year and to help her attend to registration and a host of other conference-related issues. Without them, this conference would not run so please offer a huge thanks to Kathy and Clyde when you interact with them at registration throughout the conference.

Have a look through the program and enjoy all that it has to offer. Thanks for attending and have a great meeting!

Patricia (Patty) Zapf
President, American Psychology-Law Society
# AP-LS Executive Committee and Committee Chairs

## Executive Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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## Division Administrative Officer

| Division Administrative Officer | Kathy Gaskey | apls@ec.rr.com |

## 2015 APLS Conference Co-Chairs

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## 2015 APA Conference Co-Chairs

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## 2016 APA Conference Co-Chairs

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MESSAGE FROM THE STUDENT COMMITTEE CHAIR

On behalf of the Student Committee, welcome to AP-LS 2015 in beautiful San Diego! The Student Committee has been hard at work to make this year’s conference welcoming, inspiring, and enjoyable for our student attendees. We hope students were able to take advantage of our room share program, and to connect with peers through our new Peer Mentor Program.

Students are also encouraged to attend all of our exciting and informative programming this year, including:

- Welcome breakfast to orient first-time attendees and celebrate our outstanding Campus Representatives;
- Professional development session highlighting our Peer Mentors and Mentees;
- Panel discussion on how to get hired in law and psychology, featuring experts within research, teaching, private practice, policy, and more;
- Symposium on accessing and harnessing the exciting allied fields of neuroscience and neuropsychology to improve your forensic training and practice;
- Annual 5k Fun Run, taking participants on a tour of San Diego’s iconic waterfront; and
- Student social—come for the free food and drinks, and stay for the great music and opportunity to meet with students outside of your program!

For more information about these events, the conference in general, and what to do in San Diego, be sure to download the conference survival guide www.apls-students.org/ap-LS-conference. We will also be posting important information (and alerts for free food!) throughout the conference on Facebook (www.facebook.com/apls.sc) and Twitter (@APLSsc)—be sure to follow us to get in on the action!

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge this year’s Student Committee officers for all of their hard work leading up to AP-LS 2015, including Meghann Galloway (Chair-Elect), Krystia Reed (Secretary), Caitlin Cavanagh (Communications Officer), Liz Gale-Benz (Campus Representative Coordinator), Karen Michell Lane (Clinical Liaison), Erika Fountain (Experimental Liaison), Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo (Law Liaison), and Chris King (Past Chair). Student Committee officers will have flags on their badges throughout the conference, so don’t be shy to ask us questions or request assistance (or just say “hi”). Our team is here to help in any way we can.

I would also like to thank our Campus Representatives and their faculty mentors; our invited speakers; Patty Zapf, the AP-LS Executive Committee, and Kathy Gaskey, for their incredible support; and the conference co-chairs, for putting together an amazing conference experience. Finally, thanks are due to all of the student and professional members of AP-LS for making our Division such a wonderful place for students to develop—both personally and professionally.

Respectfully,
Casey LaDuke
Chair, AP-LS Student Committee
CONFERENCE SUBMISSION REVIEWERS

The conference co-chairs are indebted to all of the individuals who took the time to sign up and complete reviews for the over 600 submissions that were submitted to the online system. Without your efforts we would not have such a strong program and your assistance is greatly appreciated!

Here are the folks who took the time to do reviews:

Apryl Alexander
Aerielle Allen
Mauricio J. Alvarez
Alissa Z. Anderson
Andrea Arndorfer
Shelby Arnold
Beth Arredondo
Jacqueline Austin
Shannon Bader
Melissa A. Baker
Delaney Banas
Andrea Barnes
Jennifer L. Beaudry
Linda Berberoglu
Garrett L. Berman
William Bernet
Julie Blais
Jessica Bregant
Leah Brogan
Stephanie Brooks-Holliday
Raymond Bull
Curt Carlson
Marianna Carlucci
Rolando N. Carol
Gizelle Carr
Steve Charman
Preeti Chauhan
Kristin Chong
Faulder Colby
Lindsey M. Cole
Jessica Cook
Mark Costanzo
Jennifer Cox
Leora C. Dahl
Christopher DeCou
David DeMatteo
Jason Doll
Jennifer Dysart
Vanessa Edkins
Shanah Einzig
Jennifer Eno Louden
Victoria Christine
Estrada
Jacqueline Evans
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Dana Gautschi
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Erik Girvan
Sandy Gonzalez
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Erin Gorter-Hines
Debbie Green
Jennifer Groscup
Nicola Guerin
Jessica Gurley
Laura Guy
Michelle Guyton
Alicia V. Hall
Emily Haney-Caron
Lori L. Hauser
Samuel Hawes
Wendy Heath
Kelsey Henderson
Melissa Hendry
Beverly Henkel
Meagen M. Hildebrand
David Hill
Dana Elizabeth Hirn
Mueller
Lori Hoetger
Heather Holder
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Kristine M. Jacquin
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Kelly Jones
Michelle A. Jones
Jennifer Kamorowski
Bruno M. Kappes
Andre Kehn
Shannon Kelley
Jenna Kieckhaefer
Megan R. Kienzle
Christopher D. Kimbrough
Christopher King
Shalene Kirkley
Eileen Kohutis
Lauren E. Kois
Gerald Koocher
Thanks, again, to all of you who took the time to do reviews!

No act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted.

- Aesop -
2015 AP-LS AWARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

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 2015 Award for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law. The 2015 award is given to a teacher/mentor that has taught/mentored graduate and/or post-doctoral students.

The 2015 award winner is Jodi A. Quas, PhD, Professor, Department of Psychology and Social Behavior and Department of Nursing Sciences, University of California, Irvine.

This competitive award is 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. Professor Quas’s record is of service to mentees and students (including those from underserved populations) is truly outstanding in many of these ways and more. We congratulate her on this grand achievement. Professor Quas will be announced as the award recipient at the Opening Session Plenary on Thursday, March 19th.

Past winners of this prestigious award include:


CONFERENCE AWARD ADDRESSES

The following awards will be presented during the conference and the winners will each give award addresses. Please see the conference program overview for room locations.

AP-LS Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law Award
Address: Saturday, March 21st from 5:20-6:20pm
Honoree: Dr. Gail Goodman, University of California, Davis
The AP-LS Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law honors those who have made distinguished theoretical, empirical, and/or applied contributions to the field of psychology and law.

**Address Title:** What We Have Learned (and What We Still Need To Know) about Child Victims and Law

**Abstract:** Come hear our Distinguished Contributions Award Honoree, Dr. Gail Goodman's thoughts on where we've been and where we are going in the realm of Child Victims and the Law. This talk will cover a range of content and will highlight both the progress made and the future directions of research in the field.

**AAFP Distinguished Contributions to Forensic Psychology Award**

**Address:** Thursday, March 19th from 3:50-4:50pm

**Honoree:** Dr. Richard Frederick (Independent Practice)

The Distinguished Contribution to Forensic Psychology is granted annually, at the discretion of the Executive Committee of the American Academy of Forensic Psychology.

**Address Title:** Too Much Information: Problems When Using Multiple Malingering Tests.

**Abstract:** There are serious problems inherent in using multiple performance validity tests (PVT—indicators of feigned cognitive impairment). In many forensic neuropsychological examinations, examiners use as many as 20 to 30 PVTs, mostly as “embedded measures” of “effort” - cut scores for elements of ability tests (such as Digit Span) that have some published basis for use as indicators of “effort” or “intention to do well.” The prospect for false positive classification as “feigning” rises rapidly. These problems can readily be addressed by application of entry-level experimental design, including by computation of the family-wise alpha.

**Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence in Psychology and Law**

This year, there are two winners of the Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence in Psychology and Law. The Saleem Shah Award is co-sponsored by AP-LS and AAFP. The award is to recognize those who have shown excellence in the beginning phase of their careers.

**Address:** Friday, March 20th from 3:00-4:00pm

**Honoree:** Dr. Nicholas Scurich, University of California, Irvine

**Address Title:** Judgment and Decision Making in the Judicial Process

**Abstract:** Human judgment and decision making pervades the judicial process. From the second immediately prior to opening statements, to evaluating evidence, rendering verdicts, determining sentencing, and dealing with appeals, humans must make decisions on the basis of imperfect information and in the face of considerable uncertainty. Legal doctrine and rules compound the inherent complexity of this task by imposing objectives that sometimes conflict with accuracy and intuition. This presentation reports on studies that use novel behavioral methodologies to examine and evaluate the judgments and decisions that are made throughout the judicial process. Directions for future research are discussed.
Address: Saturday, March 21st from 4:10-5:10pm
Honoree: Dr. Jay Singh, Singh Institute of Forensic Research
Address Title: The Future of Violence, Sex Offender, and General Recidivism Risk Assessment
Abstract: Over 400 risk assessment tools are currently used in the mental health and criminal justice systems of six continents. With literally hundreds of research articles being published on these instruments each year, there is much misunderstanding about methodological and evidence-based best practices. Despite the common use of risk assessment tools, obstacles remain in the research literature such as the lack of transparency and consistency in reporting across studies, in practice in terms of modifying manualized protocols to meet local needs, and in the courtroom in terms of adversarial biases. When the literature and fieldwork reports on these instruments is systematically combined, what can be learned about their nature and methods of maximizing accuracy and reliability? If not simply electronic versions of existing risk assessment tools, what is the future of this rapidly growing field in the 21st century and what is the role of researchers in this development?

AP-LS DISSERTATION AWARD WINNERS

Dissertation award winners will receive their awards at the Opening Session of the Conference on Thursday at 12:00pm and will showcase their work in the “Winners Circle” at the Friday evening poster Session from 6:30-8:00pm.

1st Place: Anthony Perillo, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Title: Risk assessment of sexually abusive clergy: Utility of sex offender risk instruments with a unique offender subgroup
Advisor: Cynthia Mercado

2nd Place: Miko Wilford, Iowa State University
(Tie)
Title: Bluffed by the Dealer: Distinguishing False Pleas from False Confessions
Advisor: Gary L. Wells

2nd Place: Misun Yi, University of Cambridge
(Tie)
Title: Investigative Interviewing of Alleged Child Victims in South Korea
Advisor: Michael E. Lamb

3rd Place: Jeffrey Kukucka, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Title: Factors that Create and Mitigate Confirmation Bias in Judgments of Handwriting Evidence
Advisor: Saul Kassin
AP-LS BOOK AWARD

The Book Award Committee is pleased to announce the winner of the 2015 award for an authored book is: Dan Simon for his 2012 book "In Doubt: The Psychology of the Criminal Justice Process," published by Harvard University Press. Dan Simon is the Richard L. & Maria B. Crutcher Professor of Law and Psychology at the Gould School of Law and has a secondary appointment at the Department of Psychology, both at the University of Southern California.

AP-LS AWARD FOR BEST UNDERGRADUATE PAPER

Undergraduate Paper Award Winners will receive their awards at the Opening Session of the conference on Thursday at 12:00pm and will present their work at the Friday evening Poster Session from 6:30-8:00pm.

1st Place: Alexandra Lyon, University of California, Davis
Title: The Relation between Attending Therapy and the Accuracy of Child Sexual Abuse Memory
Mentors: Gail Goodman/Deborah Goldfarb

2nd Place (tie): Alan Buttars, Creighton University
Title: Sex Offender Risk Assessment: A Reexamination of the Coffee Can Study
Mentor: Matthew Huss

2nd Place (tie): Samantha Andrews, University of Cambridge
Title: The Effects of Age and Delay on Responses to Repeated Questions in Forensic Interviews with Children Alleging Sexual Abuse
Mentor: Michael Lamb

EARLY CAREER PROFESSIONALS GRANTS-IN-AID

The American Psychology-Law Society 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 2014-2015.

Arielle Baskin-Sommers, PhD, Yale University
Matching Treatments to Cognitive Deficits in Substance Abusing Offenders: A Community Follow-up

Eric Jones, PhD, Calvin College
After the Exoneration: Effects of Wrongful Convictions on Career Prospects

J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD, Florida International University
Facilitating Children's Event Reports and Emotion Regulation after Stress Exposure

Rebecca Weiss, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Language and Culture in Forensic Assessment: Appropriate Normative Data in a Hispanic Sample
The Grants-in-Aid Committee strives to encourage research across a range of psycholegal research topics. The committee consists of two forensic clinical and two social/experimental psychological professionals. Committee members are employed across both academic and non-academic settings in order to promote research in underdeveloped areas of basic and applied research. This group has been proud of its ability to fund proposals for graduate level research across a range of institutions while maintaining a balance between applied and theory-driven research pertinent to law and psychology. The Grants-in-Aid Committee has two annual funding cycles with deadlines in January and September.

Fall 2014 Grants-In-Aid Recipients:

Christopher Altman, Florida International University  
*How Much Is Too Much? Testing the Theory of Alcohol Myopia in Highly Intoxicated Witnesses*

Natalie Gordon, University of Colorado  
*Jurors’ Use of Genetic and Environmental Evidence as Mitigation in Death Penalty Trials*

Krystal Hedge, University of Alabama  
*Judicial Decision Making In Atkins Cases: An Examination of What Matters and Why*

Alexander Jay, Arizona State University  
*Double-Minority Status is Double-Edged Sword: Will the Presence of a Black Holdout Juror Predict Greater Punitiveness Regardless of His Verdict Choice?*

Jonni Johnson, University of California, Davis  
*Eyewitness Memory and Self-Awareness: Interview Methods for Individuals with High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder*

Nicole Lytle, University of Toledo  
*A study of children’s developing understanding of symbols III*

Kara Moore, University of Arkansas  
*The Role of Expectations in Prospective Person Memory*

Liana Peter-Hagene, University of Illinois at Chicago  
*Cognitive Depletion and Motivation to Avoid Prejudice during Jury Deliberation: A Self-Regulation Perspective on Interracial Group Decision-Making*

Karen Petersen, University of British Columbia  
*The Psychometric Properties of the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START) in a Sample of Female Forensic Inpatients*

Amanda Rosinski, John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
*The Factor Structure of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder: Cross-Cultural Validity in a West and Central African Sample*

Emily Vanderbleek, University of Notre Dame  
*Bad Luck Blues: Interactions Among Personality, Life Events, and Legal History*

Lindsey Wylie, University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
*Who’s to Blame: Consequences of Blame-related Obesity Laws*
Spring 2014 Grants-In-Aid Recipients

Jamie Amemiya, University of Pittsburgh
Finding the Fork in the Road: Examining Turning Points for Desistance in the Lives of Juvenile Offenders

Andrea Arsenault, University of New Brunswick
The Reaction Time-Based Three-Item Concealed Information Test: Effects of Information Leakage, Deception, and Anxiety

Caitlin Cavanagh, University of California, Irvine
Juvenile Justice System Contact Over Time: A Family Affair

Lindsey Davis, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Sexual Homicide of Children and Adolescents: Toward a Profile of the Offender

Victoria Estrada, University of Wyoming
Exploring the Two-Dimensional Model of Prejudice: A GIS Study of Attitudes Toward African Americans

Shelby Forsythe, University of Nevada, Reno
Effects of Anticipatory Guilt and Self-Affirmation on Support for Questionable Crime Control Policies

Sandy Gonzalez, California State University
Fact or Fiction: Adults’ Ability to Judge Children’s Memory Reports

Ilvy Goossens, Maastricht University
Lifetime victimization history in a forensic sample: Prevalence and current correlates in forensic inpatients and community clients

Ashley Hall, University of Toledo
Does including an “or something else” option improve children’s performance on forced-choice questions?

Natalie Harrison, University of Alabama
Personality, Hormones, and Crime: Stress Reactivity Among Adolescent Offenders

Alexis Knutson, University of Colorado
Opinions of Compassionate Release Programs

Evan Lowder, North Carolina State University
Impact of the SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) Model on Access to Mental Health Treatment and Recidivism

Kellie Lynch, University of Kentucky
Sexual Expectations and Deservingness for Sex: The Sexual Social Exchange Theory and College Rape

Jillian Rivard, Florida International University
Forensic Interviewer Survey: Experience with Interviewing Techniques in Child Sexual Abuse Investigations

Tim Robicheaux, University of Nebraska Lincoln
Stress, Judgment and Cognitions

Benjamin Ruisch, Cornell University
The Role of Motivated Recall in Racially Biased Decision-Making

Heidi Strohmaier, Drexel University
Successful Psychopathy: Do Abnormal Selective Attention Processes Observed in Criminal Psychopaths Replicate Among Non-Criminal Psychopaths?
2015 CONTINUING EDUCATION GRANT AWARD WINNER

Student Recipients:
Joshua Camins  
Amanda Feldman  
Ilvy Goossens  
John Manning  
Alicia Nortje

Sam Houston State University  
Palo Alto University  
Maastricht University  
Sam Houston State University  
University of Cape Town

Early Career Professionals Recipients:
Nina Fusco  
David Hill  
Sarah Vidal  
Miko Wilford  
Kento Yasuhara

Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre  
University of Manitoba  
Yale University  
University of Massachusetts Lowell  
University of New Haven

2015 AP-LS STUDENT TRAVEL AWARD WINNERS

Each year the division grants travel awards to the 20 students whose proposals received the highest ranking during the conference review process. This year, the following students received these awards:

Alexander Blandina  
Leah Brogan  
Alisha Caldwell  
Kristin Chong  
Carlye Conte  
Lisa Crossley  
Andrew Evelo  
Katlyn Farnum  
Sarah Filone  
Duncan Greig  
Hyemin Jeon  
Emily Joseph  
Danielle Loney  
Emily Mackelprang  
Emma Marshall  
Peter Molinaro  
Amanda NeMoyer  
Elizabeth Perez  
Tara Ryan  
Avanti Sadasivan

University of New Hampshire  
Drexel University  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
Simon Fraser University  
Nova Southeastern University  
University of British Columbia Okanagan  
CUNY/John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
Drexel University  
Simon Fraser University  
Sam Houston State University  
CUNY/John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
University of Ontario Institute of Technology  
University of Arizona  
Scripps College  
Florida International University  
Drexel University  
University of Texas at El Paso  
Simon Fraser University  
Palo Alto University
MINORITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AWARDS

The Minority Affairs Committee (MAC) facilitates activities and develops opportunities within AP-LS that embrace, respect and value diversity. Each year, we administer three competitive award programs, with the aim of increasing the recruitment and retention of diverse students and faculty into the field of psychology and law, and encouraging research by AP-LS members on issues related to diversity in the legal system. We are pleased to announce our 2015 award winners.

The APPLE program is a competitive award to support undergraduate students from underrepresented groups, and to encourage faculty mentorship of these undergraduate students. Our 2015 APPLE Scholars are:

Christina Perez, Florida International University
Julio Martin, Florida International University
Shiny Sharma, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Taylor Wornica, University of Evansville

The Diversity Travel Award is a competitive travel award to students from underrepresented groups who are presenting research at AP-LS Conferences. Our 2015 winners are:

Karen Lane, Prairie View A & M University
Remi Alli, University of Michigan
Siny Tsang, University of Virginia
Deborah Sanchez, Florida International University
Tyler Plogher, University of Evansville
Seyram Kekessie, Florida International University
Katharine Hooster, Florida International University

The Diversity Research Award is a competitive award to encourage research on topics related to diversity in psychology and law, and to support research by investigators from underrepresented groups. Our 2015 winners are:

Caitlin Cavanaugh, University of California, Irvine
Alicia Devault, University of Nevada, Reno
Mauricio Alvarez, University of Nevada, Reno
Emily Wood/Matt West, University of Nevada, Reno

We offer our sincere congratulations to all of the scholars named above, and we look forward to seeing more of their work in future.
MINORITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HIGHLIGHTS

Each year, there are several presentations and posters at AP-LS that address diversity-related issues in the legal system. In recognition of this important work, MAC has developed the “MAC Highlights” initiative, in which we highlight a few presentations on each day of AP-LS programming that address questions of particular relevance to minorities in the justice system.

Our MAC Highlights for the 2015 conference are listed below. Please consider supporting this work by attending these presentations, viewing these posters, and discussing the research with the scholars undertaking the work.

**Thursday, March 19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effects of Plaintiff Weight, Deliberations, and Individual Differences on Jurors’ Decisions in a Medical Malpractice Case</td>
<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>LaJolla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How Old is too Old? Stereotype Content Model and Age Discrimination</td>
<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>LaJolla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial Disparities in Measuring Risk in Probationers with the LS/CMI</td>
<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>Plaza</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Friday, March 20**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reconceptualizing “Gay Panic” and “Trans Panic” as Hate Crimes</td>
<td>8:00am</td>
<td>Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial Composition of Couples in Battered Women Syndrome Cases: A Look at Juror Attitudes and Decisions</td>
<td>3:00pm</td>
<td>LaJolla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Associations: How Race and Gender Heuristics Influence Perceptions of Guilt</td>
<td>3:00pm</td>
<td>LaJolla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disproportionate Minority Contact: African American Adolescents in the Juvenile Justice System</td>
<td>5:20pm</td>
<td>Plaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceptions of Police Searches with Race Manipulation</td>
<td>6:30pm</td>
<td>San Diego Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape Trial Jurors Biased by Sexual Orientation and Victim Gender but not Race</td>
<td>6:30pm</td>
<td>San Diego Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priming, negative perception, and the effects of ethnic-sounding names: Name-based discrimination in minority communities</td>
<td>6:30pm</td>
<td>San Diego Ballroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Influence of Interpreted Testimony on Mock Jurors' Decisions and Perceptions of Criminal Defendants

Multicultural Concerns in the Assessment of Response Style in Studies Including Women: A Study Space Analysis

Slipping Through the Cracks: Is Mental Illness Appropriately Identified Among Latino Offenders?

Saturday, March 21
The power of the pen: The effect of pre-trial publicity on verdicts and information recall

The Effects of Defendant and Mock Juror Religious Preference and Cautionary Instructions in a Felony Murder Trial

Guilty Stereotypes: The Social Psychology of Race and Suspicion in Police Interviews and Interrogations

“I’m innocent, but look guilty:” Ethnicity matters during an imposed cognitive load interview

The White Man’s Court: The Impact of Rule 606(b) and Racism in the Jury Room

Attributions in the Courtroom: The Influence of Race, Incentive, and Witness Type on Jurors’ Perceptions of Secondary Confessions

Jury deliberation does not reduce juror bias about race and sexual orientation in a same-sex rape trial

The Effects of General and Specific Anti-Bias Instructions on White and Minority Jurors

It’s Criminal: Media Portrayal of African American Male Victims of Police Shootings

Race, Threat, and Criminality: Implications for Decision to Shoot

If you are interested in hearing more about the work of the Minority Affairs Committee, please approach one of us at the conference. We are always happy to hear from you.

Antoinette Kavanaugh and Diane Sivasubramaniam,
AP-LS Minority Affairs Committee Co-chairs
CONCEPT is pleased to offer Continuing Education (CE) Credit for selected AP-LS Sessions. Anyone 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 but this entitles you to earn up to 21.25 CEs.

**Register your contact information with CONCEPT**

Register your contact information and pay the administrative fee online at [www.concept-ce.com/apls](http://www.concept-ce.com/apls).

During the checkout process, you will create a username and password. Once the conference begins you will be able to login to the CONCEPT website by clicking the LOGIN link in the top, right corner and access the Dashboard by hovering over the PROGRAMS link.

**Complete an Evaluation Form ONLINE for each CE-eligible session you attend**

During the conference session, or shortly thereafter, login to the CONCEPT 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 2015 San Diego** under Active Registrations and then, from the course page, select the timeslot during which the session took place (you will then be presented with a list of eligible sessions during that timeslot)

Select 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 timeslot from the bottom of the page** and proceed as above.

You can log in and out multiple times; all your evaluations/certificates will be saved

**Download and print your Certificate(s) of Attendance at your convenience**

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.
HOTEL MAP

FLOOR PLANS

LOBBY FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

THIRD FLOOR

FOURTH FLOOR
APA JOURNALS
Publishing on the Forefront of Psychology
Leading Journals in Law and Psychology

The Official Journal of APA Division 41 (American Psychology-Law Society)

Law and Human Behavior
Editor: Margaret Bull Kovera, PhD
This multidisciplinary journal is dedicated to publishing articles and discussions of issues arising from the relationships between human behavior and the law, the legal system, and the legal process.

Psychology, Public Policy, and Law®
Editor: Michael E. Lamb, PhD
1.723 2013 JCR Impact Factor®
Indexed in Westlaw®
Quarterly • ISSN 1076-8971
www.apa.org/pubs/journals/law

Psychological Assessment®
Incoming Editor: Yossef S. Ben-Porath, PhD
Outgoing Editor: Cecil R. Reynolds, PhD
2.840 2013 JCR Impact Factor®
Indexed in MEDLINE®
Quarterly • ISSN 1040-3590
www.apa.org/pubs/journals/pas

Traumatology
Official Journal of Green Cross Academy of Traumatology
Editor: Brian E. Bride, PhD, MPH, MSW
Quarterly • eISSN 1085-9373
www.apa.org/pubs/journals/trm

Professional Psychology: Research and Practice®
Editor: Ronald Brown, PhD
1.234 2013 JCR Impact Factor®
Indexed in MEDLINE®
Bimonthly • ISSN 0735-7028
www.apa.org/pubs/journals/pro

Archives of Scientific Psychology
An Open Methodology, Collaborative Data Sharing, and Open Access Journal
Editors: Harris Cooper, PhD, and Gary R. VandenBos, PhD
Open Access Journal • eISSN 2169-3269
www.apa.org/pubs/journals/arc

Psychological Services®
Official Journal of APA Division 18
(Psychologist in Public Service)
Editor: Patrick H. DeLeon, PhD
1.377 2013 JCR Impact Factor®
Indexed in MEDLINE®
Quarterly • ISSN 1541-1559
www.apa.org/pubs/journals/ser

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NEARBY RESTAURANTS – Courtesy of the Westin
(* More popular locations)

**Seafood ($$-$$$)**
*Blue Point Coastal Cuisine
565 Fifth Avenue/Gaslamp
619-233-6623

The Fish Market
750 North Harbor Drive
619-232-3474

*Oceanaire
400 J Street
619-858-2277

*Osetra, the Water Grill
904 Fifth Avenue
619-239-1800

Peohe’s
1201 1st Street Coronado
619-437-4474

*Top of the Market
750 North Harbor Drive
619-234-4867

**Family Friendly ($$-$$)**
Pinzimini
Main lobby Westin Hotel
619-239-5840 or ext 5840

Buster’s Beach House
Seaport Village
619-233-4300

Hardrock Café
801 Fourth Avenue
619-615-7625

TGI Fridays
743 Fifth Avenue
619-234-4393

**Steaks**
*Donovans Steak House
570 K Street Gaslamp
619-237-9700

Lou and Mickey’s
224 Fifth Avenue/Gaslamp
619-237-4900

*Greystone Steakhouse
658 Fifth Avenue /Gaslamp
619-232-0225

Flemings Steakhouse
380 K Street
19-237-1155

Ruth’s Chris Steakhouse
1355 North Harbor Drive
619-233-1422

**American ($$)**
Croce’s Park West
2760 5th Avenue
619-233-4355

Urban Bar & Grill
827 Fifth Avenue
619-235-8700

**Italian ($$-$$$)**
Chianti
644 Fifth Avenue
619-235-8144

*Salvatore’s
750 Front Street
619-544-1865

*Osteria Panevino
722 Fifth Avenue
619-595-7959

Buon Appetito
1609 India Street
619-238-9880

**Various cuisine ($$-$$$)**
Greek: Athens Market
109 F Street
619-234-1955

*Thai: Rama
327 Fourth Avenue
619-501-8424

Middle Eastern: Bandar (Gaslamp)
825 Fourth Avenue
619-238-0101

Sushi: Taka (Gaslamp)
555 Fifth Avenue
619-338-0555

Ra (Downtown)
474 Broadway
619-321-0021

The typical Mexican/American restaurants are all located in the Old Town State Park about a 10 minute drive from downtown. Candela’s is the exception and is in the Gaslamp Quarter.
## 2015 AP-LS CONFERENCE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

**Wednesday, March 18, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Workshop Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8:30am - 4:30pm | **Pre-Conference Workshop A**<br>Del Mar, 1<sup>st</sup> floor<br>
*Quality Considerations in Conducting Juvenile Forensic Evaluations*<br>Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, ABPP |
|                 | **Pre-Conference Workshop B**<br>Plaza, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor<br>
*Expert Testimony*<br>Randy Otto, PhD, ABPP |
|                 | **Pre-Conference Workshop C**<br>Sierra, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor<br>
*Evidence-Based Trauma-Specific Services for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: Bringing the TARGET Model to Youth, Staff, and Key Stakeholders*<br>Julian Ford, PhD, ABPP & Judith Ford, MA |
|                 | **Pre-Conference Workshop D**<br>LaJolla, 1<sup>st</sup> floor<br>
*Advanced Issues in Violence Risk Assessment and Management*<br>Stephen Hart, PhD |
| 10:35am – 10:45am | Coffee Break<br>California Foyer |
| 8:30am - 12:00pm | **Pre-Conference Workshop E**<br>Santa Fe, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor<br>
*Ethics in Forensic Practice*<br>Gerald P. Koocher, PhD, ABPP |
| 1:00pm - 4:30pm  | **Pre-Conference Workshop F**<br>Santa Fe, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor<br>
*Core Competencies in Suicide Risk Assessment and Management: A Workshop for Psychological Professionals*<br>Robert J. Cramer, PhD |
<p>| 3:00pm - 3:15pm | Coffee Break&lt;br&gt;California Foyer |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00am –</td>
<td>Executive Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Santa Fe, 2nd Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00am –</td>
<td>Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation</td>
<td>California Ballroom C, 2nd</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00am</td>
<td></td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00am –</td>
<td>Student Committee Professional Development Event</td>
<td>California Ballroom C, 2nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00am</td>
<td></td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00pm –</td>
<td>PRESIDENTIAL PLENARY &amp; CONFERENCE OPENING</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2:15pm –</td>
<td>005 (CE) Student/ECP Committees: Making “Neuro” Work For You</td>
<td>California Ballroom A&amp;B, 2nd</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:55pm</td>
<td>006 Intellectual Property Protection</td>
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<td>Buccafusco, Mandel, Lobel</td>
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<td>007 Emotion in Law</td>
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<td>Peter-Hagene, McCracken, Stevenson, Salerno, Wiener</td>
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<td>008 (CE) Improving Correctional Practice</td>
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<td>Skeem, Eno-Louden, Morgan, Kroner, Dvoskin</td>
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<td>009 (CE) Threats to Objectivity in Trial</td>
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<td>Cramer, Wevodau, Neal, Wechsler, Gardner</td>
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<td>010 (CE) Training in Forensic MH Assessment</td>
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<td>Conroy, Heilbrun, DeMatteo, Packer, Krauss</td>
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<td>011 New Research on Show Ups</td>
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<td>Cash, Wetmore, Eisen, Smith, Penrod</td>
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<td>3:55pm –</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:50pm –</td>
<td>Police and Constitutional Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:50pm</td>
<td>Goldstein, Groscup, Kavetski, Marshall</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>Juror Perceptions</td>
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<td>Bornstein, Farnum, Anderson, Sicafuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>Understanding Child Witness Memory</td>
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<td>4:50pm</td>
<td>Bruer, Gomes, Mattison, Rohrabaugh</td>
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<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>015 (CE) Offender Management</td>
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<td>4:50pm</td>
<td>Williams, Baucom, Caldwell, Gray</td>
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<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>016 False Confessions</td>
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<td>4:50pm</td>
<td>Durham, Haney-Caron, Wilford, Appleby</td>
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<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>017 (CE) AAFP Distinguished Contributions Award: Dr. Richard Frederick</td>
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<td>4:50pm</td>
<td>Conroy, Heilbrun, DeMatteo, Packer, Krauss</td>
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<td>3:50pm</td>
<td>018 (CE) Topics in Psychopathy</td>
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<td>4:50pm</td>
<td>Lim, Jones, Gatner</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00pm –</td>
<td>Supervision and Case Management of Juveniles</td>
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<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Mordell, Mordell, Guy Holloway</td>
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<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>020 (CE) Special Topics in Sex Offending</td>
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<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Rosselli, Ruchensky, Plogher</td>
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<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>021 Legal Decision Making in Criminal Justice Processing</td>
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<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Filone, Joseph, Schweitzer, Perillo</td>
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<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>022 (CE) Effects of Trauma on Victims</td>
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<td>Peter-Hagene, Davidson, Tashjian, Russell</td>
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<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>023 (CE) Risk Assessment Instruments</td>
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<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Ryan, Penson, Schneider, Perrault</td>
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<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>024 (CE) AP-LS Presidential Address: Dr. Patricia Zapf</td>
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<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Conroy, Heilbrun, DeMatteo, Packer, Krauss</td>
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<td>5:00pm</td>
<td>025 Legal Safeguards Against Eyewitness Identification</td>
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<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Harman, Jones, Berman, Wise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
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<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00pm – 6:30pm</td>
<td>026</td>
<td>AP-LS Business Meeting</td>
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<td>Plaza, 2nd floor</td>
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<td>ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND!</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30pm – 8:00pm</td>
<td>027</td>
<td>Welcome Reception</td>
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<td>Garden Terrace, 4th floor</td>
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<td>ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND!</td>
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<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
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<td>Drexel/Fordham/University of Massachusetts Reception</td>
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<td>Harbor, 3rd floor</td>
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<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
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<td>Florida International University Legal Psychology Graduate Program Reception</td>
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<td>LaJolla, 1st floor</td>
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</table>

*Shaded Sessions with (CE) after the session # indicate the session is eligible for CE credit. Please see CONCEPT instructions on page 23 for further information.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location/Session Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00am-7:50am</td>
<td>AP-LS STUDENT COMMITTEE SPONSORED 5K FUN RUN Meet in Hotel Lobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00am-9:00am</td>
<td>Minority Affairs Committee Alumni Breakfast Coronado 3rd floor BY INVITATION ONLY</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00am-9:00am</td>
<td>029 Cognitive Processing Sanchez Schwartz Kukucka Kukucka</td>
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<td>030 Deception and Lie Detection Ormerod Leach Patnaik Solodukhin</td>
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<td>031 Influences on Children’s Eyewitness Memory McWilliams Andrews Rivard Stolzenberg Dickinson</td>
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<td>032 (CE) Gender in Policy and Legal Decision Making Davis Estrada Estrada Reichert</td>
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<td>033 Topics in Law &amp; Psychology Wylie Blais Shaw Wood</td>
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<td>034 (CE) Practice Committee: ABFP: Becoming Board Certified in Forensic Psychology Fogel Reardon</td>
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<td>035 (CE) Adolescent Forensic Assessment Ang Salekin Gillen Viljoen</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15am-10:35am</td>
<td>036 Training for VA Police Weaver Mok Hollingsworth Nerish Griffin</td>
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<td>037 Legal Socialization Cohn Cole Trinkner Jackson Wingrove</td>
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<td>038 (CE) Boldness in Psychopathy Hart Douglas Kelley Ruchensky Sellbom</td>
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<td>039 Alibi Research Charman Marion Dahl El-Sibaey Wells</td>
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<td>040 (CE) Northwestern Juvenile Project Potthoff Stokes Harrison Hershfield Azores-Gococo</td>
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<td>041 Student Committee: How to Get Hired in Psychology and Law Brank Groscup Dvoskin Kelly Heilbrun</td>
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<td>042 Expert Testimony and Jury Decisions Cramer Reiser Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:35am-10:45am</td>
<td>Coffee Break California Foyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45am-12:15pm</td>
<td>043 (CE) PLENARY SESSION The Psychology and Impartiality of Forensic Expert Decision Making: When Justice is Not Blind Dr. Itiel Dror California Ballroom A&amp;B 2nd floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:20pm-1:30pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break (Lunch is not Included, please plan accordingly.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:20pm-1:30pm</td>
<td>Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon Coronado 3rd floor BY INVITATION ONLY</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
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<td>California Ballroom C 2nd floor</td>
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<td>2:50pm – 3:00pm</td>
<td>Coffee Break California Foyer</td>
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<td>5:20pm – 6:20pm</td>
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*CE* indicates Continuing Education Credit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td>University of Nebraska – Lincoln Reception</td>
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<td>Harbor, 3rd floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td>Student Committee Reception</td>
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<td>California Ballroom C, 2nd floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td>Early Career Psychologists Reception</td>
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<td>LaJolla, 1st floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td>University of California, Irvine Reception</td>
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<td>Sierra, 2nd floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30pm – on</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University Reception</td>
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<td>The Field Irish Pub (544 5th Avenue San Diego)</td>
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*Shaded Sessions with (CE) after the session # indicate the session is eligible for CE credit. Please see CONCEPT instructions on page 23 for further information.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00am – 9:00am</td>
<td>074 Investigative Interviewing: Interviewee Perspectives Evans Houston Swanner Dawson</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15am – 10:35am</td>
<td>081 Investigative Interviewing: Applications Kelly Molinaro Brandon</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:35am – 10:45am</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45am – 12:15pm</td>
<td>088 (CE) PLENARY SESSION: Putting Our Jargon Into Your Jargon: A Lawyer’s Take on How Recent Rulings on Mental Health Issues May Help Refine Your Forensic Case Work John Philipsborn California Ballroom A&amp;B, 2nd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:20pm – 1:30pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30pm – 2:50pm</td>
<td>089 (CE) Dynamic Risk Assessment Chadwick Smeth Lloyd Heilbrun</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:50pm – 3:00pm</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Saturday, March 21, 2015**

**Del Mar 1st floor**
- **9:00am – 10:00am**: Investigative Interviewing: Interviewee Perspectives
  - Evans
  - Houston
  - Swanner
  - Dawson

**La Jolla 1st floor**
- **9:00am – 10:00am**: Bias, Perceptions & Legal Decision Making
  - Cowan
  - Daftary-Kapur
  - Sivasubramaniam
  - Perez

**Santa Fe 2nd floor**
- **9:00am – 10:00am**: Juveniles & Trauma
  - Ahern
  - Giallella
  - Hinz
  - Tolou-Shams

**Plaza 2nd floor**
- **9:00am – 10:00am**: Suggestibility & Misinformation in Child Witnesses
  - Gonzalez
  - Conradt
  - Klemfuss
  - Price

**Sierra 2nd floor**
- **9:00am – 10:00am**: What Impacts Jury Decision Making?
  - Wohl
  - Modjadidi
  - Mannes

**California Ballroom C 2nd floor**
- **9:00am – 10:00am**: Measurements in Psychopathy
  - Hart
  - Lim
  - Sellbom
  - Fuller

**Harbor 3rd floor**
- **9:00am – 10:00am**: Competence Evaluations Glassmire Boltinghouse Raffle Kois

**9:15am – 10:35am**
- **9:15am – 10:15am**: Ethics in Forensic Practice
  - Otto
  - Dvoskin
  - Zapf
  - Heilbrun
- **9:15am – 10:15am**: National Trajectory Project
  - Wilson
  - Salem
  - Goossens
  - Nicholls
  - Crocker
- **9:15am – 10:15am**: Researcher-Community Agency Partnerships
  - Davidson
  - Duchschere
  - Brown
  - O’Hara
  - Rossi
  - Mechanic
- **9:15am – 10:15am**: Sexual Harassment
  - Wiener
  - Kimble
  - Blenner
  - Pearce
- **9:15am – 10:15am**: Teaching Training & Careers Committee: Innovations in Teaching & Learning
  - Danby
  - Andrews
  - Larson
  - Cleveland
  - Pezdek

**10:35am – 12:15pm**
- **10:45am – 12:15pm**: PLENARY SESSION: Putting Our Jargon Into Your Jargon: A Lawyer’s Take on How Recent Rulings on Mental Health Issues May Help Refine Your Forensic Case Work
  - John Philipsborn
  - California Ballroom A&B, 2nd floor

**12:20pm – 1:30pm**
- **12:20pm – 1:30pm**: Lunch Break
  - (Lunch is not Included, please plan accordingly.)

**1:30pm – 2:50pm**
- **1:30pm – 2:50pm**: Interrogations & Confessions
  - Leo
  - Garrett
  - DeClue
  - Redlich
- **1:30pm – 2:50pm**: Advances in Neuroscience & Substance Abuse
  - Pivovarova
  - Lewine
  - Tucker
  - Gaudet
  - Bigler
- **1:30pm – 2:50pm**: Consenting to Searches
  - Marshall
  - Caldwell
  - Hoetger
  - Groscup
  - Brank
  - Slobogin
- **1:30pm – 2:50pm**: PTSD Malingering
  - Yano
  - Sadasivan
  - Pagano
  - Weaver
  - Sellbom
- **1:30pm – 2:50pm**: National Academy of Sciences – Eyewitness Science
  - Wells
  - Steblay
  - Dysart
  - Brooks
  - DeMuniz

**2:50pm – 3:00pm**
- **2:50pm – 3:00pm**: Coffee Break
  - California Foyer
## Saturday, March 21, 2015

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Del Mar 1st floor</th>
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<th>Sierra 2nd floor</th>
<th>California Ballroom C 2nd floor</th>
<th>Harbor 3rd floor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>096 Legal Scholars Committee: Intersection of Research and Policy TBD</td>
<td>097 (CE) Juvenile Forensic Assessment Kelley Carter Tait Brogan</td>
<td>098 Bias &amp; Effects of Testimony on Jury Decisions Luecht Tsang Jafary Thompson</td>
<td>099 (CE) Sex Offender Risk Assessment Chong McCallum Harris DeClue</td>
<td>100 Influences on Witness Memory Nortje Mueller Arndorfer Kekessie</td>
<td>101 AP-LS Scientific Review Paper: Interviewing Child Witnesses &amp; Victims Lyon Quas</td>
<td>102 (CE) Suggestibility &amp; Miranda Issues in Interrogations Rogers Gale-Bentz NeMoyer Griego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30pm – 8:00pm</td>
<td>116 Saturday Evening Poster Session San Diego Ballroom, 4th Floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 11:00pm</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice Don Chido (527 5th Avenue, San Diego)</td>
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**Shaded Sessions with (CE) after the session # indicate the session is eligible for CE credit. Please see CONCEPT instructions on page 23 for further information.**
Implications for Forensic Psychology

Encephalopathy: Recent Research Advances and Implications for Forensic Psychology

Lee Goldstein, MD, PhD

Traumatic Brain Injury and Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy: Recent Research Advances and Implications for Forensic Psychology

ThurSDay, March 19Th

001. Executive Committee Meeting
8:00 AM to 12:00 PM
Santa Fe
Semi-annual meeting of the Executive Committee.

002. Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation
9:00 AM to 10:00 AM
California Ballroom C
Chair: Casey LaDuke, Drexel University
Welcome all students and first time conference attendees! Come for breakfast and stay for great information and advice on how to get the most out of the conference!

003. Student Committee Professional Development Event
10:00 AM to 11:00 AM
California Ballroom C
Chair: Casey LaDuke, Drexel University
The AP-LS Student Committee invites all students to this professional development event. This event provides students the opportunity to network with their peers in an informal and relaxed atmosphere. Students taking part in the AP-LS Student Committee Peer Mentor Program are particularly invited to attend this event, as this will be a great opportunity to meet your mentor or mentee!

004. Presidential Plenary & Conference Opening
12:00 PM to 2:00 PM
California Ballrooms A/B
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Patricia A. Zapf, President AP-LS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

005. Student/ECP Committee Session
2:15 PM to 3:35 PM
Del Mar
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Making “Neuro” Work for You: Opportunities for Students and Professionals in Psychology and Law

Neuroscience and neuropsychology are changing how law is practiced in the United States. This panel will focus on research and employment opportunities for students and professionals in these rapidly developing fields. The discussion will begin by examining opportunities in training and research for undergraduate and graduate students in forensic psychology, neuropsychology, and neuroscience. It will continue by exemplifying how to blend these practices in postdoctoral and early career training and practice in clinical work, research, and policy. The discussion will conclude with an emphasis on legal practice and scholarship, particularly how to ensure students and professionals are carrying out clinical, empirical, and policy work that is relevant for the legal system. By the end of this session, students and professionals will gain a broader understanding of the practices of neuroscience and neuropsychology, and how to capitalize on the opportunities provided by these practices across clinical, research, policy, and legal fields. This practice-oriented panel is co-sponsored by the AP-LS Student Committee and the AP-LS Early Career Professionals Committee.

Chair: Casey LaDuke, Drexel University

Beyond “Biological Bases of Behavior”: Opportunities in Graduate Training

Casey LaDuke, MS – Drexel University

Students in psychology and law are typically introduced to the biological bases of behavior in graduate training, where it is a requirement in many programs. Mr. LaDuke will discuss how to transform this requirement into an opportunity for integrative clinical training, research, and grant funding. Using his training and research as an example, he will provide insight into how to successfully combine psychology, neuroscience, and the law in graduate training and the predoctoral internship. He will then discuss how students and professionals can capitalize on future opportunities in these developing fields in their pre- and postdoctoral graduate training and beyond.

Bridging the Gap: Opportunities in Advanced Clinical Training and Research

Chrisclelyn Tussey, PsyD – Bellevue Hospital Center/New York University School of Medicine

Forensic neuropsychologists conduct assessment of brain-behavior relationships to assist triers-of-fact addressing legal questions. Dr. Tussey will lead a discussion on how students and professionals can capitalize on the practice of clinical neuropsychology to benefit their clinical work in psychology and law. Using her training and career as an example, she will provide valuable insight into pre- and postdoctoral training in forensic and clinical neuropsychology, and how professionals can successfully integrate forensic and neuropsychological
assessment in their clinical work and research. She will conclude with her perspective on future opportunities for students and professionals to merge law, psychology, and clinical neuropsychology.

**Law, Brain, and Behavior: Opportunities in Applied Research and Policy**

*Ekaterina (Kate) Pivovarova, PhD – Center for Law, Brain and Behavior*

Research and policy in law and neuroscience provides diverse opportunities for students and professionals. Dr. Pivovarova will discuss postdoctoral and early career training and research at the intersection of mental health, law, public policy, and neuroscience in answering pressing criminal and juvenile justice concerns. Using insights gained from her interdisciplinary career, she will discuss the challenges of obtaining neuroscientific experience during postdoctoral training. She will also address career opportunities in applied research and policy work regarding behavioral neuroscience. Dr. Pivovarova will conclude with her perspective on the future of research and policy at the intersection of psychology, law, and neuroscience.

**To What End? Opportunities in Social Science and Legal Policy and Practice**

*Christopher Slobogin, JD, LLM – Vanderbilt Law School*

Professor Slobogin will discuss the importance of developing and applying social and clinical science to legal policy and practice. In particular, he will identify some significant gaps between the criminal law’s needs and current knowledge about psychology and neuropsychology. He will then discuss what students and professionals in psychology and law can do to ensure they are addressing these gaps.

**006. Intellectual Property Protection**

2:15 PM to 3:35 PM

LaJolla

**Antecedents and Consequences of Intellectual Property Protection**

The success of intellectual property law rests on its ability to affect people’s beliefs and activity in creative domains. Despite this critical relationship, we know little about the interaction between intellectual property law and human psychology and behavior. This symposium explores intellectual property beliefs and behaviors through a series of experiments and surveys. Our first speaker will present the results of recent experiments exploring the impact of intellectual property incentives on subsequent creator activity. The experiments reveal considerable individual variation in how incentives impact behavior. Our next speaker will discuss research showing that people misunderstand the role of incentives in intellectual property law. Rather than viewing the law consistent with its policy objectives, people see preventing plagiarism as the primary basis for intellectual property protection. Our third speaker builds on the latter finding, reporting on a series of experiments that demonstrate that popular support for intellectual property is relatively weak, and contrary to actual law in many regards. Finally, our discussant, an expert on the implications of behavioral research on intellectual property law and innovation policy, will lead a discussion of this work, including its potential impact on legal scholarship, psychological theory, and legal policy.

**Chair:** Christopher J. Buccafusco, IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law  
**Discussant:** Orly Lobel, SJJD – University of San Diego School of Law

**Experiments in Sequential Innovation in Intellectual Property**

*Christopher J. Buccafusco, JD – IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law; Christopher Sprigman, JD – New York University School of Law*

Intellectual property (IP) law structures the channels of creativity and innovation by affecting the costs of follow-on or sequential innovation. This experiment studies the behavior of creators facing different incentives to either borrow from existing creations or to innovate new creations. Although this issue has received considerable theoretical discussion, it has never been studied experimentally. Using a creativity game, we test subjects’ sensitivities to the costs of innovation and the effects of personality variables on subjects’ borrow/innovate decisions. This research can affect debates about the scope and length of IP rights.

**What People Think, Know, and Think They Know about Intellectual Property**

*Gregory Mandel, JD – Temple University Law School*

443 U.S. adults responded to a series of vignettes concerning intellectual property rights. Though respondents display low knowledge of intellectual property, they believe that current protection is too strong. The majority of the public supports copying protectable subject matter in a wide variety of circumstances prohibited under actual law. In addition, study participants tend to disagree with intellectual property law’s idea/expression distinction, discount the differentiation between technological innovation and artistic creation, and display previously unrecognized cultural divides over intellectual property rights. These results raise concerns regarding the public legitimacy of intellectual property law and its ability to function as designed.

**007. Emotion in Law**

2:15 PM to 3:35 PM  
Santa Fe

**Emotion in Law: Disgust as a Predictor and Mediator of Legal Judgments**

This symposium addresses a call for increased empirical attention to the intersection of emotion, psychology, and law (Kerr, 2010). Specifically, this symposium explores the uniquely moral emotion of disgust as a predictor and mediator of legal decisions. Moderated mediation and path analyses elucidate conditions under which disgust does versus does not influence case outcomes. This symposium provides theoretical insights regarding emotion in law, while also elucidating applied contexts in which disgust produces legally prejudicial effects. In Study 1, participants experienced more disgust when gruesome photographs were presented in color
Disgust is a moral emotion elicited by moral transgressions. It can drive punitive decisions such as verdicts. In our study, jurors’ anti-euthanasia attitudes increased their moral disgust at the defendant in a morally ambiguous euthanasia case, which in turn resulted in harsher verdicts. This indirect effect was moderated by incidental anger: Anti- (versus pro-) euthanasia jurors felt more disgust toward the defendant, but disgust increased conviction tendencies only for jurors who had been induced to feel angry by an unrelated manipulation, and not for non-angry jurors. Thus, anger exacerbated the effect of disgust on verdicts even when incidental to the case.

Disgust Toward Male Rape Perpetrators Drives Moral Outrage and Guilty Verdicts
Evan McCracken, BS – University of Evansville; Margaret Stevenson, PhD – University of Evansville

Men, as compared to women, represent the prototypical gender of a rapist and are perceived more negatively than female rape perpetrators (e.g., Hannon, Hall, Nash, Formati, & Hopson, 2000). Yet, the psychological underpinnings driving the effects of defendant and victim gender on guilt verdicts in rape cases have been largely ignored. This study sought to explore how certain emotions -- disgust and moral outrage -- mediate effects of defendant and victim gender on guilt. Supporting hypotheses, greater disgust toward a male versus a female perpetrator translated into greater moral outrage toward a male perpetrator, which in turn predicted guilty verdicts.

Disgust Sensitivity Predicts Punitive Treatment of Juvenile Sex Offenders: The Role of Empathy, Dehumanization, and Fear
Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD – University of Evansville; Sarah Malik, BA – Arizona State University; Rebecca Totton, MA – Ohio University; Rebecca Reeves, BS – University of Evansville

We explored the possibility that disgust sensitivity predicts attitudes toward a stigmatized, yet vulnerable population: juvenile sex offenders. Participants read a case depicting a 17-year-old boy convicted of aggravated child molestation for receiving oral sex from an intoxicated 15-year-old girl. Supporting hypotheses, a series of models tested via path analysis showed that as disgust sensitivity increased, participants’ were more likely to dehumanize the offender as a “superpredator” and experience diminished empathy toward the offender. In turn, dehumanization and diminished empathy predicted the belief the defendant is a threat to society, which predicted greater registration support.

Gruesome Photographs in Color versus Black-and-White Increase Guilt Confidence:
Jessica Salerno, PhD – Arizona State University

In a mock jury study we demonstrated that viewing gruesome photographs in color (versus no photographs, or the same photographs in black and white) increased mock jurors’ disgust, which in turn, increased their confidence in a guilty verdict. Viewing the black-and-white versions did not, however, increase disgust and verdict confidence. The effect of color photographs on disgust and verdicts depended, however, on the extent to which the mock jurors were aware of their bodily sensations. Thus, presenting gruesome photographs in black-and-white, rather than color, can reduce the prejudicial (i.e., emotional) impact of this evidence while retaining its probative value.

008. Improving Correctional Practice
2:15 PM to 3:35 PM
Plaza

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Working to Improve Correctional Practice: Assessing Risk, Community Intervention, and Understanding Desistance

This program is designed to provide participants a review of current correctional practices and issues commonly encountered in criminal justice settings. Specifically, this program will summarize the results of four studies of juvenile and adult offenders in various stages of the criminal justice system, including pre-trial diversion, probation and detention. This program will begin with a presentation (Skeem & Kennealy) examining protective factors in the prediction of criminal outcomes identifying resilience as an important risk predictor criterion in the prediction of violent risk. The next presentation (Elo Louden, Kennealy, & Ricks) examines how probation officers perceive and utilize risk assessment information to inform their case planning. Next we present the results of an examination of the use of drug courts with regard to selection bias based on race, ethnicity, SES and attorney status (retained vs. court appointed; Morgan, Mitchell, Thoen, Sustaita, Bolanos, & Campion). This program will conclude with a presentation that examines the role of social bonds in desistance from criminal activity (Kroner, Kocher, & Hyeonjung). All four presentations will discuss the implications of these findings for service providers and criminal justice policy makers responsible for providing safe and humane criminal justice practices.
Role of Strengths in Forecasting Violent Infractions and Re-Arrest for Serious Juvenile Offenders

Jennifer Skeem, PhD – University of California, Berkeley; Patrick Kenneally, PhD

A variety of tools are available to identify juveniles at risk of recidivism and inform risk reduction strategies. Some tools ostensibly assess strengths, including protective factors that moderate youths’ risk. In this study, we examine the CA-YASI’s assessment of strengths in forecasting violent infractions and post-release arrest, based on a sample of 846 serious juvenile offenders assessed by reliable staff. Protective scores predicted violent infractions (AUC=.28, p<.001) and arrests (AUC=.39, p<.05), added incremental utility to Static/Dynamic Risk scores in predicting infractions, and moderated the effect of Static Risk in predicting infractions. Implications for considering “resilience” alongside risk are discussed.

Effect of Probation Officer Role Orientation on Utilization of Risk Ratings

Jennifer Eno Louden, PhD – University of Texas at El Paso; Patrick Kenneally, PhD; Elijah Ricks, BS

Using a structured risk assessment tool to inform case planning is a key component of effective correctional practice. However, there is little utility in measuring offenders’ risk unless community corrections officers actually use risk assessment results in supervision decisions. Officers who perceive their role as law enforcement (rather than offender rehabilitation) may overestimate offenders’ likelihood of reoffending, regardless of actual risk level. We examined this possibility with an experiment. Preliminary results indicate that probation officers who perceive their role as law enforcers perceived a hypothetical probationer as higher risk than did officers who balance law enforcement with offender rehabilitation.

Specialty Courts: Who’s In and Are They Working

Robert Morgan, PhD – Texas Tech University; Sean Mitchell, BA – Texas Tech University; Megan Thoen, PhD – Texas Tech University; Michael Sastaita, BS – Texas Tech University; Angelesa Bolanos, BS – Texas Tech University; Kelsey Campion, MA – Texas Tech University

No studies have thoroughly examined specialty court referral rates by important demographic characteristics commonly shown to negatively impact criminal justice decisions or outcomes (e.g., race, ethnicity, SES, attorney appointment status). Thus, this study sought to examine specialty courts referral effectiveness and outcomes. Data were obtained from 274 participants from Specialty Courts compared to a matched probation sample. Results indicated that offenders referred to specialty courts did not differ from non-referred offenders on demographic variables, offense type, or attorney status (i.e., privately retained vs. court appointed). Effectiveness data were mixed. Implications of these findings for clinicians and policy makers are discussed.

Important Desistance Processes among Probationers

Daryl Kroner, PhD – Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Maranda Kocher, BS – Southern Illinois University; Kim Jyeongjun, BS – Southern Illinois University

Past empirical research has shown support for the age crime curve which posits that most people age out of crime. However, still unknown are specific causal mechanisms for desistance. This paper will address desistance factors related to person, family, peers, and society. A survey was conducted for probationers at a Midwest probation office (n=88). After controlling for criminal propensity and basic demographics, results suggest that desistance from crime rests with the emotional connections of social bonds rather than connections with social structures. Analyses with outcome measures of violent and drug crimes were also examined.

A Validation Study of the Need for Affect Scale-Short Form in Legal Contexts

Robert J. Cramer, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Brett Gardner, MA – Sam Houston State University; Claire Bryson, BA – Sam Houston State University; Caroline Stroud, MA – Sam Houston State University; Amy Wevodau, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School

The present study evaluates the Need for Affect Scale – Short Form (NAQ-S) in two samples across perceptions of expert testimony and a hate crime trial, respectively. Results support the structure and internal consistency of the NAQ-S two-factor model (i.e., Approach and Avoidance). NAQ-S factors also demonstrated consistent construct validity patterns with personality, attitudes and state affect. Moreover, Approach displayed main predictive effects on mock juror judgments in...
Cognitive Capacity and its Effect on Lie Detection Ability
Brett O. Gardner, MA – Sam Houston State University; Rowland Miller, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Brittany Ridge, BA – Sam Houston State University

The current study applied principles of dual-process theories to address existing uncertainties regarding the process of deception detection. We replicated prior research suggesting increased general trust predicts greater lie detection ability by using trustworthiness judgments obtained from 500 ms views of still photos. Importantly however, we found that the benefits associated with immediate trust in others disappear when students experience significant mental stress and strain (i.e., cognitive load). The present findings indicate that a key aspect of juror decision making, discerning truth from lie, may be disproportionately affected by the mental stress or strain inherent to the jury duty process.

010. Training in Forensic MH Assessment
2:15 PM to 3:35 PM
California Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Forensic Mental Health Assessment: How to Train the Next Generation
This symposium will discuss the long-neglected topic of training and supervision in forensic mental health assessment. Individual presentations will examine where the field has come from, what can be done on the doctoral level, the unique aspects of joint-degree training at the graduate level, and postdoctoral training. Speakers will explore what the needs are, and what models can or should be applied and at what level of education. Currently available data will be noted along with a discussion of empirical exploration that needs to be done. This will lead to discussion of how to develop additional training programs in forensic psychology. Speakers will touch on specific methods of training and how to measure the outcomes of these efforts. Controversies abound regarding where, when and how to train future forensic assessment professionals. The goal of this symposium is to stimulate creative thinking in pursuit of both research and discussion as to what can be done and what will constitute best practice for the future.

Chair: Mary Alice Conroy, Sam Houston State University
Discussant: Daniel Krauss, PhD – Claremont McKenna College

Forensic Assessment Training at the Graduate School Level
Mary Alice Conroy, PhD, ABPP – Sam Houston State University

This paper will develop the idea that forensic assessment can be taught and experienced on the graduate school level and that this is necessary to meet ever increasing needs. Specific methods used in achieving this will be described. This endeavor can actually strengthen general clinical training, but also has limitations that must be recognized. The paper will then discuss available data, both proximal and distal, measuring the outcome of such an approach and suggest further data collection that is sorely needed.
The Top Ten Things You Need to Know about Forensic Mental Health Assessment—and Where They Came From
Kirk Heilbrun, PhD – Drexel University

This presentation will summarize important aspects of the history of forensic mental health assessment (FMHA). It will focus on the following ten foundational aspects of FMHA: (1) Functional legal capacities are important; (2) But so is other stuff; (3) Most psychological tests aren’t very useful; (4) But a few are—particularly specialized measures: (5) Response style is important; (6) Evaluators are more like investigative journalists than healers; (7) FMHA has a foundational literature and organizations; (8) FMHA is interdisciplinary; (9) FMHA is not an island unto itself; and (10) Don’t expect to learn this without specialized training.

Training Forensic Psychologists in Joint-Degree Graduate Programs
David Dematteo, JD, PhD – Drexel University

This presentation will discuss the role of joint-degree graduate training programs in training forensic psychologists. After briefly describing the growth of forensic psychology as a discipline and the nature of joint-degree forensic psychology training programs, this presentation will examine training models in joint-degree graduate programs. This presentation will also examine the utility of joint-degree training, with a particular focus on whether such training is useful in preparing students to practice forensic psychology. Recommendations for evaluating the utility and impact of joint-degree training will be discussed.

Postdoctoral Training in Forensic Psychology
Ira Packer, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School

Although postdoctoral training (fellowships or residencies) in Forensic Psychology is considered the “gold standard” for training competent forensic psychologists, there are still inadequate numbers of programs to meet the demand for such training. The two major impediments to development of postdoctoral programs are: lack of funding, and difficulties in identifying qualified faculty to lead such programs. Drawing on the experiences of successful postdoctoral programs, recommendations will be offered to ameliorate this situation. These include strategies for leveraging funding to support trainees and faculty time, as well as pooling resources across postdoctoral programs.

011. New Research on Show Ups
2:15 PM to 3:35 PM
Harbor

New Research on Showups: Deep-Rooted Concerns and Emerging Issues
This symposium includes four studies examining the commonly used identification procedure known as a showup (a one-person identification procedure). The first paper will report on a meta-analytic examination of extant literature comparing showups to lineups (N > 7500). Both traditional (e.g., probative value) and contemporary (ROC analysis) measures of identification performance demonstrated the superiority of lineups to showups, even when conditions favored the use of showups. In the second paper, the authors found that clothing cues increased the ability of eyewitness-participants to discriminate guilty from innocent suspects.

Next, new research is presented using live showups conducted by the police where eyewitnesses believed the crime and investigation were real. Under these ecologically valid conditions, false identification of innocent suspects was substantially higher than has been seen in laboratory simulations. Suspect similarity and pre-admonition suggestion were also examined, and each increased the risk of false identification. In the final paper, the authors compared single- and multiple-showup procedures over a range of prior probabilities and found that the decisions from multiple-showup procedures are completely uninformative. The discussant will summarize the implications of the research and suggest directions for future studies.

Chair: Mitchell L. Eisen, California State University, Los Angeles
Discussant: Steven D. Penrod, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

A Comprehensive Evaluation of Showups
Daniella Cash, MA – Louisiana State University; Kylie N. Key, BA – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Stacy A. Wetmore – University of Oklahoma; Scott D. Gronlund, PhD – University of Oklahoma; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, PhD – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Charles A. Goodsell, PhD – Canisius College

Showups, or one person identifications, are frequently stated to be less reliable than lineup identifications. Meta-analytic examination of extant literature as well ROC analyses of over 7,500 participants confirm that showups are indeed an inferior procedure to lineups and put innocent suspects as greater risk of being incorrectly identified. This conclusion held true even in situations where showups should have a memorial advantage (i.e., at a short retention interval, match between encoding and test). The signal-detection based diagnostic feature model (Wixted & Mickes, 2014) provides a theoretical explanation for why showups produce inferior eyewitness performance.

Do the Clothes Make the Criminal in Showups?
Stacy Wetmore, MA – University of Oklahoma; Kylie N. Key, BA – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, PhD – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Scott D. Gronlund, PhD – University of Oklahoma

The present study examined the effect of clothing match on showups—single suspect identifications. Participants viewed a mock crime video and made a showup identification in which the suspect wore either the same clothing as the perpetrator, or different clothing. Head covering was also manipulated in the video and the showup. The best discriminability, assessed by ROC analysis and logistic regression, resulted when the suspect’s clothing and head covering were a complete match to the perpetrator’s. The logistic regression also revealed a criterion shift in the complete match condition. The results were explained in terms of ICE theory.
A Controlled Investigation of Showups in Real-World Conditions: Examining the Effects of Similarity and Pre-Admonition Suggestion
Mitchell L. Eisen, PhD – California State University, Los Angeles; Satchel Pratt, BA – California State University, Los Angeles; Alma Olague – California State University, Los Angeles; Marilyn Osasco – California State University, Los Angeles

Witnesses to a theft participated in a live showup where they were led to believe crime and investigation were real. Police responded to the scene and escorted witness to a live showup. The innocent suspect was either similar-or-dissimilar to the thief in height and weight. Before being admonished, half of the participants were exposed to suggestive information informing that the police believed they caught the actual culprit. Results revealed that under these ecologically valid conditions, choosing was higher than what has been reported in lab simulations; particularly when similarity was high. Also, similarity and suggestion increased choosing and confidence.

A Bayesian Analysis on the Use of Multiple-Showup Procedures
Andrew M. Smith, MA – Queen’s University; R. C. L. Lindsay, PhD – Queen’s University

We compared single and multiple showup procedures over a range of prior probabilities (0 — 1) of perpetrator-presence. At a maximum, identifications from a single showup procedure increased the probability of guilt by 10% (when the prior probability was approximately .50). When officers are willing to conduct two showups with the same eyewitness, identifications are uninformative (they do not increase the posterior probability of guilt). When officers are willing to use three or more showups, identifications and rejections are both equally exculpatory. Accordingly, identification decisions are useless when officers are willing to use three or more showups with the same eyewitness.

012. Police and Constitutional Issues
3:50 PM to 4:50 PM
Del Mar
Chair: Jennifer Groscup, Scripps College

Disrupting the School-to-Prison Pipeline with Philadelphia’s School Police Diversion Program: A Model for Replication
Naomi E. S. Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University; Erin Tobin – Drexel University; Emily Haney-Caron, MS – Drexel University; Khushboo Sadadiwala – Drexel University; Stephanie Singer, BA – Drexel University; Kevin Bethel – Philadelphia Police Department

Efforts to end the school-to-prison pipeline traditionally focus on changing school policies, but police departments also have the power to disrupt the pipeline. The Philadelphia Police Department joined with other city agencies to implement the School Police Diversion Program in all Philadelphia public schools. This novel program, identified as a national model for future replication, diverts first time offenders from the justice system and into prevention services. Data suggest the program is on track to reduce school-based arrests by 50% annually. This paper will describe the School Police Diversion Program, its development and implementation, and the approach to evaluation.

Low Expectations Are the Key to Valid Searches: How the NSA Leaks May Have Changed Your 4th Amendment Rights
Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD – Scripps College; Eve Brank, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Emma Marshall, BA – Pomona College; Lori Hoetger, JD, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures by government actors. The Fourth Amendment only applies to searches that violate a “reasonable expectation of privacy.” Participants were surveyed about their privacy expectations for a variety of technological devices one year before the media attention about the NSA (N=128) and one year after (N=160). Results indicate that people’s privacy expectations changed over time, searches by government agencies are perceived more negatively than searches by the police, and some of that negativity generalized to the police, changing public perceptions of their searches.

Biased Decision-Making Among Police Officers: Do Beliefs of Guilt Predict the Evaluation of Ambiguous Evidence?
Melissa Kavetski, MA – Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD – Florida International University; Dana Hirn Mueller – Florida International University

Very little research has been conducted examining the decision-making of actual law enforcement officers. The current study provides data from departments across the United States to examine how officers evaluate several pieces of ambiguous evidence (e.g., alibi, composite, handwriting, informant testimony) after being given an initial piece of evidence that manipulates the officers’ beliefs of a suspect’s guilt. Results indicate that officers’ initial beliefs predict their subsequent ratings of ambiguous evidence. Results obtained from a sample of student participants are compared to police officers.

I Got 99 Friends But the Police Ain’t One”: Facebook, Privacy, and the 4th Amendment
Emma Marshall, BA – Pomona College; Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD – Scripps College

Police are increasingly investigating crimes using evidence collected from Facebook, however courts have not been clear about how existing 4th Amendment doctrine should apply to online technology. The current research seeks to determine the level of privacy people expect on Facebook, and whether that expectation differs based on the type of communication, or ownership of what is searched. In two studies participants reported the level of privacy expected generally (Study 1, N=136) and in an applied criminal context (Study 2, N=732). Results of both studies indicate various factors should matter in the courts’ 4th Amendment analysis.
013. Juror Perceptions
3:50 PM to 4:50 PM
LaJolla

Chair: Brian Bornstein, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Mock Juror Sampling Issues in Jury Simulation Research: Preliminary Meta-analytic Findings
Brian Bornstein, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Jonathan Golding, PhD – University of Kentucky; Jeff Neuschatz, PhD – University of Alabama-Huntsville; Krystia Reed – Univ. of Nebraska; Christopher Kimbrough – Univ. of Nebraska; Kylie Key, BA – University of Alabama-Huntsville; Katherine Luetch – Univ. of Alabama-Huntsville; Casey Magyars – Univ. of Kentucky

This paper presents meta-analytic results from 43 studies (to date) comparing mock juror samples. Participants included 6,797 undergraduate students, 32 law students, 8,064 community members, and 1,455 venire persons. Thus, the current sample contains 6,829 students and 9,519 nonstudent adults. Studies are currently in the process of being coded. Planned analyses will examine outcome differences (i.e., guilt, sentencing, liability, damages) as a function of mock juror sample, as well as potential moderators (e.g., criminal v. civil, publication date, trial presentation format, individual v. group decision, case characteristics, etc.). Approximately three-quarters of studies used criminal (as opposed to civil) trials.

How Old is Too Old? Stereotype Content Model and Age Discrimination
Katlyn S. Farnum, MA, MLS – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Richard Wiener, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Recently, the Supreme Court held that discrimination cases brought under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) are distinct from those under Title VII. ADEA cases must use “but-for” causality jury instructions while “mixed motive” instructions are available under Title VII. Employer endorsement of older worker stereotypes—such as low competence for core job tasks—can lead to age discrimination. The current study found “but for” instructions favored defendants relative to mixed motive instructions. Stereotype Content Model generic and specific stereotypes (i.e., warmth) helped explain liability differences resulting from different instructions for plaintiffs of different ages.

Is Knowledge Power? Mock Jurors’ Perceptions of CSA Complainants
Alissa Z. Anderson, MA – University of Toledo; Twila Wingrove, JD, PhD – Appalachian State University; Alexandria Mackinno, BS – Appalachian State University

Psychologists suggest an inverse relationship for child age and sexual knowledge (SK) level on jurors’ perceptions of victim credibility in child sexual abuse (CSA) cases (Nightingale, 1993), however, this interrelationship has not been experimentally tested. This study investigated child age and SK on mock jurors’ credibility judgments after reviewing a CSA trial transcript. Results indicated mock jurors viewed the 5-year-old as more competent and less likely to have the necessary knowledge to fabricate a CSA allegation compared both a 15-year-old and “a minor.” A significant interaction between age and SK was observed regarding views of the child’s knowledge to fabricate.

Effects of Plaintiff Weight, Deliberations, and Individual Differences on Jurors’ Decisions in a Medical Malpractice Case
Lorie S. Sicafuse – University of Nevada, Reno; National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; Monica Miller, JD – University of Nevada, Reno; Markus Kemmelmeier, PhD, Professor – University of Nevada, Reno; Marta Elliott, PhD – University of Nevada, Reno

This study examined the effects of manipulating plaintiff weight (obese vs. normal-weight) and decision context (deliberating vs. non-deliberating) on mock jurors’ decisions in a medical malpractice case. Deliberations appeared to exacerbate the effects of anti-fat bias, such that deliberating jurors were more likely to find the obese plaintiff responsible for the negative outcome and awarded fewer non-economic damages to the plaintiff than non-deliberating jurors. Overall, non-deliberating jurors were more punitive toward the defendant than deliberating jurors. Both Belief in a Just World and Belief in the Protestant Work Ethic moderated the effects of plaintiff weight on damages and responsibility assessments.

014. Understanding Child Witness Memory
3:50 PM to 4:50 PM
Santa Fe

Chair: Michelle Mattison, University of Chester

How Sure Are You That This Is the Man You Saw? Using Confidence Judgments to Identify a Target with Child Eyewitnesses
Kaila C. Bruer, MA – University of Regina; Ryan Fitzgerald, MA – University of Regina; Heather Price, PhD – University of Regina; James Sauer, PhD – University of Tasmania

We tested whether an alternative lineup procedure, designed to minimize problematic influences on decision criteria, could improve child eyewitness identification performance, relative to a standard identification task. Children made confidence ratings or standard categorical decisions for eight lineup members presented sequentially. An algorithm was applied to participants’ confidence ratings to determine classification accuracy, and revealed higher accuracy for positive classifications based on confidence ratings, relative to positive categorical decisions (at no cost to negative classification accuracy). Overall, confidence ratings appear to be a useful index of recognition for child eyewitnesses, and may avoid problematic choosing associated with overly-lenient decision criteria.

A Meta-Analysis Examining Differences in Children’s Memory for Single and Repeated events
Dayna M. Gomes, MS – Simon Fraser University; Chelsea Sheahan, MA – Simon Fraser University; Ryan Fitzgerald, MA – University of Regina; Deborah Connolly, PhD – Simon
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: *Kevin Williams, Multi-Health Systems, Inc.*

Children often provide testimony as victims of repeated abuse and are asked to report one instance of the alleged offense. We conducted a meta-analysis on studies that have assessed children’s memory for an instance of a repeated event in controlled settings. We examined differences in children’s memory for single (SE) and repeated events (RE) and identified moderators of RE memory. Results showed a large effect of event type: SE children were more accurate than RE children in both free and cued recall. However, cued recall, compared to free recall, moderated accuracy and age differences among RE children.

**Drawing to Support Episodic Remembering: Increasing Children’s Access to Justice**

Michelle L. A. Mattison, PhD.c – University of Chester; Coral Dando, PhD – University of Wolverhampton; Tom Ormerod, PhD – University of Sussex

Best practice guidance for eliciting information from child witnesses advocates the Cognitive Interview (CI), which includes the Mental Reinstatement of Context (MRC) mnemonic. However, the benefits of MRC are unclear, hence we investigated how children might be better supported to recreate the context using a more developmentally appropriate sketching technique. Employing a mock witness paradigm, 180 children (5 - 16 years) viewed a film, and following a distractor task each child was interviewed using either: (i) Sketch Reinstatement of Context; (ii) MRC; (iii) or no support Control. The Sketch-RC was most effective, improving remembering without a concomitant increase in intrusions.

**Have You Talked to Anybody about This Before? Towards Understanding Children’s Memory for Dyadic Conversations**

Monica L. Rohrabaugh, BS – University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD – University of Toledo

A growing body of literature demonstrates that child witnesses are frequently asked to recall conversations while providing testimony. The present study examined children’s (n = 90) ability to recall a dyadic conversation after a one or three-week delay. We examined the accuracy of recall and explored characteristics of recall in terms of self and partner utterances, verbal exchanges, and errors made. Children’s memory for the conversation was poor after a one-week delay and continued to decline over time. Additionally, children showed a strong tendency to recall self-declared utterances versus utterances said by their conversation partner. Forensic implications will be discussed.

**015. Offender Management**

3:50 PM to 4:50 PM
Plaza

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

**Identifying Risk/Need Profiles in Special Offender Populations with the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory**

Kevin M. Williams, PhD – Multi-Health Systems, Inc.

Using a large (N = 64,546) offender sample combined from nine U.S. states, this study examined Level of Service/Case Management Inventory scores in five special offender groups: psychopathic/antisocial personality disorder (APD); sex offenders; domestic abusers; violent non-domestic abusers; and driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenders. These groups demonstrated unique risk/need profiles, levels of overall risk/need, and percentile rankings. For example, alcohol/drug problems ranked as a more prevalent risk/need for domestic abusers than violent non-domestic abusers. Internal consistency values were high for all groups. Practical applications of these results include the allocation of offender management resources and descriptions of relative risk.

**Predictive Validity of LSI-R Assessments in Mental Health Diversion Programs**

Daniel Baucom – North Carolina State University; Evan M. Lowder, BA – North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD - North Carolina State University; Robin Telford, PhD – American Medical Association; John Petrila, JD – University of South Florida; Richard Van Dorn, PhD – RTI International

Few studies have investigated the use of risk assessments in mental health diversion programs. Our prior research showed little evidence of the predictive validity of LSI-R assessments among mental health diversion clients. Building on past research, this study examined the predictive validity of LSI-R subscale scores and the effect of participant characteristics on predictive validity. Financial subscale scores showed strongest associations with recidivism at follow-up. Accounting for diagnosis of schizophrenia improved the prediction models above and beyond LSI-R assessments. This study contributes to a small body of literature and suggests potential risk factors for recidivism among mental health diversion clients.

**Racial Disparities in Measuring Risk in Probationers with the LS/CMI**

Alisha D. Caldwell – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Richard Wiener, PhD, MLS – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Krystia Reed, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Hazel Delgado – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

In response to high numbers of adults and disproportionate numbers of ethnic minorities in corrections, the criminal justice system has attempted to renew its focus on rehabilitation. The researchers evaluate the LS/CMI, a risk assessment tool used in Nebraska to determine the likelihood an offender will reoffend. Analyses of probation data recorded over a five-year period revealed that the LS/CMI functions just as well in Nebraska as in other parts of the country. Consistent with national findings, the LS/CMI predicts differently in minority versus non-minority samples. Minorities are more likely than non-minorities to be classified as high-risk offenders.
Assessing Risk and Need in Male and Female Adolescent Offenders: Predictive Validity of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)

Andrew L. Gray, MA, BST – Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, PhD – Simon Fraser University

The present study examined the predictive validity of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI; Hoge & Andrews, 2006, 2011). Using interview plus file review, 156 male and female adolescent offenders were administered the YLS/CMI and followed for an average of 3.42 years. Results found support for the validity of the YLS/CMI in predicting violent recidivism among male and female adolescent offenders with optimal predictive accuracy being limited to the initial 5 years following assessment. Furthermore, limited evidence for the significant improvement in risk classification was found when the Total Risk/Need Levels of version 1.0 and 2.0 were compared.

016. False Confessions

3:50 PM to 4:50 PM

Sierra

Chair: Miko Wilford, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Depression and Anxiety as Predictors of Adult Offenders’ Likelihood of False Confession

Kelley E. Durham, BA – Drexel University; Amanda NeMoyer, MS – Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA; Leah Brogan, BA – Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA; Sharon Kelley, PhD, JD – University of Virginia and the Institute for Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy; Toni Mascaro – Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University

Mental health symptoms have been linked to an increased likelihood that a person will falsely confess during interrogation. This study examined whether symptoms of depression and anxiety predicted self-reported likelihood of false confession. Ninety-two incarcerated adults (42.4% male) completed measures of mental health symptoms and false confession likelihood. Phobic anxiety, but not generalized anxiety, significantly predicted self-reported likelihood of false confession. Depression was also a significant predictor when controlling for phobic anxiety. These results have implications for identifying groups of individuals who may be particularly susceptible to providing false confessions. Limitations and ideas for further research will also be discussed.

Self-Perceived Likelihood of False Confession: A Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Offenders

Emily Haney-Caron, MS – Drexel University; Elizabeth Gale-Bentz, BA – Drexel University; Sharon Kelley, JD, PhD – Institute for Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy; Leah Brogan, BA – Drexel University; Naomi Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University

Existing research suggests that juveniles may be at particular risk for offering false confessions. This study compared self-reported likelihood of false confessions in juveniles and in adults. Additionally, mediators of the relationship between age and false confession likelihood were examined. Thirteen and 14 year olds reported significantly greater false confession propensity than did adults, especially in response to parental pressure and both positive and negative police pressure. Interrogative suggestibility and Miranda comprehension mediated the relationship between age and false confession likelihood. Research and policy implications will be discussed.

Bluffed by the Dealer: Distinguishing False Pleas from False Confessions

Miko M. Wilford, PhD – University of Massachusetts Lowell; Gary L. Wells, PhD – Iowa State University

The current research investigated potential differences between pleas and confessions to determine whether the recent push for experimental research on plea-bargaining is warranted, or whether research on confessions can be extrapolated to pleas. The study employed a modified cheating paradigm with a 2 (innocent or guilty) x 2 (plea or confession) x 2 (evidence-bluff or no-bluff) between-participants design. Although an interaction between the evidence-bluff and plea-confession conditions on acceptance outcomes did not materialize, some evidence emerged to support differences between pleas and confessions. Specifically, the reasons participants provided for choosing or refusing to sign plea versus confession statements differed significantly.


Sara Appleby, MA – Wheaton College; Jennifer Perillo, PhD – Winston-Salem State University

We conducted a content analysis of twenty police-induced confessions to explore the structure of criminal confessions and establish a comparison sample for content analyses of false confessions. Results showed confessions are rich narratives, containing detailed story elements, including references to the victim, time, location, and visual details. The confessions also contained a number of items that may enhance the credibility of a confession, including statements of voluntariness, illustrators, motives, and statements of remorse. Importantly, on these measures, results were similar to the results of prior false confession content analyses (Appleby, Hasel, & Kassin, 2013).

017. AAFP Distinguished Contributions Award

3:50 PM to 4:50 PM

California Ballroom C

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Candice Shields, Center for Forensic Psychiatry

AAFP Distinguished Contributions Award: Dr. Richard I. Frederick - Too Much Information: Problems When Using Multiple Malingering Tests

Richard I. Frederick, PhD – Private Practice

There are serious problems inherent in using multiple performance validity tests (PVT—indicators of feigned cognitive impairment). In many forensic neuropsychological
examinations, examiners use as many as 20 to 30 PVTs, mostly as “embedded measures” of “effort”—cut scores for elements of ability tests (such as Digit Span) that have some published basis for use as indicators of “effort” or “intention to do well.” The prospect for false positive classification as “feigning” rises rapidly. These problems can readily be addressed by application of entry-level experimental design, including by computation of the family-wise alpha.

018. Topics in Psychopathy
3:50 PM to 4:50 PM
Harbor
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Michelle Jones, The University of Alabama

Self–Report Psychopathic Personality Measures: What are They Measuring?
Yan Lim, BA – Simon Fraser University; Alana Cook, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Stephen Hart, PhD – Simon Fraser University

This study aimed to clarify how the different self-report measures of PPD—namely the PPI-SF, the TriPM, and the SRP-III—compare in their conceptions of the disorder with the CAPP and the MMPI-2-RF acting as nomological maps. In a 127-undergraduates sample, a general PPD factor, which correlated with theoretically relevant indicators of PPD; and a second factor loaded on primarily TriPM Boldness and PPI-I/FD were found. Importantly, this second factor correlated negatively with behavioral deviances and interpersonal problems, which calls into question the relevance and utility of Boldness and Fearless Dominance in the conceptualization of PPD.

Elucidating the Nature of the Overlap between Machiavellianism and Psychopathy in a Forensic Sample
Michelle A. Jones, MA, JD – The University of Alabama; Martin Sellbom, PhD – The Australian National University; Rachel C. Rock, MA – The University of Alabama; Alexandria Johnson, BA – The University of Alabama

This study examined the relationship between psychopathy and Machiavellianism in a mixed-gender county jail sample (n=100). We used a new measure of Machiavellianism, the Machiavellian Personality Scale. Findings indicated significant overlap between psychopathy and Machiavellianism, particularly the “amoral” aspects of Machiavellianism. Findings further suggested that measures of psychopathy might not adequately capture other Machiavellian traits such as a desire for status or distrust of others. These results could help clarify the extent of association among Dark Triad traits and how Machiavellian traits in particular might relate to certain antisocial or criminal behavior.

Investigating the Relationship Between Self-Reported Psychopathy and Victimization in an Offender Sample
Dylan T. Gatner, BA – Simon Fraser University; Ashley Pritchard, MA – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, LLB, PhD – Simon Fraser University

Few studies have examined the relationship between psychopathy and victimization in adulthood, particularly self-report measures of psychopathy. Accordingly, we examined the relationship between the Psychopathic Personality Inventory-Revised (PPI–R), victimization, and the moderating effect of substance use in an offender population (n=82). PPI–R Total and Self-Centered Impulsivity (SCI) were moderately associated (r = .25) with, and postdicted, different forms of recent victimization. However, Fearless Dominance was unrelated to most forms of victimization. Generally, substance use did not moderate the relationship between PPI–R Total, PPI–R SCI, and victimization. Implications for risk management and the nomological network of psychopathy are discussed.

019. Supervision and Case Management of Juveniles
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM
Del Mar
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Laura Guy, University of Massachusetts Medical School

A Best Practice Evaluation of Implementation and Outcomes in an Intensive Support and Supervision Program
Sarah Mordell, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Ronald Roesch, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Billie Joe Rogers, MA – Simon Fraser University; Christopher Zatlyn – Youth Justice

The current study used a file-based methodology to evaluate an intensive support and supervision program (ISSP) against an evidence-based framework of 13 best practices developed from the literature on similar programs. Individual best practices were rated present for 11% to 92% of participants, while the mean number of best practices implemented across individuals was approximately 50%. Quality of implementation was significantly associated with an index of offence seriousness in the year following ISSP and an overall negative trend across all recidivism outcomes. The need for more implementation research is discussed.

Factors Moderating the Effect of Implementation of an Intensive Support and Supervision Program on Recidivism Outcomes
Sarah Mordell, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Ronald Roesch, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Billie Joe Rogers, MA – Simon Fraser University; Nicole Muir, BA – Simon Fraser University; Kim van der Woerd, PhD – Reciprocal Consulting; Christopher Zatlyn – Youth Justice

With the focus of youth justice programming turning from “What works?” to “What works for whom?”, research is needed to determine whether certain characteristics may enable youth to benefit more or less from programs. The current study examined potential factors moderating the effect of implementation quality of a provincial intensive support and supervision program (ISSP) on recidivism outcomes. Implementation quality significantly predicted re-offence in the year following ISSP for Aboriginal youth, younger participants, and higher-risk youth only. Although all
participants should receive a high-quality program, these findings suggest it may be particularly critical that ISSP is well-implemented for certain groups.


Laura Gay, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School; Rachael Perrault, MA – University of Massachusetts Medical School; Thomas Grizzo, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School; Gina Vincent, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School

Using a treatment-comparison design (N=208), we studied the impact on juvenile probation officers’ (JPOs) case management decisions following standardized implementation of the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY) and risk assessment polices. Youth assessed with the SAVRY received relatively less punitive dispositions and relatively more service referrals. Case management decisions were related more strongly to JPOs’ perceptions of youths’ risk for overall delinquency rather than for future violence. Mild iatrogenic effects associated with implementation, such as increased professional burnout, were observed among JPOs and administrators. Implications for implementation of risk assessment practices will be discussed.

Predicting Juvenile Probation Officer Case Management Strategies: The Role of Mental Health Competency

Evan D. Holloway, BS – Fordham University; Keith Cruise, PhD – Fordham University; Matthew Aalsma, PhD – Indiana University School of Medicine

Juvenile probation officers (JPOs) are increasingly tasked with incorporating mental health screening information into case planning and are uniquely positioned as gatekeepers to mental health services for justice-involved youth. Utilizing self-report data from 234 JPOs in 18 counties we investigated how individual characteristics predicted case management strategies and if their use varied across jurisdictions. Age and gender were significant predictors of deterrence strategies. Mental health competency predicted greater use of restorative justice and treatment strategies. These findings imply that some demographics and mental health-related skills affect differential use of case management strategies by JPOs.

020. Special Topics in Sex Offending
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM
LaJolla

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Jared Ruchensky, Texas A&M University

Victims Speak Up: Attitudes toward Sex Offenders

Michelle K. Rosselli, BA – John Jay College (CUNY); Christina Johnson, BA – John Jay College (CUNY); Anniken Laake, BS – John Jay College (CUNY); Leah Kaylor, BS – John Jay College (CUNY); Sarah Schaaf, BS – John Jay College (CUNY); Elizabeth Jeglic, PhD – John Jay College (CUNY)

The present study seeks to examine the difference in attitudes toward sex offenders among victims and non-victims of sexual abuse. Data was collected from 369 undergraduate students, with 36 of these participants reporting a history of sexual abuse. Participants completed a variety of measures assessing their attitudes toward sex offenders, sex offender treatment, and sex offender legislation. Results revealed that victims scored significantly lower on the CATSO than the non-victims, suggesting that they held less punitive views toward sex offenders. Further analyses will assess psychological symptom severity as well as these attitudes.

Crossover Offenders and Risk

Jared Ruchensky, BA – Texas A&M University; Matthew Huss, PhD – Creighton University; Mario Scalora, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

In the past, research has primarily focused on differentiating between different types of specialized sex offenders, although recent research has found that many offenders are crossover offenders (CO), meaning they offend across victim gender, victim age, and the relationship between the offender and the victim (Heil, Ahlmeyer, & Simons, 2003; Robertelli & Terry, 2007). The present study examined differences between CO and specialists, including specific differences between types of CO (e.g., relationship n CO), along key risk factors as well as risk assessment measures. Presentation will discuss differences across demographic variables as well as implications for clinicians and researchers.

Stigmatizing Consequences of Loving a Registered Sex Offender

Tyler Plogher – University of Evansville; Margaret Stevenson, PhD – University of Evansville; Evan McCracken, BS – University of Evansville

Family members of registered sex offenders experience significant psychological and socioeconomic distress (Levenson & Tewksbury, 2009), yet research has largely ignored societal perceptions of these individuals, particularly the partners (wives, girlfriends) of registrants. This study sought to document the characteristics of a societal stereotype of registrants’ partners, as a first step toward understanding their stigmatization and experiences of discrimination. In line with hypotheses, results suggest that people primarily perceive registrants’ partners as fearful, vulnerable, and deviant, but also as mentally ill and loyal; that is, people perceive registrants’ partners, in part, as similar to registered sex offenders themselves.

021. Legal Decision Making in Criminal Justice Processing
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM
Santa Fe

Chair: Jennifer Perillo, Winston-Salem State University

Testimonial Inconsistencies, Adverse Credibility Determinations, and Asylum Adjudication in the United States

Sarah Filone, MA – Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD – Drexel University
Political asylum is a judicial process by which an individual facing persecution in his or her home country may be granted protection within a foreign country. Testimonial inconsistencies can result in adverse credibility determinations and claim denial, but to date no research has compared levels/types of discrepancies in veracious accounts to those in fabricated claims. This study examined differences in testimonial inconsistencies between genuine and exaggerated asylum claims. Thirty individuals who have been granted asylum in the U.S. were randomized to a “genuine” or “exaggerated” claim condition and interviewed at two time points. Discrepancy levels will be compared between groups.

Swearing to Tell the Truth: Effects of Oath Taking on Truth Telling and Credibility Judgments
Emily Joseph, BA – CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Maria Hartwig, PhD – CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Charles Bond, PhD – Texas Christian University

Though oath-taking has been an integral part of the trial system for centuries, there is a dearth of empirical research examining whether swearing to tell the truth influences adult witness testimony after the commission of a transgression or how observing someone swear to tell the truth may influence fact-finders’ perceptions of the testimony. Using a laboratory paradigm, we tested whether the legal practice of oath-taking results in witnesses offering truthful testimony (Study 1). Second, this research examines whether fact-finders perceive testimonies differently if they are given under oath or appear to have been given under oath (Study 2).

The Effect of Disgust on Juror/Jury decisions: Evidence For a Disposal Effect
Kimberly Schweitzer, MS – University of Wyoming; Victoria Estrada, MA – University of Wyoming; Elizabeth Ferguson, MS – University of Wyoming; Narina Nunez, PhD – University of Wyoming; Karlee Provenza, BA – University of Wyoming

Research has shown that disgust tends to reverse the status quo bias, such that disgusted participants are more likely to dispose of current possessions. However, there is no research examining how different types of disgust affect decision-making. The current study manipulated type of disgust (moral, contamination, no disgust) and examined the impact of disgust on verdicts. Participants (N=220) who read about a defendant who committed a morally disgusting act were more likely to find him guilty compared to a defendant who committed a contamination-related or no disgusting act. Thus, supporting a disgust promotes disposal effect.

Precursors to False Guilty Pleas: An Examination of Archival Exoneration Data
Jennifer Perillo, PhD – Winston-Salem State University

Although a great deal of attention has been focused on the kinds of evidence that lead to wrongful convictions at trial, less is known about factors that cause innocent people to plead guilty. Using the existing sample of exonerations, archival analyses revealed certain factors – such as prior false confession and race – were associated with greater rates of plea bargaining. Other contributors to wrongful conviction – such as eyewitness misidentification – were instead associated with lower rates of false guilty pleas. Implications for the criminal justice system will be discussed.

022. Effects of Trauma on Victims
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM
Plaza
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Sarah Tashjian, University of California, Davis

The Effect of Sexual Assault Victims’ Drinking and Self Blame on Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in a Longitudinal Study
Liana C. Peter-Hagene, MA – University of Illinois at Chicago; Sarah Ullman, PhD – University of Illinois at Chicago

In a longitudinal study of sexual-assault survivors we investigated the effects of victim drinking on PTSD, as well as the mediating role of self-blame attributions. Victims who were drinking (versus not) before their assault experienced less PTSD, but reported more self-blame attributions. In turn, characterological self-blame (i.e., victims blaming their stable personality traits) increased PTSD symptoms, while behavioral self-blame (i.e., blaming their behavior from the time of the assault) did not. Although the total effect of drinking on PTSD was negative, drinking also increased PTSD via self-blame attributions, highlighting the danger of blaming victims of alcohol-related rape for their assault.

Using Couple Level Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence and Abuse to Predict Law Enforcement and Divorce Process Outcomes
Ryan D. Davidson, MA – University of Arizona; Connie Beck, PhD – University of Arizona; Edward Anderson, PhD – The University of Texas at Austin

Several typologies of couple-level intimate partner violence are theorized; however, few have empirical support. Using latent class analysis, we found one such typology. The current study investigates the utility of this typology in predicting law enforcement involvement and divorce process outcomes. The findings from this large (n=965 couples) matched husband-wife epidemiological sample indicate that this typology is particularly useful in predicting mediation process outcomes (agreement status and negotiated parenting time). Law enforcement contact was also associated with specific latent classes, however, less so. Reasons for these findings are discussed.

Child Sexual Abuse Victims Delay Disclosure When Caregivers are Emotionally or Physically Abusive
Sarah Tashjian, JD – University of California, Davis; Deborah Goldfarb, JD, PhD – University of California, Davis; Gail S. Goodman, PhD – University of California, Davis; Jodi Quas, PhD – University of California, Irvine

How readily do children disclose sexual abuse if experiencing physical or emotional maltreatment in the home? This study
investigated associations between delayed disclosure of non-caregiver childhood sexual victimization and caregiver physical and emotional maltreatment. Data were from 67 child sexual abuse victims whose cases were referred for prosecution and who reported whether they experienced physical or emotional abuse by caregivers. Caregiver physical and emotional abuse predicted delayed disclosure beyond age, gender, fear of negative consequences, and perceived responsibility. Even when the parent is not the sexual abuse perpetrator, children delay disclosure when the parent is physically or emotionally abusive.

Activating Schemas Through Cross-Examination: Understanding Attitudes Towards Rape
Kristan Russell, MA – Roger Williams University

In the current study we examine the effect of information salience on perceptions of responsibility in the context of rape. Information salience was manipulated by varying cross-examination of the victim (present v. absent). We also varied victim relationship to the defendant (stranger, acquaintance, boyfriend, spouse) and the combined effects of gender and salience on our measures. We observed a moderating effect of information salience on perceptions of responsibility. Exposure to cross-examination led to more favorable attitudes towards the victim for both males and females. However, when cross-examination did not occur, males attributed greater responsibility to the victim compared to females.

023. Risk Assessment Instruments
5:00 PM to 6:00 PM
Sierra
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Rachael Perrault, University of Massachusetts Medical School

Cross-Validation of the VRAG: A 10-Year Prospective Study
Tara J. Ryan, BS – Simon Fraser University; Andrew Gray – Simon Fraser University; Jennifer Storey – Simon Fraser University; Stephen Hart, PhD – Simon Fraser University

The ability of the VRAG score “bins” to estimate the absolute probability of violent recidivism has come under scrutiny. To further test the accuracy of the VRAG bins, 10-year prospective follow-up data of a representative sample of serious offenders from Canada were analyzed. Data included offenders who had been returned to prison, arrested for, charged with, or convicted of new violent offenses, and time between the date of release from prison and the first violent offense. ROC analysis demonstrated adequate overall predictive validity, however follow-up analyses indicated substantial discrepancies between observed and predicted violent failure rates for the VRAG bins.

Inter-Rater Reliability of VRAG Scores Provided in Canadian Criminal Proceedings
Brittany Penson, BS, BA – Texas A&M University; Jared Ruchensky, BA – Texas A&M University; John Edens, PhD – Texas A&M University

Published research suggests that most violence risk assessment tools have relatively high levels of inter-rater reliability, but recent evidence of inconsistent scores among forensic examiners in adversarial settings raises concerns about the “field reliability” of such measures. This study specifically examines the reliability of Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) scores in Canadian criminal cases identified in LexisNexis. Over 250 reported cases were located that mentioned the VRAG and our current projection is that 50-75 cases will report at least two VRAG scores (current n=35). Inter-rater reliability statistics for these cases will be computed and discussed at the conference.

Predictive Validity of Presence Items for the HCR-20V3 on Institutional Aggression in a Sample of Insanity Acquittes
Melanie A. Schneider, BA – Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD – Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belfi, PsyD – Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Services; Michelle Herrera, BA – Fairleigh Dickinson University; Hali Griswold, MA – Fairleigh Dickinson University; Ashley DeBlasi, MA – Fairleigh Dickinson University

Published research on the HCR-20, the newest iteration of a three-scale SPJ violence risk assessment measure, has focused on scale sums and summary risk ratings for patients and offenders discharged into the community. The current study is the first to examine the validity of the scales and individual items in predicting institutional aggression in a sample of insanity acquittes. Results indicated that the Historical and Clinical scales significantly differentiated aggressive from non-aggressive patients; when analysis included all scales, the Clinical and Risk Management scales predicted aggression. Four items were individually associated with aggression, an additional three approached significance.

Field IRR for the SAVRY: Examining Non-Traditional But Clinically Useful
Rachael Perrault, MA – UMass Medical School; Laura Gay, PhD – UMass Medical School; Gina Vincent, PhD – UMass Medical School

The SAVRY’s field inter-rater reliability was investigated by examining agreement between ratings of juvenile probation officers and master trainers (N=36). This study extended work on the SAVRY by including idiographic relevance ratings and a rating of risk for non-violent delinquency. Among 68 youth, good to excellent agreement was found for presence ratings across all domains; more variable agreement was found for relevance ratings. Intra-class coefficient values for non-violent summary risk ratings (SRR) were lower than for the violent SRR, but still were in the excellent range. Results will be discussed in terms of implications for improving training practices.
are whether a culprit was in the lineup in the first place, their ability to consider base rates is critical. Response patterns showed poor sensitivity to base rate and consistent overestimates of target-presence.

**Sensitizing Jurors to Factors Influencing the Accuracy of Eyewitness Identification: Assessing the Effectiveness of the Henderson Instructions**

Angela M. Jones, M.Phil – John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center, CUNY; Amanda Bergold – John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center, CUNY; Marlee Berman – John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center, CUNY; Steven Penrod, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Recently, the New Jersey Supreme Court determined that jurors may not be able to effectively evaluate eyewitness evidence. As a result, the Court proposed case-specific instructions, suggesting these instructions would reduce expert testimony. The current studies tested the efficacy of various forms of Henderson instructions and expert testimony. Jurors were sensitive to the quality of police practices on their own. Expert testimony resulted in skepticism by reducing convictions regardless of eyewitness identification quality. However, a modified version of Henderson sensitized jurors to estimator variable quality in a follow up study. Implications for the courts will be discussed.

**The Roles of Evidence Evaluation and Case-Specific Judicial Instructions in Eyewitness Identification Cases**

Marlee Berman, MA – John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center, CUNY; Steven Penrod, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Previous research has found that the issue-specific judicial instructions, set forth in New Jersey v. Henderson (2011) do not effectively sensitize jurors to eyewitness identification accuracy. The purpose of the current study was to determine whether encouraging jurors to evaluate the eyewitness identification and Henderson instruction, prior to rendering a verdict, will increase jurors’ sensitization to the identification quality. Participants read a trial transcript on Amazon Mechanical Turk and rendered a verdict. Results indicated that Henderson instructions are most effective when non-case-specific and jurors evaluate the evidence before rendering a verdict.

**Improving the effectiveness of eyewitness expert testimony**

Richard Wise, JD, PhD – University of North Dakota; Andre Kehn, PhD – University of North Dakota; Marc Pearce, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska College of Law

To determine if the effectiveness of eyewitness expert testimony can be improved, we designed a study with three conditions: a no expert, an expert, and an expert who used the I-I-Eye method of analyzing eyewitness testimony. The percentages of guilty verdicts for the strong and the weak cases were no expert (44% for strong and 41% for weak), expert (41% for strong and 41% for weak), expert plus I-I-Eye method (68% for strong and 27% for weak). The I-I-Eye participants, unlike the control participants, rendered significantly more guilty verdicts in the strong than in the weak eyewitness case.
We examined the extent to which false memories of courtroom arguments are shaped by jurors’ attentional focus and internal dispositions as exemplified by encoding style, impulsiveness, and the Big Five personality traits. Mock jurors watched a video of oral arguments in a homicide case. Participants’ memory was tested by a cued recall task including misleading and non-misleading questions. Results showed that indices of impulsivity, such as premeditation and urgency, extraversion (i.e., a personality trait), and internal encoding style predicted false memories for non-misleading questions. Dispositions did not predict false memories in response to misleading questions.

Using Evidence Lineups to Reduce the Forensic Confirmation Bias in Handwriting Judgments
Jeff Kukucka, PhD – Towson University; Saul M. Kassin, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Pre-existing expectations can result in erroneous judgments of forensic evidence (i.e., forensic confirmation bias; Kassin, Dror, & Kukucka, 2013). To reduce this risk, some researchers have espoused the use of evidence lineups, where examiners compare a questioned sample against an array of samples rather than against only one suspect sample (e.g., Wells, Wilford, & Smolarz, 2013). In two studies, we explored how evidence lineups affect the biasability and accuracy of judgments of handwriting evidence. Overall, our findings show striking parallels with the eyewitness identification literature, and support the value of evidence lineups as a means of reducing systematic error.

When Do Confessions Taint Judgments of Handwriting Evidence? Testing Three Moderators of Forensic Confirmation Bias
Jeff Kukucka, PhD – Towson University; Saul M. Kassin, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Exposure to case information can affect judgments of forensic evidence in a self-verifying manner (i.e., forensic confirmation bias; Kassin, Dror, & Kukucka, 2013). We tested three moderators of this effect: the similarity of the forensic samples, re-evaluating the same evidence, and dispositional Need for Cognition. Participants (N=115) received information about a robbery and compared handwriting samples from the suspect and perpetrator. As predicted, individuals who were informed that the suspect had confessed judged the same handwriting evidence as more incriminating than those who were uninformed. In addition, limited support emerged for each of the three moderators that were explored.

026. AP-LS Business Meeting
6:00 PM to 6:30 PM
Plaza
Come hear what is going on behind the scenes in our organization. All are welcome to attend!

027. Welcome Reception
6:30 PM to 8:00 PM
Garden Terrace
Come one, come all!! Join your fellow conference goers at our welcome reception! Eat, drink, and be merry!

FRIDAY, MARCH 20th

028. AP-LS Student Committee Sponsored Fun Run
7:00 AM to 7:50 AM
Hotel Lobby
Get up early and get your running shoes on! The Student Committee has sponsored a 5K FUN RUN for those who want to get a little exercise in while at the conference. Come on out and support our wonderful Student Committee!

029. Cognitive Processing
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
Del Mar
Chair: Shari Schwartz, Ashford University and Florida International University

Disclosing Secrets: Does Rapport-Building Increase Individuals’ Likelihood to Share Transgressions?
Deborah Sanchez – Florida International University; Jenna Kieckhaefer, PhD – California State University, Fresno; Katherine Kendrick, BA – Florida International University; Stephen Ross, PhD – University of Washington, Tacoma; Jonathan Vallano, PhD – University of Pittsburgh, Greensburg; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD – Florida International University

Eliciting information from informants is an important yet unexplored area of law enforcement investigations. Increasing their willingness to share personal information can yield critical information like motives and investigative leads. The current research investigates the impact of building rapport on the interviewee’s willingness to share a personal transgression. Specifically, participants either experienced rapport or no rapport prior to being asked to share a wrongdoing they had previously been a part of or committed. Participants were further asked to rate the transgression’s frequency and emotional intensity. Preliminary data suggests that rapport building increases interviewee’s willingness to disclose a personal transgression.

Can Jurors’ Attentional Focus and Dispositions Predict False Memories of Courtroom Arguments?
Shari Schwartz, PhD – Ashford University and Florida International University; Maura Piloti, PhD – Ashford University; Maria Campos, BA – Florida International University; Diana Karakashishyan, BA – Florida International University

We examined the extent to which false memories of courtroom arguments are shaped by jurors’ attentional focus and internal dispositions as exemplified by encoding style, impulsiveness, and the Big Five personality traits. Mock jurors watched a video of oral arguments in a homicide case. Participants’ memory was tested by a cued recall task including misleading and non-misleading questions. Results showed that indices of impulsivity, such as premeditation and urgency, extraversion (i.e., a personality trait), and internal encoding style predicted false memories for non-misleading questions. Dispositions did not predict false memories in response to misleading questions.
Thomas Ormerod, PhD – University of Sussex; Coral Dando, PhD – University of Wolverhampton

Security screening should reveal potential threats, but little is known about its practical effectiveness. In an in-vivo trial discriminating real and mock passengers in international airports, screening agents detected ten times more mock passengers with veracity testing than behaviour recognition. The study reveals some of the highest levels of deception detection (70%) where the ratio of deceptive to genuine participants is low (1 in 100). The success of veracity testing comes from combining features of interviewing that enhance deception detection: use of evidence; eliciting verbal accounts; tests of expected knowledge; preventing verbal manoeuvring; manipulating cognitive load; and changing verbal content.

Lie Detection and the Niqab
Amy-May Leach, PhD – University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Naval Ammar, PhD – University of Ontario Institute of Technology; D. Nicole England, BA – University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Laura Remigio, BA – University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Judges in the US, UK, and Canada have suggested that they must see a witness’s face to detect his or her deception; however, that contention has not been tested. In this study, women (N = 60) were randomly assigned to wear a niqab, a hijab, or no veil. Then, they lied or told the truth about having witnessed a transgression. Laypersons (N = 232) were better able to detect deception in witnesses who were wearing niqabs or hijabs than those without veils. Moreover, they reported relying on more diagnostic cues to deception when witnesses wore niqabs.

Ocular-motor Detection of Deception in Laboratory Settings
Pooja Patnaik, MS – University of Utah; Dan Woltz, PhD – University of Utah; Doug Hacker, PhD – University of Utah; Anne Cook, PhD – University of Utah; Andrea Webb, PhD – Draper Laboratory; David Raskin, PhD – University of Utah; John Kircher, PhD – University of Utah

We have developed an ocular-motor deception test (ODT) that uses measures of reading behavior and evoked pupil response to classify people as truthful or deceptive. In four laboratory studies, we found that the ODT can discriminate between truthful and deceptive participants with greater than 80% accuracy. The ODT represents a new approach to detect deception that may fill an important need in pre-employment and periodic screening programs for law enforcement and national security organizations.

Effects of Language, Paradigm, and Cues on Lie Detection Decisions
Elizabeth Solodukhin, BA – University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Amy Leach, PhD – University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Erin Billinger, BA – University of Ontario Institute of Technology

We examined the impact of language proficiency, paradigm, and cues on lie detection decisions. Undergraduate students (N = 196) viewed hidden video footage in which native and second-language speakers were randomly assigned to lie or telling the truth about either a transgression or a mission. Observers were better at identifying truth-tellers than lietellers. They were also more accurate when judging native speakers than second-language speakers. These effects were exacerbated when the transgression paradigm was used to elicit lies. Finally, observers were most confident when judging truth-telling native-language speakers.

031. Influences on Children’s Eyewitness Memory
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
Santa Fe

External Sources of Influence on Children’s Eyewitness Memory Reports
The present symposium will discuss findings from laboratory and field studies investigating the effects of external pressures on children’s reports. The first presentation examines how biasing information influences the strategies parents utilize while questioning their 3-6 year old children. Biasing parents to believe that a negative event occurred (an argument between two adults) increased the suggestiveness of their questions, particularly when they had a fearful attachment style, but did not have a detrimental effect on children’s memory reports. The second study addressed the impact of attorneys’ repeated questions on 6-12 year old children’s testimony. 18% of prosecutors’ questions and 34% of defense attorneys’ questions were repeated, and 50% of repeated questions were repeated more than once. Self-contradictions increased with multiple repetition, and for younger children. The third presentation examines predictors of sexual abuse recantation among 3-16 year old children. Lack of family support, visitation with the suspect, and placement with siblings increased the likelihood of recantation. The fourth presentation discusses the effects of asking about prior conversations on 5-9 year old children’s transgression disclosures after a one week delay. Questions about children’s conversations with a prior interviewer increased the likelihood that children disclosed transgressions without the use of direct questions.

Chair: Kelly McWilliams, University of Southern California
Discussant: Jason J. Dickinson, PhD – Montclair State University

Parent-Child Discussion, Parental Bias, and Children’s Eyewitness Memory
Kelly McWilliams, PhD – University of Southern California; Gail S. Goodman, PhD – University of California, Davis; Alexandra E. Shelley, BA – University of California, Davis; Julie Olomi, BA – University of California, Davis

This study investigated effects of parental bias on parent-child conversation and children’s eyewitness memory. Three- to six-year-olds (N = 77) experienced a play session; then parent-child dyads were randomly assigned to experimental group: biased discussion, non-biased discussion, and irrelevant discussion. After a delay, children’s play-session memory was tested. Parents in the biased condition and parents with “fearful avoidant” attachment orientations introduced the most misinformation in the parent-child
discussion of the play session. However, suggestive conversation style did not result in a higher rate of memory error by children during the memory test. Implications for theory and policy are discussed.

The Effects of Question Repetition on Responses in Direct- and Cross-examinations with Children Alleging Sexual Abuse
Samantha J. Andrews, BA – University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD – University of Cambridge; Thomas D. Lyon, JD, PhD – Gould School of Law; University of Southern California

This study examined the effects of repeated questions (n=12,169) on 6- to 12-year-olds’ testimony in child sexual abuse cases. Defense lawyers repeated more questions (33.56% of total questions asked) than prosecutors (17.81%). Defense lawyers elicited proportionally more self-contradictions than prosecutors. Nearly half (49.86%) the repeated questions were repeated more than once. As repetition frequency increased, so did children’s self-contradictions. Age and the number of repeated questions were not associated. Older children responded with more elaboration, more repetition and fewer self-contradictions than younger children, suggesting that young children may be especially vulnerable when subjected to repeated questioning.

In the Field: Predictors of Children’s Recantation in Substantiated Child Sexual Abuse Cases
Jillian Rivard, PhD – Barry University; Allison P. Mugno, BA – Florida International University; Thomas D. Lyon, JD, PhD – Gould School of Law, University of Southern California; Jodl A. Quais, PhD – University of California, Irvine

The underlying reasons for recantation in children’s disclosure of traumatic experiences, most notably child sexual abuse, have been hotly debated in recent years. Most prior studies have failed to identify significant predictors of recantation. In the present study, we examined the largest sample of substantiated CSA cases involving recantations to date (n=58 cases) and 58 non-recanters matched on key variables. Analyses revealed that children were less likely to recant when 1) family members expressed belief in their allegations, 2) visits were not recommended with the alleged perpetrator, and 3) their living situation changed post-disclosure.

The Consistency and Accuracy of Children’s Reports of an Adult Transgression Across Multiple Interviews
Stacia N. Stolzenberg, PhD – University of Southern California; Thomas D. Lyon, JD, PhD – Gould School of Law, University of Southern California

This study assessed 82 5- to 9-year-old children’s recall of prior conversations and disclosure consistency. Children played with a confederate and for half the children, appeared to break some toys. Immediately after play, children were interviewed about what happened. After a 1-2 week delay, a different experimenter interviewed all children again, adding open-ended questions about prior conversations with the confederate and original interviewer. Asking the conversation questions increased true disclosures, and children’s recall of conversations was largely accurate. The results suggest that asking children questions about their conversations with suspects and interviewers may facilitate the disclosure of transgressions.

032. Gender in Policy & Decision Making
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
Plaza
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Jenny Reichert, Heidelberg University

Reconceptualizing “Gay Panic” and “Trans Panic” as Hate Crimes
Lindsey Davis – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY

This study investigates the so-called gay panic defense, the only defense specifically designed for the defense of self-identified heterosexuals to minimize responsibility for attacks on gay victims. Gay and trans panic defenses allege that these crimes entail temporary insanity or are justifiable due to the provocation by the victim. The present study investigated 28 crimes perpetrated against LGBT victims in order to explore the supposition that panic cases are a distinctive class of cases that differ from hate crimes. Results indicate that panic cases constitute a subset of hate crime, not a separate classification. Implications and limitations are discussed.

Masculinity as a cue to criminality, violence, or stereotypes of crime?
Victoria Estrada, MA – University of Wyoming; Joshua Reynolds, MS, Graduate Student – University of Wyoming; Sean McCreA, PhD – University of Wyoming; Scott Freng, PhD – University of Wyoming

Research is divided on whether masculinity is perceived as a cue to crime in general, only violent crimes, or stereotypically male crimes (e.g., burglary). The current study sought to better differentiate among these possibilities. Participants (Study 1, n = 113; Study 2, n = 113) were asked to read a crime scenario (fraud, burglary, or assault) and select the most likely suspect from one of three photographs. Suspects ranged in masculinity from low to high. Results suggest that masculinity is a cue for criminality, particularly violent crimes like assault.

Male and Female Parole Decisions: Is Paying Your Dues or Saying You’re Sorry More Important?
Victoria Estrada, MA – University of Wyoming; Kimberly Schweitzer, MS – University of Wyoming; Narina Nunez, PhD – University of Wyoming; Scott Culhane, PhD – University of Wyoming; Karlee Provenza, BA – University of Wyoming

Research suggests that females may consider defendant remorse more when making legal decisions (e.g., sentencing), whereas males value tangible punishments (e.g., serving time). These gender differences among remorse and time served have not been examined thoroughly. Participants (N=371) were asked to read two brief parole scenarios (armed robbery, sexual abuse) and grant or deny parole. Remorse
Violent reconviction rates for FOs were significantly higher. Despite this, a significant proportion of FOs was rated higher than DOs and LTOs. Results found preventative detention among FOs was higher than the expected base rate among violent recidivists.

Even Police Officers Get It Wrong: Police Endorsement of, and Confidence in, Psycho-Legal Misconceptions
Julia Shaw, PhD – University of Bedfordshire; Chloe Chaplin, MSc – London Probation

Public beliefs surrounding the legal system are often misconceived, yet police samples are often not included in this research. This study is the first to compare psycho-legal misconceptions between those who are, and are not, police officers, in the UK. Participants where presented a 50-item questionnaire, measuring five psycho-legal topics; police procedures, courts, incarceration, mental illness, and memory/cognition. Despite direct involvement and relevant experience, police officers were as misconceived as those who were not police officers. Further, police officers were more confident in their responses. This research has implications for identifying specific areas of need in police education.

Importance of Numeracy as a Risk Factor for Elder Financial Exploitation in a Community Sample
Stacey Wood, PhD – Scripps College; Marian Liu, PhD – University of San Francisco; Patricia Xi – Claremont Graduate University

This project examined the role of numeracy as a potential risk factor for financial elder exploitation (FE). Risk for FE was assessed using the Older Adult Financial Exploitation Measure (OAFEM). Other variables of interest included numeracy, executive functioning, and overall mental status. 201 adults aged 60 and older participated in this study. After controlling for other variables including education, lower numeracy was related to higher scores on the OAFEM consistent with higher risk for fraud. Results indicated that numeracy is a significant risk factor for elder financial exploitation after controlling for other variables.

Tracking and Managing High Risk Offenders: A Canadian Initiative
Julie Blais, PhD – Brock University

The current study evaluates the utility of the National Flagging System in identifying high risk offenders and facilitating preventative detention in Canada. 516 flagged offenders (FOs) were compared to 58 dangerous offenders (DOs) and 129 long-term offenders (LTOs). Results found that FOs scored lower on structured risk assessment measures. Despite this, a significant proportion of FOs was rated higher risk than average offenders based on percentile rankings. Violent reconviction rates for FOs were significantly higher compared to LTOs and federal offenders. The base rate for preventative detention among FOs was higher than the expected base rate among violent recidivists.
attention will be given to what it means to “think like a forensic psychologist.”

**035. Adolescent Forensic Assessment**
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
Harbor

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Randall Salekin, The University of Alabama

Assessment of Sophistication-Maturity with the Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory-Self Report (RSTI-SR)
Xinying Ang, MA – University of Alabama; Randall Salekin, PhD – University of Alabama; Martin Sellbom, PhD – Australian National University; Zina Lee, PhD – University of Fraser Valley

It is important to assess a juvenile offender’s level of maturity to determine the appropriate interventions (Salekin, 2004). The present study carried out a confirmatory factor analysis on the Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory-Self Report (RSTI-SR), which assesses the level of Sophistication-Maturity in juvenile offenders, besides examining their Risk for Dangerousness and Treatment Amenability. The three-factor model produced a fit. Sophistication-Maturity was positively related to conscientiousness and problem-focused coping and negatively related to neuroticism and impulsivity. The findings indicate the reliability and validity of the RSTI-SR in assessing maturity.

The RSTI-SR as a Framework for Examining the Effectiveness of Current Measures of Risk, Maturity, and Treatment Amenability
Randall Salekin, PhD – The University of Alabama; Emily MacDougall, MA – University of Alabama; Christopher Gillen, MA – The University of Southern Mississippi

This presentation is composed of two different studies examining the validity of the RSTI-Self-Report to assess risk, maturity, and treatment amenability. The first study examined the association between RSTI-SR measured maturity with other instruments not specifically designed for forensic use. Results revealed that these other maturity measures are not in alignment with the RSTI-SR developmental maturity scale. As such, they may not directly tap the construct of developmental maturity from the legal standpoint of treatment amenability. As such, they may not directly tap the construct of developmental maturity from the legal standpoint of treatment amenability. The findings indicate the reliability and validity of the RSTI-SR in assessing maturity.

The Validity of the Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory-Abbreviated (RSTI-A): Preliminary Support for a Measure Designed for Juvenile Evaluations
Christopher Gillen, MA – The University of Southern Mississippi; Emily MacDougall, MA – University of Alabama; Randall Salekin, PhD – University of Alabama; Adelle Forth, PhD – Carleton University

The current study was the first to investigate the validity of the Risk-Sophistication-Treatment Inventory-Abbreviated (RSTI-A) in a sample of 63 adolescent offenders. Although the validity of the higher-order amenability scale was not as well supported, the risk and maturity scales and autonomy, criminal-sophistication, and motivation subscales were associated with concurrent self-reports. The incremental validity of RSTI-A measured violence and criminality to predict independent risk measures above traditional transfer criteria was also supported. As such, the current study offers initial support in the process of incremental scientific research towards developing an integrative interview for assessing risk, maturity, and amenability.

What is the Shelf-Life of Adolescent Risk Assessment? Dynamic Change on the SAVRY and START:AV
Jodi Viljoen, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Andrew Gray, MA – Simon Fraser University; Catherine Shaffer, BA – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, PhD, LLB – Simon Fraser University

Although violence risk is thought to be especially dynamic among adolescents, little research has tested this. As such, we conducted two prospective studies to examine changes in risk over a one-year period. The first study examined 74 adolescent offenders’ ratings on the Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY), and the second study examined 89 adolescent offenders’ ratings on the SAVRY and Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability: Adolescent Version (START:AV). From baseline to the 12-month follow-up, one-third of youth showed reliable change in START:AV Vulnerabilities Total Scores, and one-fifth showed reliable change in SAVRY Risk Total Scores.

**036. Training for VA Police**
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
Del Mar

Development and Evaluation of a Training Initiative for Veterans Affairs Police: A Train-the-Trainer Model for Mental Health Recognition and Deescalation
A number of recent training efforts have been undertaken to enhance police response to persons with mental illness, consistent with the Sequential Intercept Model of justice and mental health interaction. With specific challenges facing and being posed by military veterans who interact with police, specific efforts to address these challenges have begun to emerge as well. This symposium will report on the development and ongoing implementation of a national train-the-trainer program designed to provide Police Officers with the US Department of Veterans Affairs with specialized training to police officer responses to military veterans on VA campuses nationwide. Weaver et al, report on the general design of the project, including the evaluation component. Mok et al, provide results from the demonstration/pilot efforts that preceded the ongoing national training efforts. Hollingsworth et al, and Nerish et al. report on more general findings that speak broadly to the evaluation of police officer training evaluation, respectively the roles of social desirability in responding, and the importance of utility and affective reactions as potential indicators of trainer success.

Chair: Christopher M. Weaver, Palo Alto University
A number of recent training efforts have been undertaken to enhance police response to persons with mental illness, consistent with the Sequential Intercept Model of justice and mental health interaction. With specific challenges facing and being posed by military veterans who interact with police, specific efforts to address these challenges have begun to emerge as well. This presentation will provide detail on the development of a national train-the-trainer program designed to provide Police Officers with the US Department of Veterans Affairs with specialized training to police officer responses to military veterans on VA campuses nationwide.

### Enhancing Police Response to Veterans with Mental Illness: Initial Findings from a National VA Training Pilot Study

**Caroline Mok, PhD – Palo Alto University; Travis McGee, MA – Palo Alto University; Christine Schmidt – Palo Alto University; Joel Rosenthal, PhD – US Department of Veterans Affairs; Trent Pettis – Law Enforcement Training Center, US Dept. of Veterans Affairs; Christopher Weaver, PhD – Palo Alto University**

This study provided an initial demonstration of a larger program designed to assess the efficacy of a nationwide VA training initiative which was itself designed to increase the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of law enforcement officers that encounter veterans with mental illness. Initial results support the efficacy of this training in improving law enforcement officers’ ability to navigate conflicts with veterans with mental illness.

### The Effect of Social Desirability on Attitudinal Assessment Measures for Veteran Affairs Police

**Brandon Hollingsworth, MA – Palo Alto University; Christine Schmidt – Palo Alto University; Saba Omidvar – Palo Alto University; Caroline Mok, PhD – Palo Alto University; Christopher Weaver, PhD – Palo Alto University**

Burgeoning trends of providing mental health training to police officers have sparked the need for adequate assessment measures to gauge the effectiveness of these trainings. A recent VA initiative to provide similar training for its police officers is no different. One such way to assess said effectiveness is to utilize attitudinal measures. Changes in attitudes are ultimately equated with changes in behavior. However, this assumption fails to account for situational pressures. Endorsed attitudinal items may be more a reflection of a socially desirable response style than genuine responses.

### Police Officer Utility and Emotion Reactions as Indicators of Trainer Effectiveness: Lessons from Industrial Organizational Psychology

**Michelle Nerish, MA – Palo Alto University; Christopher Weaver, PhD – Palo Alto University**

The aim of this study is to determine if training-elicted utility reactions, those remarking on usefulness, or affective reactions are predictors of quantitative measures of trainer performance and training outcome. These constructs applied to training effectiveness are well reported within industrial organizational psychology, yet are rarely applied to clinical trainings. Using a sample of Veterans Affairs police officers participating in mental health training, the function of utility and affective reactions will be explored. This study is currently in a data coding phase, however, null or significant results will have implications for future police officer training.

### 037. Legal Socialization

**Building Relationships with the Law: Legal Socialization from Adolescence to Adulthood**

The law is an essential piece of the fabric of our social environment. The relationship people have with this institution is fundamental to the health and vitality of the community as a whole. Indeed many of the most pressing legal issues today about the appropriate and legitimate role of law within society are grounded in the relationship that individuals have with law enforcement. When the law and the public have a symbiotic relationship, they work together to enforce normative values and regulate unlawful behavior; when there is antagonism, the community suffers. This realization underscores the importance of legal socialization whereby people come to both develop and understand their relationship with the legal system. This symposium examines two key issues in the legal socialization process. The first is how moral and legal reasoning capacities and interactions with legal and nonlegal authorities influence legal socialization via the internalization of law-related values and the formation of legal attitudes. The second is what effect this process has on legal behavior during adolescence and adulthood.

**Chair: Rick Trinkner, Yale Law School**

**Discussant: Twila Wingrove, JD, PhD – Appalachian State University**

### Combining the Cognitive and the Social Procedural Justice Legal Socialization Models

**Ellen S. Cohn, PhD – University of New Hampshire; Lindsey Cole, MA – University of New Hampshire**

Legal socialization scholars have proposed two models, the cognitive model and the social model. The cognitive model argues that legal attitudes mediate between legal and moral reasoning and rule-violating behavior (RVB). The social procedural justice model argues that legitimacy of authority and legal cynicism mediate between procedural justice and RVB. We tested a combined model. Adolescents and
emerging adults (n=440) completed surveys at three one year
intervals. Results supported a combined legal socialization
model with legal attitudes partially mediating between legal
reasoning and RVB and legitimacy mediating between
procedural justice and RVB. The implications for preventing
RVB are discussed.

Guilt & Shame in the Legal Socialization Process
Lindsey Cole, MA – University of New Hampshire

Researchers have neglected an emotional component in legal
socialization despite the impact that moral emotions like guilt
and shame have in influencing decisions to engage in
transgressions. Two studies were conducted using 391
emerging adults and 104 seventh grade students to test the
inclusion of global proneness and behavior specific measures
of guilt and shame with legal socialization variables. The
proneness and behavior specific measures of guilt were
unique contributors to the model in addition to the legal
socialization variables. There was also a difference between
the samples in the direction of the relation between guilt
proneness and rule-violating behavior.

The Ubiquity of Legal Socialization: Parental Influences
on Legal Attitudes and Values
Rick Trinkner, PhD – Yale Law School

This presentation examines whether there is continuity in the
legal socialization process between legal and nonlegal
environments. In particular, it uses longitudinal methodology
to examine the degree to which different parenting styles
predict changes in legal attitudes from early adolescence to
young adulthood. Results show that authoritative parenting
was a significant predictor of participants’ approval of
engaging in criminal behavior, approval of punishing criminal
behavior, and perceptions of police legitimacy over a four
year period.

Expanding the Motivational Bases of Legitimacy:
Normative Alignment and Legal Compliance
Jonathan Jackson, PhD – LSE

The law imposes duties on citizens, but when do these duties
have moral weight in the eyes of citizens? In this presentation
I consider legal duties through the lens of empirical
legitimacy, i.e. the extent to which subordinates believe that
the power held by justice institutions is right, proper and
worthy of being obeyed. I argue (a) that legitimacy has two
dimensions as a psychological state, (b) that legitimacy is
both an appraisal and motivation, and (c) that felt obligation
and normative alignment – the belief that legal authorities
share own’s values – motivate legal compliance in different
ways.

038. Boldness in Psychopathy
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
Santa Fe

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Boldness in Psychopathy? Novel Approaches to
Evaluating the Role of Boldness in Psychopathy

Debate continues over the role of “fearless dominance” or
“boldness” within the psychopathy construct. Boldness tends
to be associated primarily with positive adjustment, raising
doubt about its role in psychopathy. The field could benefit
from expanding the external criterion set used to index
dysfunction, and from novel methodological approaches,
including the role that impression management plays in
reports of dysfunction. In Paper 1, boldness correlated
negatively, and disinhibition and meanness positively, with
problems in daily living. In Paper 2, boldness was inversely
associated with psychopathy, negative impression
management, and life functioning indicating weakness (i.e.,
child abuse), but positively with positive impression
management and life functioning indicating toughness or
rebelliousness (i.e., school fighting, rowdiness). In Paper 3,
lateral class analyses of juror prototypicality ratings revealed
one class in which boldness featured prominently, but two in
which it did not, indicating that laypersons may view boldness
as an important part of psychopathy. Paper 4 reported good
convergence between self- and other-reports of boldness,
meanness, and disinhibition, and that boldness was viewed
positively by observers. Overall, findings indicated fruitful
methodological directions for future research, that boldness
tends to be associated with good reported functioning, but that
it is also associated with impression management.

Chair: Kevin Douglas, Simon Fraser University
Discussant: Martin Sellbom, PhD – Australian National
University

Evaluating the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy: Is
Boldness Associated With Problems in Daily Living?
Stephen D. Hart, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Yan Lim –
Simon Fraser University; Alana Cook, PhD – Simon Fraser
University

The Triarchic Model posits three distinct facets of
psychopathy: Disinhibition, Meanness, and Boldness. But the
inclusion of Boldness is controversial. It was suggested to
validate Boldness by examining its association with outcomes
of general clinical interest. In 511 undergraduates, we found
that measures of Boldness were correlated significantly and
negatively with a measure of problems in daily living. In
contrast, the correlations with measures of Disinhibition were
significant and positive, and the correlations with measures of
Meanness were intermediate. These findings are consistent
with the view that inclusion of Boldness in the Triarchic
Model may be problematic.

Fearless Dominance/Boldness: The Role of Dysfunction
and Impression Management
Kevin Douglas, LLB, PhD – Simon Fraser University; John
Edens, PhD – Texas A&M University

We evaluated amongst 1576 offenders how boldness/fearless
dominance (FD) was associated with PAI psychopathy,
positive and negative impression management (PIM/NIM),
and an expanded set of external markers of dysfunction. FD
was inversely associated with most PAI psychopathy
scales, NIM, and markers of dysfunction reflecting perceived
weakness (ie, child abuse), but positively associated with PIM
and markers of dysfunction reflecting toughness or
rebelliousness (being rowdy; being expelled). SCI showed
very different associations. Findings indicate low dysfunction
in most areas for those high in FD, and that impression
management may influence areas of dysfunction people high
in FD are willing to report.

**Self- and Informant-Perceptions and Value Judgments of
Psychopathic Traits**

*Shannon Kelley, MA – Texas A&M University; John Edens,
PhD – Texas A&M University; Elyse Mowle – Texas A&M
University; Karolina Sörman, PhD – Karolinska Institute*

The present study examines the convergence of self- and
informant-reports of psychopathic personality traits and their
incremental validity in predicting antisocial behaviors among
undergraduate roommate dyads, as well as individuals’ value
judgments concerning these features (e.g., as socially
desirable). Results indicate strong correspondence between
self- and roommate-reports of psychopathic traits (i.e.,
boldness, meanness, disinhibition). Within both perspectives,
psychopathy ratings were significantly associated with
reported antisocial behavior (e.g., physical aggression);
however, ratings from the reciprocal perspective
demonstrated no value in predicting self- or roommate-ratings
of antisociality. Boldness in particular was viewed relatively
favorably in terms of its utility and social acceptability.

**Juror Prototypes of Psychopathy: A Latent Profile
Analysis**

*Jared Ruchensky, BA – Texas A&M University; Shannon
Toney Smith, MA – Texas A&M University; John Edens, PhD
– Texas A&M University; John Clark, PhD – University of
Texas-Tyler*

Using prototypicality analyses of the CAPP (Cooke et al.,
2004), recent research has focused attention on how jurors
(N=405) construe the core features of psychopathy (Toney
Smith et al., 2014). This study extends these findings by (a)
including measures of “boldness” and psychosis and (b)
utilizing Latent Profile Analysis to identify specific subtypes
of juror prototypicality ratings. A three class solution
emerged, indicating that there are three distinct prototypes of
what jurors believe to be a “psychopath.” Subgroups differed on
the importance of boldness, with one prototype
categorized by particularly high boldness (and low
psychosis) ratings.

039. Alibi Research
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
Plaza

**Current Directions in Alibi Research**

Although alibis are frequently used as exonerating evidence
(Garet, 2011), research into alibi generation and alibi
believability is still in its infancy. Discussant Gary Wells will
comment on four papers that attempt to shed further light on
found that an alibi was more credible if corroborated by a
stranger. Given that, the first paper examines the likelihood of
a stranger recognizing a participant from a single photo or
photospread and remembering a previous interaction with
them. The second paper examines the likelihood of a stranger
being willing to lie to corroborate an alibi. The third
examines how modern technology affects the believability of
alibis by examining whether alibis are more believable if
supported by a Facebook status. The final paper examines
whether participants are affected similarly by accuracy
changes in an eyewitness vs an alibi witness account. The
symposium will conclude with Gary Well’s thoughts on these
discussions and current directions of alibi research.

Chair: Leora C. Dahl, Okanagan College
Discussant: Gary Wells, PhD – Iowa State University

**The (Un)reliability of Alibi Corroboration**

*Steve Charman, PhD – Florida International University;
Andrea Reyes – Florida International University; Daniella
Villalba – Florida International University; Jacqueline Evans
– Florida International University*

Many innocent suspects’ alibis rely on alibi corroborators to
verify their whereabouts; however, it is unknown whether
alibi corroborators can recall strangers from brief, non-
eventful interactions. 60 student-participants were each yoked
to two naïve university employee-participants, and briefly
interacted with one of them. 24 hours later, these 120
employee-participants (alibi corroborators) were asked if they
recognized anyone from either a single photo of their target or
a photo array. Alibi corroborators were poor at correctly
recognizing the alibi provider (37%), but almost never falsely
recognized someone. Furthermore, alibi providers
overestimated the likelihood that they would be recognized by
their corroborator.

**Lying Witnesses: The Effect of Relationship on the
Corroboration of a False Alibi**

*Stephanie B. Marion, PhD – University of Ontario Institute of
Technology; Tara Burke, PhD – Ryerson*

We investigated whether the relationship between a suspect
and a witness would impact the likelihood that the witness
would knowingly support a false alibi. Pairs of friends and
pairs of strangers took part in what they believed was a
problem-solving study. One pair member (recruited as a
confederate) became the suspect of a mock theft and provided
a false alibi. Witnesses lied by corroborating the
confederate’s alibi more often when the latter was a friend
(41%) than when he or she was a stranger (18%). Witnesses
who lied reported doing so because of their belief that the
suspect was innocent.

**The Believability of a Social Media Alibi: How a Facebook
Status Affects the Credibility of an Alibi**

*Leora C. Dahl, PhD – Okanagan College; Heather Price,
PhD – University of Regina*

In two experiments, we examined whether a Facebook status
update added credibility to an alibi. Study 1 was a 3 (alibi
support: none, status update, status update with photo) by 2
(location: home alone, at mother’s) between subjects design
where we found a significant interaction, such that a
Facebook status without a photo was deemed less believable
if it involved being at the mother’s house rather than at
home. Study 2 was designed to further examine that finding.
by adding an additional location (the gym). Results of these studies and their implications will be discussed.

**Modeling Juror Decisions: A Comparison of Perceptions of Innocence and Guilt**

Sami El-Sibae, PhD – Ryerson University; Tara Burke, PhD – Ryerson

Across three studies, this research found that participants adjust probability of guilt estimates using different functions when they encounter exonerating testimony (i.e., an alibi statement) than when they encounter incriminating testimony (i.e., from an eyewitness). They don’t use base-rate information correctly and only adjust estimates of probability of guilt in response to changes in the accuracy of an incriminating eyewitness. Changes in the accuracy of an alibi witness do not significantly affect perceptions of culpability. Telling jurors that a suspect is ‘innocent until proven guilty’ may, ironically, predispose them to seek out evidence to prove guilt.

**040. Northwestern Juvenile Project**

9:15 AM to 10:35 AM

Sierra

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

**Mental Health Needs and Long-term Outcomes of Delinquent Youth: New Findings From the Northwestern Juvenile Project**

The Department of Justice estimates that there are 2.1 million juvenile arrests each year and that, on an average day, more than 81,000 youth are incarcerated. Delinquent youth have persistent mental health service needs and many risk factors for poor outcomes in adulthood. Yet, we know little about their outcomes. Most longitudinal studies of youth in the juvenile justice system focus on recidivism, not on mental disorders and associated outcomes. Moreover, general population longitudinal studies systematically omit youth involved in the juvenile justice system. This symposium addresses this omission using findings from the Northwestern Juvenile Project, the first large-scale longitudinal study of mental health needs and outcomes of delinquent youth. The symposium integrates data in five areas: (1) prevalence and persistence of psychiatric disorders; (2) patterns of comorbid disorders; (3) the development and persistence of substance use disorders; (4) characteristics of incarceration in adolescence and subsequent substance use disorders in emerging adulthood; and (5) positive outcomes. We focus on racial/ethnic and gender differences. This thematic panel will provide the empirical data and forum to discuss how psychologists might collaborate with juvenile justice professionals to improve juvenile justice policy and delinquent youth outcomes in adulthood.

Chair: Linda Teplin, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

**Prevalence and Persistence of Mental Disorders Among Juvenile Detainees 12 Years After Detention**

Lauren Potthoff, BA – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda Teplin, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Leah Welty, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Abram, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Prevalence rates of mental disorders in delinquent youth are substantially higher than among youth in the general population. However, we know little about the prevalence and persistence of disorders in delinquent youth during adulthood. The current study examines psychotic, mood, anxiety, substance use, and disruptive behavior disorders in delinquent youth. Twelve years after detention, more than 1 in 4 participants continue to have a mental disorder; externalizing disorders were the most prevalent types of disorders. We examine gender and racial/ethnic differences in disorder and discuss implications for reducing health disparities and improving outcomes for delinquent youth.

**Comorbidity and Continuity of Mental Disorders in Youth after Detention: A Prospective Longitudinal Study**

Marquita Stokes, MS – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Teplin, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Naomi Zwecker, PhD – Houston OCD Program; Leah Welty, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Jennifer Hershelfield, MS – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Mina Dulcan, MD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda Teplin, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Mental disorders—especially comorbid disorders—are prevalent among incarcerated juveniles. We examine comorbidity and continuity of mental disorders among youth 5 years after detention. Nearly 27% of males and 14% of females had comorbid mental disorders at follow-up (ages 14-24 years). Females had significantly higher rates of comorbidity when in detention, although males had significantly higher rates at follow-up. Substance use plus behavioral disorders was the most common diagnostic profile among males at follow-up, affecting 1 in 6. Only a concerted effort to address the many needs of delinquent youth will help them thrive in adulthood.

**The Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Use Disorders after Youth Leave Detention: A 12-year Prospective Longitudinal Study**

Anna Harrison, MS – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda Teplin, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Abram, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Nichole Olson, PhD – Stanford School of Medicine; Jason Washburn, PhD, ABPP – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Kathleen McCoy, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Leah Welty, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Substance abuse—a costly national health problem—is prevalent among incarcerated juveniles. Most stays in detention are brief; youth then become the responsibility of the community mental health system. Although substance use disorders (SUDs) are common among delinquent youth, little is known about the course of these disorders during...
This presentation examines changes in prevalence of nine different SUDs (alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, hallucinogens/PCP, opiates, amphetamines, inhalants, sedatives, other unspecified drugs) during the 12 years after detention. We focus on gender and racial/ethnic differences. Lifetime SUDs were common. Findings highlight the need to address SUDs through mental health policy.

Early Incarceration and Substance Use Disorders: The Role of Early Incarceration on Functioning in Emerging Adulthood
Jennifer Hershfield, MS – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Abram, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Linda Teplin, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Leah Welty, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

This paper uses a developmental life course perspective to examine how incarceration during adolescence affects substance use disorders (SUDs) in emerging adulthood. Little is known about how incarceration affects SUDs—a prevalent and persistent problem for delinquent youth as they age. Incarceration may fuel positive change; alternatively, it may engender future maladaptive responses. We characterize patterns of early incarceration and examine their association with SUDs using data from the Northwestern Juvenile Project, a longitudinal study of 1829 detained youth. Findings from this study will guide interventions with incarcerated youth to reduce the likelihood of SUDs in adulthood.

Positive outcomes in delinquent youth after detention: A 12-Year longitudinal study
Nicole Azores-Gococo, MS – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen Abram, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Jennifer Hershfield, MS – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Leah Welty, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine; Kristin Emanuel, PhD – Pine Rest Christian Mental Health Services; Linda Teplin, PhD – Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Although delinquent youth are at risk for poor outcomes in adulthood, less is known about those who do well. This study examines nine outcomes in youth 5 and 12 years after juvenile detention: educational attainment, residential stability, gainful activity, desistance from criminal activity, mental health, abstaining from substance use and disorder, interpersonal relationships, responsible parenting, and mortality. Females achieved more positive outcomes than males. Racial/ethnic minorities achieved fewer positive outcomes than non-Hispanic whites in many domains but were more likely to be free of substance abuse and mental disorders. Implications for research and public policy are discussed.

How to Get Hired in Psychology and Law: Insights from Academic, Policy, and Legal Insiders
The AP-LS Student Committee is pleased to host this panel on advice and insight around employment in psychology and law. Student members looking to the future are concerned with successfully translating their academic training into a supportive and satisfying career. They are interested in learning what they can do right now in their undergraduate and graduate training to better position themselves for gaining the career of their choice. This interactive panel will feature professional insiders across academia, consultation, and policy to provide insight into attaining a career in the field. Eve Brank, JD, PhD (University of Nebraska–Lincoln), and Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD (Scripps College) will give advice on gaining employment within academic research institutions and teaching colleges, respectively; Joel Dvoskin, PhD, ABPP (private practice), will discuss establishing and developing a successful consultation career; and Heather Kelly, PhD (APA Science Directorate), will provide insight on applying a psychology degree to policy work. Finally, Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, ABPP (Drexel University) will discuss contract negotiation and start-up once you secure a position in psychology and law. The goal of this panel is to prepare student members with knowledge and foresight as they continue to work towards careers in psychology and law.

Chair: Casey LaDuke, Drexel University
Discussant: Kirk Heilbrun, PhD – Drexel University

Breaking In: How to Get Hired in Academic Research
Eve Brank, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Gaining employment within an academic research institution is both attractive and daunting for students and professionals. Drawing from her personal knowledge in this process and recent experience on hiring committees, Eve Brank, JD, PhD, will provide insight into successfully seeking and securing an academic research position in psychology and law.

Finding Your Fit: How to Get Hired in Teaching
Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD – Scripps College

Teaching on topics related to psychology and law at the collegiate level is a popular career path, though the process of securing these positions is not always clear. Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD, will share her own experiences in several teaching institutions to provide students a better sense of locating and gaining teaching positions that are a right fit for them.

Going Your Own: How to Become a Consultant
Joel Dvoskin, PhD – Private Practice

Consultation and private practice in psychology and law provides many potential career opportunities for students, but these are often overlooked in undergraduate and graduate training. Joel Dvoskin, PhD, ABPP, will share insights from his own career to discuss how to establish and develop a successful consultation career in psychology and law.

Applying Yourself Broadly: How to Get Hired in Policy
Heather Kelly, PhD – American Psychological Association
A career in policy provides students the opportunity to affect change at a broader level. Using her career in the APA Science Directorate as an illustrative example, Heather Kelly, PhD, will discuss how students can prepare themselves for a successful career in policy related to psychology and law.

042. Expert Testimony and Jury Decisions
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
Harbor

Expert Testimony and Jurors’ Decisions: When is Expert Testimony Influential?
Our proposal provides new data on established frameworks for understanding expert testimony’s influence on venire-based and mock juror perceptions through research on testimony delivery skills, allegiance effects, juror deliberation, and false confession testimony. Examining expert testimony about future violence risk, the first paper reports findings suggesting that jurors conceptualize expert testimony delivery skills in a uni-dimensional manner, and that perception of these skills explain significant variance in perceptions of risk probability. Building on jurors’ perceptions of risk probability, the second paper demonstrates that jurors may be more influenced by expert testimony based on court-appointed, as opposed to adversary-derived, expert testimony. Providing insight into how jurors may use testimony, the third paper identifies patterns in deliberating mock jurors’ tendencies to skew testimony on MSO and mental illness issues to fit pre-conceived schemas. Finally, the fourth paper reports findings from a study showing that jurors can detect differences in confession consistency, and are assisted by the presence of educational expert testimony in doing so. The symposium concludes with a review of practical applications of these studies with regard to expert witness communication style, education of jurors, and understanding processes underlying juror comprehension of effective testimony.

Chair: Robert J. Cramer, Sam Houston State University

On Further Validation of the Witness Self-Efficacy Scale (WSES) and the Observed Witness Efficacy Scale (OWES)
Robert J. Cramer, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Jenna Tomei, MS – Sam Houston State University; Brittany Bate, MA – Sam Houston State University; Caroline Stroud, MA – Sam Houston State University

The present study evaluated the Witness Self-Efficacy Scale (WSES) and Observed Witness Efficacy Scale (OWES) in the context of expert testimony for the first time. Mock jurors observed a videotaped scenario of mock expert testimony on future violence risk, and completed measures including the WSES, Witness Credibility Scale, OWES, and a sentencing recommendation item. Results showed: 1) the OWES and WSES both displayed single-factor structures, 2) the OWES was associated with expert witness credibility and mock juror sentencing recommendations, and 3) expert witness credibility mediated the impact of the OWES on sentencing recommendations. Research and witness preparation implications are discussed.

Adversarial allegiance, court-appointed experts, and jury decision-making in a SVP case
Lauren Reiser, MA – University of California, Irvine; Robert Garcia, BA – University of California Irvine; LillyBelle Deer, BA – Claremont McKenna College; Nicholas Searich, PhD – University of California Irvine; Daniel Krauss, PhD – Claremont McKenna College

Recent research has found that adversarial experts favor the side that hires them in their scoring risk assessment instruments in legal proceedings. Using a venire jury pool sample of 175 participants, this research examines jurors’ decisions in a simulated sexual violent predator hearing, and how much jurors rely on expert testimony based upon a common risk assessment (PCL-R), when it is presented by adversarial versus court-appointed experts. Results suggest jurors are not unduly influenced by either expert when it originates from an adversarial source, however, they are more influenced by the testimony of the 2nd expert when both experts are court-appointed.

Michelle A. Jones, MA, JD – University of Alabama; Caroline Parrott, PhD – Taylor Hardin Secure Medical Facility; Stanley Brodsky, PhD – University of Alabama

We examined deliberating mock jurors’ consideration of defendant meta-responsibility and verdicts regarding mental state at the time of the offense. While we did not find significant influences of medication non-compliance (vs. compliance) or illness insight, our mock jurors were unable and unwilling to appreciate how mental illness and insight may influence criminal responsibility. Instead, jurors skewed testimony to fit pre-existing schemas and found the defendant almost universally meta-responsible. Results provide specific guidance on how experts may better educate jurors in cases involving mental illness.

The Effects of Expert Testimony on Juror Decisions about Confession and Trial Evidence Discrepancies
Kelsey S. Henderson, MA – University of Florida; Lora Levett, PhD – University of Florida

False confessions are one of the leading causes of wrongful conviction in the United States. Researchers have suggested that expert testimony could help educate jurors on the dangers and causes of false confessions (Leo & Liu, 2009). In our study, mock jurors read a trial in which we varied the presence of expert testimony and consistency of confession evidence with the remaining trial evidence. Results suggest jurors used confession/evidence consistency in making trial decisions, and expert testimony sensitized jurors to variations in quality of confession evidence for the verdict measure. Implications for expert testimony and confession evidence are discussed.

043. Plenary Session
10:45 AM to 12:15 PM
California Ballrooms A/B
**Session Eligible for CE Credit
The Psychology and Impartiality of Forensic Expert Decision Making: When Justice is Not Blind
Itiel Dror, PhD – Cognitive Consultants International

Traditionally psychology & law has focused on many issues in which psychology is relevant and influential. However, experts decision making has been left alone because they are highly valued and regarded to provide impartial and objective evidence. In this talk I will make the case that understanding the way forensic and other experts think and how the brain processes information, offers insights to circumstances in which evidence may be far from objective or being impartial. Research has well established this problem, demonstrating that in real casework many different types of psychological contaminations affect experts in the criminal justice system, including fingerprinting and DNA forensic laboratory decision making. Research can help identify such weaknesses and provide practical ways to mitigate them.

045. Violent Outcomes
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
Del Mar

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Violent Outcomes, Substance Use, and Psychiatric Symptoms among Adults with Mental Illnesses in Integrated Data
Adults with mental illnesses are more likely to perpetrate violence and to be victims of violence than members of the general public. However, there is limited empirical evidence on the nature and correlates of, as well as associations between, violent outcomes that can be used to inform violence risk reduction efforts for this vulnerable and high risk population. In this symposium, we will describe a systematic, large-scale investigation of violent outcomes among adults with mental illnesses (N=4,481) through the use of integrative data analysis–fitting models to individual participant data that has been pooled across multiple studies—with a focus on the roles of substance use and psychiatric symptoms. The first presentation describes the association between violence, victimization, and suicide risk. The second presentation provides an overview of the latent structure of psychiatric symptoms in our data and also presents results from our simulation study examining the impact of sample size and distributional assumptions. The third presentation discusses patterns of longitudinal typologies of violence and victimization and examines their associations with substance use and psychiatric symptoms. The fourth presentation reviews results of our cross-lagged autoregressive model that assesses leading indicators of violent events, substance use, and psychiatric symptoms over time.

Chair: Richard A. Van Dorn, RTI International
Discussant: Dale McNiel, PhD – University of California, San Francisco

Latent Class Analysis of Violence, Victimization, and Suicide in Adults with Mental Illnesses
Sarah Desmarais, PhD – North Carolina State University; Kiersten Johnson, MS – North Carolina State University;

Kevin Douglas, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Grimm, PhD – Arizona State University; Stephen Tueller, PhD – RTI International; Marvin Swartz, MD – Duke University; Richard Van Dorn, PhD – RTI International

Little research has examined violence, victimization, and suicide in the same sample of adults with mental illnesses. This presentation examines the prevalence of, overlap between, and correlates of these three violent outcomes in a large, heterogeneous sample of adults with mental illnesses. We employed latent class analysis to identify groups characterized by prevalence and severity of violent outcomes, and multinomial logistic regression to identify characteristics that predict class membership. Results indicate seven classes differentiated by type and severity of violent outcome, as well as participant characteristics. Findings suggest the importance of comprehensive intervention strategies and emphasize the pervasiveness of suicide.

The Latent Structure of Psychiatric Symptoms in Adults with Mental Illnesses and the Implications of Sample Size and Distributional Assumptions
Stephen Tueller, PhD – RTI International; Kevin Grimm, PhD – Arizona State University; Brian Sellers, PhD – Eastern Michigan University; Sarah Desmarais, PhD – North Carolina State University; Marvin Swartz, M.D. – Duke University; Richard Van Dorn, PhD – RTI International

Prior research on the assessment of core psychiatric symptoms in adults with mental illnesses has been limited by small sample sizes, disorder-specific efforts, and the use of incorrect analytic techniques. Using integrated data from five studies, we established and cross-validated a four-factor structure (Affect, Positive, Negative, Disorganized Cognitive Processing) of psychiatric symptoms, and using tests of measurement invariance showed that these factors generalize across multiple characteristics. Then, using a simulation study, we showed that the failure of prior studies to detect this four factor structure is likely due to lack of power and incorrectly specified distributional assumptions in earlier work.

Longitudinal Typologies of Violence and Victimization in Adults with Mental Illnesses: A Latent Transition Analysis
Kiersten Johnson – North Carolina State University; Sarah Desmarais, PhD – North Carolina State University; Stephen Tueller, PhD – RTI International; Kevin Grimm, PhD – Arizona State University; Marvin Swartz, M.D. – Duke University; Richard Van Dorn, PhD – RTI International

Adults with mental illnesses are at heightened risk of violence perpetration and victimization. However, only a handful of studies have examined these outcomes within the same sample, and, to date, none have examined their longitudinal relationship. In a sample of 4,481 adults with mental illness, we apply latent transition analysis (LTA) to characterize transitions of four violence and victimization typologies: non-victim/non-perpetrator (NVNP), victim only (VO), perpetrator only (PO), and victim-perpetrator (VP). We additionally examine the effects of substance use and psychiatric symptoms on latent status. Findings from these
models can inform tailored prevention and intervention efforts to reduce violent outcomes.

Cross-Lagged Relationships between Violent Behaviors, Substance Use, and Psychiatric Symptoms in Adults with Mental Illnesses
Kevin J. Grimn, PhD – Arizona State University; Sarah Desmarais, PhD – North Carolina State University; Stephen Tueller, PhD – RTI International; Kiersten Johnson, MA – North Carolina State University; Marvin Swartz, MD – Duke University; Richard Van Dorn, PhD – RTI International

Violent events in the lives of adults with mental illnesses remain a substantial public health and clinical concern. However, few studies have examined temporal associations between violent events and substance use and core psychiatric symptoms. We used a cross-lagged autoregressive model to examine the relationships among these factors over time in a large heterogeneous sample of mentally ill adults. Both alcohol and drug use were found to be significant leading indicators of violent events; however, there were no significant associations between psychiatric symptoms and violent events. Information from this longitudinal model can be used to inform violence risk reduction efforts.

046. Social Cognition Biases
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
LaJolla

Emotions and Social Cognitive Biases Affect Support for Crime Control Policies
AMBER Alert is an example of a questionable policy that is popular, likely due in part to emotions and social cognitive biases such as hindsight bias and counterfactual thinking. Because child abductions are emotional events, people want to “do something,” even if that something is ineffective. These studies find that, when thinking of child abductions, people become emotional, undo the abduction with “if only” thoughts (counterfactuals) and think they “knew all along” (hindsight) that the child was in danger. This thinking might explain recent lawsuits blaming police for failing to issue an Alert that allegedly contributed to the abducted child’s death. In reality, research indicates there is little that can be done to prevent abduction or subsequent deaths and Alerts are rarely successful in the cases they are designed to address (stranger abduction). Nevertheless, politicians and media “oversell” the system to a public experiencing moral panic, emotions, and cognitive biases (which promote positive attitudes). Overselling distracts from more common harms children face and instills fear. Psychological and societal consequences of overselling crime control policies such as AMBER Alert are discussed. Recommendations are made to improve the Alert system, educate the people, and reduce emotional, cognitively biased legal decisionmaking.

Chair: Monica K. Miller, University of Nevada, Reno
Discussant: Edie Greene, PhD – Univ of Colorado Colorado Springs

Counterfactual Thinking and Juror Decision-Making: An AMBER Alert Study

Mauricio J. Alvarez, MA – University of Nevada, Reno; Monica Miller, PhD, JD – University of Nevada, Reno

Most people assume AMBER Alerts help police rescue abducted children and thus generate counterfactual scenarios, e.g., thinking “if only” an AMBER Alert had been issued sooner, the child would have been rescued. This study evaluated the influence of case characteristics designed to produce counterfactuals (e.g., issuance abnormality) on mock jurors’ decision-making in a trial involving parents who sue police following their failure to rescue the child. CFT-producing manipulations increased mock jurors’ certainty in the defendant police department’s liability and amount of damages awarded. Effects were weaker if jurors were educated by an expert witness about AMBER Alert’s low effectiveness.

Overselling the AMBER Alert Program: Dangers and Future Recommendations
Alicia DeVault, BS – University of Nevada, Reno; Monica Miller, PhD, JD – University of Nevada, Reno; Corey Jessup – University of Nevada, Reno

Many psychological phenomena (e.g., biased cognitions) contribute to positive attitudes toward the AMBER Alert program. Yet, other psychological research suggests that the system does not work as intended. Thus, there are dangers in overselling the program. First, parents mistakenly assume that the government is addressing the problem of child abduction, resulting in a false sense of security. Second, perpetuation of crime myths warps public discourse and obfuscates the more common issue of familial abductions. Finally, by perpetuating the stereotype of “stranger danger”, AMBER Alerts create a heightened climate of fear. Suggestions are made to prevent overselling and promote accurate perceptions.

Hindsight Bias in AMBER Alert Cases
Christine M. McDermott, BA – University of Nevada, Reno; Alicia DeVault – University of Nevada, Reno; Monica Miller, PhD, JD – University of Nevada, Reno

Crimes against children are vilified in media and society, leading to creation of crime control policies, such as AMBER Alert system. Although AMBER Alert is not very effective, it remains popular, possibly due to cognitive distortions such as hindsight bias. In the current study, mock jurors read a child abduction case in which the abductor is either a stranger, dangerous parent, or non-dangerous parent. Participants gave pre- and post-outcome estimates that the child would be returned safely, killed, or never found. Participants experienced hindsight bias when estimating probabilities of death and safe return, for all abductor types. Implications are discussed.

Effect of Emotional Priming on Attitudes Toward AMBER Alerts in Student and Community Samples
Monica K. Miller, PhD; JD – University of Nevada, Reno; Jordan Weaver, MA – University of Nevada, Reno; Mauricio Alvarez, MA – University of Nevada, Reno; Timothy Griffin, PhD – University of Nevada, Reno
Although the AMBER Alert system is popular, it has many limitations. Thus, it is of interest to discover psychological processes (e.g., emotions) that might affect support. This experiment found that support for the system is related to both positive and negative emotions in general and that priming emotions increased support. Additionally, community members and students differed in their emotions and support. Case facts, e.g., issuance/non-issuance and effectiveness of the Alert (extra-legal factors) affected punishment given to the abductor. Thus, support for laws might be driven (in part) by emotion. It is important to encourage educated, rational (not emotional) legal decision-making.

047. Psychopathy and PTSD
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
Santa Fe
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Exploring the Nature of Associations between Psychopathy and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder from a Multimodal Perspective
The essential features of psychopathy and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) would suggest that the two are bipolar constructs, the former marked by reduced threat-sensitivity and poor fear conditioning, and the latter by heightened threat-sensitivity. Despite these opposing features, both disorders are associated with phenotypic aggression, including increased rates of violence and reoffending (e.g., Hare & Neumann, 2008; Goff et al., 2007). Psychopathy and PTSD may also share a common etiology: trauma (e.g., Frick et al., 1999). Exploring the nature of associations between these disorders may improve insight into shared etiological underpinnings and behavioral manifestations, which may have implications for assessment and treatment of putative offenders. This symposium seeks to explore such associations from a multimodal perspective. Presenter 1 will introduce the theoretical impetus for the symposium, connecting several bodies of relevant research. Next, Presenter 2 will examine the implications of an increased testosterone to cortisol reactivity ratio among adolescent offenders. Then, Presenter 3 will explore the relationship between psychopathy and trauma from the perspective of the triarchic model of psychopathy. Finally, Presenter 4 will examine the complex associations between psychopathy and PTSD from the perspective of trait negative affectivity. A forefront expert on this topic will provide thoughtful discussion.

Chair: Tasha R. Phillips, Oregon State Hospital, Forensic Evaluation Service

Do the Neuroendocrine Underpinnings of Psychopathy Explain the Link between Externalizing PTSD and Violence? A Theoretical Analysis.
Tasha R. Phillips, PsyD – Oregon State Hospital, Forensic Evaluation Service; Tom Grisso, PhD, ABPP – University of Massachusetts Medical School

This paper will lead, laying the theoretical foundation for the symposium. The current theory postulates that the neuroendocrine underpinnings of psychopathy may explain the link between PTSD, specifically the externalizing subtype (see Miller et al., 2003/2004), and violence. Specifically, Glenn and colleagues (2011) found that individuals high in psychopathic traits exhibited an increased level of testosterone relative to cortisol reactivity. Similarly, researchers have demonstrated that chronic PTSD is associated with reduced cortisol activity (e.g., Yehuda et al., 2000). The current theory proposes that testosterone may explain why a subset of those with PTSD engages in violence.

Personality and Hormones: Psychopathy and HPA/HPG Balance among Adolescent Offenders
Natalie Harrison, BA – The University of Alabama; Randall Salekin, PhD – The University of Alabama

The balance of testosterone and cortisol reactivity has not yet been investigated among adolescent offenders with psychopathic traits. We have recruited 48 (60) adolescent offenders for whom we have estimated their level of psychopathic traits (via the Psychopathy Check-List; PCL-YV) and stress reactivity/stress recovery. To estimate the latter, we are collecting baseline salivary cortisol and testosterone, in addition to two samples of cortisol (at twenty minutes and forty minutes) following social stress induction. We expect that baseline testosterone will have a positive relationship with psychopathic traits, whereas cortisol reactivity will have a negative relationship with psychopathic traits.

Clarifying the Relationship between Trauma and Psychopathy: A Triarchic Perspective
Chelsea Sleep, BA – Eastern Kentucky University; Dustin Wygant, PhD – Eastern Kentucky University; Dennis Deeken – Eastern Kentucky University

Conceptualizations of psychopathy have varied greatly. Subsequently, the relationship between trauma and psychopathy has been convoluted. As a means of addressing these varying conceptualizations, Patrick and colleagues (2009) developed the Triarchic model of psychopathy to integrate current and historic accounts of the disorder. The Triarchic model of psychopathy considers the disorder along three phenotypic, dimensional domains of Boldness, Meanness, and Disinhibition. The current study examined empirical associations between trauma and psychopathy as indexed by the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure in a sample of 102 female inmates.

Elucidating the Complex Associations between Psychopathy and PTSD from the Perspective of Trait Negative Affectivity
Martin Sellbom, PhD – The Australian National University; Rachel Rock, MA – The University of Alabama

The current study examined associations between psychopathy, its two facets of Fearless-Dominance and Impulsive-Antisociality, and PTSD symptoms. It was hypothesized that the psychopathy facets would show respective differential negative and positive associations with PTSD symptoms; in turn, these associations were expected to be fully accounted for by negative affectivity. In a sample of 481 university students, psychopathy traits were differentially associated with PTSD symptoms as expected. Using structural equation modeling, we found that negative affectivity explained 85% of the shared variance for PTSD and
Impulsive-Antisociality; it accounted for 80% of the observed negative association between PTSD and Fearless-Dominance.

048. Effects of Post-Identification Feedback
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
Plaza

The Primary and Secondary Effects of Post-Identification Feedback
Confirmtory post-identification feedback (e.g., “Good, you got the guy”) inflates eyewitnesses’ confidence and testimony-related judgments. The robust and well-established effect has on eyewitnesses is the “primary effect”. In addition, feedback also has a “secondary effect” on evaluators. Feedback increases evaluators’ belief of eyewitnesses and reduces their discrimination between accurate and inaccurate eyewitnesses, regardless of whether evaluators view eyewitness testimony or video-recorded identification procedures. This session examines two novel approaches to mitigate the primary effects of feedback and explores how the secondary effects operate when feedback-contaminated evidence is presented via video-recorded identification procedures. The first paper examines how investigative interviewing affects eyewitnesses and whether a pre-lineup interview—standard in forensic settings—mitigates the primary effects of feedback. The second paper investigates whether allowing eyewitnesses to view their video-recorded identification decisions—either before or after receiving feedback—inoculates against the primary effects of feedback. The final paper explores the secondary effects of feedback in video-recorded identification procedures to tease apart the influence of administrator feedback and eyewitness confidence on evaluator discrimination. A leading expert in eyewitness identification research will discuss the theoretical and practical implications of this research.

Chair: Jennifer L. Beaudry, Swinburne University of Technology
Discussant: Gary Wells, PhD – Iowa State University

A Pre-Lineup Investigative Interview Can Mitigate the Post-Identification Feedback Effect
Steve Charman, PhD – Florida International University; Chris Altman – Florida International University; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD – Florida International University; Dana Hirn – Florida International University

Real eyewitnesses are usually interviewed about the crime prior to being shown a lineup, which, according to theoretical models of how witnesses assess their lineup identification confidence, should (a) mitigate the post-identification feedback effect, and (b) itself inflate witnesses’ subsequent lineup identification confidence. Participant-eyewitnesses were randomly assigned to either be interviewed about the crime or not. All witnesses then viewed a target-absent lineup, made a false identification, and were given either confirming feedback or not. Results supported both hypotheses: A pre-lineup interview mitigated the subsequent effects of post-identification feedback, but also itself inflated witnesses’ identification confidence.

Will a Videotape of the Identification Procedure Inoculate Witnesses Against Post-identification Feedback?
Amy Bradfield Douglass, PhD – Bates College; Liz Dorison – Bates College; Nina Tupper – Bates College

Two experiments tested the hypothesis that showing eyewitnesses videotapes of their own identification procedures will inoculate them against post-identification feedback. In both experiments, participants made target-absent identifications and were randomly assigned to feedback conditions. In Experiment 1, after receiving feedback (or not), half of the participants watched a videotape of their own identification procedure before reporting testimony-relevant judgments (e.g., certainty). The videotape inoculation procedure did not mitigate the feedback effect. In Experiment 2, participants watched the videotape of themselves before receiving feedback. The feedback effect was robust in the no videotape condition but non-significant in the videotape inoculation condition.

Secondary Effects of Post-Identification Feedback: Teasing Apart the Influence of Feedback and Eyewitness Confidence on Evaluator Sensitivity to Eyewitness Accuracy
Jennifer L. Beaudry, PhD – Swinburne University of Technology; James Sauer, PhD – University of Tasmania

Confirmatory post-identification feedback increases evaluator belief and eliminates discrimination between accurate and inaccurate identifications. We investigated belief of video-recorded identifications containing feedback to tease apart the effects of observable administrator feedback and eyewitness’ feedback-related confidence inflation. We also examined whether presenting ONLY the identification decision could maintain discrimination. Participants viewed eight identifications videos (four accurate) under one of four conditions: ID, ID+feedback, ID+confidence, or ID+feedback+confidence. Discrimination was greatest in ID, and lowest in ID+feedback, conditions. Thus, when presented via video-recorded procedures, the secondary effects of feedback may be driven more by the administrator statement than feedback’s subsequent effects on eyewitnesses.

049. Criminal Justice MH Standards
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
Sierra

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

The Criminal Justice Mental Health Standards and Other Professional Standards in Law and Psychology: An Underutilized Resource
Professional standards, such as those developed by the American Bar Association, American Psychological Association, and American Psychiatric Association, have an important influence on policy and practice. This symposium will focus on the ABA Criminal Justice Mental Health Standards and its current revision. One presentation will describe the history of the previous version of the Standards and the nature of the updates. The second presentation will focus on scientific and legal changes in our society that drive the major changes in the first part of the Standards. The third presentation will provide citation data
for the Standards, comparing citation rates to those of other professional standards.

Chair: Kirk Heilbrun, Drexel University  
Discussant: Randy Otto, PhD – University of South Florida

Nature, History, and Development of the ABA Criminal Justice Mental Health Standards  
Chris Slobohagin, JD, LLM – Vanderbilt University

The ABA Criminal Justice Mental Health Standards were approved in 1984. In August 2012, the ABA established a task force to examine the Standards in their entirety and draft proposed revisions to reflect current law and best practices. This task will summarize the major revisions made to the standards, including greater recognition of the need for diversion/specialized courts, elaboration of law enforcements’ role in dealing with people who have mental disorder, the importance of adhering to constitutional restrictions on forensic evaluations, the need for clear guidelines on the use of conditional release, and the impact of relevant Supreme Court cases.

Developments in Law and Behavioral health 1984-2014: Implications for Revising the CJMHS  
Steve Leifman, JD – Miami-Dade County Court

The ABA Criminal Justice Mental Health Standards have long offered a model for mental health policy and practice. However, the scientific and legal conceptualizations of mental illness have changed since initial publication. Incarceration has become a substitute for treat of empirically supported services. This presentation will highlight these changes, which have implications for the revision of the Standards, from the standpoint of a practicing judge who is a leading judicial advocate for the implementation of such changes.

Citation Rates for Professional Standards 1977-2014: Judging Impact  
Sarah Phillips, BA – Drexel University; Alice Thornehill, BA – Drexel University; Kirk Heilbran, PhD – Drexel University

Professional standards can have an important influence on policy and practice where law and behavioral sciences intersect. However, it is hard to judge such impact without a means for measuring it. In the current study, citation counts for four professional standards were determined using behavioral science and legal databases. The findings suggest that none of the selected standards exerts a substantial influence on behavioral science or law. Greater integration of professional standards into education in these fields and more exposure through continuing education appear to be promising prospects for increasing impact and improving legal and forensic practice.

050. PDW/ECP Committee Session  
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM  
California Ballroom C

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

“Can We Have It All? Family Formation, Career Trajectory, and Work-Life Management”  
The Professional Development of Women’s Committee will sponsor, “Can we have it all? Family formation, career trajectory, and work-life management.” The symposium will focus on the impact of family formation on one’s career trajectory for both women and men. Mary Ann Mason, PhD, JD, from the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law will present her nationally-recognized research on measures to enhance the career-life balance for all faculty. She will be followed by a panel of four AP-LS members sharing work-life management experiences and strategies for self-care, including Drs. Antoinette Cavanaugh, Jodi Viljoen, David DeMatteo, and Daniel Murrie.

Chair: Tess Neal, University of Nebraska Public Policy Center & Lauren Kois, John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY, FIT, SUNY

How a New Generation Can Balance Family and Careers  
Mary Ann Mason, JD/PhD – University of California, Berkeley, School of Law

Experiences From a Clinical Forensic Psychologist  
Antoinette Kavanaugh, PhD – Private Practice

Experiences From a Father and Academic  
David DeMatteo, JD, PhD – Drexel University

Balancing Grant-Funded Research and Family  
Jodi Viljoen, PhD – Simon Fraser University

Directing a Major Center and Being a Parent  
Daniel Murrie, PhD – Institute of Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy

051. Social Influences on Interrogations  
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM  
Harbor

The Powerful Impact of Social Influences on Interrogation Decision Making and Outcomes  
Individuals’ decision-making before and during interrogations is heavily impacted by the social influences present in these legal contexts. The outcomes of these situations have important implications for the eventual legal fate of the individual, especially for innocent suspects who may be set on trajectories towards wrongful convictions and incarcerations. This symposium combines four papers that discuss the powerful effect that social influences have on individuals’ decision-making abilities during interrogations. Paper 1 examined the ability of a straightforward mechanism to decrease innocent individuals’ decision to waive their interrogation rights despite social influence pressures and potent dispositional influences. Paper 2 demonstrated that emotional distress associated with an interrogation can decrease suggestibility (by honing attentional focus), but also increases emotional distress which indirectly increases suggestibility. Paper 3 revealed that individuals’ confession decisions become less myopically focused when people are led to believe that the occurrence of an immediate consequence is less certain. Paper 4 considers the critical, yet under-investigated, role in which individual differences (e.g., racial/ethnic minorities, history of false confessions, language barriers) have in promoting
interrogative influence. The symposium will end with a discussion of the studies’ theoretical and practical implications by an expert who has studied interrogations for over 30 years.

Chair: Kyle C. Scherr, Central Michigan University
Discussant: Saul Kassin, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Let Me Clarify: The Effect of Elaborating the Implications of Interrogation Rights on Innocent Suspects’ Waiver Decisions
Kyle C. Scherr, PhD – Central Michigan University; Kim Alberts – Central Michigan University; Andrew Franks – Central Michigan University; Ian Hawkins – Central Michigan University

Suspects are afforded interrogation rights against police intimidation. Problematically, suspects’ rarely invoke such rights, especially innocent suspects. We examined the ability of providing elaboration of the implications of a waiver to overcome situational and dispositional influences and decrease innocents’ willingness to waive their rights. Although dispositional influences (i.e., just world beliefs) were associated with an increased waiver rate, results demonstrated that using the straightforward social influence strategy of clarification can overcome dispositional and other negative situational influences to reduce innocents inclination to waive their rights. These findings have implications for innocent suspects’ decision-making and the legal system.

Does Interrogation Increase or Decrease Interrogative Suggestibility?
Max Guyll, PhD – Iowa State University; Stephanie Madon – Iowa State University; Yueran Yang, MS – Iowa State University; Justin Marschall – Iowa State University; Laura Smalarz – Iowa State University; Dan Lannin – Iowa State University

Stressful interrogations may increase suggestibility by causing emotional distress or decrease suggestibility by mobilizing cognitive resources. Using an experimental paradigm in which participants (N = 305) believed themselves to be suspected of serious misconduct, we tested the effect of interrogation on suggestibility and evaluated the role of emotional distress as a mediator of that relationship. Results revealed both a direct effect of interrogation to decrease suggestibility, and an indirect effect wherein interrogation increased emotional distress which, in turn, increased suggestibility. Findings highlight the importance of considering emotional distress in evaluating confession evidence.

Why Proximal Consequences Dominate: The Power of Certainty
Yueran Yang – Iowa State University; Stephanie Madon – Iowa State University; Max Guyll, PhD – Iowa State University

This research tested whether the perceived (un)certainty of proximal consequences in an interrogation influenced the extent to which suspects made short-sighted confession decisions. Participants (N=164) were interviewed about 20 prior criminal and unethical behaviors and were required to admit or deny each one. Participants’ denials and admissions were paired with a proximal consequence and a distal consequence. Results indicated that the (un)certainty of the proximal consequence influenced participants’ tendency to make short-sighted admission decisions: The less certain the proximal consequence was perceived, the less impact it exerted on participants’ admissions.

Vulnerability to Interrogative Influence: What Do We Know and What Have We Neglected?
Deborah Davis, PhD – University of Nevada, Reno; J. Guillermo Villalobos – University of Nevada, Reno

Analysis of vulnerability to false confession deriving from (1) being targeted as suspect, (2) interrogator assessments as deceptive, (3) suspect submission to interrogation, (4) emotion regulation and confession to escape interrogation, (5) conflict avoidance, need for approval, specific fears of the interrogator, and confession as compliance, (6) expectancy-value assessments of the likelihood and desirability of specific consequences of confession. We consider relatively under-investigated individual differences such as racial/ethnic minorities (or previously incarcerated) and the roles of stereotype threat, specific expectations and fears of law enforcement, language barriers, and differences in valuation of outcomes (such as incarceration) in promoting interrogative influence.

052. Liberty Interests & Public Policy
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Del Mar
Chair: Christopher Slobogin, Vanderbilt University Law School

“My Partner is Beating Me!”: Looking at Domestic Violence as a Mandated Reporting
Sourena Haj-Mohamadi, MA – Alliant International University-LA

Domestic violence (DV) is a growing problem among many Americans today. DV is defined as any abusive behaviors used by one person in a relationship in order to provide power & control over the other person (Creative Communication Group, 2009). The U.S. government does recognize these abusive behaviors as unacceptable and have placed laws to protect people (Minnesota Center Against Violence & Abuse, 2010). However, psychologists are not legally mandated to report DV. This paper is to advocate to APA and local state policyholders to include DV as marker to break confidentiality to help protect the clients who experience DV.

Involuntary Commitment Laws and Their Effect on Crime
Griffin Edwards, PhD – University of Alabama at Birmingham

It is unclear if involuntarily detaining mental health patients will deter violent crime by removing the threat of violence, or actually encourage violence by altering the doctor-patient relationship. I address this question by exploiting the state variation in timing of passage and length of stay laws that
dictate both the minimum and maximum mental health facility stays for those who are involuntarily detained. I find that while laws dictating the maximum length of time an individual can stay in a mental health facility have no effect on violence, laws dictating the required minimum stay do.

**The Psychology of Corporate Rights: Perception of Corporates’ vs. Individuals’ Rights to Religious Liberty, Free Speech, and Privacy**

Avital Mentovich, PhD – UCLA; Haq Aziz – University of Chicago

The Supreme Court continuously expands the scope of rights granted to corporations. While this tendency receives widespread media attention, little empirical research examines how people view corporate rights. This paper reports the first examination of this issue. We consider several types of rights (religious liberty, privacy, and free speech), several types of entities (a family business, a large corporation, for-profit and non-for-profit companies) and the identity of the right recipients (employees, owners, and the company itself). Results show significant discrepancies in the recognition of companies’ versus individuals’ rights that persisted across all rights, all entities, and across the ideological spectrum.

**How to Implement the Convention on the Rights of People with Mental Disability**

Christopher Slohogan, JD, LLM – Vanderbilt University Law School

A number of laws that are associated with deprivations of liberty, including the insanity defense, civil commitment, guardianship and criminal competency doctrines, require proof of mental disability as a predicate. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability commands signatory states to eliminate that predicate. This paper explains how this seemingly radical stance can be implemented. Specifically, this article proposes adoption of an “integrationist defense” in the criminal context, an “undeterrability requirement” when the state seeks preventive detention outside of the criminal process, and a “basic rationality and self-regard test” for incompetency determinations.

**053. Gender & Race Effects on Jury Decisions**

LaJolla

Chair: Erin Shumlich, University of Western Ontario

**Racial Composition of Couples in Battered Women Syndrome Cases: A Look at Juror Attitudes and Decisions**

Annik M. Mossiere, MA – University of Saskatchewan; Evelyn Maeder, MLS, PhD – Carleton University; Emily Pica, MS – Carleton University

This study examined how the racial composition of the couple and juror gender affect mock jurors’ decisions to make a verdict of guilty or not guilty by reason of self-defense in a homicide case involving evidence of Battered Woman Syndrome (BWS). Participants read a trial transcript in which the races of the defendant and victim were manipulated (Black/White) and provided a verdict, rated their perceptions of the scenario, and completed several attitude measures (regarding race, women, abuse, and sexism). Contrary to expectations, findings revealed that jurors were more likely to choose a verdict of self-defense for Black defendants.

**Crime Associations: How Race and Gender Heuristics Influence Perceptions of Guilt**

Erin J. Shumlich – University of Western Ontario; Melissa Boyce, PhD – University of Calgary

Research indicates certain races and crimes are associated, creating a race-crime congruency effect, which may be more indicative of judicial outcomes than negative racial stereotypes. The current research suggests that crime heuristics exist for both race and gender. The current research looks at how these heuristics affect judicial judgment. Our data suggest crime heuristics related to race or gender result in more punitive judgments for individuals convicted of race- or gender-congruent crimes. These results indicate that extralegal factors may be indicative of real-world judicial decisions and contribute to the overrepresentation of minorities in the criminal justice system.

**Knowing Is Half the Battle: Expert Testimony about Rape Myth Acceptance Reduces Victim Blame and Increases Credibility in a Simulated Rape Case**

Kathryn Sperry, PhD – Castleton State College; Hillary Hogle – Castleton State College; Amanda Chambers – Castleton State College; Molly Ramsden – Castleton State College; Cassandra Pinaire – Castleton State College

Research in cognitive psychology documents the benefit of bringing one’s cognitive biases into awareness. Based on this, we tested the hypothesis that an expert discussing Rape Myth Acceptance (RMA) and Belief in a Just World (BJW) would restore a rape victim’s credibility and reduce victim blame. There was an interaction between victim blame and expert testimony, $F(1, 149) = 4.29, p < .05$. The inclusion of an expert describing RMA and BJW significantly reduced victim blame and increased victim credibility in the low blame condition. Interestingly, the expert marginally reduced BJW but had little impact on participants’ RMA.

**Does Sex Matter? Gendered Perceptions of Teacher/Student Sexual Relationships**

Alissa Z. Anderson, MA – University of Toledo; Melissa Baker, BS – Appalachian State University; Alexandria Mackinnon, BS – Appalachian State University; Twila Wingrove, JD, PhD – Appalachian State University; Paul Fox, PhD – Appalachian State University; Ciera Ferrone – Appalachian State University

Sexual contact between an adult and child is considered wholly unacceptable by today’s standards. However, adult-adolescent relationships seem to elicit mixed reactions. This study explored perceptions of sexual contact between teachers and students. Participants read a vignette in which teacher/student gender, attire, and attractiveness were experimentally manipulated. Past research suggest gender differences in perceptions of child sexual abuse (CSA), and such differences could influence legal and societal consequences for both perpetrators and victims. This study
investigated differences in culpability judgments between participant gender. Our findings support the notion that females and males perceive teacher-student sexual abuse differently.

054. Risk Assessment with Offenders
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Santa Fe
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Heath Hodges, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Cross-Validation of the Risk Assessment of Juveniles at Intake (RAJI) to Predict Recidivism in First-Time Juvenile Offenders
Dilata Ranadive, BA – University of Texas at El Paso; Yvette Valenzuela, MA – University of Texas at El Paso; Matt Scullin, PhD – University of Texas at El Paso; James Wood, PhD – University of Texas at El Paso

This study cross-validated a new risk assessment tool, the Risk Assessment of Juveniles at Intake (RAJI), to predict recidivism among first-time juvenile offenders. A sample of 405 juveniles (73% Male, 78% Hispanic) were administered the RAJI at intake. RAJI scores were found to significantly predict recidivism (any new referral) during the one-year follow-up period, \( r = .226 \). Seven RAJI items showed significant, replicated validity. The RAJI is the first risk assessment tool to demonstrate replicated predictive validity in a sample composed exclusively of first-time juvenile offenders.

Predicting Weapon Use: An Examination of Perpetrator, Victim, and Offense Characteristics
Heath Hodges, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Mario Scalora, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Matthew Huss, PhD, MLS – Creighton University

The use of weapons in crimes has been associated with increased perpetrator violence, victim injury, and recidivism risk. Investigators explored the use of weapons by forensic psychiatric patients prior to admission. We examined perpetrator, victim, and offense characteristics as predictors of weapon use during the crime. Results support past findings that rapists use weapons more than child molesters. Weapon users were more likely to offend against extra-familial victims and less likely to be intoxicated, angry, or psychotic during the time of the offense. They were less likely to suffer from a severe mental illness. Psychopathy was unrelated to weapon use.

Predictive Validity of the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) Within a Population of Offenders with Co-Occurring Disorders
Faith Schombs – Brooklyn TASC Mental Health Division; Virginia Barber-Rioja, PhD – EAC Brooklyn TASC/EAC Brooklyn LINK/New York University; Alexandria Garcia-Mansilla, PhD – EAC Queens TASC Mental Health; Merrill Rotter, MD – EAC TASC/Albert Einstein College of Medicine

One of the most widely used fourth-generation risk assessment tool that follows the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model (Andrews, Bonta, & Hoge, 1990) is the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS; Northpointe Institute for Public Management, 1996). Since there is limited research regarding the predictive validity of COMPAS, this longitudinal study examines the utility of the two main risk scores of COMPAS (General Recidivism and Violent Recidivism) in predicting completion, recidivism and violent behavior in a large sample of offenders with co-occurring disorders (\( N = 311 \)). Data has been collected and is in the process of being analyzed.

Predictive Accuracy of Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START) Risk Estimates on Treatment and Short-Term Reoffending Outcomes with General Offenders
Alicia Nijdam-Jones, MA – Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld – Fordham University; Charity Wijetung – Fordham University; Michele Galietta – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

This study examines reoffending and treatment completion among 45 general offenders referred to a community-based mental health treatment program. Participants were assessed using the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START) upon entering the program. Several participants were identified as high risk for substance abuse (31.3%), violence (11.1%), or unauthorized leave (13.3%; redefined as treatment non-completion due to the outpatient setting). One in three participants failed to complete treatment and one of five reoffended within six months after intake. This study explores the predictive accuracy of START risk estimates and strength and vulnerability ratings for treatment completion and short-term reoffending.

055. Restoration of Competence
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Plaza
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Gianni Pirelli, Private Practice

A Meta-Analysis of the Competency Restoration Research
Gianni Pirelli, PhD – Private Practice; Patricia Zapf, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The competency to stand trial literature is vast; however, there is a relative dearth of research on competency restoration. The empirical literature has accumulated since the 1970s with respect to the issue of competency restoration, but no systematic examination of that literature has been performed. Therefore, we conducted a meta-analysis of competency restoration studies (\( N = 51 \)) published between 1975 and 2013. This is the only meta-analysis that has been conducted in this area. The findings indicate notable differences between samples undergoing competency restoration and their competent counterparts; however, very few data associated with competency restoration status and interventions exists.

Jurisprudent Therapy: Framing the Theoretical and Ethical Contours of Competence Restoration
Psychiatric treatment to restore adjudicative competence raises unique questions for forensic clinicians because of seemingly incompatible interests—clinicians seek to improve consumers’ circumstances (or at least do no harm), whereas legal actors seek to impose punishment on wrongdoers. A framework that integrates these two domains would guide clinicians and encourage practice consistency. This paper develops a theoretical framework for competence restoration from the perspective of the defendant-consumer using psychological theory (recovery movement) and legal theory (Kant) to reach a practicable understanding of forensic clinicians’ roles as providers for incompetent defendants.

Colorado’s Jail Based Competency Restoration: A Case Study for Restoring Individuals Safely and Effectively
Karen Galin, PhD – Correct Care; Neil Gowensmith, PhD – University of Denver; Danielle Weitenhiller, PsyD – Colorado Office of Behavioral Health

To address increased forensic commitments, limited hospital beds, and growing waiting lists for hospital beds, at least seven states now operate jail-based competency restoration programs. We present a case study of Colorado’s RISE (Restoring Individuals Safely and Effectively) jail-based competency restoration program. We discuss how the Colorado RISE Program was designed to be consistent with the National Judicial Colleges’ Mental Competency-Best Practices Model, criticisms of jail based competency restoration and how we have addressed the inherent difficulties related to providing treatment in a correctional setting. Finally, we will present data from RISE’s first year of operation in 2014.

Jail-based Competency Restoration: Ploy to Reduce Hospital Services or Viable Model for the 21st Century
Lauren Reba-Harrelson, PhD – Georgia DBHDD / Emory University School of Medicine; Glenn Egan, PhD Emory University School of Medicine; Medina Baumgart, PsyD – Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, Jail Mental Health Services

Forensic state hospitalization costs represent an increasingly large share of state psychiatric budgets, leading to a forced reduction in number of psychiatric beds and increase in wait time to hospital admission. Jail-based competency restoration is evolving as a cost-effective alternative to psychiatric hospitalization to provide psychological/psychiatric services and legal education to defendants found not competent to stand trial. However, with the recent emergence of 1 programs providing these services in jails across the United States, myriad ethical, legal, and systems issues have emerged. This presentation aims to initiate a dialogue regarding these issues, highlighting jail-based programs in California and Georgia.

056. Assessment & Sex Offender Subgroups
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Sierra

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Shannon Maney, Massachusetts Treatment Center

Response Style of Incarcerated Sexual Offenders: Implications for Assessment & Treatment
Shannon Maney, PsyD – Massachusetts Treatment Center; Emily Salema, PsyD – Massachusetts Treatment Center; Bryana Kilion, BA – Massachusetts Treatment Center; Kathryn Degnan, MA – Massachusetts Treatment Center; Madison White, BA – Massachusetts Treatment Center

To identify the utility of the MMPI-2 in assessing the response style of sexual offenders, this study investigated whether specific response styles and clinical elevations on the MMPI-2 related to victim gender, victim age, inconsistent reporting, incarceration status, treatment status, institutional misbehavior, and risk scores (PCL-R, Static-99R, and Stable-2007) for incarcerated sexual offenders (N = 670). This study found that MMPI-2 response styles were significantly related to victim age, gender, disciplinary problems, inconsistent reporting, and risk scores. Elevations on the MMPI-2 F and Fp scales, and low K scale scores were most significantly related to the variables investigated.

Using Measures of Impulsivity and Compulsivity to Differentiate Sex Offenders By Type
Tara J. Ryan, BS – Simon Fraser University; Matthew Huss, PhD – Creighton University; Mario Scalora, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Two possible explanations for the commission of sexual violence is a disposition toward impulsive or alternatively compulsive behavior. This analysis compared a sample (n=417) of general offenders, rapists, child molesters, and mixed offenders across several measurements of impulsivity and compulsivity. There was a significant multivariate main effect for offender type and univariate tests revealed significant differences specifically on measures of sexual sensation seeking and sexual compulsivity. The results support the hypothesis that on measures of compulsivity and impulsivity general offenders and sex offenders in this sample are different and that sexual offenders differ by type as well.

Understanding Sexually Abusive Clergy as a Unique Offender Subgroup: Risk-Relevant Trends across the Course of Offending
Anthony Perillo, PhD – Center for Personal Growth; Cynthia Calkins, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Applied to unrepresented offender groups, sex offender risk measures may offer inaccurate pictures of risk. Sexually abusive clergy are one group not represented in the development of current risk measures. Based on archival data of clergy sexual abuse and a state-wide investigation of sex offenders (N = 6,934), offending trends of sexually abusive clergy were compared to those of general sex offenders. Results suggested significant differences on most variables included in risk measures. Differences remained when matched on key offense factors (e.g., only extrafamilial child victims). Findings suggest current measures are likely poor predictors of clergy recidivism.
The Effects of Mitigating Evidence in Non-Capital Cases
Andrew Perkins, MA – University of Arizona; Judith Becker, PhD – University of Arizona
The use of mitigating evidence in non-capital cases is relatively unstudied, and legal professionals have little empirical guidance as to whether it is effective. The current study examined 209 archival cases to examine the effectiveness of mitigating evidence overall and of specific mitigating factors on final sentences. Results suggest that mitigating evidence is effective for violent nonsexual offenses, but has the opposite effect for sex offenses. Differences between the content of mitigating evidence for sex offenses and non-sex offenses are also explored.

057. Saleem Shah Award Address
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
California Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine
Saleem Shah Award Winner #1: Dr. Nicholas Scurich - Judgment and Decision Making in the Judicial Process
Nicholas Scurich, PhD – University of California Irvine
Human judgment and decision making pervades the judicial process. From the second immediately prior to opening statements, to evaluating evidence, rendering verdicts, determining sentencing, and dealing with appeals, humans must make decisions on the basis of imperfect information and in the face of considerable uncertainty. Legal doctrine and rules compound the inherent complexity of this task by imposing objectives that sometimes conflict with accuracy and intuition. This presentation reports on studies that use novel behavioral methodologies to examine and evaluate the judgments and decisions that are made throughout the judicial process. Directions for future research are discussed.

058. Corrections Committee Session
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Harbor
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Sarah Manchak, University of Cincinnati
The Past, Present, and Future of Rehabilitation in Corrections
Dr. Paul Gendreau

Over the past several decades, rehabilitation in corrections has witnessed considerable change. This change has been partially influenced by a burgeoning body of empirical research that supports several guiding principles to enhance public safety and improve offenders’ outcomes. However, social, political, economic, and cultural factors also play a significant role in shaping how offenders are managed and treated. Dr. Paul Gendreau, one of North America’s most prominent figures in correctional rehabilitation, will discuss the many influences that have informed and transformed the field of correctional rehabilitation during his prestigious career. This invited address is sponsored by the AP-LS Corrections Committee.

059. Gender Considerations in Risk Assessment
4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
Del Mar
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Duncan Greig, Simon Fraser University
Evaluating the Female Additional Manual (FAM) in Tertiary Psychiatric Patients Transferred to Community Care
Duncan G. Greig, MA – Simon Fraser University; Tonia Nicholls – BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services/University of British Columbia; Karen Petersen – BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services/University of British Columbia; Nathalie Gagnon – Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Johann Brink – BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services/University of British Columbia

Few measures consider gender in the assessment of risk. Nevertheless, research indicates that tools like the HCR-20 perform as well for women as men. However, some studies reveal poorer predictive accuracy for women. The Female Additional Manual (FAM) was developed to improve upon the accuracy of the HCR-20 for women. This prospective, longitudinal study compared the predictive accuracies of the HCR-20 and FAM in 62 male and 41 female civil psychiatric patients. Unexpectedly, few HCR-20 variables showed satisfactory predictive accuracy. Certain FAM variables showed better accuracy. This study is among the first to examine the validity of the FAM.

Surveying International Use of the SARA across 17 Countries
Kim A. Reeves, MA – Simon Fraser University; Andrea Gibas, PhD – Ontario Shores; Jay Singh, PhD – Global Institute of Forensic Research

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive public health problem across genders, ages, ethnicities, and socioeconomic statuses. The Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) is a gold standard tool used to assess and manage risk for IPV. The present article presents the findings of an international survey of the risk assessment practices of 98 SARA users (Psychologists, Psychiatrists, and Nurses) from 17 countries. SARA users found the tool useful for assessing risk and developing management plans, but less so for monitoring. The results of this survey are an initial look into perceived utility of the SARA for assessing and managing risk.

Gender Disparity or Not? Perceptions of Risk, Inpatient Violence, and Management
Kim A. Reeves, MA – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, PhD – Simon Fraser University

Inpatient aggression is a significant problem for staff and several tools have been developed to screen for violence. Gender disparities with regards to risk ratings, prediction of risk and management have not been investigated to date for these tools. Nurses screened 697 patients in the ED of an
urban hospital and 209 were followed as inpatients to record violence on the unit. Males were rated as higher risk than females, but were equally likely to be violent on the unit. Management strategies did not differ by gender. There was differential prediction of violence for gender. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Detection of Intimate Partner Violence and Its Impact on Recommendation for Joint Family Mediation

Fernanda S. Rossi, BA – Indiana University; Amy Holtzworth-Munroe, PhD – Indiana University; Amy Applegate, JD – Indiana University Maurer School of Law; Connie Beck, PhD – University of Arizona; Jannel Adams, MA – Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division; Darrell Hale, JD – Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division

There is agreement in the field that mediators should conduct systematic IPV screening among separating/divorcing parents seeking family mediation; however, mediators are seeking information on how to best screen for IPV. This randomized controlled trial compared two IPV screens, a behaviorally-specific screen (MASIC) versus a broader, less specific clinic screen, among parents seeking mediation at a court program. Findings indicate that the behaviorally-specific screen resulted in more IPV detection and fewer recommendations of high-risk cases to traditional, joint mediation. Results also provide insight on factors used in such recommendation decisions, with fear, weapons, and more recent IPV being important factors.

060. Perception, Familiarity & Assessment Method on Witness Memory
4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
LaJolla

Chair: Ashley Hall, University of Southern Indiana

Identifying a Familiar Criminal: The Influence of Personal Knowledge of the Criminal on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy

Jennifer Pettalia – Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD – Carleton University

The influence of personal knowledge of a criminal on eyewitness identification accuracy was examined. Participants (N=184) watched a video of a crime in which the criminal was someone who: (1) had previously shared personal information with them (PI condition), (2) they previously saw without disclosure of personal information (PE condition), or (3) they did not previously see (NE condition). Participants in the PI and PE conditions did not significantly differ in terms of accuracy; albeit, they were significantly more accurate than those in the NE condition, in target-present lineups only. These results are discussed.

‘Blind’ interviewing in the field: Forensic interviewers’ practices, attitudes, and perceptions

Jillian Rivard, PhD – Barry University; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD – Florida International University; Melissa Diego – Florida International University; Sofia Espinosa – Florida International University

In child sexual abuse investigations, forensic interviewers must be neutral fact-finders despite having genuine concern for the child’s safety and in some cases, prior knowledge of the allegations. One proposed way to address this challenge is to keep interviewers ‘blind’ to the allegations to minimize potential bias. However, virtually nothing is known about the prevalence of and attitudes regarding blind interviewing in the field. The present research gathered detailed information from a national sample of real-world child forensic interviewers about their experience with and perceptions of blind interviewing. Although rare, blind interviewing is practiced and interviewers’ perceptions are mixed.

Does it Help, Hurt, or Something Else? The Inclusion of a ‘Something Else’ Response Alternative in Forced-Choice Questioning

Ashley Hall, PhD – University of Southern Indiana; Kamala London, PhD – University of Toledo; Nicole Lytle, MA – University of Toledo

Much research shows that children perform less accurately on forced-choice versus open-ended prompts. As such, interviewers are cautioned to avoid such questions. Some interviewers have adopted a technique of adding an “or something else” option to two-alternative questions. We investigated whether adding the “or something else” option affected children’s reports of an event involving touch following a four month delay. Adding an “Or Something Else” option does not improve children’s overall accuracy on forced-choice questions. Three question types are examined.

Laboratory vs. Real World Confidence Assessment Methods: Is the Confidence-Accuracy Relation Scale Dependent?

Andrea Arndorfer, MS – Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD – Florida International University

Despite best practice recommendations, researchers have focused nearly exclusively on one type of scale to assess eyewitness identification confidence: A numeric confidence scale (e.g., 0%-100%). The current study sought to investigate two alternative methods for assessing confidence by introducing both verbal and open-ended confidence reports. Furthermore, researchers investigated whether the strength of the confidence-accuracy relationship was dependent on the type of scale used. Results suggest an advantage of laboratory (i.e., numeric) over non-laboratory (i.e., verbal and open-ended responses) certainty assessment methods. Specifically, numeric scales resulted in better calibration amongst choosers and non-choosers and exhibited lower underconfidence for lineup choosers.

061. Juvenile Issues with Legal Decision Making
4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
Santa Fe

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Jacquelynn Duron, Baylor College of Medicine

Exploring the Effects of Training on Judicial Decision-Making in Juvenile Dependency Cases
Many judicial officers assigned to juvenile dependency cases lack the training needed to make informed decisions about the children and families who come before them. This study examines the effects of two training programs on judges’ decision-making in dependency cases. Findings indicate that the training targeting new judges increases participants’ focus on the child’s father and child well-being, as well as on application of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). The training targeting more experienced judges increases participants’ intent to gather more case-related information and to place siblings together. Implications and directions for future research will be discussed.

**The Impact of Juvenile Probation Officer Recommendations on Judges’ Probation Review Decisions: Does Judicial Adherence Affect Youth Probation Outcomes?**

Amanda NeMoyer, MS – Drexel University; Ana Prelic, BS – Drexel University; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD – Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University; Rhonda L. McKitten, JD – Defender Association of Philadelphia; Ava Skolnik – Drexel University; Khushboo Sadawiwala – Drexel University

At youth probation review hearings, juvenile probation officers (JPOs) often recommend the imposition or removal of probation requirements. However, little research has investigated whether judges incorporate these recommendations into their decisions and, if so, how this incorporation affects youth compliance. With data from 92 youth (417 probation review hearings), generalized estimating equations revealed judges were more likely to reject some or all of JPO recommendations, without adding non-recommended requirements, at review hearings where youth were present. Additionally, youth were no more or less likely to comply with JPO-recommended conditions than judge-initiated conditions. Implications, limitations, and future research will be discussed.

**Implementing Graduated Response in Juvenile Probation: A Model for Replication**

Elizabeth Gale-Bentz, BA – Drexel University; Mark Houck – Drexel University; Amanda NeMoyer, MS – Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University; Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Department – Philadelphia Juvenile Probation Department

Approximately 60% of youth with delinquency adjudications receive probation as their most restrictive disposition, and about half fail to comply with probation requirements. Recognizing the need to facilitate youths’ successful completion of probation, jurisdictions are beginning to seek graduated response approaches—structured systems that provide graduated incentives and sanctions in response to probation compliant and non-compliant behaviors. This presentation will describe this approach, its empirical foundation, and its theoretical application to probation. To provide a model for replication, it will describe the systematic efforts of Philadelphia’s juvenile justice system to develop, implement, and empirically evaluate graduated response throughout juvenile probation.

**Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse Cases: Associated Characteristics and Decision-Making**

Jacquelynn Duron, PhD – Baylor College of Medicine

This mixed-method, multiphase study explored factors associated with child sexual abuse cases that are accepted for prosecution. One hundred case records and forensic interviews collected through a Children’s Advocacy Center were analyzed. Prosecutors provided qualitative reviews of selected cases for additional analysis. Logistic regression modeling was used to determine predictive factors associated with a decision to prosecute. Framework analysis was used to analyze qualitative data. Findings across all phases of study indicate that prosecution is most strongly predicted by caregiver support, the availability of other evidence, and family engagement in services.

**062. Special Topics in Sentencing & Corrections**

4:10 PM to 5:10 PM

Plaza

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Robert Schopp, University of Nebraska College of Law

**An Empirical Study of Neuroscience Evidence in Criminal Courts: 1992-2012**

Deborah Denno, PhD, JD – Fordham Law School

This Article presents the results of my unique study of over 800 criminal cases addressing neuroscience evidence over the past two decades (1992-2012). The study shows that that neuroscience evidence is nearly always offered to mitigate (not aggravate) punishments. Courts also expect attorneys to raise this evidence when possible on behalf of their clients and penalize them when they do not by way of granting defendants “ineffective assistance of counsel” claims. Only very rarely is such evidence used to suggest a defendant’s future danger. This study ensures discussions of law and neuroscience are grounded in fact rather than hyperbole.

**Psychological Impairment and Capital Punishment**

Robert Schopp, PhD, JD – University of Nebraska College of Law

The American Bar Association, American Psychological Association, and American Psychiatric Association have endorsed a proposal to categorically preclude capital punishment for offenders who had a severe mental disorder at the time of their capital offenses. This presentation will examine this proposal in light of the relevant Eight Amendment doctrine in order to pursue clarification of the most defensible interpretation of the proposal and to direct attention to psychological research and testimony that would
inform the most justified interpretation and application of such a proposal.

A Meta-Analysis of Public Attitudes toward Ex-Offenders
Candalyn B. Rade, BA – North Carolina State University; Roger Mitchell, PhD – North Carolina State University; Sarah Desmarais, PhD – North Carolina State University

Offenders who re-enter the community after incarceration face barriers to reintegration, including stigma, punitiveness, desired social distance, and general negative attitudes among the public. However, empirical evidence regarding differences in attitudes as a function of public, ex-offender, and community characteristics is inconsistent. This meta-analysis summarizes the literature on the correlates and moderator of attitudes toward ex-offenders. Analysis of 15 studies producing 67 effect sizes from 6,578 participants revealed small effect sizes of public attitudes as a function of several correlates. Findings provide direction for future research, as well as the development of anti-stigma interventions and policy to reduce re-entry barriers.

In Their Own Words: A Qualitative Exploration of Missouri’s Capital Punishment Inmate’s Feelings on Life, Death, and Execution
Maranda Upton, MA – The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Tabitha Carville, BS – The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute; Kristina Brown, PhD – The School of Professional Psychology at Forest Institute

This qualitative study was conducted to identify the themes found in last statements of capital punishment (CP) inmates executed in the state of Missouri between February 1995 and May 2011. Three domains emerged from the analysis: feelings about life, feelings about death, and feelings about execution. The purpose of this analysis was to utilize the themes found across statements in order to better understand the state of mind of CP inmates and their experiences awaiting execution. Findings from this research have implications for clinicians, correctional officers, clergy, and other professionals who interact with CP inmates.

063. Influences on Jurors’ Decisions
4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
Sierra
Chair: Jennifer S. Hunt, SUNY Buffalo State

Identifying Influences on Prospective Jurors’ Decisions: Do Child Advocacy Centers Have a Biasing Effect?
Jonni Johnson, MA – University of California, Davis; Gail Goodman, PhD – University of California, Davis; Alexandre Shelley, BA – University of California, Davis

Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) were established to avoid tainting children’s eyewitness reports, provide a supportive milieu for child victims to disclose abuse, facilitate legal professionals’ communication, and minimize the frequency of child forensic interviews. We examined 319 prospective jurors’ decisions regarding a CSA vignette wherein the alleged victim was interviewed in a CAC or traditional police setting. Structural equation modeling techniques revealed that child credibility predicted greater confidence in guilt decisions and also mediated all associations with such decisions. Similar associations across type of interview indicated that CACs did not positively or negatively affect prospective jurors’ decisions. Implications are discussed.

Culpable by Association: Juror Decision Making in Civil Trials
Krystia Reed, MA – University of Nebraska - Lincoln; Brian Bernstein, PhD – University of Nebraska – Lincoln

Previous research indicates that charging defendants with multiple offenses, or joinder, in a criminal case can result in prejudice against the defendant. Many theories have been proposed explaining this phenomenon, but it is not clear exactly why joinder creates prejudice. The present study assessed the effects of joinder of claims and defendants in civil trials by isolating two proposed theories, culpability by association and culpable disposition. Results indicated that joinder of defendants benefitted the plaintiff; however, the effect varied based on the cohesiveness of the group of defendants. Joinder of claims did not influence decisions.

When Hurt Heroes Do Harm: The Role of Collective Guilt in Leniency toward Veteran Defendants
Alexander C. Jay, BA – Arizona State University; Jessica Salerno, PhD – Arizona State University; Robert Ross – Arizona State University

We tested competing hypotheses that a veteran (vs. civilian) with PTSD would be punished either harshly because of the trust betrayal in committing a violent crime, or leniently because of collective guilt for the veteran’s war-related suffering. People were more lenient toward the veteran (vs. civilian), but this effect was mediated by collective guilt only for men (Study 1). Experimentally inducing women to feel guilt about veterans, however, did make them more lenient toward a veteran defendant (Study 2). Thus, a veteran’s suffering might stir the emotions of legal decision makers, leading to leniency in punishment of crimes committed.

Outcome Measures in Juror Decision Making Research: What Do We Use and Why Does It Matter?
Jennifer S. Hunt, PhD – SUNY Buffalo State; Dennis Devine, PhD – Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Relatively little scholarly attention has been devoted to the measurement of outcomes in juror decision making (JDM) research. We discuss the strengths and weaknesses of several JDM outcome measures, assess the frequency of their usage in top psychology and law journals between 2000 and 2014, and examine the robustness of findings across outcome measures using datasets that included multiple outcomes. Our results suggest dichotomous verdict judgments are used most often but several other outcome measures also are commonly used. Some measures present conceptual and/or analytical challenges, so researchers should devote more attention to the selection of appropriate measures.
Dialectical behaviour therapy (DBT) has been adapted for forensic psychiatric patients to target behaviours that interfere with rehabilitation, such as aggression. The present study evaluates the feasibility and effectiveness of forensic-adapted DBT in reducing aggressive and inappropriate behaviour among forensic psychiatric patients. 20 patients were randomly assigned to either DBT or a control group. Self-report and staff-report scales included measures of aggression, anger, and hostility. Focus groups were conducted to evaluate patient experiences in DBT. Preliminary results suggest that DBT is effective in reducing aggressive and inappropriate behaviour, and increasing patients' motivation for change over six months of therapy.

**Construction and Utility of the Prison Therapist Orientation Measure**

Elijah P. Ricks, MA – The University of Texas at El Paso

Psychotherapy and corrections share the aim of behavior change, but differ in how they bring it about. The most important element of psychotherapy is the relationship between the therapist and client, but the highly secure prison environment discourages and often prohibits relationships that are warm, caring, and empathic between staff and prisoners. It is important to understand if and how prison therapists are able to reconcile therapeutic elements with the safety and security needs of the prison. This project aims to develop a novel measure of the orientation of prison therapists toward the therapeutic relationship or safety and security.

**Internal Consistency and Convergent Validity of the Personality Assessment Inventory English and European Spanish Versions with Latin American Spanish**

Lauren Kois, MA – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY, FIT, SUNY; Jessica Pearson, PsyD, Women’s Forensic Unit/Elmhurst Hospital Center – Mt Sinai SOM; Preeti Chauhan, PhD – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY; Crystalann Rodriguez, BA – SUNY

The validation of psychological assessments with respect to Spanish-speakers from Latin America is particularly pressing within the area of forensic assessment given the disproportionate representation of Latin Americans in the criminal justice system, frequent use of psychological assessments by forensic evaluators, and small number of assessments that are validated on Spanish-speakers. We evaluated the internal consistency and convergent validity of the Personality Assessment Inventory English and European Spanish versions with Latin American Spanish-speakers. Findings indicate that internal consistency for both measures was poor overall, and encourage forensic evaluators to carefully consider culture and linguistic issues during their test selection.

**The Effects of Childhood Maltreatment Type and Multiple Maltreatment Experiences on Criminal Behavior**

Lia N. Rohlehr, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School

The current research assessed the effects of different types of child maltreatment (physical abuse, physical neglect, emotional abuse, emotional neglect, sexual abuse) and multiple maltreatment experiences on criminal behavior. Adult, community participants (N = 166) completed self-report measures to assess childhood maltreatment experiences and history of criminal behavior. Forty-five percent of the sample reported experiencing more than one type of maltreatment and 55% endorsed at least one form of severe maltreatment. Physical abuse was most highly correlated with violent and nonviolent crime, while sexual abuse was the only type of maltreatment that was not significantly associated with violent crime.

**Does Factual Innocence Influence How Interrogated Suspects Allocate and Mobilize Their Cognitive Resources?**

Stephanie Madon, PhD – Iowa State University; Max Guyl, PhD – Iowa State University; Yueran Yang, MS – Iowa State University; Laura Smalarz – Iowa State University; Justin Marschall, BS – Iowa State University

Does factual innocence influence how interrogated suspects allocate and mobilize their cognitive resources? The results of this research indicate that it does. Guilty and innocent participants (N = 183) were interrogated for misconduct that was characterized as either a serious or minor offense. Immediately afterwards, participants read about academic dishonesty and a filler topic (censorship), and had their attention and memory assessed. Results indicated that innocent participants paid less attention to, and had worse memory for, the academic dishonesty policy than did guilty suspects. The seriousness of the offense did not moderate this effect.

**Interviewing to Detect Deception: Inconsistency in Answering Central and Peripheral Questions Across Repeated Interviews as a Deception Cue**
Jaume Masip, PhD – University of Salamanca; Iris Blandín-Gitlin, PhD – California State University, Fullerton; Carmen Herrero, PhD – University of Salamanca; Euskun Ibabe, PhD – University of the Basque Country; María del Carmen Martínez, BA – University of Salamanca

We present a new interviewing procedure to detect deception. Participants either committed a mock crime or performed several tasks with an experimenter. Then they had to convince an interviewer they had performed these tasks and not the theft. The interview contained focused central and peripheral questions, and was repeated twice with one week in between. Results revealed that guilty suspects’ prepared more about central than peripheral details and their answers were less consistent across interviews than innocent suspects’ answers. Also, whereas among guilty suspects consistency was lower in answering central than peripheral questions, no such difference emerged among innocent suspects.

Strategic Interviewing to Elicit Admissions: Making Guilty Suspects More Forthcoming
Serra Tekin – University of Gothenburg; Par Anders Granhag, Dr. – University of Gothenburg; Erik Mac Giolla – University of Gothenburg, Department of Psychology

The study aimed to alter the counter-interrogation strategies of guilty suspects by influencing their perception of the evidence with the goal of eliciting admissions. Participants (N = 90) were asked to perform several mock criminal tasks before being interviewed using one of three interview techniques: (1) Strategic Use of Evidence (SUE) (2) Early Disclosure of Evidence; or (3) A Control interview. Suspects in the SUE condition (vs. other conditions) (1) had more statement-evidence inconsistencies, (2) disclosed more admissions, and (3) perceived the interviewer to have had more information than s/he actually did.

066. Forensic Evaluation
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
Del Mar
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: William N. Gowensmith, University of Denver

Psychometric Properties and Factor Structure of the Perceptions of Confession behavior during the Holding and Interrogation Process (P-CHIP) with Adult Inmates
Stephanie Singer, BA – Drexel University; Leah Brogan, BA – Drexel University; Naomi Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University; Sharon Messenheimer Kelley, JD, PhD – University of Virginia Institute of Psychiatry, Public Policy, and Law

The Perceptions of Confession behavior during the Holding and Interrogation Process (P-CHIP) measure may serve as a valuable assessment tool when the validity of a defendant’s confession is challenged. This study utilized an incarcerated adult sample to establish reliability estimates for the P-CHIP True Confession Behavior, Stress, and False Confession subscales. Convergent validity estimates and the factor structure of the False Confession subscale were also established. Results demonstrated excellent internal consistency, convergent validity with the Guðjohnsson Suggestibility Scale 2, and a two-factor structure characterized by directive and non-directive interrogation techniques.

The Impact of Stringent Certification Standards on Forensic Evaluator Reliability
William N. Gowensmith, PhD – University of Denver; Stephanie Sessarego, BA – University of Denver; Monique Sled, BA – University of Denver

Evidence suggests that forensic evaluation reliability may be poorer than commonly assumed. We investigated whether inter-rater reliability rates would increase following a standardized certification process for forensic evaluators. Three psycholegal questions were analyzed: competency to stand trial, violence risk, and legal sanity. Data collected from the state of Hawaii compared 162 pre-certification cases to 85 post-certification cases. Results indicated that evaluator agreement rates increased for all three psycholegal questions; the highest being violence risk. Additional analyses revealed that report quality between pre- and post-certification increased. There was also a significant association between legal sanity agreement and a psychotic disorder diagnosis.

Role of Forensic Evaluators in Immigration Court Proceedings: Overview and Clinical Considerations
Sarah Filone, MA – Drexel University; Judy Eidelson, PhD – University of Pennsylvania

While the role of forensic evaluators in criminal and civil proceedings has been relatively well defined and researched, psychological assessment associated with immigration court proceedings remains a largely understudied and under practiced area of forensic assessment. This paper describes several types of assessment psychologists may be asked to conduct in the service of immigration court decision making (asylum, U-Visa/T Visa, VAWA, and cancellation of removal/hardship waiver), and provides clinical considerations for each. Forensic psychologists interested in conducting assessment or research in this burgeoning area of forensic psychology will acquire a basic understanding of several psycho-legal issues relevant to immigration proceedings.

A Survey of Forensic Mental Health Professionals Who Have Experience Conducting Criminal Responsibility Evaluations
Megan Murphy, JD, MS – Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD – Drexel University

Forensic mental health professionals have conducted criminal responsibility (CR) evaluations for decades; however relatively little is known about the specific methodologies employed. This study surveyed 135 forensic psychologists and psychiatrists, examining components of CR evaluations, use of psychological testing, time delay between offense and evaluation dates, evaluator experience, and opinions regarding CR evaluations. Results suggest few differences between professional disciplines. All respondents reported lengthy time delays. Experience conducting CR evaluations was positively correlated with higher confidence and greater
knowledge of legal standards. The vast majority of respondents felt capable of detecting malingering. Implications and future directions are discussed.

**067. Clinical Issues in Psychopathy**

5:20 PM to 6:20 PM

La Jolla

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Ashley A. Murray, University of Massachusetts Medical School

Words of Wisdom or Wickedness?: Examining the language of the Dark Triad in both face-to-face and computer-mediated negotiations

Lisa Crossley, BA – University of British Columbia Okanagan; Michael Woodworth, PhD – University of British Columbia Okanagan; Pamela Black, MA – University of British Columbia Okanagan

The increased use of technology, and specifically computer-mediated communication, gives rise to new questions regarding how individuals with varying personality types communicate, and potentially manipulate, in different settings. The present study sought to examine differences in language used by individuals who are either high or low in Dark Triad (DT) traits (psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism) during negotiations occurring both face-to-face and online. Results indicate that both the presence of DT traits, the type of negotiation, and the type of communication setting, influence the type of language used and differences in negotiation success.

You Feel What You Speak: Investigating the Linguistic Differences between Psychopathic and Non-Psychopathic Offenders’ Descriptions of Emotional Life Experiences

Marina Le, BA – University of British Columbia - Okanagan; Lisa Gillman, BA – University of British Columbia - Okanagan; Michael Woodworth, PhD – University of British Columbia - Okanagan; Robert Hare, PhD – University of British Columbia

The present study examined transcribed Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) offender interviews to expand previous knowledge on the language characteristics of psychopaths. Discourse was analyzed across the type of language used (such as personal pronouns, tense usage, and disfluencies) and the semantic content (such as words reflective of relationships). To consider potential emotional deficits indicative of psychopathy, responses specifically pertaining to the most happy and sad experiences in their life were examined. Results highlighted the psychopaths’ lack of emotional attachment and emotional understanding, as evidenced by their difficulties in generating a response that reflected either a positive or negative emotional experience.

Clinicians’ Perspectives on the Treatment of Psychopathic Personality Disorder: Identifying Current Strategies to Better Inform Treatment Directions

Ashley A. Murray, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School; Stephen Hart, PhD – Simon Fraser University

Psychopathic personality disorder (PPD) is associated with increased risk for adverse outcomes (e.g., violent crime), yet no empirically supported treatments exist for PPD. Given the absence of a sound research base, we surveyed clinicians (N = 182) to determine their attitudes and experiences treating PPD and BPD patients. Results indicated clinicians had significantly more negative attitudes toward PPD than BPD; negative attitudes were associated with perceptions of poorer treatment outcomes. However, 77% reported improvement in their PPD patient’s symptomatology (90% of BPD group). Symptom improvement was associated with treatment characteristics and therapy interfering behaviors. Implications for future PPD treatment are discussed.

Identifying the Core Symptoms of Psychopathic and Borderline Personality Disorders: Do They Overlap and Are They Treatable?

Ashley A. Murray, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School; Stephen Hart, PhD – Simon Fraser University

The authors examined the validity of the CAPP and CABP conceptual models of psychopathic personality disorder (PPD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD), respectively. Clinicians rated the prototypicality of symptoms of PPD and BPD via the CAPP and CABP. They also made ratings of how each symptom changed in an actual patient they treated. Results indicated that the 10 overlapping symptoms of the CAPP and CABP were not considered more prototypical of either PPD or BPD. Prototypicality ratings of symptoms significantly related to perceived treatability of said symptoms for BPD, but not for PPD. Implications for assessment and treatment are discussed.

**068. Attorney Considerations in Decision Making**

5:20 PM to 6:20 PM

Santa Fe

Chair: Janet Moore, University of Cincinnati College of Law

Attorney Preferences for Experts under Adversarial and Concurrent Expert Testimony Conditions

Jennifer Perillo, PhD – Winston-Salem State University; Nikoleta Despodova – John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center, CUNY; Margaret Kovera, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The presentation of concurrent expert testimony is a proposed remedy for biased expert selection and questioning by attorneys. We examined whether attorneys engaged in less biased expert selection when choosing experts for concurrent proceedings compared to adversarial proceedings. We also investigated the impact of testimony type on attorney questioning strategies. Participants reviewed expert profiles, selected an expert, and developed direct- and cross-examination questions for the selected expert and an opposing expert in the case. Impression management concerns appear
The Relevance and Prejudicial Impact of PCL-R Evidence: Are Attorneys Challenging Admissibility When They Should Be?
Jaymes Fairfax-Colombo, BA – Drexel University; Unnati Patel, BS – Drexel University; Meghan Galloway, MS – Drexel University; John Edens, PhD – Texas A & M University; David DeMatteo, JD/PhD – Drexel University

The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) is a widely used measure of psychopathy, and its use in United States courts has increased in recent years. Research suggests that while the PCL-R is likely admissible in a variety of legal contexts, it should be admitted with caution due to limitations of current PCL-R research. Using a large database of state and federal cases involving the PCL-R from 1991 through 2011, this study explored whether attorneys objected to the admissibility of PCL-R evidence. Results indicated a low base rate of challenges, but some success when challenging the PCL-R in certain legal contexts.

Juvenile Plea Bargains: The Attorney’s Perspective
Erika Fountain, BA – Georgetown University; Jennifer Woolard, PhD – Georgetown University

The majority of criminal and juvenile convictions are a result of plea-bargains (Redlich & Summers, 2012). Unfortunately, not much is known about the plea process itself or how juveniles make decisions about pleas. Given the unique legal status and the developmental vulnerabilities that are present for most adolescents, understanding the way juveniles experience the plea process is of utmost importance. In this qualitative interview study, the authors speak directly to juvenile defense attorneys about their experiences with plea bargains. Preliminary results suggest attorneys’ experiences with the plea process vary greatly and juveniles’ considerations of extralegal factors were influential for decision-making.

Unnoticed, Untapped, and Underappreciated: Clients’ Perceptions of Their Public Defenders
Janet Moore, JD, MA – University of Cincinnati College of Law; Christopher Campbell, MA – Washington State University; Wesley Maier, MA – Washington State University; Michael Gaffney, JD – Washington State University

There is broad recognition of an ongoing crisis in public defense systems. Some see a potential solution in client-centered representation. Research in this area is sparse, particularly regarding client perceptions and their role in shaping broader system legitimacy. To fill this gap and create a platform for future research, a pilot study was launched in Hamilton County, Ohio. Mixed methodologies assessed client attitudes toward public defenders as a potential resource for improving representation. The data indicate the need for more client-attorney collaboration as well as greater attention to client perspectives in evaluating attorney performance and improving public defense services.

069. Sentencing, Imprisonment, & Corrections with Juveniles
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
Plaza
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Apryl A. Alexander, Auburn University

Beliefs about Causes of Juvenile Crime Affect Attitudes Regarding Punishment
Lauren Duke, MA – University of Colorado Colorado Springs; Edie Greene, PhD – University of Colorado Colorado Springs

This study assessed attitudes about transferring juvenile offenders to criminal court and sentencing them to life imprisonment as a function of participants’ beliefs about the causes of juvenile crime, offenders’ age, and crime type. Participants who endorsed a superpredator stereotype were more willing than participants who endorsed a wayward youth stereotype to support transfer and a life sentence for a 13-year-old offender. Those with the strongest superpredator stereotype did not sentence a 13-year-old any differently than a 17- and 21-year old offender for murdering a stranger. Effects were attenuated for decisions regarding offenders who murdered an abusive parent.

Disproportionate Minority Contact: African American Adolescents in the Juvenile Justice System
Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD – Auburn University; Rebecca Fix, MS – Auburn University; Barry Burkhart, PhD – Auburn University

The presence of disproportionate minority contact (DMC), overrepresentation of ethnic minorities in the criminal justice system, has been widely documented since the 1960s. The present study examined DMC within a sample of adjudicated adolescents from a juvenile detention center. Results indicated that 31% (N = 113) of participants identified as European American whereas 69% (N = 253) identified as African American, indicating the presence of DMC. History of offending, psychopathy, and intelligence were also examined to evaluate data that may be used in sentencing decisions. Recommendations to reduce or eliminate DMC at the sentencing level are provided.

Factors Related to Sentencing in Child Sexual Assault Cases: Analysis of Judicial Outcomes
Patricia I. Coburn, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Kristin Chong, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Bridget N. Dean, BA – Simon Fraser University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD – Simon Fraser University

The current research investigated whether severity of the offence, frequency, gender of the complainant, and plea are related to sentencing outcomes in child sexual assault cases. Four thousand, one hundred and six judicial reasons were...
Considering the Elimination Lineup as an Alternative with Older Eyewitnesses

Kelly Warren, PhD – Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland

In past research older eyewitnesses have generally had difficulty correctly rejecting the individuals shown in a target absent lineup. In the present study, older and younger adults watch a video of a car crash then complete an identification task using a target present or a target absent simultaneous, sequential or elimination lineup procedure. The accuracy of decisions was compared across lineup type and across age groups. Older adults performed better when presented with an elimination lineup. This suggests the procedure may be a good alternative to other lineup procedures when the witness to a crime is an older adult.

The Roles of Executive Functions and Theory-of-Mind on Children’s Abilities to Maintain a False Accusation

Ida M. Foster, BA – McGill University; Joshua Wyman – McGill University; Catherine Taitie-Lachance, BA – UQAM; Angela Crossman, Ph.D – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Victoria Talwar, Ph.D – McGill University

The study examined the effects of children’s age (6-11 years), executive functions, and verbal and theory of mind (ToM) skills on their abilities to tell and maintain a false denial of a theft to protect a researcher, and a false accusation of a theft that did not take place. Two-thirds of the children were willing to lie; 71% told a false accusation, while 65% told a false denial. Age, working memory, and ToM scores significantly predicted lie-maintenance in both types of lies. Children in the FA condition had significantly higher lie-maintenance scores compared to those in the FD group.

Sex Differences in Children’s Suggestibility: Do They Exist?

Blair A. Baker – Central Michigan University; Debra Poole, PhD – Central Michigan University; Jason Dickinson, PhD – Montclair State University

An early review of eyewitness studies did not find consistent sex differences in children’s suggestibility (Bruck & Melnyk, 2004). We revisited the issue of sex differences by (a) summarizing reports of sex differences in a large sample of studies published after that review and (b) re-analyzing an existing data set. For the re-analysis, we compared (a) the mean number of false reports of touching by boys and girls and (b) the proportion of boys and girls who produced a high rate of errors. Both the literature review and the re-analysis found that young boys are more suggestible than young girls.

071. Moved to Saturday at 5:20pm

072. Juvenile & Criminal Justice Processing

5:20 PM to 6:20 PM

Harbor

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Tina M. Zottoli, St. Joseph's College

The Effects of the JCCS Curriculum on Juveniles' Legal Knowledge and Competency to Stand Trial
Leslie Murdock, JD, PhD – Boyd School of Law, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Rebecca Nathanson, PhD – Boyd School of Law, UNLV; Kimberly Larson, JD, PhD – University of Massachusetts Medical School

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 study was to evaluate the Juvenile Competency Court School curriculum, a teaching intervention intended for youths involved in juvenile justice proceedings. The results suggest that the curriculum significantly increases youth’s legal knowledge and competency to stand trial ability.

Crossroads: Formal vs. Informal Processing of Juvenile Offenders
Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD – University of California, Irvine; Jordan Bechtold, PhD – University of Pittsburgh; Paul Frick, PhD – University of New Orleans; Laurence Steinberg, PhD – Temple University

When faced with a minor accused of committing a crime, juvenile justice arbiters must decide whether to handle the case formally (i.e., standard legal proceedings) or informally (i.e., diversion from court). The Crossroads study examines this question among a sample of 1,216 male juvenile offenders (ages 13-17) from three different locales. Results indicate that formally processed youth are more likely to be re-arrested within one year compared to formally processed youth. Interestingly, the effect of processing decision on offending varied based on youth’s mental health with formally processed youth who exhibited higher anxiety more likely to offend 12 months later.

Under the Radar or Under Arrest: How Does Contact with the Juvenile Justice System Affect Subsequent Behavior?
Jordan Bechtold, PhD – University of Pittsburgh Medical Center; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD – University of California, Irvine

This study uses propensity score matching to examine how juvenile justice system involvement affects subsequent behavior. We use a sample of peers who have never been arrested, despite engaging in the same illegal behaviors as the arrested sample, as the comparison group. Results indicate that contact with the justice system can have positive and negative effects. Diverted youth actually engage in less offending and less school misconduct than youth who were never arrested. However, both diverted and formally processed youth, regardless of their actual illegal behavior, are more likely than no-contact peers to be arrested during the study period.

Trial Penalties, Time Pressure and the Guilty Pleas of Juveniles Charged as Adults
Tina M. Zottoli, PhD – St. Joseph’s College; Tarika Daftary-Kapur, PhD – Fairleigh Dickenson University; Georgia

Winters, BA – Graduate Center, City University of NY; Richard Hill – St. Joseph’s College; Anthony Texter – St. Joseph’s College; Frances Lawrence, BA – Fairleigh Dickenson University

Approximately 250,000 juveniles are adjudicated in adult court each year and the majority of these cases are resolved through plea deals. Through detailed interviews with offenders, we found that youth in the adult system face substantial trial penalties and are often given very short periods of time to make their plea decisions. Further, these youth report limited contact with their attorneys. Results are discussed in the context of developmental immaturity, and we suggest that the triple threat of time pressure, promises of leniency and insufficient attorney advisement may result in a process that is coercive.

073. Friday Evening Poster Session
6:30 PM to 8:00 PM
San Diego Ballroom

001. 1st Place Dissertation Award: Risk Assessment of Sexually Abusive Clergy: Utility of Sex Offender Risk Instruments with a Unique Offender Subgroup
Anthony Perillo, PhD – Center for Personal Growth; Cynthia Calkins, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Using archival data of sexual abuse in the Catholic Church and a state-wide investigation of sex offenders (N = 6,934), the current studies evaluate the application of current risk assessment approaches with clergy. Clergy recidivism rates were similar to established rates from sex offender research. Of the four instruments examined, only the Static-99R predicted recidivism for clergy (and did so poorly). Additions and modifications to current items improved predictions of clergy recidivism, on par with the best predictors for general offenders. Results suggest sexually abusive clergy to be a unique subgroup not accounted for in current risk measures.

002. 2nd Place Dissertation Award: Bluffed by the Dealer: Distinguishing False Pleas from False Confessions
Miko M. Wilford, PhD – University of Massachusetts Lowell; Gary L. Wells, PhD – Iowa State University

The current research investigated potential differences between pleas and confessions to determine whether the recent push for experimental research on plea-bargaining is warranted, or whether research on confessions can be extrapolated to pleas. The study employed a modified cheating paradigm with a 2 (innocent or guilty) x 2 (plea or confession) x 2 (evidence-bluff or no-bluff) between-participants design. Although an interaction between the evidence-bluff and plea-confession conditions on acceptance outcomes did not materialize, some evidence emerged to support differences between pleas and confessions. Specifically, the reasons participants provided for choosing or refusing to sign plea versus confession statements differed significantly.

002. 2nd Place Dissertation Award: Investigative Interviewing of Alleged Child Victims in South Korea
Misan Yi, PhD – University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD – University of Cambridge
The present studies explored (1) the use of the NICHD guidelines in South Korean investigative interviews by comparing the self-reported and actual practices of Korean police officers, (2) evaluated the effectiveness of episodic memory training in a laboratory setting and (3) the effects of training programmes focused on pre-substantive phase of interviews using the NICHD Protocol. Unlike their self-reported perceptions, Korean police officers relied excessively on option-posing and directive questions, and asked only very few invitation-type questions. Also a few actually explained the ground rules, and merely a third established rapport with the children. None conducted episodic memory training. In the second study, however, it was revealed that narrative practice with open-ended questions during the pre-substantive part of the interview increased the number of details provided by children about the target incidents. Lastly the 2-day training programmes based on the NICHD Protocol significantly enhanced the use of proper questions, and led to decreases in the use of option-posing and suggestive questions. However, training programmes that focused specifically on the pre-substantive phase of the Protocol had no effect on police officers’ interview behaviours.

003. 3rd Place Dissertation Award: Factors that Create and Mitigate Confirmation Bias in Judgments of Handwriting Evidence
Jeff Kukucka, PhD – Towson University; Saul Kassin, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Pre-existing expectations can prompt erroneous judgments of forensic evidence (forensic confirmation bias; Kassin, Dror, & Kukucka, 2013). The current project tested moderators of this effect (Study 1) and methods of counteracting it (Studies 2 and 3). In Study 1, knowledge of a retract confessions increased erroneous inculpatory judgments, which was partly moderated by evidence similarity and re-examination. In Studies 2 and 3, the use of an evidence lineup reduced confirmation bias and produced systematic effects on judgment that paralleled those of the eyewitness identification literature, thereby supporting the value and viability of evidence lineups as a reform measure.

004. Mental Health Workers’ Perceptions of Cause and Dangerousness: Implications for Clinical Care
Axel Bouchard, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Andrea Avila, MA – UNL

The relationship between causal attributions and mental illness stigma is well-founded in the literature; however, much of the extant research has focused on what the lay public believes causes mental illness. The purpose of this study is to examine the types of causal attributions made by mental health workers, as well as their relation to perceptions of dangerousness and treatment. Survey data were collected from employees at a state psychiatric hospital, and content analysis was used to explore themes related to cause, dangerousness, and treatment prognosis. Results do not support a link between causal attribution category and perceived dangerousness.

005. Eggshell Skull V. Iron Skull in Personal Injury Cases: Why One Person Becomes Weaker From Trauma and the Other Becomes Stronger
Dr. Alex Avila, PhD – Office of Dr. Avila

Assessing for psychological damages in personal injury cases can be a difficult task. The key to effective assessment is to distinguish between two types of psychologically damaged plaintiffs: The Eggshell Skull and The Steel Skull. Eggshell Skull plaintiffs become emotionally weaker after each incident or trauma (and thus require more mental health treatment and monetary damages), while Steel Skull plaintiffs become emotionally stronger (and require less treatment, and less compensation). The 7 Steel Skull factors most commonly cited in the research literature are as follows: Humor, Compassion and Empathy, Meaning, Emotional Granularity, Optimism, Gratitude, and Social Support.

006. Empathy and the Child Witness: Does the Empathetic Mock Juror See and Perceive the Witness Differently than the Non-Empathetic Mock Juror?
Daniel Bederian-Gardner, MA – University of California, Davis; Deborah Goldfarb, JD – UC Davis

This study tested the role of empathy in the relations among child witness emotional appearance, adults’ interpretations of child witness emotional states, and child witness perceived credibility. Adults (N = 354) read scenarios of child sexual abuse trials. Scenarios were accompanied by photos depicting the child as neutral, sad, or tearful. Participants rated how sad the child appeared, how sad the child felt, credibility, and confidence of defendant guilt. The best-fit SEM model included empathy as a predictor of appearance and feeling ratings, which were associated with child credibility; the latter predicted confidence of guilt. Psycholegal implications are discussed.

007. Stalking, Threatening, and Harassing Behaviors: Characteristics of Victimized Mental Health Professionals
Ashleigh Berman, MA – University of Indianapolis; Malorie Watson, B.A – University of Indianapolis; Devona Gruber, MA – University of Indianapolis; Hannah Paul, M.I. – University of Indianapolis; Katrina Mallory, MA – University of Indianapolis; Aaron Kivisto, PhD – University of Indianapolis

While the majority of therapeutic relationships are positive (Purcell et al., 2005), there is research that suggests mental health professionals are victimized by their clients (Galeazzi, Elkins, Curci, & Hughes, 2005). This study examined the characteristics of mental health professionals who are more likely to be victimized by their clients based on factors such as gender, age, area of specialization, and theoretical orientation. Results suggest over three-fourths of participants had been harassed at some point in their career while very few reported having been physically attacked. These findings have implications for the development of effective risk management strategies.

008. Stalking, Threatening, and Harassing Behaviors: Differences Between Forensic and Non-Forensic
Psychologists’ Experiences, Personality Characteristics of the Perpetrator, and Perceived Motivations
Ashleigh Berman, MA – University of Indianapolis; Hannah Paul, M.J. – University of Indianapolis; Malorie Watson, B.A – University of Indianapolis; Devona Gruber, MA – University of Indianapolis; Katrina Mallory, MA – University of Indianapolis; Aaron Kivisto, PhD – University of Indianapolis

Mental health professionals are twice as likely to be stalked than the average person due to their contact with psychologically disturbed clients (Dinkelmeyer & Johnson, 2002). This study compared the experiences of forensic and non-forensic psychologists regarding their experiences of victimization. The perceived motivation of clients and their personality characteristics were also explored. Results suggest that forensic psychologists are more likely to be victimized than their non-forensic colleagues. Additionally, the most common perceived motivation of perpetrators was resentment/perceived wrongdoing or mistreatment and perpetrators were most often perceived as having externalizing pathology.

009. Malingered Psychosis: Psychotic Presentations, Malingering Assessment, and Implications for the Forensic Psychologist
Greg Bohall, PsyD – BHC Alhambra Hospital

Psychotic disorders are characterized by the presence of symptoms that can include delusions, hallucinations, grossly disorganized or abnormal motor behavior, disorganized thinking, and negative symptoms. Although only approximately 1% of the United States population is diagnosed with this disorder, many individuals involved in the criminal justice may attempt to feign symptoms for secondary gain. It is essential for forensic psychologists to have expertise in genuine psychotic presentations as well as malingered psychosis. This presentation will review the complexity of psychotic presentations, discuss the characteristics of feigned hallucinations and delusions, supply clinical interview approaches, and provide clinical indicators of malingered psychosis.

010. Jurors’ Perceptions of Incriminating Statements: How Useful Can an Investigative Interview Be in Court?
Laure Brimbal, MA – John Jay College and The Graduate Center, CUNY; Marlee Berman – John Jay College and The Graduate Center, CUNY; Angela Yarbrough – John Jay College and The Graduate Center, CUNY; Saul Kassin, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

This study investigated whether known inconsistencies in a defendant’s statement could be as powerful to jurors as a confession. Mock jurors read trial transcripts, wherein the defendant’s interview statement was manipulated, and subsequently rendered a verdict. Convictions were lowest when the defendant produced a statement consistent with the evidence. In contrast, convictions were highest when either a confession was secured or the defendant produced a statement that was inconsistent with the evidence.

011. Sensitizing Jurors to the Quality of Forensic Evidence: The Effect of Two Types of Expert Testimony
Heather Butler, PhD – California State University Dominguez Hills; Sophia DeLaTorre, BA – California State University Dominguez Hills; Chadwick Bray – California State University Dominguez Hills; Tanya Kaplan – California State University Dominguez Hills; Claudia Aguilar – California State University Dominguez Hills; Oswaldo Carvajal – California State University Dominguez Hills

The efficacy of two types of expert testimony to sensitize mock jurors to the quality of forensic evidence was tested with a criminal trial that involved fingerprint evidence. A fingerprint examiner testified that the fingerprint match was an 8-point match (weaker quality evidence) or 16-point match (stronger quality evidence). An expert psychological witness attempted to sensitize mock jurors by testifying that mistakes have been made (errors testimony: present, absent), and that there are not established protocols in fingerprinting (standards testimony: present, absent). Errors testimony resulted in lower perceptions of guilt; neither testimony sensitized jurors to the quality of the evidence.

012. Reducing Criminal Recidivism with an Enhanced Day Reporting Center For Probationers with Mental Illness
W. Amory Carr, PhD – University of New Haven; James Cassidy, JD, PhD – University of New Haven; Amy Nicole Salvaggio, PhD – University of New Haven

Offenders with mental illness (MI) represent a significant portion of the community corrections population for whom interventions which target criminal recidivism must be assessed. This retrospective, quasi-experimental study compared recidivism outcomes of MI probationers discharged from an enhanced Day Reporting Center (DRC) with comparable probationers matched by propensity score (N = 227). Cox proportional hazard regressions demonstrated that participants of the DRC were less likely to be re-convicted after discharge from the program χ²(2, N = 227) = 5.9, p = .02. DRC completers demonstrated a 40% reduction in risk of re-conviction compared to the matched sample.

013. The Hyperlitigious Client
Adam Coffey, MS – University of Alabama; David Sans, JD – University of Alabama

The concept of the hyperlitigious client, an individual who excessively utilizes the legal system for a primarily non-legal purpose, is introduced. These individuals may file an abnormally large number of lawsuits, related or unrelated to each other, or may choose to file an excessive number of motions or hearing requests within the same case. Drawing from psychological research, explanations for hyperlitigious behaviors are offered, along with tactics attorneys can employ when working with such clients. Strategies for studying this unique population, as well as potential barriers, are also discussed.

014. Exploratory Factor Analyses of Overt and Covert Narcissistic Trait Measures in a Forensic Population
Narcissism can be classified as overt, marked by arrogant, boastful and demanding behavior, or covert, marked by a more shy presentation. Both types are highly exploitative and believe they are entitled to take but often contribute little. It is important to understand how individuals with narcissistic personality traits may vary in their presentation and rehabilitative needs within the incarcerated population. Using EFA, the present study investigated the factor structures of two narcissism measures, the NPI and the HSNS, in males and females incarcerated in the Oregon Department of Corrections.

015. A Meta-Analytic Examination of the Impact of Prettrial Publicity on Juror Judgments of Culpability
Ryan Drew, BA – Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis; Dennis Devine, PhD – IUPUI

The potentially biasing effect of prettrial publicity (PTP) has long been recognized by the courts and studied by jury scholars. We conducted a meta-analytic investigation of the relationship between exposure to PTP and juror judgments of culpability. Similar to a previous meta-analysis by Steblay and her colleagues (1999), we observed in modest correlation between anti-defendant PTP exposure and judgments of guilt. Extending the earlier work, we also observed a similar but slightly weaker effect for PTP that was pro-defendant. In addition, the impact of PTP was stronger for more serious crimes, for print media, and at the jury level.

016. Updating after Evidence: The Effects of an Instructional Aid in Forensic Evidence Evaluation
Adam Dunbar – University of California-Irvine; William Thompson, PhD, JD – University of California-Irvine

This study about forensic evidence evaluation tested three hypotheses: 1) the use of a chart would shift participants’ estimates of guilt to reflect the strength of evidence suggested by the expert, 2) previous results are an artifact of the scale commonly used, and 3) results would not be different between within and between subject designs. Results show that an instructional chart did not improve decision making, but that no adverse effects occurred. The results also show traditional scales and a within subject design can be used to evaluate how participants estimate a defendant’s guilt.

017. Understanding Adolescent Emotion Dysregulation Via Relations to Offending Behaviors, Mental Health Symptoms, Resistance to Peer Pressure, and Psychosocial Maturity
Colleen Ehrt, MA – UNC-Wilmington; Anne-Marie Iselin, PhD – University of North Carolina Wilmington

Emotion dysregulation is related to internalizing and externalizing symptoms in adolescence. The current study examines whether peer influence and psychosocial maturity influence relations among emotion dysregulation, mental health symptoms, and offending. Participants include approximately 100 adolescents with varying levels of justice system involvement. Parent data will also be gathered. Data will be examined using correlational analyses and the General Linear Model. Simple slopes plots will be generated to probe significant interactions and test for moderation. The current study stresses the importance of effective emotion regulation strategies as a means of preventing delinquent behaviors and mental health issues during adolescence.

018. 'I Have the Right to What?': Improving Canadian youth waiver forms
Stuart Freedman, BA – Ryerson University; Joseph Eastwood, PhD – University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Research has shown that the wording of the legal rights delivered to youths prior to an interrogation is complex. Consequently, they struggle to understand their rights. This is problematic, as a lack of comprehension means that youths are not protected and statements may be ruled inadmissible. The current study assesses the ability of high school students to comprehend a newly designed waiver form versus the current easiest existing form. It is expected that through reducing the complexity of the form students will better understand their rights. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

019. Developmental Trajectories and Types of Violence across Gender in a Civil Psychiatric Sample
Erin K. Fuller – Simon Fraser University; Adam Blanchard, MA – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, LL.B., PhD, Associate Professor – Simon Fraser University

Previous research has found a distinct gender-gap in violent offending. Males offend at higher rates, have an earlier onset of violence and more unknown victims (Bennett et al., 2005; Broidy et al., 2003). This gender-gap is less clear in civil-psychiatric samples (Sturup et al., 2013). The present research investigated potential gender differences in the rates, types, and developmental trajectories of violence in a civil-psychiatric sample. Results indicate that although there are some gender differences (adult and lifetime crime contacts, childhood violence), there are also some important similarities (sexual violence, number and location of violent incidents, and weapon use).

020. Adult Attachment and Aggression in Canadian Women Offenders: The Mediating Role of Anxiety Sensitivity
Catherine E. Gallagher, BSc – University of New Brunswick; Margo C. Watt, PhD – St. Francis Xavier University; Andrea Ennis, MSc (Cand) – Acadia University; Laura LeFort, BSW – Correctional Service of Canada

The present study examined relations among adult attachment, aggression, and anxiety sensitivity (AS: fear of arousal-related sensations) in a sample of Canadian federally incarcerated women (n = 41). Attachment anxiety, but not avoidance, was associated with higher levels of physical and verbal aggression, anger, and hostility. AS was found to mediate relations between attachment anxiety (vs. avoidance), physical (vs. verbal) aggression, anger, and hostility. Findings suggest that women offenders predisposed to be hypervigilant...
and fearful of arousal may be more apt to behave in an aggressive manner. Results are discussed in terms of clinical implications.

021. Treatment Efficacy for Antenatal Substance abuse: A Meta-Analysis
Julie Present-Koller, MS – Drexel University; Meghann Galloway, MS – Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD – Drexel University

This study was a meta-analysis of studies examining substance use treatment for pregnant women. Twenty-six studies met inclusion criteria. The overall treatment effect when aggregating across outcome variables was small to moderate; the standard difference of means (SDM) was .3 (p<.001). Treatment had the greatest impact on maternal outcome variables, such as employment status, comorbid mental health disorders, parenting skills, prenatal visit compliance, and medical and health status. The SDM for overall treatment effect based on drug use outcomes was .3 (p<.0001). Both treatment type and treatment setting significantly moderated the overall treatment effect.

Meghann Galloway, MS – Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD – Drexel University

This study looked at federal and state criminal cases across the United States from 1994-2014 involving expert testimony regarding battering and its effects. Each case was coded on 43 items regarding the nature of the testimony, party proffering the testimony, jurisdiction of the case, introduction at trial, and the outcome at trial and on appeal. In total, 269 cases were identified. Results revealed significant associations between the gender of the defendant and outcome at trial, and general versus specific expert testimony and introduction at trial, but not the evidentiary standard for introduction and admission of testimony.

023. The Link Between Observer-Rated Adherence to Multisystemic Therapy (MST) and Treatment Outcomes for Juvenile Drug Offenders
Marie L. Gillespie, MA – University of Southern California; Stan Huey, PhD – University of Southern California

Multisystemic therapy (MST; Henggeler et al., 1986) treatment adherence has typically been measured using parent and youth report of therapist behavior; however, no observational system has been validated as yet to address the limitations of caregiver/youth informants. The current study reports the predictive validity of an observational protocol for assessing adherence to the nine MST principles (Huey, 2001). Based on data from a clinical trial of MST for juvenile drug offenders, high MST adherence during the first month of therapy predicted decreases in externalizing behavior at 4-months post-treatment and decreases in alcohol use at 12-month follow-up.

024. Perceptions of Police Searches with Race Manipulation
Rebecca Gold – Scripps College; Emma Wolfarth, BA – Scripps College; Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD – Scripps College; Jennifer Ma, PhD – Scripps College

The U.S. Constitution provides protection from searches and seizures from government officials, including police officers, through the Fourth Amendment. A search will not violate the 4th Amendment if consent to search is voluntarily provided by the searchee. The race of both the police officer and of the person being searched could be factors that affect voluntariness. Participants (n=575) read a vignette about a search situation in which the races of the police officer and the searchee were manipulated. They then answered a series of questions about privacy expectations and consenting to the search.

025. Diverging and Converging Views of Fairness: A Familial Model of Procedural Justice
Goldfarb Deborah, JD – University of California, Davis

Based on Fagan and Tyler’s (2005) legal socialization theory, this study considers the relation between caregivers’ and their children’s views of fairness of the criminal court system and how this relation changes with age. Data came from a longitudinal study of children who were involved in criminal child sexual abuse (CSA) prosecutions. Approximately 15 years later, the children, now adolescents and young adults, and a set of matched controls were re-interviewed (N = 122). Caregivers’ views of the legal system initially related to their children’s views but this relation diminished over time. Results, rationales, and future directions are discussed.

026. Rape in Civil Court: Alternative Justice?
Jonathan Golding, PhD – University of Kentucky; Kellie Lynch, MA – University of Kentucky; Taylor Rippe, BA – University of Kentucky; Casey Magyarics, BA – University of Kentucky; Nesa Wasarhaley, PhD – University of Kentucky

We investigated perceptions of rape victims in civil trials. Men and women community members (N = 155) read a rape trial summary that described a criminal trial, a civil trial: perpetrator as defendant, or a civil trial: third party (hotel) as defendant. Results indicated that women generally had higher pro-victim judgments (e.g., guilty verdicts/plaintiff decision) than men for the criminal and civil- perpetrator-defendant trials. However, men and women were equal in their pro-victim judgments for the civil-third party trial. Results are discussed in terms of the use of civil trials as a legal alternative for rape victims.

027. Suicidality in a Community Corrections Sample: Expanding the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide with Violent Crime Perpetration and Victimization
Ernie Gonzalez, Jr., MA – Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Tatjana Damjanovic – Sam Houston State University; Katherine McCallum – Sam Houston State University; Brittany P. Bate – Sam Houston State University

Results, rationales, and future directions are discussed.
The present study presents an application of the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide (ITS; Joiner, 2005), an empirically supported model for suicide, with a group of community offenders (i.e., probationers). Participants completed ITS construct-specific questionnaires, a PAI (Morey, 1991), a measure of suicidality, and self-reported criminal and victimization history. Preliminary data analyses suggest thwarted need to belong, one of the three constructs comprising the ITS model, and violent victimization history meaningfully predict suicidality. Ongoing data collection efforts will further examine the utility of this model and criminal perpetration and victimization history on suicidality within this unique subgroup of offenders.

028. Lay Judgments of Proximate Cause in Dram Shop Cases
Natalie Gordon, MA – University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; Edie Greene, PhD – University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

This study examined laypeople’s judgments of proximate cause and liability in a drunken driving accident. In many states, dram shop laws extend the duty to act with care beyond the driver to parties who, although not the proximal cause of an injury, knew or should have known that their conduct would increase the risk of harm by others. Participants read a vignette about events preceding a drunken driving accident and were given the option to attribute responsibility to varying numbers of causal agents. They tended not to extend responsibility beyond the driver, contrary to the intent of dram shop laws.

029. The Relationship between Psychiatric and Cognitive Symptom Feigning Among Forensic Inpatients Adjudicated Incompetent to Stand Trial
Emily D. Gottfried, PhD – Georgia Regents University/East Central Regional Hospital; David Glassmire, PhD, ABPP – Patton State Hospital

This study examined the relationship between psychiatric and cognitive feigning strategies using the TOMM and the SIRS among 150 defendants adjudicated incompetent to stand trial who were referred for psychological testing. More participants scored within the feigning range on the SIRS than on the TOMM. Many participants feigning psychiatric symptoms also scored within the feigning range on the TOMM and many participants feigning cognitive impairments also scored within the feigning range on the SIRS. Relative risk ratios indicated the presence of one feigning strategy significantly increased the probability of the other feigning strategy in both directions.

030. The Big Five Personality Factors and Attitudes Towards Jury Duty
Sarah E. Greene – University of Alabama; Stanley L. Brodsky, PhD – University of Alabama; Jacklyn E. Nagle, MA – University of Alabama

Many citizens ignore jury summons; however, those who appear for jury duty experience mixed attitudes. Duty is expressed by actions, which in turn are shaped by personality and attitudes. In order for the judicial system to function properly, it is important to understand potential jurors’ attitudes towards the jury duty process. The current study empirically examined the influence of jurors’ personality using The Five Factor Model and attitudes toward jury service. There was a significant, positive correlation between the variables of conscientiousness, and openness to experience and jury duty; both positively correlated with attitudes towards jury duty.

031. The Non-Independence of Perceived Voluntariness of Confessions
Rachel Greenspan – University of California, Irvine; Nicholas Scurich, PhD, Assistant Professor – University of California, Irvine

Confessions represent one of the most potent forms of evidence and are a known cause of wrongful convictions. The current experiment used a coherence-based reasoning framework to study whether jurors’ ratings of the voluntariness of a confession were made independently of their ratings of other forms of evidence. It was hypothesized that voluntariness ratings would depend on the strength of unrelated case evidence. If so, this would violate the assumption underlying harmless error analyses. Results showed that voluntariness ratings were not made independently of the other, non-related case evidence.

032. Protecting At-Risk Youth from Statutory Relationships: Do Teens Know the Law?
Lucy A. Guarnera, MA – University of Virginia; N. Dickon Reppucci, PhD – University of Virginia

Statutory rape laws are designed to prevent risky sexual relationships between adolescents and older partners. We queried 210 at-risk youth (M = 16.9 years) about their knowledge of actual statutory rape laws in their state. Overall, teens answered 71.1% of items correctly. Participants had a particularly hard time believing that sex between two partners close in age, especially two partners under 18, is illegal. GEE analyses revealed that older teens answered more accurately than younger teens (Wald χ² (5, N = 1680) = 104.727, p < .001), likely because laws are simpler and more intuitive for older teens.

033. Disorder in the Court: Forensic issues with Borderline Personality Disorder
Catherine Young, JD, MA – Palo Alto University; Wendy Packman, JD, PhD – Palo Alto University; Dana Lockwood, BA – Palo Alto University

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), characterized by desperate attempts to prevent abandonment, highly impulsive behavior, a history of interpersonal conflicts, and uncontrollable rage (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), is a significant factor in the courtroom regardless of the party asserting it. Without question, individuals with BPD possess traits that make them more susceptible to becoming involved in litigation. This poster explores the various ways BPD appears in the U.S. legal system by surveying federal and state criminal and civil decisions and provides mental health professionals with techniques on how to interact with the court when a plaintiff or a defendant claims BPD.
034. Intraclass Correlation Coefficient Use and Misuse in Law and Human Behavior
Paige B. Harris, MA – Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD – Sam Houston State University

Ideally, forensic evaluators select instruments based on psychometric properties, including interrater reliability statistics. One indicator of agreement is the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC), but there are different types of ICCs, only some of which apply to typical forensic practice. We examined 50 recent Law and Human Behavior articles reporting interrater reliability to see if researchers are adequately specifying which ICC or other rater-agreement coefficient they reported. Among articles reporting ICCs, few (24%) reported all elements required to inform evaluators about which ICC the researchers used and many simply reported using an unspecified ICC. Clearly, improvements in reporting practices are needed.

035. Sovereign Citizen Movement: Delusion or Disguise?
Lori L. Hauser, PhD – Whiting Forensic Division-Connecticut Valley Hospital

This paper presents an overview of the Sovereign Citizen Movement (SCM), a sociopolitical ideology that has gained clinicians’ and legal scholars’ attention in recent years. It utilizes a case study approach to highlight the impact of this movement specifically on competency to stand trial evaluation. Adherents of the SCM share some characteristics with (and can be confused for) individuals with mental illness. As such, forensic evaluators should be aware of the cardinal features of this ideology and the methods necessary to distinguish a shared belief system from a delusional belief system.

036. Characteristics and Trajectories of Forensic Inpatients with a History of Problem Sexual Behavior
Vitaliy Troyakov, PhD – Whiting Forensic Division-Connecticut Valley Hospital; Lori Hauser, PhD – Whiting Forensic Division-Connecticut Valley Hospital

This study examined the characteristics of 35 forensic inpatients with problem sexual behavior (PSB). Those whose PSB began in adolescence were more likely to be abused, to have poor interpersonal relations, and to have a paraphilic diagnosis than those whose PSB began in adulthood. The factors contributing to their PSB were varied and often overlapping, with paraphilic disorder being the primary, serious mental illness also significant, and general criminality as more of an underlying influence. These findings will be discussed from a clinical and risk management perspective in terms of devising interventions to mitigate the risk this population presents.

037. Gender Differences of Observed Concerning Behavior on Campuses and Self-Protective Behaviors

Sarah Hoff, MA, MLS – University of Nebraska-Lincoln/ Patton State Hospital; Brandon Hollister, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Mario Scalora, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Increasing national focus on incidents of targeted violence on postsecondary campuses has prompted new research and practices aimed towards preventing violence. Campus threat assessment is a proactive strategy for identifying concerning or threatening behaviors and developing appropriate interventions to decrease the risk for future violence. Previous research among students on postsecondary campuses suggests gender differences in terms of perceptions of danger on campus. Data from a large university will examine gender differences related to perceived safety on campus, observed threatening behaviors, and engagement in self-protective behaviors to reduce risk of victimization.

038. Parental and Familial Incarceration Predict Aggression in African-American and European-American Young Adults
David Alaniz, BA – Fielding Graduate University; Heather Mesa, MSW – Fielding Graduate University; Kristine Jacquin, PhD – Fielding Graduate University

Approximately 1.7 million children in the U.S. have a parent who is currently incarcerated. Parental incarceration is associated with a number of negative outcomes in children, including aggression during adolescence and adulthood. The current study tested the hypothesis that the combination of parental and familial incarceration would more strongly predict adult aggressive behavior than parental incarceration alone. For African-American and European-American young adults, parental and familial incarceration together predicted more variance in aggression than parental incarceration alone. The findings suggest that aggression prevention efforts should be focused on children with more than one incarcerated family member.

039. Rape Trial Jurors Biased by Sexual Orientation and Victim Gender but Not Race
Shaneika Smith, MS – Fielding Graduate University; B. Damon Taylor, MS – Fielding Graduate University; Kristine Jacquin, PhD – Fielding Graduate University

This research examined the influence of victim gender, victim and defendant sexual orientation, and victim and defendant race on juror decisions in a rape trial. Participants (N = 505) found the defendant guilier when he was accused of raping a homosexual victim compared to a heterosexual victim. The defendant was judged guilier when he was heterosexual and the victim was male, or when he was homosexual and the victim was female. Victim and defendant race did not impact juror decisions. The results suggest that sexual orientation should not be revealed in rape trials to reduce the risk of juror bias.

040. Parental Abuse but Not Parental Incarceration Predicts Sexual Perpetration in African-American and European-American Young Adults
Audrey Masilla, MS – Fielding Graduate University; Dawn Lanaville, MA – Fielding Graduate University; Ashley Davis,
We examined parental incarceration and parental abuse during childhood as possible risk factors for adult sexual aggression in European-American and African-American young adults (N = 741). Participants completed an online survey examining these factors. We found that parental incarceration was associated with abusive parenting; however, the type of abuse (physical or psychological) differed based on cultural background. Parental abuse during childhood predicted overall sexual perpetration in African-American and European-American young adults, but parental incarceration did not. Parental incarceration did not add to the ability of parental abuse to predict sexual perpetration in young adults.

041. Parental and Familial Incarceration Predict Adult Sexual Aggression in African-American Young Adults
Ashley Davis, MA – Fielding Graduate University; Audrey Masilla, MS – Fielding Graduate University; Dawn Lanaville, MA – Fielding Graduate University; Kristine Jacquin, PhD – Fielding Graduate University

We examined the role of parental and familial incarceration during childhood and sexual aggression in African-American and European-American young adults. Participants (N = 741) between 18 and 25 years completed an anonymous online survey. The results support a social learning perspective, particularly for African-Americans. African-American young adults who experienced parental and familial incarceration during childhood engage in more sexual perpetration as young adults than those with only parental incarceration or familial incarceration. Increased modeling of criminal and aggressive behavior during childhood may occur by having both a parent and one or more other family members who are incarcerated.

042. The Effects of Mandatory Sentencing and Nullification Instructions on Potential Jurors’ Verdicts
Setareh Khan-Mohammadi, PsyD – California School of Forensic Studies; Tracy Fass, JD, PhD – Alliant International University/Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology

Under the legal concept of jury nullification, jurors have the right to disregard the law and acquit an otherwise legally guilty defendant if they feel that application of the law would not serve justice. However, jurors are rarely expressly informed of their right to nullify. This study examined whether jury instructions on mandatory sentencing laws and nullification privileges affect jurors’ decision-making in cases involving a drug-related offense. Overall, the results suggested that jurors generally refrained from exercising their nullification rights and that when they did find the defendant not guilty, they reported feeling less comfortable with their decisions.

043. The Use of Tablet Computers in Self-Report Assessment with Offenders: A Randomized Controlled Study
Christopher King, MS, JD – Drexel University; Na Kim – Drexel University; Kellie McWilliams – Drexel University; Sarah Phillips – Drexel University; Ralph Fretz, PhD – Community Education Centers; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD – Drexel University

No studies have yet examined tablet-facilitated offender assessment, a format that raises numerous questions about opportunities and limitations. The present randomized controlled study involved a large, diverse sample of offenders who were timed as they completed a questionnaire using either an iPad or paper and pencil. Preliminary results revealed that paper-and-pencil participants completed the questionnaire significantly faster and omitted items more frequently. The digital format received significantly higher favorability ratings, and the majority of participants indicated that they would prefer to use computers or tablet devices to complete testing materials. We discuss implications for forensic researchers and clinicians.

044. Offender Self-Appraisal of Recidivism Risk and Criminogenic Need: Dynamic Nature and Implications for Intervention
Christopher King, MS, JD – Drexel University; Sarah Phillips – Drexel University; Kellie McWilliams – Drexel University; Na Kim – Drexel University; Ralph Fretz, PhD – Community Education Centers; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD – Drexel University

Recent research has suggested that incorporating offender self-perceptions about risk and needs into correctional services may be worthwhile. Using a large, diverse sample of offenders, the present study examined self-appraisals of risk, self-endorsed criminogenic needs, and self-perceptions about the dynamic nature of risk factors. Results revealed that self-appraised risk varied widely but tended to be relatively high and was positively associated with number of self-endorsed criminogenic needs. Offenders tended to describe many risk factors in their own lives as being relatively small and modifiable. We discuss consistency with past research, future directions, and implications for practice.

045. Extraordinary and Compelling: Opinions of Compassionate Release for Terminally Ill, Older Adult Offenders
Alexis K. Knutson, MS – University of Colorado, Colorado Springs; Edie Greene, PhD – University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

Federal compassionate release laws were established to allow for release of offenders given “extraordinary and compelling circumstances” that were not present at the time of sentencing. Many states have similar laws for older adult or infirmed offenders. Despite this protection and the putative financial and ethical benefits of compassionate release, few offenders are released under these laws. The purpose of this study was to identify factors that influence a willingness to recommend compassionate release by the general public. Using vignette methodology, we found that both crime type and criminal history affected participants’ willingness to recommend release of terminally ill offenders.

046. Federal and State Compassionate Release Laws: Presence and Utilization
Alexis K. Knutson, MS – University of Colorado, Colorado Springs; Hannah Phalen, BA – University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

The United States incarcerates people at a higher rate than any industrialized nation. As one way to manage prison overcrowding, many states and the federal government have passed compassionate release or medical parole laws to allow release of geriatric, chronically ill, and terminally ill offenders. In light of recent media depictions of compassionate release, we conducted a review of current state and federal provisions for compassionate release and the extent to which these laws are utilized. Although the majority of states have some form of compassionate release, very few offenders are actually released under these laws, contrary to media representations.

047. Predicting Psychological Flexibility with the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles
Kirstin D. Kramer, MA – Des Moines and Lee County Jails; Luci Dumas, PhD – University of Wyoming

Walters (2001) suggests more research is needed to determine if the Fear-of-Change (FOC) Scale is accurately assessing the construct fear of change. A similar construct in the literature is psychological flexibility. This study hopes to clarify whether measurement tools for these two constructs are measuring a similar construct in this forensic sample. Preliminary findings determined that scores on the FOC did predict scores on the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire after controlling for validity scores on the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles. These findings may offer support for the use of PICTS exclusively when assessing psychological flexibility in offenders.

049. Racial/Ethnic Identity, and Mental Health and Substance Diagnoses as Predictors of Arrest, Arrest Outcomes, and Recidivism in a Large Sample of First Time Juvenile Offenders
Katherine SL. Lau, PhD – Indiana University School of Medicine; Anthony Perkins, MS – Precision Statistical Consulting, LLC; Wanzhu Tu, PhD – Indiana University School of Medicine; Katherine Schwartz, JD, MPH – Indiana University School of Medicine; Matthew Aalsma, PhD – Indiana University School of Medicine

Race/ethnicity and mental health and substance status by gender were examined in association with first arrest age, arrest outcomes, and risk of re-offending in a longitudinal sample of arrested youth (N = 12,476) aged 8-18 years. Youth with mental health diagnoses had younger arrest ages, and were more likely to be released, and to recidivate. Only substance diagnoses in girls were associated with greater odds of probation and mental health referrals. Overall, African-American youth had younger arrest ages, increased odds of release, decreased odds of probation, detention, and mental health referrals, and increased odds of recidivism. Implications are discussed.

050. The Influence of Interpreted Testimony on Mock Jurors’ Decisions and Perceptions of Criminal Defendants
Jason Lawrence, BS – Sam Houston State University; Jorge Varela, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Miguel Arriaga, BA – Sam Houston State University; Kelsey Laxton, BA – Sam Houston State University; Scholar Colbourn – Sam Houston State University; Carla Munoz, MA – Sam Houston State University

Hispanics in the United States may face significant obstacles in the criminal justice system. In addition, Hispanics who are limited in their English proficiency require an interpreter for legal proceedings. The present study analyzed the effect of an interpreter on juror perceptions of a defendant in a criminal case. Participants were asked to respond to a hypothetical case describing a sexual assault prosecution that varied between groups along two dimensions—ethnicity of the defendant and language of the defendant’s testimony. Results suggest that giving testimony through an interpreter may have significant effects on juror perceptions of the defendant.

051. A Culturally Sensitive Revision of the Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire, Child Version (SPSRQ-C)
Kelsey L. Laxton, MA – Sam Houston State University; Adam Schmidt, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Natalie Hoskowitz, MA – Sam Houston State University

Gray’s (1987) reinforcement sensitivity model has been used to research risk and protective factors for psychopathology. The Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire, Child Version (SPSRQ-C; Colder & O’Connor, 2004) was devised as a measure of Gray’s model in developmental psychopathology. The current study empirically tests a revised form of the SPSRQ-C with consideration of at risk populations, such as those with lower reading abilities and those who are Spanish-speaking. Results find a unique factor structure to that of the original authors and an overall improvement in psychometric properties in the revised version.

052. Effects of ‘Beyond a Reasonable Doubt’ Instruction Types and Use of Question Trail Flowchart on Juror’s Comprehension and Verdict
Eunhyung Jo, Doctor – Hallym University Psychology and Law Institute

This study examined effects of ‘Beyond a Reasonable Doubt’ (BRD) instruction types and the use of question trails on juror’s verdict and comprehension of BRD standard. In this study, 3 different BRD instruction types that are used in Korean and US courts were combined with question trail flowchart to form a 3x2 between-subjects experimental design. 403 Participants were asked to read a trial case and to complete questionnaires concerning verdict and comprehension of BRD standard. As results, instruction types influenced recall score and interaction effect of instruction types and the use of question trail flowchart emerged on comprehensibility of BRD.

053. The Recidivism of Adolescents Convicted of Murder
Cory Linder, BS – Roger Williams University; Jaclyn Neddenriep, BS – Roger Williams University; Frank DiCataldo, PhD – Roger Williams University; Robert
This study will examine the rate of recidivism for a sample of juvenile homicide offenders released after having served a criminal sentence in an adult correctional setting. An intake interview was administered to 33 male juvenile homicide offenders while they awaited trial in the 1990s. The interview included information about their family history, exposure to community violence, and their history of weapon possession. Their current recidivism for general and violent offenses will be determined through an examination of their official criminal records. Data from the original interview will be utilized to determine what historical factors predict recidivism.

054. The Effect of Witness Type on Courtroom Perceptions of Elder Financial Exploitation
Anne Lippert, PhD – University of Kentucky; Jonathan Golding, PhD – University of Kentucky; Kennedy Slusher, BS – University of Kentucky; Nesa Wasarahaley, PhD – Bridgewater State University

The influence of witness type on juror perception of financial exploitation of the elderly was investigated. Men and women (N = 134) read a fictional trial summary describing the theft by deception of a female by a 39 year-old male. The presence of a female eyewitness, the age of both victim and eyewitness to the crime, and participant gender were varied. Results indicated that pro-victim judgments (e.g., guilty verdicts, positive victim associations) were more likely when an elderly witness testified on behalf of an elderly victim, than when either a younger witness testified or there was no witness testimony.

055. Fundamentally Flawed: The Influences of the Fundamental Attribution Error, Secondary Confessions, and Verdict Placement on Jury Decision Making
Katherine M. Laeuch – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Daniella Cash, MA – Louisiana State University; Deah Quinlivan, PhD – Florida Southern College; Jeffrey Neuschatz, PhD – University of Alabama in Huntsville

Research demonstrates that confessions are one of the most persuasive pieces of evidence that can be presented during trial. Secondary confessions, or third party confessions, have been shown to be just as persuasive to jurors as primary confessions. The purpose of this experiment was to evaluate whether verdict order in experimental settings affects participants’ choices, as well as to examine whether the fundamental attribution error influences juror decision making in cases that include secondary confessions. Results indicate main effects for verdict order and witness type; including less guilty verdicts for jurors who completed the attribution questionnaire before rendering a verdict.

056. The Impact of the Type and Frequency of Stalking in the Courtroom
Casey Magyarics, BA – University of Kentucky; Jonathan Golding, PhD – University of Kentucky; Kellie Lynch, MS – University of Kentucky; Anne Lippert, PhD – University of Kentucky

This experiment investigated perceptions of ex-intimate stalking. A mock-juror methodology was used where 179 community members read a stalking trial summary and rendered judgments. The trial varied whether five or 30 stalking incidents occurred and whether the stalking involved personal contact or texting. Results showed more guilty verdicts in the 30 incidents condition than the five incidents condition, and more guilty verdicts in the personal contact condition than the text message condition. Specific ratings (e.g., fear) mediated the number and type of stalking incidents and guilty verdicts. Results are discussed in terms of implications of stalking allegations brought to trial.

057. Comparing the Efficacy of Expert Testimony and Detailed Jury Instructions Under High and Low Cognitive Load
Karenna F. Malavanti, PhD – Carson-Newman University; Brittany Nesbitt, HS – Baylor University; Ruth Lozano, HS – Baylor University; Courtney Kurinec, BA – Baylor University; Charles Weaver, PhD – Baylor University

Mock jurors read a trial summary describing the armed robbery of a convenience store that included eyewitness testimony, and rendered a verdict. Jurors then read research-based juror instructions, the testimony of a memory expert, or an unrelated story, and rendered a verdict. Jurors who received clarifying memory information were more confident in a not guilty verdict at Time 2. In Experiment 2, jurors performed the same task under conditions of high or low cognitive load. Mock jurors under high load did not change verdict confidence at Time 2, indicating impaired ability to process clarifying memory-related information.

058. Adolescent Tested, Authoritative Parent Approved: A Longitudinal Study of Parenting Styles, Parental Legitimacy, and Adolescent Rule-Violating Behaviors
Nadine Maliakkal – University of New Hampshire; Stacy Jeleniewski, PhD – University of New Hampshire; Ellen Cohn, PhD – University of New Hampshire

This study extended the Trinkner, Cohn, Rebollon and Van Gundy (2012) findings by examining whether parental legitimacy was a mediator in the relation between parenting styles and four separate rule-violating behaviors (relational aggression, violent behavior, theft, and substance abuse). Overall, 625 adolescent participants were surveyed every six months over three time periods about parenting style, parental legitimacy, and rule-violating behaviors. Using generalized structural equation modeling, parental legitimacy was found to be a mediator between authoritative parenting and relational aggression, violent behavior, and theft. The implications of these findings for legitimacy and its effect on rule-violating behavior engagement will be discussed.

059. A Study Space Analysis of Response Style among Hispanics in Competency to Stand Trial Research
John M. Manning, MA – Sam Houston State University; Sherzine McKenzie, MA – Sam Houston State University; Carla Muñoz, MA – Sam Houston State University; Hsiao-Wen Wang, MA – Sam Houston State University; Jennifer
McLaughlin, MA – Sam Houston State University; Lisa Kan, PhD – Sam Houston State University

With an increasingly diverse forensic population, culturally-sensitive evaluation of malingering in competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations is critical (De Jesus-Zayas, Buigas, & Denney, 2012). The current study utilized a study-space analysis to review 41 published studies assessing response style within CST contexts that included Hispanic participants. Results indicated a significant discrepancy between forensic population representation and inclusion in research. Additionally, validated and possibly culturally-syntonic measures (Fernandez, Boccaccini, & Noland, 2007) designed to assess malingering with Hispanics are not being used. Recommendations for future research with respect to malingering assessment in CST proceedings with Hispanics are presented.

060. Callous-Unemotional Traits Predict Therapeutic Alliance in Outpatient Treatment of Adolescents with Externalizing Disorders
Laurel Mattos, BA – Sam Houston State University; Adam Schmidt, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Craig Henderson, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Aaron Hogue, PhD – The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University

Antisocial youth with significant callous-unemotional (CU) traits have a severe pattern of aggressive behavior and are especially resistant to treatment, but how do callous-unemotional traits affect components of therapy, such as therapeutic alliance? The role of externalizing symptoms and CU traits in predicting adolescent therapeutic alliance was examined as part of a larger randomized naturalistic trial of outpatient behavioral treatment for urban adolescents in a usual care setting. Whereas levels of externalizing symptoms did not significantly predict therapeutic alliance, callous-unemotional traits predicted alliance at three and six months. Higher levels of CU traits were associated with a more positive alliance.

061. Multicultural Concerns in the Assessment of Response Style in Studies Including Women: A Study Space Analysis
Jennifer L. McLaughlin, MA – Sam Houston State University; Brittany P. Bate, MA – Sam Houston State University; Brett O. Gardner, MA – Sam Houston State University; Hyemin Jeon, MA – Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varella, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Lisa Y. Kan, PhD – Sam Houston State University

Experts suggest response style should be assessed in every forensic evaluation (Melton et al., 2007). Therefore, understanding how individual factors, including culture and gender, relate to and impact response style is critical. Utilizing a study space, we reviewed 25 published studies that included women and addressed response style in a competence to stand trial context. Minority women, except African-American, were underrepresented. Few studies included commonly used instruments, such as the MMPI-2 and PAI, and very few studies explored cultural differences among women in the results or discussion. The impact on research and practice are discussed.

062. The Transparency Disinfectant? How ‘Nudge’ Policies affect Public Trust and Policy Support
Tess MS Neal, PhD – University of Nebraska Public Policy Center; Lindsey Wylie, MA, JD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

“Nudges”-small changes in choice architecture- exert powerful effects on behavior. Governments have taken notice and nudge-related laws and policies have been developed to influence citizens. However, little is known about how people perceive these policies. We randomly assigned participants (N=165) to conditions (transparent vs. non-transparent, positive vs. negative) to isolate the effects of various nudges on public trust and nudge-policy support. Results suggested people prefer positive nudges but do not want to know they are being nudged. Findings are timely and may directly inform public policy. This innovative study contributes to the new field of behavioral law and economics.

063. The Relationship between Referral Question and Malingering among Forensic Psychiatric Inpatients
Wendy Ng, PsyD – Patton State Hospital; David Glassmire, PhD, ABPP – Patton State Hospital; Emily Gottfried, PhD – Patton State Hospital

Research indicates that the application of actuarial methods including psychological testing is likely to be more accurate than unaided clinical judgment when diagnosing and predicting behavior. The use of validated malingering assessment instruments in pretrial forensic evaluation is imperative given its high stakes and incentive to feign/exaggerate psychiatric symptoms. This study compared the rates of SIRS-identified malingering for different types of evaluation referrals, including malingering, competency restoration, and clinical/diagnostic questions. Results suggest that the likelihood of being identified as malingering on the SIRS is similar for those who were and those who were not referred for malingering evaluation.

064. Sexual Consent Communication
Megan Nogami – University of Arizona

Popular programs like “Consent is Sexy” promote the idea that couples should discuss and actively seek consent in relationships, however, there is very little research in understanding how couples discuss consent or how this influences their sexual behavior. The present study investigates the communication dynamics of partners in romantic relationships and their individual and group opinions about sexual consent. Each partner answers questions about sexual consent about vignettes with ambiguous sexual consent situations separate from their partner. Then the partners discuss the same vignettes and their opinions together. Data collection is still in progress for this research study.

065. School-Shooting Sensationalism and Retributive Attitudes Toward Juvenile Crime: A Prejudice-Induction Perspective

Despite evidence suggesting proactive responses to juvenile crime are advantageous, the current juvenile justice system relies heavily on punitive practices. This discrepancy might be explainable in light of public preferences for retribution, which may be skewed by media portrayals of youth crime. This experiment (N = 174) tests the hypothesis that media sensationalism of school shootings increases prejudice toward juvenile offenders, which leads to increased support for retributive responses to juvenile crime. Results of mediation analysis supported this hypothesis and the findings were discussed in relation to psychological mechanisms associated with retributive urges.

066. Development of N2-FAST: National Research Institute of Police Science and National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry’s Forensic Ability Screening Test for Police Officers to Screen for Intellectual Disability
Shuichi Ono, BA – National Research Institute of Police Science; Kazumi Watanabe, PhD – National Research Institute of Police Science; Taeko Wachi, PhD – National Research Institute of Police Science; Kaeko Yokota, PhD – National Research Institute of Police Science; Yusuke Otsuka, MA – National Research Institute of Police Science; Kazuki Hirama, BA – National Research Institute of Police Science; Hiroki Kuraishi, MA – Forensic Science Laboratory, Shiga Prefecture Police H.Q.; Takayuki Okada, MD, PhD – National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry; Kumiko Ando, MD, PhD – National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry

National Research Institute of Police Science (NRIPS) and National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (NCNP), Japan developed a brief test to screen for intellectual disability (ID), the “N2-FAST” (NRIPS and NCNP’s Forensic Ability Screening Test), as utilized by police officers. This study examined the screening ability of the N2-FAST among individuals with and without IDs. The N2-FAST could predict the presence or absence of ID with a high degree of accuracy in a relatively short period of time. Therefore, the N2-FAST is promising as a highly practical screening test for ID in the early stages of the criminal justice process.

067. Subgroups of Neuropsychological Profiles in an Offender Population
Amy B. Percosky, MA – Sam Houston State University; David Nelson, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Brian Biting, MA – Sam Houston State University; Jennifer Johnson, MA – Sam Houston State University; Caroline Stroud, MA – Sam Houston State University; Cindy Mena, MA – Sam Houston State University

Heterogeneity among offender populations who experience combinations of psychological disorders, such as ADHD, mood, anxiety, or substance use disorders, and negative life events, such as childhood abuse and traumatic brain injury, was examined from a neuropsychological perspective. To determine functioning, a variety of neuropsychological assessments were used to measure neuropsychological constructs. Latent profile analysis resulted in two distinctive classes to which the above disorders and negative life events were mapped. Results indicated that being subject to two or fewer of these disorders or experiences was more highly associated with the better performing latent class.

068. Traumatic Brain Injury and Neuropsychological Functioning Among Probationers
Amy B. Percosky, MA – Sam Houston State University; David Nelson, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Brian Biting, MA – Sam Houston State University; Jennifer Johnson, MA – Sam Houston State University; Caroline Stroud, MA – Sam Houston State University; Cindy Mena, MA – Sam Houston State University

Neuropsychological assessment and intervention have recently been emphasized among offender populations. This likely stems from findings suggesting considerable neuropsychological dysfunction may exist in offender populations. Traumatic brain injury has been found to occur at higher rates among offender populations than in the general population, and has been linked to various cognitive and behavioral dysfunctions. Through use of RBANS subtests, significant impairment was found on a variety of tasks among those who had experienced traumatic brain injury. Being aware of an offender’s history of head injury may impact assessment and therapeutic approaches that can potentially improve future outcomes.

069. Effects of Adversarial Allegiance Influence on the Quality of Reasoning Displayed in Expert Evaluations
Nikoleta Despodova – John Jay College of Criminal Justice and The Graduate Center, CUNY; Jennifer Perrillo, PhD – Winston-Salem State University; Lauren Clatch, BA – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jennifer Teitcher, – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Margaret Kovera, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The presentation of concurrent expert testimony is a proposed remedy for adversarial allegiance. We examined whether experts testifying concurrently or as court-appointed experts show less partisanship than adversarial experts. Participants were trained in criminal responsibility evaluation, conducted a mock evaluation of a defendant, wrote a report, and testified in a mock trial. Analyses of the expert reports showed that experts largely justified their own opinions in their reports and testimony, and they mainly used factual statements and used evidence to create narratives to support their expert opinions. It appears experts may be biased due to biased processing of the evidence.

070. Effects of Religiosity and Crime Control vs. Due Process Orientation on Perceptions of Stalking
Christopher S. Peters, PhD – Arkansas State University; Karen Yanowitz, PhD – Arkansas State University; Sara Elgin – Arkansas State University; Hali Weeks – Arkansas State University; Kasiah Barrett – Arkansas State University

Stalking is an increasingly important issue in the United States; however, little research has been performed on how individual differences may affect perceptions of stalking. The current research examined the effects of Religiosity and
Crime Control vs. Due Process Orientation (CCDPO) on stalking in the context of a mock trial. Results indicated that CCDPO mediated the effects of Religiosity on sentencing severity, providing some initial evidence for the importance of religiosity and CCDPO on perceptions of stalking. However, the underlying mechanisms for this importance are still unknown and should be the focus of future research.

071. The Influence of a Defendant’s Developmental Age, Chronological Age, and Race on Mock Juror Decision Making
Emily Pica, MS – Carleton University; Jennifer Pettalia, MA – Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD – Carleton University

The current study examined the effects of a defendant’s developmental age, chronological age, and race on mock juror decision making. Mock jurors read a trial transcript depicting an assault that varied the defendant’s developmental age (14- or 24-years-old), defendant’s chronological age (14- or 24-years-old), and defendant’s race (White, Black, or Aboriginal). The defendant was significantly more likely to be found not guilty if he was presented as having a developmental delay (i.e., a low developmental age). Chronological age and race had no influence on jurors’ judgments. The presentation will both discuss and offer explanations for these findings.

072. The Influence of Alibi Witness Age and Relationship to Defendant on Mock Jurors’ Decision Making
Emily Pica, MS – Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD – Carleton University

The current study examined the influence of alibi witness age and relationship to the defendant on juror decision making. Mock jurors read a trial transcript depicting an armed robbery where the age of the alibi witness (25, 45, 65 years) and her relationship to the defendant (stranger, sister, girlfriend, friend) were manipulated. Results indicate that when the alibi witness was a 45-year-old stranger mock jurors were more likely to believe the defendant’s guilt. Moreover, the alibi witness was perceived more favorably when she was 45-years-old. The presentation will discuss and offer explanations for these findings.

073. Factors Associated with the Co-Occurrence of Violence and Victimization in an Offender Population
Ashley A. Pritchard, MA – Simon Fraser University; Dylan Gatner, BA – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, LL.B., PhD – Simon Fraser University

The victim-offender overlap is recognized in criminology, particularly in the area of theory (e.g., general strain theory). However, more research is needed in order to better understand this phenomenon. The association between risk factors and the co-occurrence of violence and victimization were examined in a population of offenders (n = 97). Results demonstrated that young age and drug use were uniquely associated with the co-occurrence of violence and victimization six months before the offender’s index offence. Addressing these factors in rehabilitation will help to reduce the negative outcomes.

074. The Impact of Narrative Consistency on Jurors’ Utilization of DNA Error Rates
Lauren Reiser, MA – University of California, Irvine

DNA is compelling evidence to jurors, but previous research indicates that they do not adequately utilize the error rate (likelihood of false positive/false negative results) in analyzing DNA evidence. One experiment (N = 228) investigates how mock jurors incorporate testimony about DNA error rates into their case narrative when confronted with non-forensic evidence that either supports or contradicts the DNA test. Results suggest jurors primarily incorporate false positive testimony in verdict decisions. These findings could have practical implications for how experts testify about DNA matches and the possibility of error.

075. Slipping Through the Cracks: Is Mental Illness Appropriately Identified Among Latino Offenders?
Elijah P. Ricks, MA – The University of Texas at El Paso; Claudia Rios – The University of Texas at El Paso; Jennifer Eno Louden, PhD – The University of Texas at El Paso

In the community, ethnic minorities are less likely than European Americans to receive mental health treatment, despite having similar need. We sought to understand how ethnicity relates to mental illness identification (a proxy for treatment receipt) among prisoners. Analyses of records from two states with high proportions of ethnic minority offenders (particularly Latinos) showed that offenders who had a mental disorder were disproportionately likely to be European American or African American, and less likely to be Latino. We offer suggestions for future research on ethnic disparities in correction mental health to promote best practices with vulnerable offenders.

076. An Investigation of a Psychopathology/Personality-based Typology among Juvenile Male Offenders Utilizing the Personality Assessment Inventory–Adolescent (PAI-A)
Brittany E. Ridge, BA – Sam Houston State University; Melissa Magyar, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Brian Bitting, MA – Sam Houston State University

This study expands prior typology research on psychopathology/personality-based subtypes by analyzing The Personality Assessment Inventory–Adolescent (PAI-A; Morey, 2007) profiles of justice-involved youth and also contributes to the limited body of research on the PAI-A. The sample consisted of male juvenile offenders (N = 151) placed on community supervision. Similar to previous adult PAI-based typology studies, latent profile analyses yielded a three-class model as the best fitting model, which included an elevated psychopathology class whose members were more likely to engage in aggressive behavior and violent delinquent acts. Practical implications of these findings will be discussed.

077. Youthful Resilience: The Effect of Childhood Maltreatment on Adult Physical and Mental Health
Amanda Rosinski, BS – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Rebecca Weiss, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Lauren Clatch, BA – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Despite the notion that childhood maltreatment is a widespread phenomenon, there is limited research regarding its effects on adult mental and physical health. Prior research has established that adults who endorse retroactive childhood adverse events have a lower quality of adult health. Using data obtained from a uniquely generalizable national sample, this study investigated the relationship between general endorsement, count of types, and overall severity of childhood adverse events, and the predictive effects of all variables on quality of adult physical and mental health, after accounting for other known predictors. Results and implications for assessment and treatment are discussed.

078. Exploring the Roles Pretrial Publicity, Jury Composition, and Individual Characteristics on Juror Deliberation Behavior and Decisions
Christine L. Rava, PhD – University of South Florida Sarasota-Manatee; Felicia Cimaszewski, BA – University of South Florida; Oluwatosin Adekanye, AA – University of South Florida

This research explores how pretrial publicity (PTP; negative-victim, negative-defendant, or unrelated), jury composition (JC, similarly or dissimilarly PTP-exposed others), and individual characteristics (Need for Cognition-NFC and Pretrial Juror Attitude Questionnaire-PJAQ) influence juror behavior and decisions. NFC scores were positively associated with deliberation behavior ratings; while PJAQ scores were negatively associated with behavior ratings and NFC. Hierarchical linear modeling analyses revealed NFC and conviction proneness (CP; PJAQ) had either direct or moderating effects on decisions, but only under certain PTP and JC conditions. Thus, the influence of these individual characteristics on decisions and behavior vary as a function important case-related variables.

079. Factors of Ex-Offender Success in Completion of Vocational Rehabilitation Services
Lynn Salvatore, MA – California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University; Danielle Dyer, BA – Pepperdine University; Malaika Brown, MS – Walden University; Edward Dunbar, Ed.D. – Pacific Psychological Associates

Applicants were evaluated at the initiation of their vocational rehabilitation programs (n=1229). Subsequent review revealed 46% (n=316) of the participants with criminal history successfully completed personalized rehabilitation plans compared with 54% (n=367) without criminal history (X²=6.32, p<.01). For the offender sample, 39% completed job training programs; 34% had regular employment placement. Significance tests found that successful employment outcome was related to mania (t=1.95, p<.05) and Generalized Anxiety Disorder (t=2.24, p<.04). Significance tests were run for evaluator-based recidivism risk and buffer ratings. Completion of vocational training programs was significant for the recidivism risk score (t=2.76, p<.006) and recidivism buffer score (t=2.48, p<.01).

Jennifer Savion, MA – Carlos Albizu University; Marsha Evans, BA – Carlos Albizu University; Jessica Ruiz, PsyD – Carlos Albizu University

Research in behavioral genetics delineates interactions relative to heredity and environment as key constituents of aggressive and antisocial behavior. The monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) gene has been identified as an underlying mechanism in antisocial outcomes. In the courtroom, expert testimony on the MAOA gene in recent years has yielded a reduction in sentencing for criminal defendants. Media plays a significant role in modern culture and the MAOA gene has reviewed on popular television shows. However, paucity exists in the literature on the effects of behavioral genetics on jurors’ decision making. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

081. Age and Maturity Differences in Juvenile Miranda Knowledge and Capabilities
Allyson Sharp, BS, BA – University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD – University of North Texas; Sarah Henry, MA – University of North Texas

Courts rely on the standard of “totality of the circumstances” when assessing the validity of juvenile Miranda waivers. By this standard, many variables surrounding the waiver are assessed (e.g., offenders’ age). However, previous research has shown that maturity may be especially influential in a juvenile’s reasoning abilities. It is critical to address this in the context of Miranda reasoning and determine whether a juvenile’s age or maturity is more responsible. Thus, the current study investigated the relationship between juveniles’ age and maturity on their Miranda knowledge and reasoning. Significant differences emerged on several Miranda measures. Important implications are discussed.

Justin Simmons, BA – University of Northern Iowa; Otto MacLin, PhD – University of Northern Iowa; Valerie Ross – University of Northern Iowa; M. Kimberly MacLin, PhD – University of Northern Iowa

Eyewitnesses of crimes often create a cognitive map of the crime scene in terms of placement of buildings, people, and other objects (e.g., exits). Participants in Study 1 viewed a video of a simulated burglary. Results indicated instructions impacted the quality of the map. Map quality was not related to accuracy of the eyewitness. Study 2 explored expert testimony’s effect on map quality and mock jurors’ ratings of eyewitness credibility. Results will be discussed in terms of recommendations to law enforcement in obtaining maps, as well as cautionary remarks regarding erroneous suppositions that higher quality maps mean more accurate identifications.

083. Perceptions of “Revenge Porn”: The Effects of Gender, Method of Transmission and Revenge Motivation
This paper examines the effects of transgressions in romantic relationships in relation to “revenge porn”. Participants read one of eight scenarios that involved a person posting a naked photo of their former partner on a “revenge porn” website. The scenarios differed with respect to victim gender (male vs. female), method of transmission of the photo (text message vs. snapchat) and revenge motivation (cheated v. broke off relationship). Participants then provided ratings about the acceptability of this behavior and victim-blameworthiness. Participant gender, victim gender, revenge motivation and method of transmission influenced perceptions of the revenge porn behavior.

084. The Effects of Violent Attitudes and Substance Use Disorders on the Association between Schizophrenia and Violence

Jeffrey Spaulding, BA – North Carolina State University; Evan Lowder, BA – North Carolina State University; Sarah Desmarais, PhD – North Carolina State University; Robin Telford, PhD – American Medical Association; John Petralia, JD, LLM – University of South Florida; Richard Van Dorn, PhD – RTI International

Research is equivocal regarding the relationship between schizophrenia and violence. Studies identified a positive association, others a negative association, and others, still, no association. In a sample of 95 adults with mental illnesses, we examined the degree to which violent attitudes and substance use disorders account for the association, if any, between schizophrenia and violence. Analyses revealed a negative association between schizophrenia and violence that was partially explained by attitudes accepting of violence. In contrast with prior research, co-occurring substance use disorders were neither associated with risk of violence nor did they account for the association between schizophrenia and violence.

085. The Impact of Jury Instruction Formatting and Juror Prototypes on Jurors’ Understanding of the Insanity Defense

Elaine Tsao – Scripps College; Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD – Scripps College; Jennifer Ma, PhD – Scripps College

The current study examined jury instruction formatting and jurors’ prototypes of the insanity defense, and their effects on jurors’ learning of the insanity defense. Participants (N=448) read either a prototypical or non-prototypical insanity defense case, and then read one of three differently formatted jury instructions (traditional, simplified, or flow chart). Participants rendered a verdict and answered factual questions about the insanity defense to see if the format of the jury instructions affected learning and decisions. Results indicated that jury instruction format, prototypes, and juror attitudes can influence participants’ understandings and verdicts in an insanity defense case.

086. Pima County Restoration to Competency Program: An investigation of program recidivism and contested competency cases

Danielle Sneyd, MA – Ball State University; Melissa Rassano, PhD, Legal Psychology – Roger Williams University

Cassandra Valerio, BS – University of Arizona; Judith Becker, PhD – University of Arizona

While jail-based restoration to competency (RTC) programs are becoming more common, research on these programs and defendants who complete them is limited. The present study investigates characteristics of defendants who have completed the Pima County RTC program more than once (recidivists) to determine what factors differentiate them from non-recidivists. This study also investigates whether the use of psychological tests in competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations affects the number of competency cases that are contested, and if forensic assessment instruments are more useful than traditional assessments in this regard. Data collection for this project is in progress.

087. Associations between Pathological Personality Traits and Different Types of Legal Offenses

Emily Vanderbleek, BA – University of Notre Dame; Lee Anna Clark, PhD – University of Notre Dame; Eunyoe Ro, PhD – Southern Illinois University

Researchers have established that PD prevalence in forensic populations is extremely high, particularly for certain PD types, but beyond this, the literature is surprisingly limited. Given that PD is prominent in forensic populations, it is concerning that research has not delved more deeply into this relation—investigating, for example, specific relations between pathological personality traits and legal trouble. This issue is important, because it may be that only individuals with certain maladaptive traits would benefit from treatments or programs aimed at preventing criminal behavior and/or recidivism. Preliminary analyses show a clear link between specific personality traits and legal offending.

088. Talk is Cheap: The Impact of Mitigating Evidence on Real Capital Juries

Alex Vrolijk, MA – University of Colorado, Colorado Springs; Edie Greene, PhD – University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

We examined the effects on juries of mitigating evidence presented in capital trials by analyzing transcripts of closing arguments in the sentencing phase of 54 capital trials. Based on mock jury research and interviews with capital jurors, we hypothesized that trials ending in life sentences would contain more references to socially undesirable circumstances beyond the defendant’s control, and trials ending in death sentences would contain more references to socially undesirable circumstances within the defendant’s control. Contrary to our hypotheses and prior research, analyses showed few differences between life and death cases in the type and extent of references to mitigation.

089. The Relationship between Mental Health Symptoms and Reactive and Proactive Aggression among Females in Residential Juvenile Justice Facilities

Suraji Wagage, BS – Drexel University; Emily Haney-Caron, MS – Drexel University; Mark Houck – Drexel University; Christy Giallella, MS – Drexel University; Jennifer Serico, PhD – Kennedy Krieger institute; Lindsey Becker, PhD – University of Arizona

This study investigated characteristics of defendants who have completed the Pima County RTC program more than once (recidivists) to determine what factors differentiate them from non-recidivists. This study also investigates whether the use of psychological tests in competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations affects the number of competency cases that are contested, and if forensic assessment instruments are more useful than traditional assessments in this regard. Data collection for this project is in progress.
Juvenile justice-involved females, a rapidly-growing segment of the justice population, tend to exhibit high levels of aggression (both reactive and proactive) and mental health symptoms (internalizing and externalizing). This study evaluates the relationships between mental health symptoms and aggression and examines potential mediators of these relationships in 70 girls in residential juvenile justice facilities. Internalizing and externalizing symptoms were positively associated with reactive aggression, and anger mediated the relationship between externalizing symptoms and reactive and proactive aggression. Theoretical and practical implications relating to interventions for juvenile justice-involved youth will be discussed, as will ongoing and future research directions.

090. Potential Biases in Competency for Execution Evaluations: From Empathy-Related Biases to Moral Disengagement
Hayley J. Wechsler, MA – Sam Houston State University; Robert Cramer, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Mary Alice Conroy, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Alix Burks, MA – Sam Houston State University

One of the many challenges forensic evaluators face is the need to confront the effects of a multitude of potential biasing factors while making important decisions (Gutheil & Simon, 2004). Because examiners are ethically bound to manage personal biases (e.g., empathy-related biases, moral disengagement), examiners must learn to recognize and monitor the variables that contribute to reductions in objectivity (Shuman & Zervopoulos, 2010). Biases become particularly salient in regard to assessments, such as competency for execution, that hold the potential to create substantial negative consequences for those being evaluated. Suggestions regarding the management of biases are discussed.

091. Examining the Relationship between Psychopathy and Recidivism Using the Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-Revised
Charity Wijetunga, JD – Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Professor and Chair, Department of Psychology – Fordham University; Ricardo Martinez, PhD, Psychologist – U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Bloomfield Vet Center

Clinicians frequently assess juvenile sex offenders’ (JSOs) recidivism risk before making treatment decisions. These assessments often include an evaluation of psychopathy. Findings suggest that psychopathy increases sexual recidivism risk for sexually deviant adults, but not for those without sexual deviance. However, the relationship between psychopathy and recidivism among JSOs remains unclear. Utilizing a retrospective file review of 156 JSOs, we developed a reliable psychopathy subscale based on items drawn from the J-SOAP-II, a commonly used JSO risk assessment tool, and found that sexual deviance moderated the impact of psychopathy on sexual recidivism.

092. Psychometric Properties of the Matrix-Predictive Uniform Law Enforcement Selection Evaluation (M-PULSE) Inventory in a Large Municipal Police Officer Sample
Holly Ellingwood, MA – Carleton University; Kevin Williams, PhD, Senior Research Associate/Psychometrician – Multi-Health Systems, Inc.

The Matrix-Predictive Uniform Law Enforcement Selection Evaluation (M-PULSE) Inventory has experienced increased popularity as a valuable pre- and post-conditional screener for law enforcement officer selection. Yet, relatively little is known about its psychometric properties beyond the normative sample. We examined the M-PULSE in 1,202 officer candidates at a Western U.S. municipal police agency. Results supported the reliability, factor structure, and lack of gender or ethnic bias of the M-PULSE, and scores were generally uncorrelated with age and educational background. These findings further support the M-PULSE is a psychometrically sound instrument for law enforcement selection.

093. Sex Offenders in Court: The Impact of Myth Acceptance on Decision-Making
Georgia M. Winters, BA – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York; Lauren Clatch, BA – John Jay College; Mahathi D. Kosuri, BA – John Jay College; Brittany S. Martinez, BS – John Jay College; Jen J. McMahon, MA – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York

This study examined whether perceptions of sex offenders and endorsement of sex offender myths affects decision-making in a hypothetical court case. Undergraduate students completed three scales assessing attitudes toward sex offenders and read one of three trial vignettes (i.e. rape, child sexual abuse, physical assault). Preliminary results showed that overall the scales were related to verdict, extent guilt ratings, or perceptions of victim credibility for any of the trial conditions. Initial evidence suggests that misperceptions about sex offenders did not have a significant impact on juror decision-making.

094. The Stages of Grooming: Identifying the Behaviors of Child Molesters
Georgia M. Winters, BA – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York; Elizabeth L. Jeglic, PhD – John Jay College

We examined whether participants were able to recognize the sexual grooming behaviors of child molesters, and if so, which stages of the grooming process were most identifiable. Five hundred and twenty-eight undergraduate students were randomly assigned to read one of six sexual grooming vignettes. Results showed no significant difference in child molester or sexual abuse likelihood ratings based on grooming condition indicating that participants were unable to recognize the sexual grooming behaviors of child molesters. This suggests there is a need to better educate the community on grooming behaviors in an effort toward prevention.
095. Religious Fundamentalism, Religious Priming, and Mock Juror Verdicts Involving the Insanity Defense
Logan A. Yelderman, MA – University of Nevada, Reno; Monica Miller, JD, PhD – University of Nevada, Reno

Religious beliefs are related to insanity defense attitudes (Kivisto & Swan, 2011). However, it is unknown whether these attitudes translate into behaviors, specifically verdict and sentencing decisions. Two studies tested the relationships between religious characteristics, religious priming, and legal attitudes and decisions. Results suggest that religious fundamentalist beliefs consistently predict oppositional attitudes and decisions regarding insanity defenses; however, there is evidence that this might only be true for individuals low, but not high, in intrinsic religiosity. Lastly, priming fundamentalist beliefs increases mock jurors’ likelihood of choosing guilty over GBMI and NGRI verdicts, and is positively related to sentence length recommendations.

096. The Not Criminally Responsible Reform Act: Media Depictions, Procedural Justice, and Juror Decision-Making
Lesley Zannella, BA – Ryerson University; Evelyn Maeder, PhD, MLS – Carleton University

This study examined whether the evaluative slant of media discussing Canada’s proposed Not Criminally Responsible on Account of a Mental Disorder (NCRMD) Reform Act influences mock jurors’ verdict decisions in an NCRMD case. Participants read one article discussing the NCRMD Reform Act (Positive vs. Negative vs. Control) and a trial transcript in which the defendant claimed NCRMD, then answered questions that assessed their trial decisions and perceptions. Results showed that while the evaluative slant of the article did not influence verdict decisions or attitudes toward the NCRMD defence, it did affect perceptions of the NCR Reform Act’s procedural fairness.

097. Psychometric Properties of the Infrequency Psychopathology Response (Fp-r) Scale among Forensic Psychiatric Inpatients
Amandeep Jhavar, MA – Patton State Hospital; David Glassmire, PhD, ABPP – Patton State Hospital; Danielle Burchett, PhD – California State University, Monterey Bay

Endorsement rates were calculated for all MMPI-2-RF Infrequency Psychopathology Responses (Fp-r) items among psychiatric inpatients adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI) who had no known incentive to exaggerate symptomatology. These items were initially selected for the MMPI-2 due to their low endorsement rates among non-forensic psychiatric inpatients. Twenty of the 21 Fp-r items demonstrated endorsement rates below 20% in our sample. NGRI patients obtained significantly lower scores on Fp-r than on Infrequent Responses (F-r). Additionally, Fp-r demonstrated lower correlations than F-r with measures of distress and psychopathology, supporting the use of Fp-r among forensic psychiatric inpatients.

098. Nature versus Nurture: Juror Perceptions of Neuroscientific Evidence to Explain Mental Disorder
Megan Warner, BS – Arizona State University; Jessica Jones, BA – Arizona State University; Riquel Smith, BA – Arizona State University

Neuroscientific evidence is currently of interest to the psychology and law community due to an incomplete understanding of how jurors perceive and use this type of evidence within a legal context. This research investigates mock jurors’ pre-conceived beliefs of biological versus behavioral causes of mental health disorders and the effect of neuroevidence on judgments of culpability. Neuroscientific evidence presented in the case of a defendant diagnosed with psychopathy was seen as mitigating by jurors, whereas the same evidence for a defendant diagnosed with schizophrenia did not produce a significant effect. Neuroevidence for defendants with SUD was seen as weakly mitigating.

099. 1st Place Undergraduate Paper Award: The Relation between Attending Therapy and the Accuracy of Child Sexual Abuse Memory
Alexandra Lyon, BA – University of California, Davis; Deborah A. Goldfarb, JD – University of California, Davis; Gail S. Goodman, PhD – University of California, Davis; Jodi Quas, PhD – University of California, Irvine

Controversy exists regarding the effects of therapy on memory for child sexual abuse (CSA). This study examined, for 45 adults with documented histories of CSA, the relation between therapy attendance and memory accuracy for the abuse and resulting prosecution. Data were collected as part of a longitudinal study on the long-term outcomes of alleged CSA victims after testifying in court (Goodman et al., 1992; Quas et al., 2005). Participating in therapy during the CSA trial significantly predicted greater memory accuracy. Findings remained significant when controlling, for example, for abuse severity and victim-perpetrator relationship. Implications for the legal system are discussed.

100. 3rd Place Undergraduate Paper Award: The Effects of Age and Delay on Responses to Repeated Questions in Forensic Interviews with Children Alleging Sexual Abuse
Samantha J. Andrews, BA – University of Cambridge; Michael Lamb, PhD – University of Cambridge

We examined transcripts of forensic interviews with 115 children aged between 3 and 12 years, interviewed between 1 day and 18 months after allegedly experiencing sexual abuse. Repeated questions were categorized with respect to the reasons why interviewers asked questions again, how interviewers asked repeated questions, and how children responded. The findings emphasize the importance of training forensic interviewers to repeat questions only when the children or interviewers seek clarification and to encourage children who are anxious or reluctant to disclose. All repeated questions should be open-ended and interviewers should explain to children why questions are being repeated.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21st

074. Investigative Interviewing: Interviewee Perspectives
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
Del Mar
Current Advances in the Psychology of Investigative Interviewing: Interviewee Perspectives

This symposium contains recent advances in the experimental study of investigative interviewing and is linked to the symposium entitled: Current Advances in the Psychology of Investigative Interviewing: Practitioner Perspectives, and Current Advances in the Psychology of Investigative Interviewing: Applications. This symposium focuses on the experience of the person being interviewed/the target and their interactions with the interviewer. Specifically, paper 1 explores the cues to deception that might be evident for interviewees speaking a non-native language. Paper 2 investigates the effect of the presence of an interpreter on an interviewee's experience of the interview: specifically whether building rapport with the interpreter prior to the interview, and where the interpreter is seated, detracts or enhances their relationship with the interviewer. Papers 3 and 4 explore whether priming the interviewee with concepts such as "openness" influence the information they disclose during an interview. Paper 3 primed concepts of guilt (vs. innocence) openness (vs. closed), warmth (vs. cold) via a scrambled word task. Paper 4 primed concepts of openness while participants were being interviewed about their involvement in a fictitious terrorist plot. These experiments will be brought together with a focus on the advances and avenues for future research which they represent.

Chair: Melissa Russano, Roger Williams University

Detecting Deceptive in Non-Native Speakers

Jacqueline Evans, PhD – Florida International University; Pamela Pimentel – Florida International University; Michelle Pena – Florida International University; Stephen Michael – Mercer University

Research on detecting deception in non-native speakers has yielded inconsistent results, which we hope to help clarify. True and false statements were collected from Spanish-speaking community members with varying degrees of English proficiency. Student observers will evaluate the apparent veracity of these statements. Specifically, they will make a credibility assessment and rate various behavioral cues to deception for each video. We expect that different results and behavioral patterns will be evident at different levels of English proficiency.

Interpreter-Facilitated Communication: Relationship Dynamics and Seating Configuration

Kate A. Houston, PhD – Texas A&M International University; Melissa Russano – Roger Williams University; Elijah Ricks – University of Texas at El Paso

The current research explored the effect of two interpreter-related variables – the physical placement of the interpreter in the room, and the nature of the relationship between the interpreter and the interviewee – on interviewer-interviewee rapport. When the interpreter and interviewee engaged in a short rapport-building session prior to an investigative interview, the interviewee rated their interaction with the interviewer less negatively as compared to when rapport-building did not occur. Furthermore, when the interpreter sat behind the interviewee, the interviewee viewed the interaction more negatively than when the interpreter sat between the interviewee and the interviewer (triangular configuration).

Priming Openness, Guilt, Warmth to Facilitate Disclosure in Context Reinstatement, Positive Confrontation, and Rapport Interviews

Jessica Swanner, PhD – Iowa State University; Christian Meissner – Iowa State University; Dominick Atkinson – Iowa State University; Rachel Daniska – Iowa State University; Julia LaBianca – University of Texas at El Paso

This project tested whether activation of the concept of openness might facilitate attempts at context reinstatement taken from the cognitive interview (Study 1); whether priming the concept of guilt might facilitate attempts at positive confrontation (Study 2); and whether engaging the concept of warmth might facilitate attempts at building rapport (Study 3). Participants provided narratives about prior misdeeds. These narratives were rated for richness, remorse, and justification. Consistent with expectations, we found robust effects of interview manipulations and small effects of the priming manipulations. Additive effects were also noted and will be discussed.

From Theory to Application: Testing a Method of Priming to Influence Disclosure in Human Intelligence Interviews

Evan Dawson – City University of New York; Maria Hartwig, PhD – City University of New York; Phil Denisenko – City University of New York

Building on previous work showing that nonconscious processes can influence people's behavior in intelligence interviews, we aimed to generate a technique by which openness concepts could be primed within an interview. Using the interviewer's introduction as a way to prime these concepts, we manipulated the words he used to describe its purpose: for half of participants, his introduction contained words related to openness, and for half he used neutral words. Preliminary results indicate that participants were more forthcoming when the interviewer introduced himself using words related to openness than when he did not. Implications for practice will be discussed.

075. Bias, Perceptions & Legal Decision Making

8:00 AM to 9:00 AM

LaJolla

Chair: Tarika Daftary-Kapur, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Exonerated, but Never Free: Bias Against the Wrongly Convicted and its Behavioural Outcomes

Sara Cowan, MA – Ryerson University; Elizabeth Ridley, PhD – Association in Defense of the Wrongly Convicted

Much research has sought to uncover the causes of wrongful convictions and suggest remedies to prevent them, but little is known about the effects of wrongful convictions. Public attitudes and behavioural intentions towards exonerees were examined. Participants (N = 184) read a newspaper article describing an exoneration where crime severity (murder, sexual assault, robbery) and reason for exoneration (DNA, witness recantation) were manipulated. Attitudes were
consistently more positive with DNA exoneration than exonerations from witness recantation. Crime severity had no effects. Participants were more likely to act to support those exonerated by DNA by signing a petition supporting compensation.

The Impact of Ancestral and Evidence Disclosure on Plea Bargaining

*Tarika Daftary-Kapur, PhD – Fairleigh Dickinson University; Tina Zottoli, PhD – St. Joseph’s College*

Plea bargaining is an integral part of the criminal justice system, but some contend that prosecutors yield too much power over defendants. One criticism is that prosecutors may overcharge defendants with crimes unlikely to be proven at trial, to coax defendants into pleading to lesser charges. In this study we examined the impact of the “anchor” charge (low/high) and the defendant’s knowledge of evidence on the likelihood a plea offer will be accepted. Both anchor and knowledge significantly impacted decisions to take a plea, and anchor influenced perception of evidence strength.

“Acting Fairly”: Do Instructions to Engage in Procedural Justice Prompt Distributive Justice?

*Diane Sivasubramaniam, PhD – Swinburne University; Larry Heuer, PhD – Barnard College, Columbia University; Steven Penrod, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Laura Davies – Swinburne University*

Justice research suggests that decision-makers could exploit subordinates by “acting fairly”, to persuade subordinates to accept unfair outcomes. In a 2 x 2 (bias: present, absent) x 2 (account: present, absent) between-subjects experiment, we tested whether instructing decision-makers to act fairly (provide accounts for decisions) increased the substantive fairness of their decisions. Participants (n=88) distributed a resource between two groups, towards which decision-makers were neutral (bias absent) or one of which the decision-maker was known to favour (bias present). Bias affected distributions, but instructing decision-makers to provide an account had a remedial effect, indicating that acting fairly does prompt fairer outcome decisions.

Judges as Gatekeepers of Justice

*Elizabeth Perez, MA – University of Texas at El Paso; Mary Losch, PhD – University of Northern Iowa; Jennifer Enol Louden, PhD – University of Texas at El Paso*

Although attitudes toward psycho-legal concepts related to false confessions have been assessed among law enforcement officials and lay persons, judges’ attitudes toward these issues have largely remained unexplored. Given the importance of a judge’s gate-keeping abilities, their (N=92) attitudes about issues related to false-confessions were assessed. It was found that judges whose attitudes reflected weak gate-keeping abilities had served on cases that were later determined to have been a wrongful conviction. Making judges aware of these attitudinal biases may help them to better fulfill their gate-keeping abilities. Doing so would better equip judges to help prevent further miscarriages of justice.

076. Juveniles & Trauma

8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
Santa Fe
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Elizabeth Ahern, University of Cambridge

Disclosure Recipient Reactions to Sexual Abuse Disclosure Reported by British Children in NICHD Investigative Interviews

*Elizabeth Ahern, PhD – University of Cambridge; Michael Lamb, PhD – University of Cambridge*

Children's descriptions of disclosure recipient (DR) reactions to their disclosures were examined in 47 NICHD forensic interviews of 4-to-13-year-olds alleging sexual abuse. Reported reactions might be more (e.g., empathy) or less (e.g., disbelief) conducive to facilitate comfort in having disclosed. DR-Parents often informed the authorities, questioned children about the allegation, disbelieved, expressed strong emotions, and/or confronted suspects. DR-Children often empathized, told familiar adults, and/or encouraged children to inform adults. DRs responding to disclosures of more rather than less serious abuse were less likely to inform the authorities. Future work will examine DR-reactions in relation to reluctance displayed during forensic interviews.

Dual-System Involvement, Trauma, and Mental Health among Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

*Christy Giallella, MS – Drexel University; Naomi Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University*

Justice-involved youth demonstrate high rates of trauma, and many are involved with the child welfare system, which was designed to protect youth with trauma histories. There is little research on crossover youth, the subset of juvenile offenders also involved with child welfare; however, policies are currently being developed to dictate their management. This study examined the roles of system involvement and trauma history on mental health symptoms among 419 justice-involved youth. Results revealed that both system involvement and trauma were significantly related to mental health; the effect differed depending on the domain examined. Treatment and policy implications will be discussed.

Sensitivity and Specificity of the MAYS1-2 Traumatic Experiences Scale for Detecting Poly-victimization in a Juvenile Justice Sample

*Holly Hinz, MS – Fordham University; Keith Cruise, PhD, MLS – Fordham University; Julian Ford, PhD – University of Connecticut Health Center*

Youth exposed to multiple types of traumas, or poly-victims, represent a unique subgroup of trauma-exposed youth. The purpose of the current study was to examine the accuracy of the MAYS1-2 Traumatic Experiences (TE) scale in identifying detained male and female youth classified as poly-victims. Participants were 1,867 youth admitted to three detention facilities in an east coast state. ROC analyses indicated the TE scale has modest accuracy but cut-off scores revealed limited utility as a screen for poly-victimization for
both males and females. Research and practice implications are discussed.

**Post Traumatic Stress Problems Among Youth Referred for Juvenile Court Clinic Evaluation**
Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD – Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Emily Dauria, PhD – Rhode Island Hospital; Selby Conrad, PhD – Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Kathleen Kemp, PhD – Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Wade Myers, MD – Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Juvenile justice youth have higher rates of trauma exposure and PTSD symptoms and diagnoses than their non-offending peers. Most data, however, are presented on incarcerated (versus community-based diversion) youth and less data are available regarding clinically significant trauma symptoms that may further inform tailored interventions. Thus, among a sample of Court-Involved, Non-Incarcerated (CINI) juveniles court-ordered to receive a forensic mental health evaluation, study aims were to: 1) describe the prevalence of clinically significant Post Traumatic Stress Problems (PTSP); 2) identify demographic differences in reported rates of PTSP and 3) understand co-occurrence of PTSP with other behavioral, cognitive and affective symptoms.

**077. Suggestibility & Misinformation in Child Witnesses**
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
Plaza

Chair: Heather L. Price, University of Regina

**Can You Keep a Secret? Children’s True and False Reports of Stranger Touch**
Sandy Gonzalez – California State University Northridge; Aerielle Allen, BA – California State University, Northridge; Sandra Michel, BA – California State University, Northridge; Britney Pasion-Perez, BA – California State University, Northridge; Northridge; Bradley McAuliff, PhD, JD – California State University, Northridge

We examined the effects of secrets on children’s true and false reports of stranger touch. Children (N=328, 5-10-year-olds) interacted with a confederate who initiated touch. Half the children were asked to keep this a secret. Children were interviewed two weeks later in a courtroom setting. Only a small percentage of children spontaneously disclosed being asked to keep a secret or touching the confederate. When asked directly about the secret and touch, younger (5-7-years) and older (10-12-years) made fewer false allegations and more false denials than expected by chance; however, children’s true allegations and true denials generally did not differ.

**Do Better Narratives for Emotional Events Protect Children from Misinformation in an Investigative Interview?**
Travis W. Conradt, PhD – Florida Institute of Technology; Alexandra Otto – Florida Institute of Technology; Emily Burch, BA – Florida Institute of Technology; Kamala Newton, PhD – University of Toledo

Two experiments examined if children’s narrative ability predicted resistance to interrogative suggestibility and misinformation effects for emotional events. In Study 1, children (N=88) were randomly assigned to a positive or negative cartoon event prior to being interviewed suggestively. Misinformation effects were assessed after a one-week delay. Findings showed that narrative ability predicted initial resistance to suggestion, but did not predict misinformation effects one week later. Using similar procedures, Study 2 will investigate if differences in children’s narrative ability predicts source monitoring performance and explains developmental differences in misinformation effects between positive and negative events.

**Parental Reminiscing Style Predicts Children’s Suggestibility about a Minor Transgression**
J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD – Florida International University; Elizabeth Rush, PhD – Golden West College; Jodi Quas, PhD – University of California, Irvine

Previous research and theory suggests that the ways in which parents reminisce with their children has implications for the completeness, narrative quality, and accuracy of children’s memory reports. However, there is also evidence to suggest that the same conversation style that can lead to memory improvement in non-suggestive contexts may make children more suggestive because of social bonding motivations. In the present study we hypothesized that this pattern of suggestibility would reverse in a context where social motivations are minimized through focus on fact-finding and accuracy. Results support this hypothesis and implications for theory and for legal contexts are discussed.

**Face-Off: Evidence for the Effectiveness of a New Face Identification Procedure for Children**
Heather L. Price, PhD – University of Regina; Ryan Fitzgerald, MA – University of Regina

In two experiments (N = 747), we explored a new identification procedure developed to control children’s tendency to choose from lineups, the Face-Off procedure. The Face-Off procedure was compared with the showup, simultaneous, and elimination lineups. Advantages were seen for the Face-Off procedure in all comparisons, but were most clear in the comparison with simultaneous lineups. Correct rejection rates from target-absent lineups in the Face-Off procedure were 20-25% higher than in the simultaneous lineup (with or without a salient rejection option), with no cost to correct identification rates.

**078. What Impacts Jury Decision Making?**
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
Sierra

Chair: Suzanne Mannes, Widener University

**Socially-Shared Retrieval-Induced-Forgetting and Jury Decision-Making: Examining the Role of Closing Arguments in Criminal Trials**
The present research examined closing arguments in a legal trial as a vehicle for socially-shared retrieval-induced forgetting. Eighty participants serving as mock jurors studied "evidence-arguments" categorized as "Physical" or "Character" and as relevant to the Prosecutor or Defense. Closing statements, which served as a form of selective-practice then followed. Participants completed a recall task, in which they were instructed to recall all evidence-arguments initially studied and asked for a verdict. SS-RIF occurred when character evidence, but not physical evidence received selective practice. This SS-RIF affected the verdict. What is left unsaid in a closing argument produces retrieval impairment.

**Jurors Sensitivity to Bias in Single Blind Lineups**

Karima Modjadidi – John Jay College, CUNY The Graduate Center; Margaret Kovera, PhD – John Jay College, CUNY The Graduate Center; Amanda Rosinski – John Jay College

We examined whether jurors were sensitive to variations in whether a lineup was conducted by an administrator who was blind to the suspect’s identity. We also tested whether hearing expert testimony on the effects of single-blind lineups on eyewitness accuracy or watching a videotape of the lineup procedure increased their sensitivity to single-blind lineup administration. Community members (N = 231) viewed a mock trial, rendered a verdict, and completed a questionnaire that assessed perceptions of the procedure, expert, and eyewitness. The presence of the videotape alone changed jurors’ perceptions of procedure fairness, eyewitness credibility, and verdict.

**The Power of the Pen: The Effect of Pre-Trial Publicity on Verdicts and Information Recall**

Suzanne Mannes, PhD – Widener University; Raphael-Adrian Ingaglio – Widener University

Participants read three articles containing positive or negative pre-trial-publicity about a businessman accused of murdering his wife. Participants rated his guilt, the likelihood he was involved in an unrelated crime, and they recalled information from the articles. Results showed that for a Caucasian defendant positive pre-trial-publicity had no effect on perceptions of guilt for murder, negative pre-trial-publicity increased perceptions of guilt for an unrelated crime, factual crime relevant pre-trial-publicity was more often recalled than emotional pre-trial-publicity, and more emotional information was recalled in the negative than positive condition. These effects were shown to be different when the defendant was African-American.

**Identifying “Primary” Psychopathy: A Model-Based Cluster Analysis Using the CAPP-IRS in Adult Male Offenders**

Stephen D. Hart, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Evan McCuish, MA – Simon Fraser University; David Cooke, PhD – Glasgow Caledonian University

There is debate regarding whether the construct of psychopathy comprises a single type or multiple subtypes. We conducted model-based cluster analysis of ratings on the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality- Institutional Rating Scale, which has broader content than the Hare PCL-R. The analysis derived 5 clusters, one of which closely resembled the prototype of “primary” psychopathy and was readily distinguished from “secondary” psychopathy and several variants of non-psychopathy. The findings support the validity of the construct of psychopathy, as well as the importance of distinguishing between primary and secondary psychopathy.

**The Validity of the CAPP across Individualistic and Collectivist Cultures: Implications for Future Cross-Cultural Research**

Yan Lim, BA – Simon Fraser University; Stephen Hart, PhD – Simon Fraser University

Using nationality or ethnicity as proxies for cultures in cross-cultural PPD research have not been useful for explaining the role of culture in the differential expressions of the disorder. This study investigated the validity of PPD as operationalized using the CAPP across Individualistic and Collectivist cultures, with IND-COL measured four ways at three levels: at the individual cultural orientation level, the perceived cultural context, and the syndromal levels of nationality and ethnicity. Results showed general configural invariance, although metric and scalar invariance and DIF depended on how culture is operationalised. Implications for future cross-cultural research are discussed.

**Operationalizing the Triarchic Psychopathy Model via the MMPI-2-RF**

Martin Sellbom, PhD – Australian National University; Laura Drislane, MS – Florida State University; Dustin Wygant, PhD – Eastern Kentucky University; Alexandria Johnson, BA – University of Alabama; Brandee Goodwin, PhD – Florida State Hospital; Christopher Patrick, PhD, – Florida State University

The triarchic model characterizes psychopathy via three distinct dispositional constructs of boldness, meanness, and disinhibition. The present study sought to develop and validate scales for assessing the triarchic model domains using items from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory – 2: Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF). A consensus rating approach was used to identify items relevant to each triarchic domain, and then psychometric refinement in very large mixed-gender inmate and university samples. The resulting MMPI-2-RF-based triarchic scales were evaluated for convergent and discriminant validity in relation to multiple well-established psychopathy measures in offender (n=200) and non-offender (n=240) samples, with quite promising results.
Incremental Predictive Utility of Tri-PPi Boldness across Broad Life Dysfunction
Erin K. Fuller – Simon Fraser University; Leila Wallach, BA – Simon Fraser University; Dylan Gatner, BA, MA – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, LL.B., PhD – Simon Fraser University

Most accepted definitions regard psychopathy as a personality disorder with core deficits in emotional, behavioral and interpersonal domains. Recent controversies have emerged around the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy (Tri-PM; Patrick et al., 2009), particularly with respect to the utility of the Boldness factor at a conceptual level (Miller & Lynam, 2012). The present research examined the relationship between Tri-PPi Boldness and broad life dysfunction. Results indicate that Boldness is not associated with general life-dysfunction; however, when added to Meanness and Disinhibition it adds small incremental value to the prediction of one domain of life-dysfunction, housing dysfunction.

080. Competence Evaluations
8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Harbor

Chair: David L. Raffle, Raffle Brain Institute

Utility of the Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test to Screen for Malingering Among Patients Adjudicated Incompetent to Stand Trial
David Glassmire, PhD – Patton State Hospital; Anthony Tarescavage, MA – Patton State Hospital; Emily Gottfried, PhD – Georgia Regents University

The Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (MFAST) Total Score cutoff of ≥ 6 produces false positive (FP) rates of approximately 20% when screening for malingering among simulators and volunteers. We evaluated archival data for 125 incompetent inpatients who completed the MFAST and Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms (SIRS). The ≥ 6 cutoff yielded a FP rate of 65.5% in classifying feigned SIRS, suggesting use of higher cutoffs in real-world contexts. Individuals who scored above cutoffs of ≥ 6 through ≥ 16 were at 1.6 to 2.1 greater risk of producing feigned SIRS, indicating they have similar malingering screening utility.

Competency to Stand Trial in Immigration Proceedings: A Comparison to Previous Competency Research
Jessica Boltinghouse, MA, MS – Nova Southeastern University; Jonathan Shook, MS – Nova Southeastern University; Diandra Calderin, MS – Nova Southeastern University; Melissa Jackson, MS – Nova Southeastern University; David Shapiro, PhD, ABPP – Nova Southeastern University

In the past two years, approximately 50 cases have been evaluated of defendants who have requested a hearing to prevent deportation proceedings on the basis of being mentally incompetent. At the request of the defendants’ lawyer, psychology trainees used a specially constructed assessment instrument and a standard clinical evaluation to assess defendants’ requests for discretionary relief. Analysis of these cases has been undertaken in order to learn more about the similarities and differences between immigration deportation cases as compared to traditional criminal competency evaluations. Other variables were compared to provide a more comprehensive understanding for psychologists working in this area.

How Types of Dementia Affect Neuropsychological Assessment of Competence and Capacity
David L. Raffle, PhD – Raffle Brain Institute

The session will focus on how symptoms specific to the three main types of dementia (frontotemporal, Lewy body dementia, and Alzheimer’s disease) affect the results and interpretation of assessments of specific civil competencies and other forms of capacity. The session will also focus on how types of dementia affect the six main areas upon which judges most often base their decisions, including cognitive functioning, functional independence, ability to maintain values, risk of harm to self or others, required level of supervision, and possible accommodations to compensate for lack of capacity.

Demographic, Clinical, and Criminal Differences in those Evaluated for Competency to Stand Trial Only, Sanity Only, and Combined Evaluations
Lauren Kois, MA – John Jay College and the Graduate Center; Janet Warren, DSW – University of Virginia; Preeti Chauhan, PhD – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY

Competency to stand trial (CST) and mental state at the time of the offense (MSO) evaluations co-occur with some regularity, but little attention is paid to whether there are characteristic differences among defendants evaluated for CST, MSO, or CST/MSO. We examined 11,213 forensic evaluations to find which factors are associated with these evaluations. Older defendants, race/ethnic minorities, males, those with psychotic or organic disorders, nonviolent charges, and who were not under the influence of substances were more likely to be evaluated for CST. Those with mental retardation and Autism were more likely to be evaluated for CST/MSO evaluation than MSO-only.

081. Investigative Interviewing: Applications
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
Del Mar

Current Advances in the Psychology of Investigative Interviewing: Applications
This symposium focuses on the application of research on investigative interviewing into field practice, and is linked to the symposia entitled: Current Advances in the Psychology of Investigative Interviewing: Practitioner Perspectives, and Current Advances in the Psychology of Investigative Interviewing: Interviewee Perspectives. Specifically, paper 1 examines the use of minimization and maximization techniques, often the focus of research studies, by the Robbery-Homicide Division of the Los Angeles Police Department. Paper 2 focuses on the application of the
cognitive interview within police settings, specifically in terms of how training in the cognitive interview is conducted. Paper 3, does not present research, but instead gives an insight from one of the main funders of interrogation-research (the Federal Bureau of Investigation), into how they translate research into practice. The process of translating research into practitioner-friendly recommendations is not always an easy one, and paper 4 focuses on some of the pitfalls and successes of this process. These papers will conclude with a discussant who will focus on laboratory-field-laboratory cycle of research and practice.

Chair: Kate A. Houston, Texas A&M International University

“Do the Right Thing,” “Help Yourself Out,” and “You Needed the Money”: An Analysis of Three Minimization Techniques in Suspect Interrogations
Christopher Kelly, PhD – Saint Joseph’s University; Jessica Faulkenstein – Saint Joseph’s University; Allison Redlich – State University of New York at Albany; Jeanee Miller – State University of New York at Albany

Contemporary interrogation practices in the United States are predicated on psychological manipulation in order to meet investigative goals. Three techniques commonly found in training manuals and analyses of interrogation include appealing to the suspect’s self-interest, appealing to the suspect’s conscience, and offering a rationalization for the crime. Whether these techniques are grouped together as minimization techniques (Kassin et al., 2010) or those intended to provoke an emotional response (Kelly et al., 2013), there is agreement that additional research is needed on their effects on suspects. In the proposed presentation, we examined these techniques using a sample of recorded suspect interrogations.

Training Law Enforcement Trainers on the Cognitive Interview
Peter Molinaro, MS – Florida International University; Ronald Fisher – Florida International University; Alexandra Mosser – Florida International University; Geri Satin – Florida International University; Belinda Robertson – Florida International University

For the cognitive interview (CI) to be effective in real-world investigations, police investigators must be trained on the CI by law enforcement trainers. We therefore instructed experienced law enforcement trainers about the CI (Phase I); the law enforcement trainers then instructed university students to conduct either the CI or they provided standard training (Phase II); the student interviewers then interviewed other student witnesses who had watched a simulated crime. Compared to standard training, interviews conducted by those trained by CI-trained instructors contained more information and at a higher accuracy rate, and with fewer suggestive questions.

Transition of Science to the Practice of Interrogations: Lessons Learned
Susan Brandon, PhD – Federal Bureau of Investigation

How can research be effectively transitioned into interrogation practice? The challenges to such transition include different perspectives, language and priorities between researchers and practitioners; little access of researchers to the contexts in which practitioners work, confidentiality and/or security concerns, and training programs that include science often only as an afterthought. Working within an operational program of the U.S. government, we have collected some “lessons learned” about how to transition research to practice. These will be described.

082. Ethics in Forensic Practice
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
LaJolla
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Ethical Challenges in Forensic Psychology Practice
The moderator and discussant (Otto) has prepared and submitted to the panelists (Dvoskin, Zapf, Heilbrun) 3 particularly challenging ethical dilemmas encountered by psychologists who conduct forensic psychological examinations (see the various paper sections for summaries of the challenges). During the symposium the panelists will provide their perspectives and analyses, providing support for their perspectives by citing relevant “sources of authority” (e.g., Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychology, APA ethics code). The audience will also be surveyed for their reactions and perspectives. We believe this symposium/panel will be of particular interest to practicing clinical-forensic psychologists as well as those in training. It, in part, represents an attempt for the division to be more responsive to the needs and interests of its practicing members. That it is a good session for continuing education credits for licensed psychologists seems obvious.

Chair: Randy Otto, University of South Florida

Accessing Social Media in Forensic Psychological Evaluation
Joel Dvoskin, PhD – Private Practice

This dilemma addresses the uncharted waters of accessing, using, and documenting social media authored by forensic examinees as a way of gaining insight into relevant aspects of their emotional, behavioral, and cognitive functioning. Whether such is permitted, prohibited, or discouraged by relevant sources of authority will be discussed, as well as how such should be used, if considered permissible.

Addressing Substandard Practice by Colleagues
Patricia Zapf, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

This dilemma examines psychologists’ obligations to address substandard/incompetent practice that they learn of during the course of their work as forensic examiners. The challenges here include how does one satisfy one’s obligations to address
such practice (as made clear in the APA ethics code), as well
as the degree to which these obligations can be shaped or
delayed as a result of litigation considerations.

Managing and Documenting Data in Forensic
Psychological Evaluations
Kirk Heilbrun, PhD – Drexel University

This dilemma addresses how psychologists should go about
managing and reporting data they gather during forensic
psychological evaluations.

In Canada, Review Boards (RBs) are responsible for
rendering disposition decisions for individuals found Not
Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder
(NCRMD) and providing rationale for their decisions. All
reasons for decisions from RB hearings of a multi-province
sample of 1,794 NCRMD accused were recorded. In addition
to reasons that are consistent with HCR-20 and VRAG items,
RBs mention 'other' factors such as severity of the index
offense, testimonies at hearings (by accused, treatment team
member, or other attendee), and the individual’s recent
behavior. Findings will be discussed in the context of the
release decision-making process for NCRMD individuals.

083. National Trajectory Project
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
Santa Fe
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

The National Trajectory Project: An Exploration of
Public Policy, Aboriginal Issues, Review Board Hearings
and Custodial Trajectories of 1800 Persons Found Not
Criminally Responsible
The National Trajectory Project (NTP) was a multi-site study
of 1800 individuals found Not Criminally Responsible on
Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD) in Canada’s three
largest provinces. The first speaker will present on the profiles
and trajectories of Aboriginal vs. non-Aboriginal NCRMD
accused, noting the conspicuous absence of this important
minority group that is so vastly overrepresented in
Corrections. The second speaker will examine the
implications of Bill C-14, new legislation which is expected
to have broad sweeping repercussions for the civil liberties of
NCRMD accused and may have unintended consequences for
public safety. The paper will examine what proportion of
patients we can expect will be labelled as 'High Risk
Accused' and how recidivism of that subgroup compares to
the general NCRMD accused group. The third paper
examines the factors considered in Review Board decision-
making and the extent to which they are consistent with
legislation and research evidence. The final paper explores
custodial/housing trajectories of NCRMD accused as a
function of housing. This symposium will review some of
the most pressing public policies issues in forensic mental health
and reports on a broad range of socio-psycho-criminological
characteristics and outcomes among NCRMD accused.

Chair: Tonia L. Nicholls, University of British Columbia
Discussant: Anne Crocker, PhD – McGill University

What Factors are Mentioned by Forensic Review Boards in their Reasons for Disposition Decisions?
Catherine M. Wilson, PhD – University of British Columbia & BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services; Tonia
Nicholls, PhD – University of British Columbia; Anne
Crocker, PhD – McGill University; Yanick Charette, PhD – Yale University; Michael Seto, PhD – Integrated Forensic
Program, Royal Ottawa Health Care Group

The Relevance of a “High-Risk Accused” Designation: An
Examination of the Eew ‘Not Criminally Responsible
Reform Act’
Ivy Goossens, M.Sc. – University of British Columbia; Tonia
Nicholls, PhD – University of British Columbia; Anne
Crocker, PhD – McGill University; Catherine Wilson, PhD – University of British Columbia; Yanick Charette, PhD – Yale
University; Michael Seto, PhD, C. Psych – University of
Toronto; Maliqai Caudet, PhD – Douglas Mental Health
University Institute

The criminalization of mental illness is an international
phenomenon; with media nurturing public fear regarding the
impunity of mentally ill offenders, and legislators and
politicians suggesting hasty measures for mentally ill
offenders. This study examined a new "high-risk accused"
(HRA) category in a sample of forensic psychiatric patients.
Longitudinal data from a file review study of 1,800
individuals found NCRMD between 2000 and 2005 were
used. Results indicate that HRA are a minute proportion of
the forensic population, and that treatment prior to the HRA-
designation may have been appropriately attuned to their risks
and needs.
Aboriginal Participants in the National Trajectory Project: Examining Profiles, Processing, and Recidivism of Persons Found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder Through a Cultural Lens

Tonia L. Nicholls, PhD – University of British Columbia; Catherine Wilson, PhD – University of British Columbia & BC Mental Health & Substance Use Services; Yanick Charette, PhD – Yale University; Anne Crocker, PhD – McGill University; Michael Seto, PhD, C. Psych – Integrated Forensic Program, Royal Ottawa Health Care Group

Despite disproportionately high rates of contact with the criminal justice system (23%), Aboriginals are underrepresented in the forensic mental health system (~3%). We examined patient profiles, the index offence, Review Board processing, and recidivism in a national study of 1800 persons (n=58 Aboriginal) found Not Criminally Responsible (NCRMD). Criminal history and index offences were similar, but significant cultural differences were evident in diagnostic profiles. Aboriginal accused were detained significantly longer than non-Aboriginal accused but there were no differences in recidivism. The study has implications for training, integrating evidence-informed and culturally relevant services, and advancing a national research agenda.

084. Researcher Community Agency Partnerships
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
Plaza

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Researcher-Community Agency Partnerships: Practical Strategies for Making Complex Relationships Work

Conducting applied research in non-laboratory, community agency settings presents significant challenges. Academics conducting this research are often viewed as being out of touch with the needs of the staff and clients and the research is viewed as unnecessary and disruptive of the day-to-day needs of agencies. To be successful, academic researchers must create a true Researcher-Community Agency Partnership by working closely with community stakeholders so that the research addresses important concerns of both the community stakeholders and the researchers. This symposium will discuss several research projects at various stages of development and the obstacles faced when working with key stakeholders in community agencies. Each presentation will briefly discuss an overview of the project as well as study specific barriers faced. A broader discussion will follow in which general barriers and methods to overcome the barriers will be discussed with an emphasis on applications for researchers in general when working with community agencies.

Chair: Connie J. Beck, University of Arizona
Discussant: Mindy Mechanic, PhD – California State University, Fullerton

Partning with the Juvenile Courts: Identifying Predictive Factors in Reactivated Child Protective Service Cases

Ryan D. Davidson, M. A. – University of Arizona; Connie J. A. Beck, PhD – University of Arizona; Sacha Brown, M. A. – University of Arizona; K. C. Stanford – Pima County Juvenile Court

Estimates vary, but between 20 to 60% of children removed from their homes by Child Protective Services (CPS) and then returned to the parents/guardians with a case closure, later return to the care of CPS. In the study jurisdiction, these cases are considered “reactivated” once they re-enter the child welfare system. Several studies have investigated factors that influence reactivation of CPS cases, but few have investigated these reactivated cases long-term (greater than four years). In this talk, we will discuss the multiple community agencies and the Researcher-Community Agency Partnerships necessary to address this question.

Partnering with the Office of Children’s Counsel: Investigating Guardians Ad Litem and Children’s Attorneys’ Interactions With and Representation of Child Clients

Jennifer Duchschere, BS – University of Arizona; Daniel Gauthier, BA – Volunteer Lawyers Program of Southern Arizona Legal Aid; Rebecca Stahl, JD – Office of Children’s Council; Connie J. A. Beck, PhD – University of Arizona

Guardians ad litem and children’s attorneys are often appointed to represent children in child welfare cases (children removed by Child Protective Services); however, their roles are not yet well understood or defined. There are currently no published studies evaluating the effectiveness of guardians ad litem and children’s attorneys in communicating with and representing child clients in these cases. This presentation will discuss the Researcher-Community Agency Partnerships necessary to address this question and the specific barriers that emerged while designing research understanding and assessing what guardians ad litem and children’s attorneys believe is their role and how they carry it out.

Partnering with Mental Health Courts and Community Service Providers: Identifying Predictors of Mental Health Court Involvement and Treatment Outcomes

Sacha Brown, MA – University of Arizona; Carmen Moreno, BS – University of Arizona; Connie J. A. Beck, PhD – University of Arizona; K.C. Stanford – Pima County Juvenile Court

When individuals pose a danger to themselves or others due to mental health symptoms and are unwilling or unable to seek treatment voluntarily, Mental Health Courts (MHC) may order treatment, often delivered by community service providers (CSP). Despite the many individuals dual-involved with MHC and CSP, there is considerable disconnection between the two agencies. We will address why fostering Researcher-Community Agency Partnerships are critical, how our research team approached answering questions relevant to both agencies in the study jurisdiction and obstacles faced working simultaneously with them.
A significant number of children experience parental divorce/separation during childhood and a subset display increased incidence of difficulties across several domains of functioning. Despite the existing evidence supporting preventative interventions designed for divorcing parents, methodologically rigorous investigation of child-focused programs are crucial for children whose parents are resistant to participating in parent-focused programs or lack sufficient resources to do so. Many of these families come into contact with the legal system to make decisions about custody of children. Therefore, Researcher-Community Agency Partnerships including with legal professionals and consideration of system-related barriers is crucial for identification of high-risk children.

Partnering with a Court-Based Mediation Center: Identifying Effective Practices in Screening and Conducting Mediation with High Violence Couples
Fernanda S. Rossi, BA – Indiana University; Amy Holtzworth-Munroe, PhD – Indiana University; Connie J. A. Beck, PhD – University of Arizona; Amy G. Applegate, JD – Indiana University Maurer School of Law; Jeannie M. Adams, MA – Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division; Darrell F. Hale, JD – Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division

The question of whether divorcing/separating parents reporting intimate partner violence (IPV) should be offered family mediation is an important debate. There is discussion regarding which assessment tools most effectively provide relevant information about IPV in mediation and whether mediation can be safe for parties reporting IPV. To address these issues, we established a Researcher-Community Agency Partnership with a court mediation center serving a large metropolitan area. We have encountered challenges conducting interdisciplinary research in a community setting.

085. Sexual Harassment
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
California Ballroom C

Sexual Harassment: Is the Law in Theory the Law in Practice?
This symposium examines the way in which complainants, observers, and objective others evaluate allegations of sexual harassment using both experimental and non-experimental decision analyses. Three papers examine the actualization of Title VII hostile work environment law in cases in which women complain about male conduct and men complain about the behavior of other male workers. The first experiment examines the subjective prong of hostile work environment law and finds an individual difference component that moderates the effects of pervasive sexual objectifying behavior such that women who do not enjoy sexual attention from men are more sensitive to these types of behaviors as compared to women who do. The second experiment examines the objective prong and finds those who judge third party information rely on their own affective forecasts of the targets emotions to reach liability judgments. The third paper makes use of in depth interviews of workers applying a decision analysis to determine that in male-on-male allegations observers apply a gender policing approach in their judgments. The symposium ends with an analysis from our discussant who served as a clerk for a federal district court, which has ruled on numerous allegations of hostile work environment harassment in the last decade.

Chair: Richard Wiener, University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Discussant: Marc Pearce, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska/Lincoln

Subjective Evaluations of Sexual Harassment: Pervasiveness and Enjoyment of Sexual Attention
Richard Wiener, PhD – University of Nebraska–Lincoln;
Katherin Kimble, JD, MS – University of Nebraska-Lincoln;
Katlyn Farnum, MA, MLS – University of Nebraska-Lincoln;
Sarah Gervais, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

This experiment assessed judgments of sexual harassment among women sexually objectified by male confederates in a simulated job interview. The women experienced high or low pervasive objectification in the form of stares and compliments or no objectification. Those who normally find being the object of male sexual attention enjoyable reported no harassment but those who do not enjoy such attention found the pervasive objectification to be harassing compared to no objectification controls. Our results support the two prong test of hostile work environment in which the first prong requires a showing of a hostile environment as experienced by the complainant.

Impact of Pervasiveness on Perceptions of Sexual Harassment: The Objective Perspective
Katherine Kimble, JD, MS – University of Nebraska/Lincoln;
Katlyn Farnum, MA, MLS – University of Nebraska-Lincoln;
Richard Wiener, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln;
Sarah Gervais, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

This study assessed judgments of sexual harassment in a simulated job interview. We manipulated the perspective of decision-makers, presenting to observers a video recording of the interview and to predictors a written account of the interaction, as well as the pervasiveness of sexual objectification in the interview: control (no objectification), low pervasive objectification, or high pervasive objectification. Predictors in the high pervasiveness condition showed the highest levels of both forecasted negative emotional and judgments of harassment. Mediation analyses showed observers focused on the conduct of the objectifying interviewer (i.e., sliminess), while predictors focused on the negative emotional reactions of interviewees.

Male-on-Male Harassment: What Workers See and Know?
Jordan Blenner, MS, JD – University of Nebraska/Lincoln;
Amy Smith, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Richard Wiener, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Male-on-male sexual harassment represents 16.3% of charges filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and local Fair Employment Practices agencies (FEPA) (EEOC, 2014). Although evaluators easily judge extremely offensive or minimally offensive behavior as actionable or not, a large number of behaviors are ambiguous, causing observers to use themselves as reference points to determine whether sexual harassment took place. The current study shows that men and women do not identify according to gender when considering male-on-male sexual harassment claims. Observers do use different strategies for male and female complainants showing greater reliance on gender policing in the male-on-male context.

086. Teaching, Training & Careers Committee: Innovations in Teaching & Learning
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
California Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee Sponsored Symposium - Psychology and Law in the Classroom: Innovations in Teaching and Learning
As psychology and law (and related) courses become increasingly prevalent in undergraduate psychology programs, instructors are tasked with helping students to master complex psycho-legal concepts in a limited amount of time. Accordingly, designing creative and applied formats in which to engage students with interdisciplinary material has become an important component of our pedagogy. Sponsored by the AP-LS Teaching, Training, and Careers Committee, this symposium will provide an overview of two non-traditional approaches to teaching and learning in the area of psychology and law: experiential simulations and prison exchange courses. In addition to providing faculty and student perspectives on these unique classroom experiences, empirical evidence of their effectiveness will be presented and logistical considerations for implementing and/or advocating for such courses at various institutions will be discussed.

Chair: Amanda D. Zelechoski, Valparaiso University

The Teaching Psychology and Law Project: Overview
Melinda Wolbransky, JD, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Christina L. Riggs Romaine, PhD – Wheaton College; Amanda D. Zelechoski, JD, PhD – Valparaiso University

Over the last twenty years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of psychology and law course offerings and training opportunities in undergraduate university curricula. Accordingly, it is increasingly necessary to evaluate effective ways of teaching psycho-legal course material and related critical-thinking skills, all while maintaining student interest. This project was designed to evaluate whether the inclusion of experiential learning activities in undergraduate psychology and law courses increased students’ knowledge and retention of specific content, as well as their subjective overall experience in the class.

The Teaching Psychology and Law Project: Results and Lessons Learned
Christina L. Riggs Romaine, PhD – Wheaton College; Amanda D. Zelechoski, JD, PhD – Valparaiso University; Melinda Wolbransky, JD, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Ashley Batastini, MS – Texas Tech University

This study evaluated the effectiveness of the experiential learning exercises incorporated in the Psychology and Law course. In courses offered at four universities and colleges (in Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Texas), 191 students participated in the experimentally enhanced course. An additional 100 students participated in “control” classes that used an identical text and series of lectures, but did not complete the three experiential activities. This presentation will present the outcome data from students’ performance on exams; specifically, exploring whether experiential learning activities increased performance in the related areas as compared to other similarly challenging psycho-legal areas.

Teaching Psychology and Law from the Inside Out: Prison Exchange Courses
Amanda D. Zelechoski, JD, PhD – Valparaiso University; Dawn Jeglum Bartasch, PhD – Valparaiso University

This presentation is intended to introduce the psychology and law community to the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program which has, to date, been more frequently implemented by our sociology and criminology colleagues. Through this innovative and transformative instructional model, college and incarcerated individuals study as peers in a seminar that takes place inside the correctional facility. This presentation will present an overview of the model, considerations for creating Inside-Out psychology and law courses at various types of institutions, and reflections from a current Inside-Out instructor on this meaningful and worthwhile teaching experience.

Learning through Doing in Psychology and Law: The Student Perspective
Olivia Gorman – Valparaiso University; Holly Buckman, BA – Palo Alto University; Jaqueline Garcia, BS – Valparaiso University; Elizabeth Hostetter, BA – Valparaiso University; Annalise Hayrynen, BS – Valparaiso University; Alexandra Katsahnias – Valparaiso University; Amanda D. Zelechoski, JD, PhD – Valparaiso University

Undergraduate students who have participated in the Teaching Psychology and Law Project experiential activities, the Inside-Out Prison Exchange course, or both, will present their perspectives on these innovative learning formats. Specifically, students will discuss the pros and cons of these non-traditional classroom experiences, as well as share their personal experiences of engaging with psychology and law topics in these innovative ways. Finally, students will provide suggestions for fellow students and instructors regarding advocating for these types of unique learning experiences in their respective colleges and universities.

087. Effects of Interview Instructions
9:15 AM to 10:35 AM
Harbor
The Effects of Interview Instructions, Question Type, and Interviewer Supportiveness on Children’s Reports

The present symposium examined child interviews in the lab and the field in order to determine how interview characteristics affect the accuracy and productivity of children’s reports. The first study, examining 140 5- to 9-year-olds memory for a scripted event, found that practicing interview instructions led to increased use of “don’t know” responses to unanswerable questions, but not to increases in “don’t understand” responses or correcting the interviewer. The second study, examining 215 court and interview transcripts with 4- to 12-year-olds disclosing sexual abuse, found that “directives” (most of which are wh-questions) were most productive when inquiring about actions. The third study found, in a systematic review of the research, that there are consistent benefits on the reliability of children’s reports when interviewers are supportive. The fourth study examined 124 3- to 8-year-olds reports after being subjected to positive and negative reinforcement, and found preliminary evidence that productivity and accuracy increased when interviewers used children’s names, back-channel utterances, and the putative confession (telling children that adults had disclosed “everything that happened,” without specifying details). Taken together, these studies offer insight into the mechanisms underlying children’s memory performance, and provide concrete suggestions for how interviews can be improved.

Chair: Stacia Stolzenberg, University of Southern California
Discussant: Kathy Pezdik, PhD – Claremont Graduate University

Do Children Retain Memory for ‘Ground Rules’ Throughout an Interview?

Meaghan Danby, MA – Deakin University; Sonja Brabacher, PhD – Deakin University; Stefanie Sharman, BA – Deakin University; Martine Powell, PhD – Deakin University

Numerous interviewing guidelines include instructions (“ground rules”) to explain to children the unique demands of the situation. Despite their importance and widespread use, it is unknown whether children retain procedural memory for these rules during the interview. We assessed 140 5- to 9-year-olds’ abilities to use three ground rules (‘don’t know,’ ‘don’t understand,’ and ‘correct me’) at the conclusion of a free-narrative interview about a lab event. Half the children had practiced responding to questions associated with the rules; the others heard the rules only. Procedural memory was retained among children who practiced, but only for the “don’t know” rule.

Asking Wh- Questions in Criminal Court and Investigative Interviews

Samantha J. Andrews, BA – University of Cambridge; Elizabeth Ahern, PhD – University of Cambridge; Thomas Lyon, JD, PhD – University of Southern California; Stacia Stolzenberg, PhD – University of Southern California; Michael Lamb, PhD – University of Cambridge

Little research has examined productivity differences among different types of wh-prompts, most of which are grouped together as “directives,” despite the fact that they comprise a large percentage of interviewer questions. The present investigation examined how children alleging sexual abuse respond to wh-prompts in criminal court testimony and forensic interviews. Study 1 examined 120 criminal court trial transcripts of 6-to-12-year-olds. Wh-prompts that focused on actions and causality were most productive. Study 2 examined 95 interview transcripts of 4-to-12-year-olds; questions that focused on actions were most productive. The findings suggest that interviewers can elicit more information by focusing on actions.

Listening to Children: A Systematic Review of Interviewer Support and Rapport Effects on Children’s Reports

Rakel Larson, MA – University of California, Riverside; Karen Saywitz, PhD – UCLA; Sue Hobbs, MA – UC Davis; Christine Wells, PhD – UCLA

When topics are highly controversial, such as the reliability of children’s reports, a systematic review of research can provide a transparent, explicit, and accountable synthesis of a literature with minimal bias. Hence, we systematically searched six electronic databases to identify experimental studies of interviewer support and rapport effects on interview outcome. Using 12 exclusion criteria, two raters screened 2,794 studies, resulting 18 studies to which they applied the Downs & Black Quality Checklist (1998). The results, which have implications for future research, practice and policy, revealed consistent benefits of interviewer supportiveness, but little convincing research to promote specific rapport-building strategies.

Improving Young children’s Recall Reports Following Suggestion: The Use of Narrative Enhancement and Putative Confession Techniques

Kyndra Cleveland, MA – University of California, Irvine; Jodi Quas, PhD – UCI; Thomas Lyon, JD, PhD – University of Southern California

The negative effects of suggestion and interviewer bias on children’s reports have been repeatedly demonstrated in research on children’s eyewitness testimony. Far less attention has focused on strategies that interviewers can use following suggestion to reduce errors. In the current study, 3-8-year-olds were questioned by a biased interviewer. Later, they completed a mock forensic interview, which manipulated the use of narrative enhancement strategies (i.e., the child’s name and back-channel statements) and putative confession instructions. These strategies, interactively, affected children’s comprehensiveness, accuracy, and tendency to incorporate prior suggestions into their reports.

088. Plenary Session
10:45 AM to 12:15 PM
California Ballrooms A/B
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Patricia A. Zapf, President AP-LS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Putting Our Jargon Into Your Jargon: A Lawyer’s Take on How Recent Rulings on Mental Health Issues May Help Refine Your Forensic Case Work
John T. Phillipsborn, JD – Law Offices of John T. Phillipsborn

This session, presented by an experienced criminal defense lawyer who has litigated capital cases across the US, will review recent court rulings emphasizing those from Federal Courts that have addressed: assessment of intellectual disability; assessment of competence to stand trial; examination of mental state at the time of the offense. Focus will be placed on courts’ application of gateway legal tests for admitting mental health expertise; where and why courts have excluded mental health experts’ testimony; as well as on analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of experts’ testimony. Several of the cases discussed will be recently litigated capital cases. Attendees should gain information on how to address current trends in litigation about the forensic mental health process.

089. Dynamic Risk Assessment
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
Del Mar
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Can a Dynamic Tool Assess Recidivism Risk in Real Time? Theoretical foundations, Outcome Validity, and Evidence of Dynamic Risk Prediction using the DRAOR
This symposium describes the development and validation of a measure of dynamic risk. Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) is a unique assessment tool in corrections because DRAOR (a) is designed to be rated repeatedly on a regular basis in order to update risk information as offenders re-enter the community, (b) includes both risk and protective variables, and (c) applies to the general offender population. The first paper discusses the theoretical foundation underlying the risk and protective items included within DRAOR. This paper will also report the psychometric properties, structure, and predictive validity of DRAOR. The second paper examines a separate sample of offenders and also demonstrates the predictive utility of DRAOR, in addition to discussing issues regarding successful implementation of DRAOR among probation officers. The third paper examines DRAOR’s predictive accuracy with a special population (sex offenders) and demonstrates DRAOR’s incremental validity above static risk measures. The final paper outlines evidence that DRAOR can be used dynamically (i.e., recent scores are more related to short-term recidivism than distal scores). Discussion includes how to test the dynamic properties of a purportedly dynamic risk measure by describing the appropriate choice of statistical model and model building strategies.

Chair: Caleb D. Lloyd, University of Texas at El Paso
Discussant: Kirk Heilbrun, PhD – Drexel University

Introducing the DRAOR: Repeated Risk Measurement Can Contribute to Recidivism Prediction, Correctional Practice, the Description of Offender Change, and Theory Development
Caleb D. Lloyd, PhD – University of Texas at El Paso; Laura J Hanby, PhD – Carleton University; Ralph C Serin, PhD – Carleton University

This paper outlines the rationale behind why a new risk assessment tool is necessary, and how DRAOR is designed to uniquely add to risk assessment practice by incorporating dynamic assessment of dynamic variables. This presentation describes (a) the theory and supporting literature underlying item selection, and (b) the original implementation study. The internal consistency and factor structure of the DRAOR were examined in a large sample of New Zealand probationers and parolees (n = 3498; total assessments ~ 97,000). Analyses showed predictive accuracy for recidivism (AUC) and described how DRAOR scores changed across time.

Predictive Accuracy of the DRAOR among a Sample of U.S. Probationers and Parolees: The Importance of Training Integrity
Nick Chadwick, MA – Carleton University; Ralph C Serin, PhD – Carleton University

The foundation for effective case management is the use of a validated risk assessment. This presentation will describe findings from a recent study that validated the Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) among a sample of probationers and parolees in Iowa. Results indicated that the initial (first) assessment predicted technical violations at varying levels of accuracy across the measure’s subscales. Results emphasized the importance of training integrity such that predictive accuracy was better among officers who received more rigorous training on scoring the DRAOR. Discussion will highlight the importance of incorporating dynamic risk factors into the initial case plan.

Evaluating Risk Assessment among Sex Offenders: A Comparative Analysis of Static and Dynamic Factors
Angela Smeth, MA – Carleton University; Ralph C Serin, PhD – Carleton University

We examined incremental predictive accuracy of multiple dynamic risk assessment instruments in two samples of sexual offenders released on community supervision. The first study (n = 203) demonstrated that Dynamic Risk Assessment for Offender Re-entry (DRAOR) significantly predicted technical violations, but failed to significantly predict sexual recidivism. Further, DRAOR made a significant incremental contribution over and above Static-99R for predicting technical violations. The second study (n = 207) found that both Stable-2007 and Acute-2007 significantly predicted technical violations, but demonstrated weak predictive accuracy for sexual reoffense. These measures also added incremental validity to prediction of violations above Static-99R.

“Dynamic” Stipulates that Re-Assessment Matters: Examining the Hypothesis that Repeated Measurement Enhances the Prediction of Recidivism
Caleb D. Lloyd, PhD – University of Texas at El Paso; R Karl Hanson, PhD – Public Safety Canada; Ralph C Serin, PhD – Carleton University
Arguably, a dynamic risk tool is dynamic only if more recent assessments are stronger predictors of recidivism, compared to more distal assessments. This paper discusses strategies for assessing the dynamic properties of DRAOR scores. Evidence from a large New Zealand sample \( (n = 3498) \) demonstrated that more proximal assessments improved prediction models. This presentation overviews (a) the choice of statistical models for examining if a risk tool is dynamic, (b) strategies for testing the hypothesis that more recent assessments are better predictors than more distal assessments, and (c) the importance of reporting effect sizes when utilizing Cox regression.

090. Interrogations & Confessions
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
LaJolla

Interrogations and Confessions
In the first of three presentations, a law professor follows up the AP-LS White Paper (Kassin et al., 2010) regarding police-induced confessions. This talk succinctly reviews and analyzes the scientific research and status of the field of interrogations and confessions, with a particular emphasis on false confessions. The second presentation extends Garrett’s (2010) findings regarding the substance of false confessions. Data are presented regarding 26 new false-confession cases within the DNA exonerations occurring within the past five years. A key finding is that contamination of confession evidence appears to have contributed to over 90% of these wrongful convictions. The third presentation is a collaborative effort between an expert witness and a police interrogation trainer focused on “lessons learned.” Straightforward tools, including a new Inside Information Checklist (IIC) are presented. Police can use these tools to avoid contamination during interviews/interrogations. Prosecutors, defense attorneys, and expert witnesses can use these same tools to avoid getting wrongful convictions from false confessions.

Chair: Gregory DeClue, Independent Practice
Discussant: Allison Redlich, University at Albany, SUNY

False Confessions: A Synthesis of the Empirical Science for the Admissibility of Expert Testimony at Trial
Richard Leo, PhD, JD – University of San Francisco

This talk is a follow up to the White Paper (Kassin et al., 2010) and will succinctly review and analyze the scientific research and status of the field of interrogation and confessions, with a particular emphasis on false confessions. This talk will be broken down into four parts, discussing 1) The empirical science on interrogation and confessions; 2) Areas of scientific agreement; 3) Areas of scientific disagreement; and 4) Future directions.

Contaminated Confessions Revisited
Brandon L. Garrett, JD – University of Virginia School of Law; Gregory DeClue, PhD – Independent Practice

As previously reported, in 40 of the first 250 DNA exonerations, police reported that the suspect had confessed to the crime. In over 90% of those cases, police contaminated the interrogation by providing details to the suspect, and then reported that the suspect had not only confessed, but had included in the confession “inside information” that only the true culprit could have known. The present study looks at the next wave of false-confession exonerations, including 26 new cases. All but two of these new cases of wrongful conviction show evidence of contamination during police interrogation.

The Inside Information Checklist (IIC)
Gregory DeClue, PhD – Independent Practice; Charles Rogers – Interviews and Interrogations Institute

It has been reported that, in the first 63 DNA exonerations involving a false confession, police reported that the suspect had confessed to the crime. In over 90% of those cases, police contaminated the interrogation by providing details to the suspect, and then reported that the suspect had not only confessed, but had included in the confession “inside information” that only the true culprit could have known. We describe how the use of a Holdback List, and of an Inside Information Checklist, could greatly reduce the risk of getting wrongful convictions from false confessions.

091. Advances in Neuroscience & Substance Abuse
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
Santa Fe

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Practical Legal Applications of Advances in Neuroscience and Substance Abuse Research
Four independent yet complementary papers are proposed in this symposium session. The first paper presents recently collected data and discusses the implications of a noninvasive way to treat impulsivity in forensic populations. The second presentation includes new neuroscience data and reviews advances in neuroscience techniques that enable a quantitative assessment of mild traumatic brain injury and can provide objective evidence of mild TBI that many civil suits have lacked to date. The third presentation presents empirical legal research of capital criminal cases and the use of neuroimaging evidence to establish brain damage as a mitigating factor that may be persuasive when determining whether a death sentence is an appropriate punishment. The fourth presentation discusses the challenges presented in conducting forensic psychiatric examinations in capital defendants that present both substance abuse and psychiatric symptoms. While each of these topics could be considered as separate submissions, the common theme is that they involve neuroscience or psychiatric data and an example of how it is relevant to the legal system, both at a systems level and at the individual case level. Together, this collection of presentations will convey information that will be interesting and informative for psychologists, psychiatrists, lawyers, and legal scholars.

Chair: Lyn M. Gaudet, MINDSET forensic consulting
Discussant: Erin Bigler, PhD – Brigham Young University

Reconsidering Treatment of Impulsivity: Can Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation Help?
As technological advances uncover novel therapeutic approaches, it will be important to examine how and if such techniques could be applied in forensic settings. We examine whether the use of transcranial Direct Current Stimulation can moderate impulsive decision-making, as measured by delay discounting tasks. We present pilot data, identify the limitations of such research, explore inherent ethical issues that may follow were such an approach used with offenders, and describe the necessary guidelines before such work can be applied to real-life settings.

**Advanced Neuroscience for Objective Documentation of Mild Traumatic Brain Injury**
Jeffrey Lewine, PhD – The Mind Research Network

After mild head trauma, many subjects complain of headache, memory, and attention problems. Although symptoms typically subside within weeks, 10–30% of subjects continue to report problems several years later. Assertions that these symptoms reflect ‘compensation neurosis’ rather than actual brain damage make objective documentation of mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) important. When most cognitive test and clinical MRI results are within normal limits, advanced imaging methods (fMRI, DTI) and physiological strategies (EEG and MEG) may provide more sensitive and objective documentation of mTBI abnormalities. Relevant data and examples will be reviewed, and findings at the group versus individual level discussed.

**Substance Abuse and Psychiatric Issues in Capital Cases**
Douglas Tucker, MD – UCSF Dept. of Psychiatry, Psychiatry and Law Program

The issues of substance use and psychiatric illness are often overlapping in individuals that commit violent crimes and are charged with capital murder. This presentation will provide an overview of the most frequent issues that arise in these cases, summarize relevant research, provide real cases examples, and a framework for considering and ruling out these co-occurring issues in the context of a capital forensic psychiatric evaluation.

**Neuroscience Evidence of Brain Injury in Capital Criminal Cases**
Lyn M. Gaudet, MA, JD – MINDSET forensic consulting; Jason Kerkmans, JD – MINDSET

This paper will review criminal cases from the past two decades where evidence of brain damage through neuroimaging has been sought, whether the evidence was admitted, and the outcome. It includes a discussion of a 2006 Sixth Circuit opinion that suggests a “new chapter” in death penalty history may be upon us where the courts are reluctant to execute an individual with established brain damage. While time will tell if a new chapter in death penalty history is upon us, what is certain is that neuroimaging evaluations and evidence are being conducted and admitted with increasing frequency in capital cases.
The 4th Amendment protects against unreasonable searches, with Court analysis often focusing on a searchee’s presumed knowledge of rights. The current research examined whether the general public understands their rights and whether they believe they would successfully assert those rights. Free response answers from community members (n = 420) indicated basic understanding of rights, but not a complete understanding. There was also a clear disconnect between understanding rights and belief that they would be respected by police. Inaccuracies in knowledge and responses indicating mistrust of the police predicted beliefs that 4th Amendment rights would not be respected.

**Big Brother and Mother Know Best: Beliefs about Consenting to Searches**

Lori Hoetger, JD, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Eve Brank, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD – Scripps College; Emma Marshall, BA – Pomona College

Not only are there different 4th Amendment standards within a school setting, but parents in general have unique psychological and legal roles that afford them opportunities and presumed rights to consent for their children making adolescents’ rights different from adults. Given the growing use of technology by adolescents and the recent media attention about government surveillance, we examine in two studies 1) changes in perceptions of consent likelihood for electronic devices pre- and post-NSA leaks, and 2) parents’ predicted reactions to a request to search their adolescent. Overall, most respondents said they would not consent to search requests.

**Warning Me that I Can Say No Will Only Make Me Feel Better about Saying Yes: The Effects of Police Warnings and Understanding of Rights in a Consent Search**

Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD – Scripps College; Eve Brank, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Emily Roizin – Scripps College; Rebecca Gold – Scripps College; Leslie Sachs, BA – Scripps College

Consent searches require voluntariness of consent for validity under the 4th Amendment. Knowledge of and police warnings about rights are not required for voluntary consent but may affect perceptions of voluntariness. Participants (N = 542) rated their perceptions of privacy and the consent request in a consent situation in which the presence of a police warning, the searchee’s understanding of his rights, and the presence of a lesson on these rights for participants were manipulated. Warnings increased perceptions of consent voluntariness and decreased coerciveness without changing likelihood of consent, indicating warnings make people feel better about consenting.

**Even If I know I Shouldn’t, I’m Still Going to Consent to a Search: The Impact of Knowledge of Rights and Warnings about Rights on Actual Consent to Search Decisions**

Eve Brank, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD – Scripps College; Lori Hoetger, JD, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Lindsey Wiley, JD, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Josh Haby, BA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Kaylor Caldwell – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

In the U.S. a person has the right to refuse consent to a requested police search, yet field and lab studies document very few instances of refusals and complete understanding of rights. The current in-lab experiment manipulated knowledge of 4th amendment rights and a warning about the right to refuse a search. Neither knowledge nor warning directly influenced participants’ willingness to consent; however, participants who received the warning condition were more likely to say they felt they were free to refuse the search. Manipulated and measured knowledge did not influence any direct or indirect measures of voluntary consent.

**093. PTSD Malingering**

1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
Sierra

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

**Development and Introduction of a New Measure of PTSD Malingering**

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder is highly prone to response manipulation and malingering. High potential for secondary gain and ready access to diagnostic considerations and measures contribute to this issue. This symposium represents the culmination of a 6-year project to develop a new measure of PTSD that adequately assesses for response manipulation and malingering, initial funding for which was provided by the AP-LS Early Career Grant program. The first presentation gives a general overview of the randomized simulated malingering design of the study, including a description of a relatively new Confirmatory Factor Analytic approach to assessing for differential item functioning. The second presentation in the symposium describes a study of the impact of PTSD symptom coaching on the ability of the measure to detect between PTSD+ and malingering group membership, ultimately demonstrating that the measure is robust. The third study demonstrates a relationship between malingering “skill” and important measures related to coping, interpreting the results as initial validation of malingering as an adaptational approach that is related to life stress. The final presentation is the culmination of these efforts in both long and short beta versions of the new instrument, the malingering components of which consist of 39 and 13 items, respectfully.

Chair: Christopher M. Weaver, Palo Alto University

Discussant: Martin Sellbom, PhD – Australian National University

**Development of a New Measure of PTSD Malingering: General Study Overview**

Kimberly Yano, PhD – Palo Alto University; Christopher Weaver, PhD – Palo Alto University; Robert Wickham, PhD – Palo Alto University

PTSD is particularly subject and prone to response manipulation and malingering. Yet no gold standard.
assessment of PTSD malingering has emerged. The current presentation describes a larger study on which the following presentations are based. The study employed a simulated malingering design, including a relatively new method of initial item analysis via Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). This study represents a 6-year development effort, initial funding for which was provided by the AP-LS Early Career Grant Program.

**Impact of Symptom Coaching on the Detection of Malingered Posttraumatic Stress Disorder**
Avanti Sadasivan, MA – Palo Alto University; Kristen Davis – Palo Alto University; Saba Omidvar – Palo Alto University; Christopher Weaver, PhD – Palo Alto University

The intent of this study was to optimize an index to identify malingered Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and symptom coaching. Ready public access to PTSD criteria necessitates that we understand response styles of coached individuals and attempt to detect individuals who may have been exposed to symptom coaching. The current measure was developed to meet this need and identify response styles indicative of coaching. Findings suggest most items were not impacted by symptom coaching, signifying that the measure is robust to response styles of PTSD sufferers exposed to information about PTSD symptoms.

**The Effects of Coping, Resilience, and Social Support on the Ability to Detect Malingered PTSD**
Victoria Pagano, MA – Palo Alto University; Lynette Rama – Palo Alto University; Christopher Weaver, PhD – Palo Alto University

This study examined the impact of coping style, resilience, and perceived social support on one’s ability to feign PTSD, and whether specific combinations of the three constructs allowed for optimal malingering ability. Using receiver operating curve analyses to distinguish those with PTSD from those feigning the disorder, the results indicate that coping style does not appear to have a direct impact on feigning detection. However, the combination of low resilience and low social support appear to demonstrate a significant impact in which these individuals are more difficult to detect when compared to their highly resilient and high social support counterparts.

**Introducing a New Measure of PTSD Malingering: Long and Short Beta Versions**
Christopher M. Weaver, PhD – Palo Alto University; Kimberly Yano, PhD – Palo Alto University; Robert Wickham, PhD – Palo Alto University

The current study represents the initial item reduction of a new measure of PTSD, designed from the start to adequately assess for response styles in responding. The measure is to include 5 different indices of malingering, modeled loosely after different malingering detection strategies such as those used on the SIRS (Rogers, 2012). The resulting long and short versions of the current indices achieved good levels of predictive potential (AUC’s of .855 and .847, respectively). While preliminary, the new measure should prove beneficial in the assessment of PTSD in both research and clinical settings.

**094. National Academy of Sciences - Eyewitness Science**

*1:30 PM to 2:50 PM*

*California Ballroom C*

**National Academy of Sciences Endorses Eyewitness Science in 2014: Context and Implications**
Following a thorough vetting of the scientific literature on eyewitness identification, the National Academy of Sciences released its findings and recommendations in a report titled “Identifying the Culprit: Assessing Eyewitness Identification” in October, 2014. This historical report and its implications for eyewitness researchers, law enforcement, the courts, lawyers and jurors will be discussed in this symposium by various experts in the field, including researchers, and legal and law enforcement professionals. This symposium will address gaps in the literature and provide concrete steps for bridging the divide between researchers and practitioners of the eyewitness literature and science.

Chair: Jennifer E. Dysart, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

**The NAS Report on Eyewitness Evidence and its Congruence with the AP-LS White Paper**

*Gary Wells, PhD – Iowa State University*

AP-LS issued its first “white paper” in 1998 on eyewitness identification (Wells, et al., 1998), which served as a model for the U.S. Department of Justice’s issuance of guidelines for the collection and preservation of eyewitness evidence. In 2014, the National Academy of Sciences initiated a thorough review of the applied science on eyewitness identification. Using an August committee of eminent basic scientists, the NAS report was released in October of 2014. The core conclusions in the NAS report remarkably parallel those of the AP-LS white paper and are a sounding endorsement of the science built by members of AP-LS.

**NAS Recommendations for Law Enforcement and Court Procedures**

*Nancy K. Steblay, PhD – Augsburg College*

This presentation will provide an overview of the recommendations for law enforcement and the courts from the National Academy of Sciences 2014 report on eyewitness identification. In addition, the paper will elaborate on NAS recommendations that extend beyond the APLS White Paper (1998): law enforcement training, judicial pretrial inquiry, and jury instructions. These directives regarding eyewitness evidence can strengthen the value of eyewitness identification in court.

**NAS Recommendations for Expert Witnesses in Eyewitness Identification**

*Jennifer E. Dysart, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

This presentation will provide an overview of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) recommendations for expert
testimony in the field of eyewitness identification. An overview of the scientific literature on expert testimony, in relation to the NAS recommendations, will be discussed. In addition, a formal organization of eyewitness expert witnesses will be proposed. This proposal is consistent with NAS’s recommendation to formally organize the education of law enforcement, attorneys, judges and jurors.

**Police Implementation of Eyewitness Protocols**
William G. Brooks, III, MA – Norwood Police Department
While some law enforcement agencies have been slow to embrace eyewitness identification reform, others have updated their protocols over the last decade. Blind photo arrays and line-ups, scripted witness instructions and video-recorded procedures are in place at police departments large and small, and police officers are receiving training at academies and seminars in many places. The release of the National Academy of Sciences report in 2014 reinforces the urgent need for those changes and may touch off a wave of reform at departments that have been slow to adapt.

**Eyewitness Testimony: The Judicial Perspective**
Paul J. De Muniz, JD – Willamette University College of Law

The presenter of this paper was the author of the Lawson/James opinion that was issued by the Oregon Supreme Court in November of 2012. The presenter will provide an overview of what he and his colleagues were trying to accomplish in that decision and will discuss how the NAS report aligns with the Lawson/James opinion. The NAS recommendations for the judiciary will also be examined in this presentation.

095. Federal Discrimination Law
1:30 PM to 2:50 PM
Harbor

**Testing Assumptions in Federal Discrimination Law: Americans with Disability Act, Fair Housing Act, and the Civil Rights Act**

Legal rules and regulations make assumptions about human judgment, which sometimes hold-up to empirical investigation, and sometimes do not. Three papers test some assumptions in the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Federal Housing Act, and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. First, although the ADA does not distinguish between psychological and physical disabilities in its prohibition against discrimination, the first paper demonstrates that psychological disability may need additional protection. The second paper supports the FHA assumption that veterans do not require recognition as a protected class despite the large number of homeless veterans living in the United States. In a simulated housing rental paradigm, veterans with PTSD actually held an advantage in obtaining an apartment over renters with PTSD who were not veterans. Finally, the third paper used simulated Title VII sexual harassment claims to show how Equal Employment Opportunity investigators might be subject to affective forecasting errors when they evaluate complaints reported as narratives or in investigative interviews as compared to the observations of the conduct itself. Our discussant, a legal scholar who writes in the area of discrimination describes ways in which the legal system might respond to findings that test assumptions in the law.

Chair: Richard Wiener, University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Discussant: Anna Shavers, JD – University of Nebraska/Lincoln College of Law

**Stigma Trumps the ADA: The Roles of Fear, Control, and Hope**
Jordan Blenner, MS, JD – University of Nebraska/Lincoln; Richard Wiener, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) prohibits mental illness discrimination at work. However, the current study shows that individuals are less likely to promote individuals displaying mental illness symptoms, those with Bipolar Disorder, and those with PTSD. Causal controllability accounted for these findings; those believed to have causal control over their psychological state inspired hope within others and were more likely to be promoted. Causal uncontrollability instilled fear in decision makers, causing them to be less likely to promote. The current study indicates that stigma towards the mentally ill may vary according to illness, appraised emotions, and causal beliefs.

**Fair Housing for Veterans: Influence of Stereotypes on Rental Decisions**
Katlyn S. Farnum, MA, MLS – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Richard Wiener, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The federal government has committed to ending veteran homelessness in 2015, but despite this commitment homelessness among veterans persists as a major problem, especially for veterans with mental health issues. Veterans are only protected from discrimination if they have a disability covered under the Fair Housing Act or the Americans with Disabilities Act. The current study found that veteran status actually improves a renter’s chance to find housing and actually protects individuals against housing discrimination due to PTSD and homelessness. In part, this was due to perceptions of veteran competence and appraisals of admiration and pity towards veterans.

**Looking for Sexual Harassment: Evaluations of Possible Misconduct**
Katherine Kimble, JD, MS – University of Nebraska/Lincoln; Richard Wiener, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Roni Reiter-Palman – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Sarah Gervais, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

The current study assessed the impact of looking for sexual harassment in a simulated work environment. Participants evaluated an interaction in which a female interviewee claimed she had been sexually harassed. Participants watched a video (observers), read a factual transcript (transcript predictors), or read an investigative interview (investigative predictors) portraying the interaction. In the original interaction the interviewer either mildly or severely sexually objectified the interviewee or maintained eye contact. Transcript predictors evaluating the interaction while expecting sexual harassment generally found less positive and
more negative emotion. Both transcript and investigative predictors found more sexual harassment than did observers.

096. Legal Scholars Committee Session
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Del Mar

Chair: Kimberly Larson, University of Massachusetts Medical School

Legal Scholars Committee: Psychology and the Legal System: The Intersection of Research and Policy

The panel session will include national organizations and leaders that utilize research produced by AP-LS Members and also fund such research. Each organization offers insight at a different level—federal, state, and local. These organizations can provide insight into how they use that research, how we might make our work more relevant for them or disseminate it in ways that will increase its reach within this target audience. They can also speak to how one might become more involved in policy work.

097. Juvenile Forensic Assessment
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
LaJolla

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Rachel Tait, Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic

Addressing Relative Criteria for Miranda Waivers: A Comparison of Juvenile Justice Youths’ and Adult Offenders’ Understanding and Appreciation of the Rights to Silence and Legal Counsel during Police Interrogations

Sharon Kelley, JD, PhD – University of Virginia; Leah Brogan – Drexel University; Siara Johnson – Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University

Psychologists and lawyers have raised concerns about juveniles’ abilities to understand and appreciate their Miranda rights, both in absolute terms and relative to adults. In this study, juveniles’ and adults’ understanding and appreciation of Miranda rights were compared. Juveniles scored significantly lower than adults on all subtests of the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments, and age and Miranda comprehension demonstrated meaningful and significant, but not perfectly linear relationships. Different patterns emerged when the relationship with age was explored with understanding and appreciation separately. Results will be discussed in the context of adolescent development and implications for policy change.

Juvenile Miranda Abilities: An Investigation of the MRCI Normative Data and Clinical Correlates

Rachel Carter, MS – University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD, ABPP – University of North Texas; Allyson Sharf, BA, BS – University of North Texas; Sarah Henry, MA – University of North Texas; Chelsea Wood – University of North Texas

Most juveniles have difficulty understanding the Miranda rights and ultimately disclose incriminating evidence to the police (Feld, 2006; Rogers et al., 2014). Recently, Goldstein, Zelle, and Grisso (2012/2014) revised Grisso’s (1998) Miranda instruments and validated the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments (MRCI) in a juvenile justice sample (N = 181), yet further research is needed on the MRCI’s reliability and validity. Our replication study (N = 209) generally supported the reliability and validity of two MRCI scales—CMR-II and CMV-II. Still, we legitimized concerns raised about the CMR-II and FRI scales (Frumkin & Sellbom, 2013). Future directions for research are discussed.

Predicting Juvenile Attainment of Fitness to Stand Trial: How Accurate Are We?

Rachel Tait, PsyD – Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic; Dana Gautschi, MA Forensic Psychology – Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic

This study is a retrospective chart review of youth who were subjects of fitness (competence) to stand trial evaluations at the Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic and will examine clinicians’ fitness opinions and the accuracy of predictions of future fitness attainment. Volunteer coders gathered data related to demographics, symptoms, diagnoses, and fitness deficits from evaluations and case notes. Preliminary data show that predictions of fitness attainment were accurate in 70% of cases. Statistical analyses conducted in the coming months will examine which fitness-related deficits, demographics, and mental health factors are related to clinician opinions and fitness attainment.

Psychometric Properties of the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments (MRCI) with Incarcerated Adults

Leah Brogan, BA – Drexel University; Amanda NeMoyer, MS – Drexel University; Sharon Messenheimer Kelley, JD/PhD – University of Virginia Institute of Psychiatry, Public Policy, & Law; Heather Zelle, JD/PhD – University of Virginia Institute of Psychiatry, Public Policy, & Law; Jessica Madej – Drexel University; Naomi Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University

Although the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments (MRCI) have been identified as a valid and reliable update of Grisso’s original assessment tool, only juvenile-specific psychometric properties exist for the MRCI. This study adds to the utility of the measure by establishing psychometric properties with an adult offender population. Reliability and validity estimates were calculated and compared to youth-focused MRCI estimates and to youth- and adult-focused estimates obtained for Grisso’s original instruments. Findings preserve the psychometric soundness and utility of the instruments as a valuable clinical forensic assessment tool in evaluations of defendants’ capacities to understand and appreciate their Miranda rights.

098. Bias & Effects of Testimony on Jury Decisions
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Santa Fe

Chair: William C. Thompson, University of California, Irvine
Victim Shaming: The Just World Bias and the Effect of Pre-Trial Publicity on Victim Justice
Katherine M. Laecht – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Deah Quintian, PhD – Florida Southern College; Alexa Cole – Florida Southern College; Caitlin Willis – Florida Southern College; Christine Knadstrop – Florida Southern College; Daniella Cash, MA – Louisiana State University; Kerry Newness, PhD – Florida Southern College

Do personal attributes of crime victims intervene with their chances for justice? This experiment focused on assessing whether personal behaviors and attractiveness of victims influence mock juror verdicts. Participants read pre-trial publicity in which victim attractiveness and behaviors were manipulated. Results indicated that guilty verdicts varied as a function of victim attractiveness and behavior. Implications include a need for the justice system to provide better instructions that warn jurors to ignore all victim-focused pre-trial publicity.

Shouldn’t the Quality of Psychological Expert Testimony Matter?
Siny Tsang, MA – University of Virginia; Megan Clemency, BA – University of South Carolina; Barbara A. Spellman, JD, PhD – University of Virginia

When predicting the likelihood of recidivism, clinical psychologists often present two types of evidence at trial. Actuarial instruments are statistically based and generally more accurate; clinical interviews are tailored to the particular defendant. We found that the type of assessment used did not influence who participants believed. What did matter was who testified first: normally, participants believed the prosecution’s expert witness more but when the defense’s expert testified first, the prosecution bias diminished. Results suggest mock jurors may misunderstand the merits or weakness of different scientific methods and, therefore, real jurors may be unduly influenced by less reliable evidence.

No Confession Expert? A Closing Statement May Be Just as Effective, but Not Jury Instructions
Amelia M. Jafary, BA – California State University, Fullerton; Iris Blandón-Gilkin, PhD – California State University, Fullerton

Recent research shows expert testimony informs jurors on the link between coercive tactics and false confessions. However, experts are not always allowed to testify. We examined whether mock-jurors’ decisions vary depending on trial safeguards. After reading about a disputed confession case, participants were assigned to either: expert testimony, jury instructions (simple/elaborate), closing statement, or no-safeguard condition. Expert testimony and closing statement resulted in lowest guilty verdicts, and were more influential on those voting not guilty. Jury instructions led to similar results as the no-safeguard condition. Results suggest that like experts, a closing statement can have an educational influence on jurors.

Lay Understanding of Likelihood Ratios in Forensic Science Testimony

William C. Thompson, JD/PhD – University of California, Irvine; Eryn Newman, PhD – UC Irvine

Forensic scientists often use likelihood ratios (LRs) to characterize the strength of their evidence. To determine how well people understand and use these LRs, we asked adult recruits from mTurk (N=838) to evaluate either a video recording, an audio recording, or a written summary of expert testimony in a hypothetical case involving forensic voice comparison. People were appropriately sensitive to variations in the value of the LR when judging the chances of guilt and deciding whether to convict; but they gave more weight to the expert testimony when it was presented via audio recording than via video or written summary.

099. Sex Offender Risk Assessment
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM
Plaza
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Gregory DeClue, Independent Practice

An Examination of Child and Adolescent Complainants in Child Sexual Assault Cases in Canada
Kristin Chong, MA – Simon Fraser University; Patricia I. Coburn, MA – Simon Fraser University; Chelsey Lee – Simon Fraser University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD, LLB – Simon Fraser University

We examined child and adolescent complainants in 4106 Canadian child sexual assault cases. Over 75% of complainants were female. Child and adolescent complainants most frequently reported being assaulted by a parent and family connection, respectively. Approximately two-thirds of child complainants and half of adolescent complainants reported multiple assaults. Adolescents were most frequently involved in the most severe offences while children were most frequently involved in less severe offences. Duration of the offence was longer for child than adolescent complainants. Jail sentence was longer for children than adolescents for the most severe offences. There was no difference in delay to prosecution.

Integration of Actuarial Risk Measures is Sex Offender Risk Assessments
Katherine E. McCallum, MA – Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD – Sam Houston State University

When mental health evaluators consider multiple actuarial scales of risk, how do they consolidate the results from these measures to make a final risk decision. For example, if two or more measures indicate different levels of risk, how do they reconcile the data? This study reviewed 302 risk evaluations of sexual offenders. Evaluators scored each offender on three actuarial risk measures (Static-99, SORAG, VRAG) and rated the overall level of risk indicated by “actuarial measures” (low, moderate/low, moderate, moderate/high, high). Results revealed evaluators had two preferred methods for integrating results from the three measures: averaging or choosing the highest score.
A Field Study of the Psychopathy-Sexual Deviance Interaction in Predicting Recidivism among Sexual Offenders  
Paige B. Harris, MA – Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD – University of Virginia; Amanda K. Rice, MA – Sam Houston State University

Research suggests that sexual offenders scoring high on measures of psychopathy and sexual deviance are more likely to recidivate than other offenders, but most of this research has relied on measures of sexual deviance that are not available to many practitioners (e.g., phallometric tools). We examined whether there was evidence for this statistical interaction in a sample of 358 sexual offenders being evaluated for SVP civil commitment, using evaluator-assigned diagnoses and victim characteristics as indicators of deviance. We found some evidence of an interaction effect, but the pattern differed notably from the effect reported in other studies.

Florida’s Released “Sexually Violent Predators” Are Not “High Risk”  
Gregory DeClue, PhD – Independent Practice; Amanda Rice – Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Daniel Montaldi, PhD – Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities

We looked at 5-year detected sexual recidivism for 304 men who had been recommended for civil commitment by Florida’s Sexually Violent Predator Program (SVP). Based on the distribution of scores in this sample, if the High Risk/Needs comparison group were used, we would expect 86 detected sexual recidivists. In fact, 28 of these men were detected to sexually recidivate (new charge or conviction), which is even lower than the 41 expected if the Routine comparison group were used. Additionally, we demonstrate how a forensic evaluator can check for misses in past risk assessments, to learn from experience.

100. Influences on Witness Memory  
3:00 PM to 4:00 PM  
Sierra

Chair: Alicia Nortje, University of Cape Town

Remembering Multiple Faces is Harder Than You Think! The Effect of Set Size on Face Recognition.  
Alicia Nortje – University of Cape Town; Colin Tredoux – University of Cape Town; Annelies Vredeveldt – VU University Amsterdam/Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Can eyewitnesses of multiple-perpetrator crimes accurately identify each perpetrator and their actions? We investigated whether the set size of faces studied affects face recognition, fact recognition, and face-fact pairings. Seventy participants studied either one, two, three, five, ten, fifteen or thirty faces; each face was paired with a fact. Memory for faces and facts, and face-fact pairings were tested using an old-new task and matching task, respectively. Recognition performance worsened as set size increased; this was most pronounced for face-fact pairings (accuracy dropped from 89% to 8.6%). Results are discussed within the applied context of eyewitness identification of multiple perpetrators.

Examining the impact of post-recall feedback on subsequent witness recall and confidence  
Dana Hirn Mueller, MS – Florida International University; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD – Florida International University; Alexander Valdes – Florida International University; Joshua Estrada – Florida International University; Katherine Padron – Florida International University

While confirming post-identification feedback has been consistently shown to inflate witness confidence, there has been very little research examining post-recall feedback. This study examined the effects of post-recall feedback on witness confidence and recall. After viewing a mock crime, participants were interviewed and given either confirming, neutral, no, or disconfirming feedback. Participants were then asked about their confidence and re-interviewed. Results showed that, compared to other participants, those receiving confirming feedback had higher confidence and gave less uncertain responses during the second recall; however, there were no significant effects of feedback on accuracy or quantity during the second interview.

An ROC Analysis of Exposure Time on Witness Identification Accuracy  
Andrea Arndorfer, MS – Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD – Florida International University

The present study examined the relationship between exposure time and identification accuracy in an effort to resolve discrepant findings in the extant literature. Participants (n = 610) viewed a simulated crime in which the culprit’s face was in view for a short (5 s), medium (20 s), or long (45 s) time. Participants were then shown either a target-present or target-absent (high or low innocent suspect similarity) lineup. ROC analyses showed that increased exposure time resulted in increased discriminability but only for identifications made after long, and not medium, exposure.

Weapon Focus: Effects on Facial and Non-Facial Memory, and Influence of Encoding Time  
Seyram Kekessie, MS – Florida International University; Stephen Charman, PhD – Florida International University; Maribel Castro, BA – Florida International University; Martha Armengol, BA – Florida International University

The present study expands the weapon focus effect (whereby the presence of a weapon harms recognition of the perpetrator) by examining whether the effect is moderated by encoding time, whether it occurs for non-facial objects, and whether it applies to a perpetrator not holding the weapon. Results replicated the weapon focus effect, but showed that the effect was eliminated when participants had a longer encoding time. Furthermore, it failed to occur for objects, although it did occur when the weapon was held by another perpetrator. Results help shed light onto the theoretical mechanism of the weapon focus effect.
Younger juveniles demonstrate greater difficulty than older Goldstein, University of Virginia Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Age and Self

resulting in excellent specificity (.99) an instance, feigners miss many easy items (floor effect) promise for the identification of feigned abilities. For of Miranda miscon

investigate feigned Miranda abilities on the Standardized within the only incriminating evidence. This presentation

University of North Texas

Robinson, Richard Rogers, University of North Texas

The development of Detection Strategies

Feigning Deficits in Miranda Abilities: The SAMA and the Development of Detection Strategies

Richard Rogers, PhD – University of North Texas; Emily Robinson, MS – University of North Texas; Sarah Lea, MA – University of North Texas

The malingering of impaired Miranda abilities is largely neglected in forensic research, despite its importance for thousands of cases where Mirandized confessions constitute the only inculpatory evidence. This presentation utilizes a within-subjects simulation design with jail detainees to investigate feigned Miranda abilities on the Standardized Assessment of Miranda Abilities (SAMA). The research focuses primarily on the Miranda Quiz, a true-false measure of Miranda misconceptions. Two detection strategies (floor effect and discrimination index) demonstrated considerable promise for the identification of feigned abilities. For instance, feigners miss many easy items (floor effect) resulting in excellent specificity (.99) and PPP (.98).

Miranda Rights Comprehension as a Mediator between Age and Self-perception of Offering a Confession When Guilty

Elizabeth Gale-Bentz, BA – Drexel University; Emily Haney-Caron, MS – Drexel University; Siara Johnson – Drexel University; Sharon Messenheimer Kelley, JD, PhD – University of Virginia Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Public Policy; Leah Brogan, BA – Drexel University; Naomi Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University

Younger juveniles demonstrate greater difficulty than older youth and adults comprehending their Miranda rights, and they may be more likely to offer self-incriminating statements during police questioning. Using structured assessments of Miranda comprehension and confession behavior, data from juvenile justice-involved youth and adults defendants revealed that juveniles, ages 12-14, were more likely than older youth or adults to say that they would talk to police about an offense they had committed. Further, Miranda rights understanding and appreciation mediated the relationship between age and self-reported confession behavior. Policy and practice implications will be discussed.

Do Symptoms of Anxiety and Depression Mediate the Relationship between Age and Suggestibility?

Amanda NeMoyer, MS – Drexel University; Kelley E. Durham, BA – Drexel University; Leah Brogan, BA – Drexel University; Sharon Messenheimer Kelley, JD, PhD – University of Virginia; Allison Herens, BS – Drexel University; Siara Johnson – Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University

Wrongful convictions are inextricably linked to false confessions, which are often attributed to coercive police interrogation tactics. Research has demonstrated that young age, mental illness, and increased suggestibility often increase the likelihood of false confessions. Results from 183 adjudicated juveniles and 103 sentenced adults revealed that juveniles were more suggestible than adults. Additionally, results revealed that the relationship between age group and suggestibility was mediated by the presence of mood or anxiety disorder symptoms. These results provide evidence for widely proposed interrogation reforms. Implications, limitations, and future research suggestions will also be discussed.

Intellectual Disabilities, Autism, Suggestion and False Memories: A Meta-Analytic Review

Alexander Griego, BA – Stephen F. Austin State University; Jared Datzman, BA – Stephen F. Austin State University

The current study reviewed articles investigating the implication of intellectual disabilities (ID) or autism spectrum disorder (ASD) on memory suggestibility using meta-analytical procedures. Articles were required to have clinically diagnosed participants; to test a control sample; and to use parametric analyses. An empirical Bayes omnibus analysis was run and a significant effect (Z = 7.12, p < .001) was found with an estimated mean effect size was d = .89 (SE = .13). The results suggest that across the literature there is a difference in the suggestibility and false memory acquisition between individuals with ID and autism ASD.

103. Corrections & Crime

4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
Del Mar

Chair: Sara Debus-Sherrill, ICF International

Crisis Intervention Training in Corrections: Impacts on Officers Serving Inmates with Mental Illness

Sara Debus-Sherrill, MA – ICF; Nancy La Vigne, PhD – Urban Institute
Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) is an innovative model that equips practitioners to interact effectively with individuals with mental health problems and to de-escalate crisis situations. This study evaluates the impact of a CIT training provided to 45 correctional officers from a large urban jail. Officers were surveyed immediately before, immediately after, and up to 14 months after the training. Analyses revealed the training had a positive and lasting impact on officers’ attitudes and confidence related to issues of mental health, suicide and self-harm, and victimization. The training also improved officers’ knowledge about related issues, though these gains diminished over time.

The Social Influence of Crime: An Exploration of Women in the Criminal Justice System
Tamara Kang, BA – University of Texas at El Paso; Cristy Russell – University of Texas at El Paso; Victoria Juarez – University of Texas at El Paso; Jennifer Eno Louden, PhD – University of Texas at El Paso

Revamping treatment for criminal behavior by targeting gender-specific needs is a reality for criminal justice agencies in order to meet their goal of reduced recidivism. Dysfunctional intimate partner relationships are linked to increased recidivism, which suggests interpersonal relationships may uniquely influence women offenders. The present study qualitatively examines the influence of interpersonal relationships as a potential gender-specific risk factor for criminal behavior. Preliminary results suggest a woman’s most likely partner in crime tends to be a sibling, relative, or romantic partner. The present study has implications for assisting agencies on how to modify treatment based on gender-specific needs.

An Exploratory Study of the Criminogenic Risk and Behavioral Health Needs Framework
Evan M. Lowder, BA – North Carolina State University; Sarah Desmarais, PhD – North Carolina State University; Robin Telford, PhD – American Medical Association; John Petralia, JD – University of South Florida; Richard Van Dorn, PhD – RTI International

The Criminogenic Risk and Behavioral Health Needs Framework (CRBHNF) was created to inform resource allocation and treatment prioritization for justice-involved adults with behavioral health needs. The CRBHNF—which categorizes adults based on criminogenic risk, substance use, and mental illness—has not been evaluated empirically. The present study examined concurrent and predictive associations between CRBHNF categories and both behavioral health indicators and recidivism among mental health diversion clients (N=95). We found strong support for the CRBHNF; high-risk, high-need participants had greater symptom severity, more behavioral health contacts, decreased likelihood of medication adherence, and more days incarcerated relative to lower-risk, lower-need participants.

104. Thought Processes in Legal Decision Making
4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
LaJolla

Chair: Gargi Godboyle, California State University, Fullerton

The Reasons We Punish: Creating the Punishment Orientation Questionnaire
Susan Yamamoto, MA – Carleton University; Evelyn Maeder, PhD – Carleton University

Three studies were conducted to the aim of creating a measure of individual differences in punitive style. Two hundred participants completed a 30-item questionnaire designed to measure retributive and utilitarian punishment orientation. Two additional samples of participants completed revised versions of the scale. Confirmatory factor analyses yielded an acceptable model fit for harsh utilitarian, harsh retributive, ideal utilitarian, and ideal retributive dimensions. Assessment of responses to hypothetical punishment scenarios indicated that most participants favored one orientation dependent on the context, but the final scale had fair predictive utility. This questionnaire may contribute a better understanding of the lay ethics of punishment.

Shades of Blame in a Blame-free Legal Doctrine
Leroy Scott, MA, JD – University of Nebraska - Lincoln; Eve Brank, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska – Lincoln

When it is impractical to pursue an individual tortfeasor, a plaintiff may pursue the tortfeasor’s employer under a theory of vicarious liability, which lacks the requirement that the employer was at fault; it requires only that the wrongful conduct of the employee-tortfeasor occurred within the scope of her employment. This form of liability has been harshly criticized, particularly in light of seemingly contradictory and untenable results. The results of this study indicate that the facts of a particular case may evoke a desire to blame, making it difficult to determine vicarious liability without being improperly influenced by extralegal factors.

The Effect of an Apparent Motive to Fabricate on Credibility and Ambiguous Information in Cases of Child Sexual Assault
Patricia I. Coburn, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD – Simon Fraser University

We examined the effect of an apparent motive for the complainant to fabricate on credibility in a child sexual assault case. Participants read the direct examination of the complainant (7-15-year-old), and rated the complainant, the accused, and pieces of ambiguous information. Participants returned one week later to read the cross-examination of the complainant, and complete the same questionnaires as session one. Ratings of the complainant, accused and ambiguous information shifted from session one to session two, however larger shifts were found on the accused and ambiguous information when there was a motive present.

That is Wrong, but Not When I Do It: The Role of Perceived Wrongfulness in the Integrated Legal Socialization Model
Alexander G. Blandina, MA – University of New Hampshire; Ellen Cohn, PhD – University of New Hampshire

The integrated legal socialization model identifies multiple variables that influence adolescent performance of rule-violating behavior (RVB). However, despite predicting RVB
in previous research, wrongfulness attitudes are ignored. This exclusion may be due to assuming wrongfulness and approval attitudes towards RVB are the same; however, the two may be separate yet related constructs. The current research compares how wrongfulness and approval predict RVB. Using longitudinal methodology, each variable was found to be an independent mediator between moral reasoning and RVB. Evidence suggests approval to be self-oriented, while wrongfulness is a socially accepted response. Further implications of our findings will be discussed.

105. Impact of Demographics on Sex Offending
4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
Santa Fe

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Emily Mackelprang, University of Arizona

Parental Abuse and Non-Parental Sexual Victimization During Childhood Predict Young Adult Sexual Perpetration
Dawn Lanaville, MA – Fielding Graduate University; Audrey Masilla, MS – Fielding Graduate University; Ashley Davis, MA – Fielding Graduate University; Kristine Jacquin, PhD – Fielding Graduate University

We examined parental abuse and non-parental sexual victimization during childhood as possible predictors of adult sexual aggression. Participants (N = 789) completed an anonymous online survey. The results showed that parental abuse predicted sexual perpetration in young adults. Maternal physical abuse was most strongly associated with sexual perpetration. Non-parental sexual victimization during childhood also predicted sexual aggression in young adults. In addition, the combination of parental abuse and non-parental sexual victimization better predicted sexual perpetration than either variable alone.

Beauty and the Eye of the Beholder: Gender and Attractiveness Affect Judgments in Teacher Sex Offense Cases
Emily Mackelprang, MA – University of Arizona; Judith Becker, PhD – University of Arizona

This study investigated the effects of gender and attractiveness on punitive and attitudinal judgments in teacher/student sexual perpetration scenarios. Participants were presented with one of four vignettes detailing a heterosexual relationship between a 35 year-old teacher (male/female, attractive/unattractive) and a 14 year-old student. Results indicate that female offenders were viewed more leniently than male offenders, and attractive females were viewed more leniently than unattractive females. Additionally, male participants were more lenient toward female offenders than were female participants. These results have serious implications for both the legal system and for victims of sex offenders.

Modern Technology and its Impact on Sexual Paraphilias
Leah E. Kaylor – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Elizabeth Jeglic, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Carissa Collins, BS – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Contemporary sexual behavior cannot be fully understood without considering the effects of smartphones and the internet, which have created new venues for engaging in consensual sexual behavior as well as sexual paraphilias, such as exhibitionism and voyeurism. A survey of young adults (n=1,005) was conducted to assess online sexual behaviors including sending sexually explicit pictures, the use of online video voyeurism websites, and the motivations behind such online behavior. These behaviors will be examined in light of the traditional definitions of exhibitionism and voyeurism to assess whether present-day technology may be altering the nature and expression of these paraphilias.

Juvenile sexual offenders: Predicting re-offense 15 to 20 years post-treatment

Allison McVey – University of North Carolina Wilmington; Anne-Marie Iselin, Ph.D. – University of North Carolina Wilmington

The current study aims to identify factors that predict recidivism in JSOs for 15-20 years after treatment. Participants include 125 JSOs who received sex-offender specific treatment from 1994-1998. Prediction variables include victim age, delinquency, force/violence, sexual deviance, school & family problems, and social isolation. Recidivism data will be collected using court records of arrest. Using Cox hazard regressions and logistic regression, predictive values of these variables will be analyzed. Knowledge gained from this study will contribute to our understanding of the successful assessment, rehabilitation, and treatment of JSOs.

106. Jury Decision Making in Criminal Trials
4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
Plaza

Chair: Megan R. Kienzie, SUNY Brockport

The Impact of Angry versus Sad Victim Impact Statements on Sentencing Decisions in a Capital Trial
Narina Nunez, PhD – University of Wyoming; Kimberly Schweitzer, MA – University of Wyoming; Bryan Myers, PhD – University of North Carolina Wilmington

The present study experimentally tested the differential effects of angry and sad victim impact statements (VIS) on mock jurors’ decisions. Participants (N=581) were first death qualified and then watched the penalty phase of a death penalty case that either included anger-inducing VIS testimony, sadness-inducing VIS testimony, or no VIS testimony at all. Results revealed that Angry VIS led to an increase in death sentences and lower ratings of the importance of the defense’s arguments. Jurors’ decisions in the sad VIS condition did not differ from jurors’ decisions in the no VIS condition.

Justice or Revenge: The Insanity-Qualified Jury
Death-qualified jurors in insanity cases often hold negative myths, biases and do not trust insanity defenses. If the state-sanctioned willingness to render a verdict of capital punishment or legal death is mandatory, should the insanity defense voir dire process insist that jurors be insanity-qualified? Over 500 subjects provided significant demographic, attitudinal, knowledge and dispositional data. Results were assessed as a function of rendering either NGRI, GBMI, Not Guilty or a Guilty verdict as well as punishments for James Holmes, accused perpetrator of the 2013 movie theater mass murder in Aurora, Colorado.

The Psychometric Properties of the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START): Comparing and Contrasting a Forensic and a Civil Psychiatric Inpatient Cohort
Karen Petersen – University of British Columbia; Tonia Nicholls, PhD – University of British Columbia; Johann Brink, MB ChB, – Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission; Kevin Douglas, LL.B., PhD – Simon Fraser University; Nathalie Gagnon, PhD – Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Norbert Schmitz, PhD – McGill University; Natasha Leech – British Columbia Mental Health & Substance Use Services; Alain Lesage, MD, FRCP (c) – University of Montreal

There is a growing body of literature examining START in forensic settings as well as demonstrating START’s clinical and administrative utility. However, there have been only a handful of studies which have considered the psychometric properties of START in diverse psychiatric samples or considered patient safety outcomes other than violence (e.g., suicide, substance use, victimization). The current study provides evidence for START’s utility in both civil and forensic setting by demonstrating strong inter-rater reliability, psychometric properties and predictive validity for both samples.

The Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA): Predictive Validity and Implications for Inpatient Forensic Settings
Sarah Hoff, MA, MLS – University of Nebraska-Lincoln/Patton State Hospital; Shannon Bader, PhD – California Department of State Hospitals; Sean Evans, PhD – La Sierra University/Patton State Hospital

Institutional violence is an issue that affects many inpatient facilities, especially within forensic settings. Research has
identified numerous factors associated with violence, but risk assessments still struggle to predict an individual’s risk for violence. This study examines the utility of the DASA (Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression) in identifying involvement in violent incidents within two weeks of admission to a state forensic hospital. Results found significant differences in total DASA scores for aggressors of violent incidents, victims of violent incidents, and those not involved in violent incidents, indicating the DASA can aid in predicting risk for involvement in institutional violence.

**Intellectual Functioning and Risk for Aggression in a Forensic Psychiatric Setting**

Elisabeth Iskander, MA – Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD – Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belfi, Psy.D. – Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center; Laura Grossi, MA – Fairleigh Dickinson University; Hali Griswold, MA – Fairleigh Dickinson University

Despite substantial previous literature regarding mental illness and risk for violence, placing adequate attention on concurrently examining intellectual functioning, which arguably has a global effect on behavior and decision-making, may be lacking. The current study examined the potential impact of IQ on institutional aggression, based upon intellectual testing completed upon admission, in a sample not limited to those formally diagnosed with intellectual disability or a psychotic disorder. Preliminary analyses found no overall relationship between IQ and aggression, contrary to prior literature. Factors such as diagnosis, age, and type/severity of aggression will be considered; implications for treatment will be discussed.

**108. Saleem Shah Winner Address**

4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
California Ballroom C

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Randy Otto, University of South Florida

Saleem Shah Award Winner #2: Dr. Jay Singh - The Future of Violence, Sex Offender, and General Recidivism Risk Assessment

Jay P. Singh, PhD – Singh Institute of Forensic Research

Over 400 risk assessment tools are currently used in the mental health and criminal justice systems of six continents. With literally hundreds of research articles being published on these instruments each year, there is much misunderstanding about methodological and evidence-based best practices. Despite the common use of risk assessment tools, obstacles remain in the research literature such as the lack of transparency and consistency in reporting across studies, in practice in terms of modifying manualized protocols to meet local needs, and in the courtroom in terms of adversarial biases. When the literature and fieldwork reports on these instruments is systematically combined, what can be learned about their nature and methods of maximizing accuracy and reliability? If not simply electronic versions of existing risk assessment tools, what is the future of this rapidly growing field in the 21st century and what is the role of researchers in this development?

**109. Eyewitness Decision Making & Performance**

4:10 PM to 5:10 PM
Harbor

Chair: Charles Goodsell, Canisius College

**Eyewitness Encoding Strength on Lineup Identification Performance**

Charles Goodsell, PhD – Canisius College; Ryan McAdoo – University of Oklahoma; Robert Lockamy-eir – Canisius College

We conducted an experiment (N=2279) to test the effects of three different eyewitness encoding conditions on identification performance from either simultaneous or sequential lineups. ROC analysis was utilized to determine if any condition resulted in higher discriminability. With the strongest encoding (superior view condition) there were no differences in performance. With weaker encoding (good view condition) a simultaneous lineup advantage was observed. The weakest encoding (bad view condition) resulted in equal performance near chance for both lineup types.

**Self-Reported Eyewitness Decision Strategies Predict Lineup Identification Accuracy**

Colin Tredoux, PhD – University of Cape Town; Jacques Py, PhD – Universite de Toulouse; Alicia Norije, MA – University of Cape Town; Kate Kempen, MA – University of Cape Town; Céline Launay, PhD – Universite de Toulouse; Romain Bouvet, PhD – Universite de Toulouse; Annelies Vredeveldt, PhD – Vrije Universiteit

We conducted a two-stage study to identify decision processes eyewitnesses use when making correct or incorrect decisions on lineups. 34 witnesses were shown a video of a robbery, and interviewed in-depth regarding their identification decision. Transcripts of interviews were quantitatively analysed, and a 17-item questionnaire developed to reflect decision processes. This was then tested on 117 witnesses, who viewed the same robbery video, and attempted a lineup identification from target-present or target-absent lineups. Factor analysis suggested three decision processes (automatic/non-deliberative, elimination, conservative) and questionnaire measures of these were used in categorization models to successfully predict 92% of decisions.

**Uncertain Decisions and Criterion Shift: Face Composite Construction Increases Line-Up Rejections**

Kate Kempen – University of Cape Town; Colin Tredoux – University of Cape Town

Facial composites are used to aid law enforcement in the apprehension of a culprit. However, research has found that witnesses who construct composites cannot identify the original perpetrator – instead selecting an innocent foil (Wells, Charman, & Olson, 2005). This paper (n = 124) finds that although constructors obtain significantly fewer hits than controls, they do not identify foils. Instead, they make no identification – rejecting the line-up. When forced to identify someone, composite constructors perform at the same level as controls (74.42%). This provides evidence for a criterion shift.
and conservativeness in composite construction – not memory contamination.

Is the Relationship between Pre-Lineup Confidence & Accuracy as Tenuous as it Appears?
Peter Molinaro, MS – Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD – Florida International University; Bryan Wylie, BA – Florida International University

Although prior research has not demonstrated a significant relationship between pre-identification confidence and accuracy, this observed null effect may stem from a lack of variability in witnesses’ encoding conditions. The current paper tested this hypothesis by exposing mock witnesses to a series of simulated crimes and subsequent lineups. Participants viewed one of several versions of a crime that varied in encoding conditions (viewing distance and exposure duration). Consistent with our predictions, pre-identification confidence and accuracy were significantly correlated. Calibration analyses assessed the relationship between pre-lineup confidence and accuracy. Implications for our understanding of witness confidence are explored.

110. Emotions & Therapy with Juveniles
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
Del Mar

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Samuel Hawes, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Perceptions of Group Therapy from Adolescents with Illegal Sexual Behaviors (AISB)
Megan Harrelson, BS – Auburn University; Apryl Alexander, Psy.D. – Auburn University; Barry Burkhari, PhD – Auburn University

Group therapy has been found to be a powerful intervention for adolescents with illegal sexual behaviors (AISB). The goal of the present study was to investigate AISB perceptions of group therapy. Data were collected from 743 male AISB court-ordered to receive residential psychological treatment. Results indicated a relationship was found between sexual offense charge and participants’ perceptions of group therapy. Among other factors, items related to honesty were the most frequently endorsed by most residents (50.3%), regardless of offense, as the “toughest” aspects of group therapy. Recommendations for treatment based on the results are provided.

Multisystemic Therapy Outcomes among Youth in Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems
Sarah Vidal, PhD – Yale University; Christine Steeger, PhD – Yale University; Christian Connell, PhD – Yale University; Colleen Caron, PhD – Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families; Leanne Lasner, MPH – Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families

Research on efficacy of Multisystemic Therapy among different populations of adolescents has demonstrated its capacity to reduce negative outcomes among a range of health indicators. Most of these studies, however, have focused on comparing treatment outcomes among MST recipients and those who received treatment as usual or no treatment at all. Little research has examined potential predictors of negative outcomes to answer the question of what works for whom? This study advances current literature by examining the rate and risk of out-of-home placements and delinquency outcomes among 576 child welfare and juvenile justice youth following their completion of MST.

The Role of Emotion Understanding in the Development of Aggression and CU Traits in Early Childhood
David Schuberth, MA – Simon Fraser University; Yao Zheng, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Dave Pasalich, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Robert McMahon, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Dimitra Kamboukos, PhD – NYU School of Medicine, NYU Langone Medical Center; Sabrina Cheng, MPH – NYU School of Medicine, NYU Langone Medical Center; Laurie Miller Brotman, PhD – NYU School of Medicine, NYU Langone Medical Center

Research suggests that deficits in processing distress cues in others may underlie the development of CU traits, yet few studies have examined this relationship across early childhood. This study investigates reciprocal relationships between CU traits, aggression, and emotion understanding across preschool and kindergarten in 489 children from the control group of a randomized controlled trial, with 3 data collection-points spanning a 21-month period. Results demonstrated a significant association between only teacher-ratings of aggression and understanding of sadness and fear, with no significant associations found between CU traits and emotions. Results discussed in the context of developmental models of CU/aggression.

Chronic Anger Dysregulation from Childhood to Adolescence as a Precursor to Adult Antisocial Personality Features: The Moderating Influence of Cognitive Control
Samuel Hawes, PhD – University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Susan Perlman, PhD – UPMC; Amy Byrd, MA – UPMC; Adrian Raine, PhD – University of Pennsylvania; Rolf Loeber, PhD – UPMC; Dustin Pardini, PhD – UPMC

The current study examines how cognitive control moderates the association between developmental trajectories of dysregulated anger and the subsequent development of antisocial personality features in adulthood. This is examined in a sample of boys (n = 503) followed longitudinally from childhood to middle adolescence (~ages 7-14) and re-assessed in young adulthood (~age 28). Using latent class growth analysis, considerable heterogeneity was identified in the developmental course of anger dysregulation. As hypothesized, good cognitive control abilities protected youth with persistent anger dysregulation from developing antisocial personality features in adulthood. Implications for treatment and early intervention are discussed.

111. Interrogations: Effects of Race, Coercion & Facts
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
LaJolla

Chair: Samuel Hawes, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Research on the relationship between pre-lineup confidence and accuracy has not demonstrated a significant effect. This was hypothesized due to lack of variability in witnesses’ encoding conditions. The current study exposed mock witnesses to simulated crimes and subsequent lineups. Participants viewed one of several versions of a crime that varied in encoding conditions (viewing distance and exposure duration). Consistent with predictions, pre-identification confidence and accuracy were significantly correlated. Calibration analyses assessed the relationship between pre-lineup confidence and accuracy. Implications for our understanding of witness confidence are explored.

Perceptions of Group Therapy from Adolescents with Illegal Sexual Behaviors (AISB)
Megan Harrelson, BS – Auburn University; Apryl Alexander, Psy.D. – Auburn University; Barry Burkhari, PhD – Auburn University

Group therapy has been found to be a powerful intervention for adolescents with illegal sexual behaviors (AISB). The goal of the present study was to investigate AISB perceptions of group therapy. Data were collected from 743 male AISB court-ordered to receive residential psychological treatment. Results indicated a relationship was found between sexual offense charge and participants’ perceptions of group therapy. Among other factors, items related to honesty were the most frequently endorsed by most residents (50.3%), regardless of offense, as the “toughest” aspects of group therapy. Recommendations for treatment based on the results are provided.

Multisystemic Therapy Outcomes among Youth in Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems
Sarah Vidal, PhD – Yale University; Christine Steeger, PhD – Yale University; Christian Connell, PhD – Yale University; Colleen Caron, PhD – Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families; Leanne Lasner, MPH – Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families

Research on efficacy of Multisystemic Therapy among different populations of adolescents has demonstrated its capacity to reduce negative outcomes among a range of health indicators. Most of these studies, however, have focused on comparing treatment outcomes among MST recipients and those who received treatment as usual or no treatment at all. Little research has examined potential predictors of negative outcomes to answer the question of what works for whom? This study advances current literature by examining the rate and risk of out-of-home placements and delinquency outcomes among 576 child welfare and juvenile justice youth following their completion of MST.

The Role of Emotion Understanding in the Development of Aggression and CU Traits in Early Childhood
David Schuberth, MA – Simon Fraser University; Yao Zheng, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Dave Pasalich, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Robert McMahon, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Dimitra Kamboukos, PhD – NYU School of Medicine, NYU Langone Medical Center; Sabrina Cheng, MPH – NYU School of Medicine, NYU Langone Medical Center; Laurie Miller Brotman, PhD – NYU School of Medicine, NYU Langone Medical Center

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111. Interrogations: Effects of Race, Coercion & Facts
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
LaJolla
The Effect of Interrogation Scenario and Perspective-Taking on Perceptions of False Confession Likelihood
Skye Woestehoff, MA – UTEP; Christian Meissner, PhD – ISU; Jessica Swanner, PhD – ISU

People often disbelieve that innocent suspects falsely confess. We evaluated whether perspective-taking instructions and interrogation scenario would influence this disbelief in false confession. Perspective-taking instructions did not affect the perceived likelihood that the suspect would falsely confess; however, interrogation scenario did. Participants thought a false confession would be more likely when the interrogator used psychologically manipulative or coercive techniques, compared to direct questioning techniques. Additionally, a path analysis revealed that the psychologically manipulative and coercive interrogations led participants to feel more personal distress, which in turn led to higher false confession likelihood estimates.

“I’m Innocent, but Look Guilty:” Ethnicity Matters during an Imposed Cognitive Load Interview
Elise Fenn, MA – Claremont Graduate University; Iris Blandon-Gitlin, PhD – California State University Fullerton; Kathy Pezdek, PhD – Claremont Graduate University; Aspen Yoo, BA – New York University

Cognitive-Load-Approaches (CLAs) offer promise for improving lie detection. Before translating CLAs to practice, understanding boundary conditions influencing their effectiveness is necessary. This study examined the importance of interviewee ethnicity in the context of a CLA interview. White/Hispanic suspects lied/told the truth about a mock crime. Hispanics perceived they were stereotyped as criminals more often and experienced more cognitive load than Whites. Observers evaluated interviewees with explicit/implicit veracity judgments. White liars and truth-tellers showed more behavioral differences and their accounts were discriminated more accurately than Hispanics. On critical measures, Hispanic truth-tellers looked like liars. Ethnicity must be considered during CLA interviews.

Guilty Stereotypes: The Social Psychology of Race and Suspicion in Police Interviews and Interrogations
Sara Appleby, MA – Wheaton College; Maria Hartwig, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Nearly 70% of these post-conviction DNA exonerees are racial/ethnic minorities and approximately 69% of those convicted as a result of false confessions are racial/ethnic minorities (www.innocenceproject.org). We examined Black and White participants’ experiences during a mock crime interview and police officers’ veracity judgments of these suspects. Overall, Black and White suspects reported similar levels of anxiety and exhibited similar rates of nonverbal behaviors stereotypically associated with deception. Police officers were significantly more likely to misjudge innocent Black suspects as guilty than innocent White suspects, while showing no difference in their accuracy rates for guilty suspects. Implications are discussed.

Coercive Interrogation of Eyewitnesses Can Produce False Accusations
Danielle Loney – University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Brian Cutler, PhD – University of Ontario Institute of Technology

The impact of coercive interrogation on false confessions has been examined extensively, while the effect of coercive interviewing on non-suspect witnesses has received comparatively less attention. We hypothesized - and found - that coercive interviewing increased the risk of false accusation. Fifty-nine university students were interrogated about witnessing a theft using either coercive or non-coercive interviewing techniques. Participants interrogated using the coercive interrogation method were significantly more likely than participants interrogated using a non-coercive method to falsely accuse the confederate of stealing the cell phone. Results suggest the need to videotape witness interrogations in their entirety.

112. Topics in Law & Legal Decision Making
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
Santa Fe
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Dawn M. Sweet, Iowa State University

The Effects of Victim Presence and Coercion on Apologies in Restorative Justice
Alana Saulnier, MA – Queen’s University; Diane Sivasubramaniam, PhD – Swinburne University

Restorative justice (RJ) procedures sometimes require offenders to apologize, even without victims present. Apologizing may produce benefits, but coercion to apologize and lack of victim presence may attenuate these benefits. Participants (n = 101) took part in a deceptive experiment that elicited apologies, manipulating coercion (Coerced, Not Coerced) and victim presence (Actual, Surrogate, Ambiguous). Independent raters (n = 20) evaluated the apologies, rating remorse, guilt and dispute resolution conveyed. Victim presence and coercion impacted apologizers’ subjective experiences, and apologies were consistently rated more poorly when they had been coerced or offered to an absent victim. Implications for RJ are discussed.

Daily Dose of Parental Blame: Media’s Role in Bolstering Support for Blaming Parents
Katherine P. Hazen – University of Nebraska - Lincoln; Ashley Wellman, Ph.D – University of Central Missouri; Eve Brank, JD, Ph.D – University of Nebraska –Lincoln

All states within the United States have parental responsibility laws, even though their effectiveness is not empirically supported. The current study examines the frequency, content, and framing of parental responsibility in local and national print media. Preliminary results demonstrate that the national media sources depict the notion of parental responsibility in the majority of stories and frame them to blame parents. Local media sources of specific crime stories rarely mentioned parents and mentions were irrelevant to blaming parents or
parental responsibility laws. Thematic stories in national media sources may be bolstering support for parental responsibility laws.

'\textbf{It's a Bomb!}': Detection of Nonverbal Cues Associated with Attempts to Conceal an Unstable Device
\textit{Dawn M. Sweet, PhD – Iowa State University; Christian Meissner, PhD – Iowa State University}

This research investigated differences in the ability of law enforcement and naive controls to detect concealment of an unstable device. Study 1 utilized a bias-free, forced choice paradigm, while Study 2 employed a compound signal detection paradigm. Both studies involved detection of an unstable device concealed by individuals walking within a crowd. Study 1 suggested that performance across both samples was no different from chance, and no differences as a function of sample emerged. In contrast, Study 2 suggested that both samples could detect threat at above-chance levels, though all participants demonstrated a bias towards perceiving "threat."

\textbf{Feature Diagnostic Value in Questioned/Known Signature Comparison Tasks}
\textit{Veronica Dahir, PhD – University of Nevada, Reno; Mara Merlino, PhD – Kentucky State University; Tierra Freeman, PhD – Kentucky State University; Victoria Springer, PhD – Grant Sawyer Center for Justice Studies; Derek Hammond – US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory; Adrian Dyar, PhD – Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology; Bryan Found, PhD – Victoria Police Forensic Services Centre}

This paper presents findings from an open-ended, qualitative survey from a national study of forensic document examiners (NIJ Award 2010-DN-BX-K271), concerning how the examiners used signature features to reach their decisions about the authenticity of signature specimens. The qualitative data obtained from the interviews was content analyzed using systematic quantitative and qualitative content analysis procedures. The findings will be discussed in the context of the examiner's extent and kind of training, education, and experience, and illustrate how cognitive psychology contributes to an understanding of the decision-making processes of experts in the field compared to those of lay people.

113. Impact of Race on Jury Decision Making
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
Plaza

Chair: Evelyn Maeder, Carleton University

\textbf{The Effects of General and Specific Anti-Bias Instructions on White and Minority Jurors}
\textit{Jennifer S. Hunt, PhD – SUNY Buffalo State; Stefane McElhaney, BA – SUNY Buffalo State}

We examined whether different jury instructions are effective at reducing blatant versus subtle biases in juror judgments. Participants read about a murder trial in which defendant and victim race were manipulated. They received no instructions related to bias, general instructions to avoid bias, or specific instructions to avoid bias related to all trial parties. For White participants, general instructions increased guilt ratings for cross-race crimes, but specific instructions eliminated that bias. For minority participants, both general and specific instructions increased guilt ratings for same-race crimes. Thus, anti-bias instructions affect jurors' judgments in complex ways reflecting the race of multiple parties.

\textbf{ Jury deliberation does not reduce juror bias about race and sexual orientation in a same-sex rape trial}
\textit{Kristine M. Jacquin, PhD – Fielding Graduate University; Sarah Ricketts, MA – Fielding Graduate University; Milouse Sagesse, MA – Fielding Graduate University; B. Damon Taylor, MS – Fielding Graduate University}

This research examined the influence of group deliberation on juror decisions in a same-sex rape trial in which victim and defendant race and sexual orientation were varied across conditions. Mock jurors \((N = 999)\) considered the case alone or deliberated with a jury and then made an individual rating of the defendant's guilt. Jurors rated homosexual and African-American defendants as significantly guiltier than heterosexual and Caucasian defendants, respectively. Jurors gave higher guilt ratings to the defendant accused of raping a heterosexual victim. Contrary to expectations, group deliberation did not reduce juror bias about sexual orientation and race.

\textbf{The White Man's Court: The Impact of Rule 606(b) and Racism in the Jury Room}
\textit{Amy Kleyhans, BA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Brian Bornstein, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln}

Courts are currently divided over whether Federal Rule of Evidence 606(b), barring juror testimony about conduct during deliberation, is absolute or if exceptions should be allowed in instances of juror racial bias. The current study examines the responses of mock jurors to a racist comment during deliberation. Participants read a deliberation script with either a negative racist comment directed toward the black defendant, a comment mentioning the defendant’s race in a neutral manner, or a script with no mention of the defendant’s race. While data collection is ongoing, current results show no significant differences across conditions.

\textbf{Attributions in the Courtroom: The Influence of Race, Incentive, and Witness Type on Jurors' Perceptions of Secondary Confessions}
\textit{Evelyn Maeder, PhD, MLS – Carleton University; Emily Pica, MA – Carleton University}

Previous research has established that jurors are heavily influenced by secondary confessions, and may commit the fundamental attribution error when determining the reason for an informant’s testimony. This study investigated the role of race in this context by manipulating both defendant and informant race (Black/White), informant type (jailhouse informant/civic duty witness), and whether the informant received an incentive to testify. Participants read a trial transcript and provided verdicts/confidence ratings, and answered questions about the informant’s testimony and reason for testifying (i.e., attributions). Results revealed an
influence of incentive on verdict, and of informant type, incentive, and race on attributions.

114. Issues in Risk Assessment
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
Sierra

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Sarah Manchak, University of Cincinnati

Structured Professional Judgment: Examining the Relationship between Numerical and Categorical Risk Estimates
Adam J. E. Blanchard, MA – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, PhD – Simon Fraser University

The Structured Professional Judgment (SPJ) approach has been the subject of immense empirical investigation; however, this research has focused on the psychometric properties of numerical item scores. Missing from the research is investigations into the other steps involved in the SPJ approach. As a preliminary step, the present research investigated the relationship between the numerical item scores and the categorical risk judgments in a combined sample of psychiatric inpatients and correctional offenders. Several notable patterns were evident in the relationships between the categorical risk judgments and the presence of risk factors.

Threatening Approach of Public Figures across Multiple Jurisdictions: An Analysis of United States Capitol Police Subjects
Elizabeth C. Low, BA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Mario Scalora, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Heath Hodges, MA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

With increasing targeted violence efforts, the need for threat assessment teams to identify legitimate threats is critical. A subject’s intensity of effort is an important factor for assessing risk of approach. This study examined whether multiagency subjects, identified as persons contacting multiple law enforcement agencies, also displayed other high intensity of effort behaviors when compared to subjects who only contacted one agency. Preliminary results suggest that multiagency subjects were significantly more likely to physically approach targets, include personal and political themes in their contacts, demonstrate mental illness and threat-control override delusional content, employ multiple methods of contact, and contact multiple individuals.

Deviant Behavior and Dating Violence: Using Lifestyles/Routine Activities Theory to Examine Parental Influence
Tammi D. Walker – University of Virginia; N. Dickon Reppucci, PhD – University of Virginia

We examined risky behavior as a possible mediator of the relationship between parental monitoring and physical dating abuse among service-receiving teens (N = 193). Using lifestyles/routine activities theory, we hypothesized that teens participating in anti-social behavior would be at increased risk of experiencing dating abuse because they are likely to find themselves in dangerous situations without protection. Results revealed that youth without suitable guardians were more likely to participate in anti-social behavior, which put them at risk for being abused by their romantic partners. Findings are consistent with the current literature and have implications for policy interventions involving increased supervision.

The Utility of Patients’ Implicit Associations of Self and Violence
Sarah Manchak, PhD – University of Cincinnati; Jennifer Skeem, PhD – University of California, Berkeley; John Monahan, PhD – University of Virginia

To make informed discharge and treatment decisions about psychiatric patients at risk for community violence, clinicians must draw upon different sources of information. In this study, we assess whether (a) patients’ automatic, implicit associations of self with violence predict violence involvement, and (b) violence history and antisocial and psychopathic personality traits moderate the utility of implicit associations in violence risk prediction. Preliminary analyses of 266 psychiatric patients suggest that patients’ implicit associations with violence predict violence 20 weeks after hospital discharge (AUC = .69). Final analyses will include data on over 500 psychiatric patients and tests of moderation.

071. AP-LS Distinguished Contributions Award
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
California Ballroom C

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Jennifer Skeem, University of California, Berkeley

AP-LS Distinguished Contributions Award: Dr. Gail Goodman - What We Have Learned (and What We Still Need To Know) about Child Victims and Law
Gail S. Goodman, PhD – University of California, Davis

Abstract: Come hear our Distinguished Contributions Award Honoree, Dr. Gail Goodman’s thoughts on where we’ve been and where we are going in the realm of Child Victims and the Law. This talk will cover a range of content and will highlight progress made and future directions of research in the field.

115. Lineups & Showups
5:20 PM to 6:20 PM
California Ballroom C

Chair: Gargi Godboyle, California State University, Fullerton

Deceived by the Obvious: Are We Asking Eyewitnesses the Wrong Questions about Lineups?
Nicola Guerin, BA – Flinders University; Nathan Weber, PhD – Flinders University

In five mini-lineup experiments we investigated the sequence of recognition decisions underlying simultaneous lineup decisions before testing the effect of providing instructions about the diagnostic phenomenology of accurate remembering in a modified procedure. Participants were given phenomenological instructions and completed either a
standard simultaneous task or a modified task, in which they first decided on the presence or absence of the guilty suspect before identifying that person (if present). When given in the modified task, phenomenological instructions led to significantly greater sensitivity than in other conditions, with no significant difference in response bias; overall, equal hits, less false identifications.

**Exploring The Effects of Lineup Administrator’s Knowledge Using the WITNESS Model**
Andrew J. Evelo, MA – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York; Margaret Kovera, PhD – John Jay College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York

Eyewitness researchers recommend the use of double-blind lineups to limit the potential for lineup administrators to unconsciously influence the witness’s decision. We used the WITNESS model (Clark, 2003) to explore witnesses’ reliance on administrator knowledge rather than memory. We fit the model to data compiled from three studies that manipulated administrator knowledge (single- versus double-blind) in 953 mock administrator-witness pairs. There were differences consistent with expectancy effects, which we could account for by modifying the model’s decision rule to use administrator’s knowledge of the suspect’s identity—indicating the potential for social influence to affect witnesses’ identification decisions under single-blind conditions.

**Comparing the Diagnostic Accuracy of Suspect Identifications made by Actual Eyewitnesses from Simultaneous and Sequential Lineups in a Randomized Field Trial**
John Wixted, PhD – UC San Diego; Karen Amendola, PhD – Police Foundation

In a recent field trial comparing simultaneous and sequential lineups in the real world, suspect ID rates were found to be similar for the two procedures, but filler ID rates were slightly higher for simultaneous than sequential lineups. However, fillers will not be prosecuted even if identified. We used proxy measures for the ground truth of guilt vs. innocence for suspects identified from simultaneous or sequential lineups in that same field study and found that innocent suspects were less likely to be mistakenly identified – and guilty suspects more likely to be correctly identified – from simultaneous lineups.

**001. Interviewing Professionals and Suspected Victims Involved in Child Sexual Exploitation Cases: Building Rapport and Protecting Well-being**
Elizabeth Ahern, PhD – University of Cambridge; Gianna Gariglietti, MED – University of Cambridge; Michael Lamb, PhD – University of Cambridge

Unlike child sexual abuse victims, child sexual exploitation (CSE) victims are unlikely to have made prior disclosures before being approached by authorities. Semi-structured interviews are being conducted with suspected CSE victims, front-line social workers, and law enforcement about their experiences during CSE investigations from initial contact to post-verdict. A preliminary review of the data reveals that professionals often spend multiple visits discussing neutral topics with suspected CSE victims in order to establish rapport. A host of responses have been elicited from professionals about methods for coping with stress at work. Findings have implications for managing reluctance, well-being, and understanding rapport-building.

**002. Can You See Me Now? Examining the Maximum Distance of Eyewitness Identifications**
Christopher M. Altman, MA – Florida International University

Facial identifications should become harder as distance increases; however, few studies have examined the effects of distance on eyewitness identification accuracy, especially for strangers. The present study utilized a realistic paradigm to measure distance’s effect on memory. Furthermore, it attempted to identify the maximum distance at which a facial identification is possible. Coinciding with prior research, lineup accuracy and the number of accurate details reported decreased as distance increased. However, distance had little effect on inaccurate information, suggesting a criterion shift in reporting at longer distances. Witnesses’ responses on other diagnostic measures (e.g., willingness to testify, confidence) are discussed.

**003. Sequential Lineups Reduce Unconscious Transference: Knowing the Number of Photos in the Lineup Matters**
Dominick J. Atkinson – Iowa State University; David Ross, PhD – The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Paul Rosenberg, MS – The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD – Carleton University; Emily Pica, MS – Carleton University

Unconscious transference occurs when a witness misidentifies a familiar but innocent person from a lineup. In Study 1, using a sequential lineup dramatically reduced the unconscious transference effect but at the cost of reducing correct positive identifications. Participants were unaware of the number of lineup photos to be shown, and they appeared to wait to make an identification. Study 2 employed the same design as Study 1 but participants were told the number of possible photos that could be shown. There was a significant increase in unconscious transference with no significant impact on the rate of positive identifications of perpetrator.

**004. Evaluating Judges’ Abilities to Evaluate Scientific Reliability and Validity**
Jacqueline L. Austin, PhD – University of the Pacific; Matthew Hill, BS – University of the Pacific; Stephanie Richardson – University of the Pacific; Margaret Kovera, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; CUNY

Judges need to recognize scientific quality to perform their gatekeeping role recognized by the Supreme Court in *Daubert*. One-hundred-eleven judges read a trial summary with expert testimony regarding an IQ with varied validity.
and reliability. Judges admitted the expert’s testimony at a high rate and did not provide lower ratings of scientific quality when the test was unreliable or invalid, but did craft questions designed to expose general issues of reliability and specific issues of invalidity. Judges may succeed at their gatekeeping role if given the opportunity to question the expert before making admissibility decisions.

005. The Reliability and Validity of the START in a Forensic Psychiatric Setting
Andrew Perkins, MA – Patton State Hospital/University of Arizona; Shannon Bader, PhD – California Department of State Hospitals; Sean Evans, PhD – La Sierra University/Patton State Hospital

The current study examined 271 subjects who were administered the START and then tracked to determine if they became involved in a violent instance (either as the victim or aggressor). Results suggest that the START demonstrates good to excellent reliability. In regards to validity, the strength subscale does not appear to be a good predictor of future violence, nor does the START appear to have a strong predictive relationship with future victimization. However, the vulnerability subscale did demonstrate a significant predictive relationship with future acts of violence as a perpetrator. Alternative scorings of the START are also explored.

006. The Ends Justify the Meanness: An Investigation of Psychopathic Dimensions and Utilitarian Moral Endorsement
Justin Balash, BA – The Graduate Center at John Jay College of Criminal Justice - CUNY; Diana Falkenbach, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The current study examined the relationship between psychopathy and utilitarian moral endorsement in a sample of 316 college students. Psychopathy was indexed via the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM) and Greene et al.’s (2001) moral dilemmas (personal and impersonal) were employed to assess moral decision-making. Regressions examining empathy and aggression were conducted to test for mediation effects. Results revealed a positive relationship between utilitarian endorsement and TriPM total scores—this association was driven by Meanness and Disinhibition. Aggression served as a mediator between psychopathy and personal utilitarian judgments. Implications in relation to the adaptive nature of psychopathy will be discussed.

007. Comparing Group Psychotherapy via Telepsychology and In-person Service Modalities for Inmates in Long-Term Segregation
Ashley Batastini, MS – Texas Tech University; Robert Morgan, PhD – Texas Tech University

The use of technology to provide mental health services to offender populations has been steadily increasing (see Batastini et al., 2013). This study evaluates a cognitive-behavioral, group-structured intervention by comparing treatment outcomes across telepsychology and traditional in-person modalities for inmates detained in administrative segregation. It is hypothesized that the intervention will lead to improvements in psychological and behavioral functioning regardless of modality. Inmate perceptions of the relationship between group facilitator and other group members via telepsychology will also be explored. To date, data has been collected on 50 inmates. Data collection will continue through the end of 2014.

008. The Antisocial Process Screening Device: The Predictive Validity in Youth Offenders
Aisha Bhanwer, B.Sc. – Simon Fraser University; Andrew Gray, MA – Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD – Simon Fraser University

The present study examines the predictive validity of the The Antisocial Process Screening Device (APSD; Frick & Hare, 2001) in youth (N = 92) on probation. APSD total scores were related to both violent recidivism and total number of violent convictions. The APSD demonstrated high accuracy (Rice & Harris, 2005) in predicting violent recidivism. Further, youth with high scores on the APSD reoffended more quickly than those scoring low on the APSD. These findings suggest the APSD shows predictive validity for assessing youth offenders’ risk for violence. Further, these findings highlight the use of offender self-report measures in risk assessment.

009. Latent Profile Analysis and Prediction of Recidivism Using the Personality Assessment Inventory in a Group of High Risk Sexual Offenders
Brian Bitting, MA – Sam Houston State University; Craig Henderson, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Amanda Rice, MA – Sam Houston State University

The PAI (Morey, 1991, 2007) has been used in two studies to group sex offenders based on personality characteristics. Using latent profile analysis (LPA), the goal of the current study was to replicate findings from past research, and extend the literature by using group membership to predict recidivism. Using a large group of high-risk sex offenders, the PAI differentiated between four classes of sex offenders in terms of PAI psychopathology: high, moderate, low, and none. Class membership did not provide any meaningful prediction for recidivism, but risk scores and race were significant predictors of class membership.

010. Child and Youth Correlates of Adult Psychopathic Traits in a Civil Psychiatric Sample: Refining the Nomological Net
Adam J. E. Blanchard, MA – Simon Fraser University; Dylan Gatner – Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas – Simon Fraser University

Although a number of etiological factors and developmental markers for adult psychopathic traits have been identified, there is still a need for continued research in this area. Thus, the present study examined various childhood and adolescent factors that may be associated with adult psychopathic traits, as assessed using the PCL:SV, in a sample of civil psychiatric inpatients. Various individual, parental, educational, and community risk factors present in childhood and adolescence were related to adult psychopathic traits. The risk factors were more often associated with Part 2 scores on the PCL:SV.
results shed light on various theoretical models of psychopathy.

011. Differences between Mass Murder Committed by Adults, Youthful Offenders, and Mass Murder Committed by Family Members

Caitlin M. Brady, BS – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Shannah-Lin Taylor, BA – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Louis Schlesinger, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Establishing potential factors that contribute to mass homicide will help expand the understanding of adult and youth offenders who commit these extraordinary crimes. A non-random national sample of 70 mass homicide cases were evaluated, 18 classic mass murders, 45 family mass murders, and 7 mass homicides by youth. Results indicate background characteristics, motivations, levels of planning and psychiatric symptoms differ for mass murder committed by adults and youthful offenders. Motives of adult and youthful offenders were focused on individual revenge; however, the level of planning across offenders varied. Implications of our findings for understanding this rare criminal conduct are discussed.


Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD – Drexel University; Naomi Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University; Christy Giallerra, MS – Drexel University; Emily Haney-Caron, MS – Drexel University; Suraji Wagage – Drexel University; Molly Tiedeken – Drexel University

Anger, aggression, and violent offending among girls in the juvenile justice system have focused attention on creating gender-specific interventions that effectively reduce recidivism. In this study, 54 female participants in residential juvenile justice placements were assigned to receive either the Juvenile Justice Anger Management (JJAM) Treatment for Girls or facility treatment as usual. Survival analysis demonstrated that participation in JJAM was associated with significantly lower risk of re-arrest, as far out as two years, and longer time to re-arrest when it did occur. Type of charges (i.e., violent vs. non-violent) did not differ by condition when arrests did occur.

013. Risk-Need-Responsivity and the Department of Veterans Affairs: Opportunities and Challenges

Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD – Drexel University; Salya Namazi, PhD – War Related Illness and Injury Study Center, Washington DC VA Medical Center; Christopher Hansen, PhD – War Related Illness and Injury Study Center, Washington DC VA Medical Center; Matthew Reinhard, PsyD – War Related Illness and Injury Study Center, Washington DC VA Medical Center

There is an increasing recognition of the unique needs of Veterans involved in the criminal justice system, as evidenced by the advent of special programming within the Department of Veterans Affairs. However, our understanding of programming that may reduce the risk of recidivism in this population is limited. The risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model is one treatment approach that has been tested among a number of populations, but not among veterans. This review describes the applicability of RNR to veterans, the ways in which existing VA programming could support an RNR-based treatment approach, and possible implementation-related challenges VAs may face.

014. Public Attitudes toward Juvenile Sex Offender Legislation

Julia Campragher, BA – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Elizabeth Jeglic, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The Adam Walsh Act requires that all states register juvenile sex offenders ages 14 and older for particularly violent sex crimes. Research has suggested that the public generally supports these policies for juvenile sex offenders; however, when presented with offense specific characteristics, participants’ support decreased. The current study aims to further the literature by examining public support for these policies more closely, particularly by manipulating the offense scenarios presented to the participants. Results suggest that contact offenses (i.e. sexual abuse) are most strongly associated with public support. The implications for juvenile sex offender policies will be discussed.

015. Training with Weapons Information Can Reduce False Identifications after a Crime Involving a Weapon

Natalie Saladino, MS – Texas A&M University - Commerce; Curt Carlson, PhD – Texas A&M University - Commerce; Maria Carlson, PhD – Texas A&M University – Commerce

The presence of a weapon during a crime can negatively impact memory for the perpetrator, known as the Weapon Focus Effect (WFE). The purpose of this study was to provide security personnel training to all participants, but only half received weapons and WFE information. Two days later all participants viewed a mock crime either with a weapon or not, and then viewed a perpetrator-present or – absent lineup. The primary result was that those receiving weapons and WFE information were better able to correctly reject the perpetrator-absent lineup, with no impact on perpetrator-present lineup performance.

016. Eyewitness Memory: Implicit Confidence Assessment

Marianna Carlucci, Ph.D – Loyola University Maryland; Erika Fountain – Georgetown University

Research shows that eyewitness confidence is highly malleable. However, most studies have assessed eyewitness confidence explicitly (e.g., How confident are you in your identification?), a process that could itself change eyewitness confidence. The current study investigated an implicit measure of eyewitness confidence. Participants watched a crime, made a lineup identification, were given feedback (positive, negative, neutral) and then engaged in a gambling task (shown to measure state, not trait, risky behavior) to assess confidence. Preliminary analysis show there may be ways to tap into eyewitness confidence without using overt measures. Results could have both applied and theoretical applications.
017. Rapport Building and Eyewitness Recall: The Potential Roles of Benevolence and Altruism
Rolando N. Carol, PhD – Auburn University at Montgomery; Jenna Kieckhaefer, PhD – CSU Fresno; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD – FIU; Brittany Cox – AUM; Rachael Estes – AUM

Prior studies show benefits to eyewitness recall through rapport building, but they lack evidence for why these benefits occur. The present study explores rapport’s effect on interviewees’ benevolence and altruism. After viewing a mock crime video, participants experience one of two pre-interview conditions: rapport (i.e., entails various rapport techniques) or control (i.e., reminiscent of typical police interviews). Participants then complete benevolence and altruism questionnaires, followed by the witness interview. Preliminary analyses (N = 26) indicate higher altruism (p = .03) and higher benevolence scores (p = .07) for rapport compared to control participants. Data collection is ongoing.

018. Validity of START, HCR-20 and STATIC-99 Assessments in Predicting Inpatient Aggression in Sexually Violent Predators
Joel K. Cartwright, BA – North Carolina State University/RTI International; Sarah Desmarais, PhD – North Carolina State University; Justin Hazel, PhD – California Department of State Hospitals – Coalinga; Travis Griffith, PhD – California Department of State Hospitals – Coalinga; Allen Azizian, PhD – California Department of State Hospitals – Coalinga

Sexual offenses receive considerable attention from the public, yet sexual offenders also are at increased risk of non-sexual violence. Only a handful of studies have examined the psychometric properties of general violence risk assessments completed in this population. To address this knowledge gap, this study examined the validity of assessments completed using the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START) and Historical-Clinical-Risk Management 20 (HCR-20), as well as the Static-99R, for 153 sexually violent predators in a state hospital. Results provide support for the validity of START, HCR-20, and Static-99R assessments in predicting different forms of aggression within the institution.

019. Effectively Training Community Supervision Officers: A Meta-Analytic Review of Its Impact on Offender Outcome
Nicholas Chadwick, MA – Carleton University; Angela Smeth, MA – Carleton University; Ralph Serin, PhD – Carleton University

The development and implementation of training programs aimed at increasing community supervision officers’ use of core correctional practices served as the focus of this review. This meta-analysis (k = 10, n = 8,335) found that when offenders were supervised by officers who received training in core correctional practices they demonstrated reductions in recidivism (OR = 1.48) compared to those offenders supervised by the status quo. The results from this preliminary review support further use of such training programs and emphasize the benefit to public safety as well as the fiscal savings that can result from sound implementation.

020. A Comparison of Structured Professional Judgment Instrument Scores and Summary Risk Ratings
Caroline Chevalier, MA – Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, PhD – Sam Houston State University

To examine the validity of an SPJ measure as used by evaluators in the field, researchers should also (or instead) study the validity of a summary risk rating (SRR) in addition to a total scale score. We identified 29 studies reporting results for both an SPJ measure score and SRR. As an initial step in part of a larger, ongoing meta-analytic review, we calculated how often the effect size for the summary risk rating was larger, in terms of absolute value, than the SPJ score(s). Overall, effects were mixed concerning whether SPJ scores or summary risk ratings best predicted recidivism.

021. Delayed Prosecutions of Child Sexual Assault in Canada: Data Analysis of Judicial Outcomes
Kristin Chong, MA – Simon Fraser University; Patricia I. Coburn, MA – Simon Fraser University; Bridgit N. Dean – Simon Fraser University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD, LLB, – Simon Fraser University

We explored factors relating to delayed prosecution in 4106 child sexual assault cases in Canada. Age and gender of the complainant, relationship between the complainant and the accused, and severity of the offence were examined. Delay of prosecution was shortest for the least severe offences. Delay was longer for male complainants than female complainants when the accused was a family or community connection but not when the accused was related to the complainant. Psychosocial implications of the study will be discussed.

022. The Exploration of the Mediating Effects of Substance Use on the Relation between Exposure to Community Violence and Aggressive Behaviors among Justice-Involved Youth
Scholar Colbourn, MA – Sam Houston State University; Melissa Magyar, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Joshua Camins, MA – Sam Houston State University

This study expands the current literature by examining the patterns of relations among community violence exposure, aggression, and substance use in a juvenile justice sample. More specifically, the possible mediating effects of various types of substances on violence exposure and aggressive behaviors were tested through Baron and Kenny’s (1986) mediational approach. The sample consisted of male juvenile offenders (N = 151) placed on community supervision. Study findings suggest that with the exception of alcohol usage, substance use is not the mechanism by which community violence exposure is associated with aggressive behaviors. Clinical implications of these results will be discussed.

023. Credibility of Child Sexual Abuse Allegations: Perceptions of Single (Episodic) and Multiple (Generic) Abuse Reports
Natalie Kalisek, MS – the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Amye Warren, PhD – the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Nicholas Comotto, JD – the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Undergraduates (N=378) read one of four child sexual abuse allegation scenarios in a 2 (age: 4- or 10-years-old) by 2 (experience: single or repeated) factorial design. Abuse experience was manipulated by the amount of generic and episodic language and inconsistencies in the child’s report. Regardless of age, the child alleging repeated abuse was rated as significantly less believable, honest, and cognitively competent than the child alleging a single abuse occurrence. Perceived inconsistency largely accounted for this effect. Jurors may need education about the effects of repeated experience on children’s accounts of abuse in order to reach appropriate decisions.

024. The Inadmissibility of Expert Witness Testimony in Female False Confession Cases
Carlye B. Conte, BA – Nova Southeastern University; Stephen Grabner, BS – Nova Southeastern University; Lenore Walker, Ed.D – Nova Southeastern University

Initial research suggests that psychological, social, and situational factors make women uniquely vulnerable to false confessions. Expert witness testimony highlighting these vulnerabilities is essential in order to explain why an innocent woman would confess to a crime she did not commit. This study will examine the role of expert testimony using a database of 80 female false confession cases, throughout various stages of the legal system. Additionally, this study will address the standards cited when the testimony was ruled inadmissible, the ruling of the appellate court, and the ways in which expert testimony affected the outcome of the case.

025. The Incremental Validity of Predicting Violent Recidivism with the PCL-R
Sarah Coupland, MA – Simon Fraser University; Andrew L. Gray, MA – Simon Fraser University; Jennifer Storey, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Stephen Hart, PhD – Simon Fraser University

The utility of the psychopathy construct in predicting recidivism has been recently called into question (Walters, 2012). The current study sought to examine the association between PCL-R facets scores and violent recidivism in a representative sample of serious offenders (N = 384) using a true prospective design. The current findings suggest that Facet 4 has predictive validity but that Facets 1, 2, and 3 have some incremental validity, and may have important interactions with Facet 4. Thus, it may be inaccurate or premature to conclude that Facet 4 is the “only” facet of the PCL-R with important predictive validity.

026. Linguistic Style Matching in Information-Gathering Interviews with Persons of Interest
Coral J. Dando, PhD – University of Wolverhampton, UK; Tom Ormerod, PhD – Sussex University; Ray Bull, PhD – Derby University, UK; Beth Richardson, PhD – University of Central Lancashire; Melanie Barker – University of Central Lancashire; Alexandra Sandham, PhD – University of Wolverhampton

Recent studies show the potential for linguistic style matching as a tool within the criminal justice system, for example identifying insider threat from email traffic and in interrogation transcripts containing confessions. The current study demonstrated the technique can also discriminate between truth-tellers and deceivers in information-gathering interviews. Participants took part in an immersive simulation game as either legitimate or deceptive players and were interviewed afterwards. Post-hoc linguistic style matching measures generated from LiWC analysis indicated that deceptive participants showed more mirroring of interviewer language use than truth-teller participants. The results have implications for a socio-cognitive theoretical framework for interviewing research.

027. Liar, Liar: How Motivation and a Mirror Can Impact Eye Contact
Victoria M. Delcorto – Florida International University; Katherine Kendrick, BA – Florida International University; Jacqueline Evans – Florida International University

Deception detection is an integral aspect of the investigative process. Given its importance in law enforcement and security contexts (Mann, Ewens, Vrij, Leal, & Hillman, 2013), a vast amount of research has focused on deception. No published research examines the impact a mirror has on deceptive behavior, despite the fact that mirrors are common in interrogation rooms. The current study examines how statement veracity, motivation, and the presence of a mirror can influence eye contact with the interviewer, which could affect deception detection. Results and implications will be discussed.

028. The Role of Stressor Timing and Cortisol Reactivity on Facial Recognition: Implication for Eyewitness Memory Research
Kimberly S. Dellapaolera – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Timothy Robicheaux – The Pennsylvania State University; Brian Bornstein – University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Cortisol is underutilized as a measure of stress in the stress and eyewitness literature, but findings in the general memory literature suggest that cortisol responding is an important mediator of the relationship between stress and memory accuracy. Using the coldpressor test (CPT) as a stressor and saliva sampling, we found that cortisol responders were less accurate on a facial recognition task. However, this finding was only descriptive of participants who were tested at peak cortisol but not of those who encoded at peak cortisol as would be anticipated by research in the general stress literature. Implications are discussed.

029. Victimization History and Rate of Psychosis among Jail Populations
Elizabeth Dotson, BA – Eastern Washington University; Kayleen Islam-Zwart, PhD – Eastern Washington University

Little research has examined the relationship between prior victimization and rates of reported psychosis within incarcerated populations. This study explored how prior victimization impacts psychosis in jail inmates. Inmates with a history of victimization were expected to report higher levels of psychosis than those with no history of victimization. Participants consisted of 163 male and female inmates at a metropolitan county jail in the Pacific Northwest.
Results indicated individuals with more extensive victimization histories were more likely to indicate symptoms of psychosis than those with little or no victimization history. Findings have implications for identification, management and treatment for offenders.

030. Face Space Animations as Age-Progressed Images of Missing Children: Studies in Prospective and Retrospective Person Memory
William Erickson, MA – William Blake Erickson; James Lampinen, PhD – University of Arkansas; Charlie Frowd, PhD – University of Winchester; Gregory Mahoney, MFA – Boston Police Department

Several studies into the efficacy of age-progressed images have shown that people are no better at recognizing targets based on age-progressions than on outdated images. The current project was inspired by face-space theory, using a feature space capturing the best estimates of future appearance to make animations of several different possible future appearances of eight target individuals. Participants engaged in either prospective or retrospective person memory tasks, and their ability to recognize targets was measured. Current photos generated more recognition than other image types. All others yielded no significant differences in recognition rates.

031. Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA) among Forensic Psychiatric Inpatients: Discrepancies between Total Scores and Clinician Assigned Risk Ratings
Sean E. Evans, PhD – La Sierra University; Shehanie Hewawasam, BS – California State University, Fullerton; Alex Kantzalis – La Sierra University; Shannon Bader, PhD – California Department of State Hospitals

Forensic mental health clinicians routinely encounter patients that may pose a risk of physical aggression. The DASA (Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression) provides clinicians with seven empirically validated items that are predictive of imminent aggression. This study examined the discrepancies in DASA total scores and clinician assigned levels of risk ratings for aggressors of physical aggression in the first two weeks of admission to a maximum-security forensic psychiatric hospital. The findings revealed that both scores and ratings were significantly related to observed physical aggression.

032. Strengths and Vulnerabilities of Forensic Inpatients with Victimization Histories using the Short-Term of Risk and Treatability (START)
Sean E. Evans, PhD – La Sierra University; Shehanie Hewawasam, BS – California State University, Fullerton; Alex Kantzalis – La Sierra University; Shannon Bader, PhD – California Department of State Hospitals

The Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START; Webster, Nicholls, Martin, Desmarais, & Brink, 2006) is a structured professional judgment guide that incorporates the evaluation of Strengths and Vulnerabilities in the assessment and management of short-term risks. In our sample of forensically committed psychiatric inpatients that were administered the START, 16% were identified as having a history of victimization. The current study examines the Strengths and Vulnerabilities of this subgroup compared to other inpatients without identified histories of victimization. The findings reveal important differences in Attitudes, Medication Adherence, Treatability and Insight among those with identified victimization histories.

033. The Relationship between Rater Confidence and Accuracy in Assessments of Multiple Adverse Outcomes in Psychiatric Patients Using the START
Christian Farrell, BA – Simon Fraser University; Karen Petersen, PhD – University of British Columbia; Tonia L. Nicholls, PhD – BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services, University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University; Johann Brink, MD – BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services, University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, PhD – Simon Fraser University; Nathalie Gagnon, PhD – Kwantlen Polytechnic University

The present study examined the relationship between confidence and accuracy for short-term assessments of risk of multiple adverse outcomes assessed on the Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START). In a sample of 97 civil patients, low confidence in violence assessments was reflected in poor accuracy (AUC = 0.50), whereas moderate and high confidence was associated with greater accuracy (AUC = 0.72 and 0.71, respectively). Risk of suicide resulted in AUCs of 0.56 and 0.74 for moderate and high confidence, respectively. This research demonstrates the importance of an assessor’s confidence and suggests further research to compare various risk assessment measures.

034. Personality, Sexuality, Sociosexuality, and Sexual Aggression on College Campuses
Jocelyn Frawley – The University of Arizona; Andrew Perkins, MA – The University of Arizona; Judith Becker, PhD – The University of Arizona

The ways universities respond to sexual assault on campus have recently come under increased scrutiny from the federal government. The present study aims to explore the relationship between sexual assault and personality, sexuality, and sociosexuality in men and women. In particular, our goal is to determine what, if any, indicators of personality or sociosexuality men use to target women for sexual contact, and how these indicators influence men’s decision to engage in nonconsensual acts. Results thus far suggest that there do appear to be aspects of women’s sexuality which are associated with the experience of unwanted sexual contact.

035. The PAI Predicts Aggression to Self in Forensic Psychiatric Inpatients
Laadan Gharagozloo, PhD – Patton State Hospital/Liberty Healthcare; David Glassmire, PhD – Patton State Hospital; Danielle Burchett, PhD – Patton State Hospital

Traits of borderline personality disorder, as well as traumatic stress, have been associated with increased risk for aggression. The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) is a personality measure that has been validated for use with forensic populations. The current study examined the
relationship between the Borderline and Traumatic Stress scales of the PAI and aggression in an inpatient forensic setting. There was a significant relationship between the scales and aggression toward the self, but the effects were small (Wilks’ Lambda = .963, F = 2.793, p = .011), Partial eta squared ranging from .011 to .031.

036. The Influence of Fantastical Beliefs, Exposure to Evidence, and Peer Conversation on Children’s Memory of an Event
Megan Giroux, BS – Simon Fraser University; Gabrielle Principe, PhD – College of Charleston

A sample of 180 5- and 6-year olds were asked to recall a St. Patrick’s Day event experienced at their school in order to examine the effects of fantasy beliefs, visual evidence and peer conversation on children’s memory for an event. Children with stronger fantasy beliefs as well as those whom interacted with peers post-event provided more voluminous and elaborate narratives of the event (see Table 1). However, their recall for the event also included more fantastical details and was less accurate. The findings in this study have important implications for child testimony in legal settings.

037. Does Expert Testimony or Judicial Instruction Sensitize Jurors to Coerced Confession Evidence?
Hongyang Qi – Simon Fraser University; Dayna Gomes – Simon Fraser University; Deborah Connolly, PhD – Simon Fraser University

We investigated whether false confession expert testimony or judicial instructions increases sensitivity to or skepticism of confession evidence. Participants read a case transcript that contained a high- (HP) or low-pressure (LP) interrogation. Participants either received expert testimony, judicial instructions, both, or neither. Guilty verdicts were lowest in the HP condition and expert testimony only decreased guilty verdicts in the LP condition. In the HP condition, expert testimony decreased voluntariness ratings regardless of the presence of judicial instruction. Results suggest that jurors can effectively evaluate LP, but not HP, confession evidence on their own.

038. Call Me Maybe, but Not on My Smartphone: Privacy Expectations for Searches of Cell Phones
Emma Marshall, BA – Pomona College; Kristin Brikmanis, BA – Pomona College; Jennifer Groscup, JD, PhD– Scripps College

The Supreme Court recently considered how expectations of privacy for data stored on cell phones should be evaluated (Riley v. California, 2014). The current research investigated the level of privacy people expect for the data stored on their cell phones and whether that expectation of privacy differs based on type of cell phone, type of item searched, and the evidence uncovered in the search. Participants (N=562) read vignettes about a cell phone search. As expected, results indicate that type of cell phone and the outcome of search influence participants’ privacy expectations and perceptions of the search.

039. The Effects of Gender, Sexual Orientation, and Diagnostic Categories on Jurors in Sex Offense Cases
Leah S. Hanson, BA – University of Denver; Neil Gowensmith – University of Denver

We examined how a defendant’s gender, sexual orientation, and level of mental illness impacted jurors’ decision-making in hypothetical sex offense cases. University students and faculty members (n=86) read a vignette and survey involving an alleged sex offense. Defendant gender, sexual orientation, and presence of a mental illness varied across vignettes. Results showed that the presence of mental illness was significantly related to jurors’ decisions, while gender and sexual orientation were not. Mental illness impacted jurors’ verdicts, sentencing recommendations, and attitudes towards the defendant; defendants with mental illness were seen as more culpable but less accountable than defendants without mental illness.

040. Exploring the Relationship between Law Enforcement Training and Perceptions of Investigative Interviewing Techniques
Dana Hirn Mueller, MS – Florida International University; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD – Florida International University

A gap exists between evidence-based interviewing guidelines and police interviewing practices. Little research has addressed underlying explanations for this gap. This study explored relationships between the training real-world interviewers receive and their perceptions of interviewing techniques. Law enforcement investigators were asked to rate the effectiveness of best practice and problematic techniques via an online survey. Participants were then asked about what, if any, witness interview training they had received. Data revealed significant relationships between training and perceptions of techniques such that participants who reported receiving more training rated problematic techniques as being less effective in eliciting accurate and plentiful information.

041. Law Enforcement’s Perceptions of Best Practice and Problematic Witness Interviewing: The Importance of Context
Katherine Hoogesteyn – Florida International University; Joshua Ekladios – Florida International University; Dana Hirn Mueller, MS – Florida International University; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD – Florida International University; Julio Martin – Florida International University

Researchers have found that law enforcement investigators do not consistently implement best practice witness interviewing techniques. However, little research has addressed explanations for this research-practitioner gap. This study examined the contexts in which real-world investigators perceive best practice and problematic interviewing techniques to be effective. Law enforcement professionals throughout the U.S. were presented with the names and descriptions of best practice and problematic interviewing techniques and asked to describe the conditions under which they consider these techniques effective. Results indicate investigators face a variety of practical issues (e.g., witness competence) when considering the efficacy of interviewing techniques in real-world situations.
042. The Effects of Using a Second-Language on Behavioral Cues to Deception
Katherine Hoogesteyn – Florida International University; Jacqueline Evans, PhD – Florida International University

Research on deception detection in non-native speakers has been limited thus far. Specifically, there has not been a within-subjects comparison of deception using both first and second language. Participants were randomly assigned to give true statements in both languages, or false statements in both languages. Subsequently, student observers made credibility assessments and various behavioral ratings for each of the two statements. The study will examine the difference between the veracity judgments of the first language statements and the second language statements, and any behavioral difference when speaking a first versus second language.

043. Extending Legally-relevant Development Research beyond Adolescence: Psychosocial Maturity and Adult Offenders’ Miranda Rights Comprehension
Mark Houck – Drexel University; Leah Brogan, BA – Drexel University; Sharon Kelley, JD, PhD – Drexel University; Nora Koppelman – Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD – Drexel University

Psychosocial maturity (PSM) is a developmental factor that accounts for some age-related deficits in juveniles’ Miranda rights comprehension. However, PSM continues to develop into the third decade of life and may also explain deficits in adults’ Miranda comprehension. Data were collected from 92 incarcerated adults, and results revealed that PSM significantly predicted adults’ understanding and appreciation of Miranda. These findings provide support for PSM as a totality of circumstances factor judges should consider when determining the validity of adult defendants’ rights waivers.

044. Do Psychopathy Checklist Scores from Experienced Clinicians Outperform those from Less Experienced Clinicians?
Hyemin Jeon, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Katrina Rufino, PhD – University of Houston; Eunkyong Jo – Hallym University; Heejin Jang – The Ministry of Justice

Although we assume that clinical experience makes clinicians better, little research has examined whether clinical experience is associated with the degree of predictive validity of Psychopathy Checklist- Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 2003) or Psychopathy Checklist- Youth Version (Forth, Kosson, & Hare, 2003; PCL-YV) scores. In two studies, we compared the predictive validity of scores assigned by licensed experts to those assigned by graduate students. In both studies, scores assigned by licensed experts showed better predictive validity than those assigned by the graduate students. Findings suggest the need for more researchers examining the relation between experience and PCL-R/PCL-YV scoring.

045. Too Cute? Courthouse Dog’s Effect on Jury Decision Making
Sky Johnson – Arkansas State University; Christopher Peters, Ph.D – Arkansas State University; Tabitha O’Neal – Arkansas State University; Amanda Johnson – Arkansas State University

Testifying in court can be a traumatic event for a child. To reduce this stress, courthouse dogs are utilized in some jurisdictions, however, defense attorneys have objections claiming the dog’s cuteness will increase the witness’s believability resulting in a biased trial against their client. The current research examined these claims by presenting participants with a mock trial in which a child witness was either holding or not holding a dog. It was found that indeed believability of the witnesses increased guilty verdicts; however, courthouse dogs did not have any effect. This suggests that objections from defense attorneys may be unwarranted.

046. Exploring Predictors of Female Offending Using the Service Planning Instrument for Women (SPIn-W)
Natalie J. Jones, PhD – Orbis Partners Inc.; Marilyn Van Dieten, PhD – Orbis Partners Inc.; David Robinson, PhD – Orbis Partners Inc.; Bart Millson, MA – Balex Analytics Inc.

The SPIn-W was administered to 274 adult female probationers in a Northeastern State. The predictive accuracy of this gender-responsive assessment was moderately high (AUC = 66) and the hypothesis that relationally-grounded domains would be the strongest predictors of re-arrest over a 1 year follow-up period was supported. However, heterogeneity was evident among women, with a portion adhering to a proxy of the “gendered pathways” template and the remainder adhering to a more mainstream model of offending. Implications of this heterogeneity for assessment and treatment are discussed.

047. Effects of Gender and Gender Role Attitudes on Victim Blaming in Intimate Partner Violence
Kerry Erickson, BA – University of British Columbia (Okanagan); Melissa Jonnson – UBC; Zach Walsh – UBC; Jennifer Langille – UBC

Victim-blaming refers to blaming individuals for negative events for which they are not primarily responsible. Victim-blaming has been proposed to contribute to stigmatization and underreporting of intimate partner violence (IPV). This study examines victim-blaming in relation to gender and gender role attitudes. Participants were 350 students who responded to blame-related questions based on a vignette describing an instance of IPV. The genders of victim and perpetrator within the vignette were varied across conditions and participants completed measures of gender role attitudes. Results indicate that traditional gender attitudes are associated with victim-blaming and that this relationship differs according to victim gender.

048. Objectification, Victim-Blaming, and Intimate Partner Violence
Melissa Jonnson – University of British Columbia (Okanagan); Zach Walsh – UBC; Jennifer Langille – UBC

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a substantial health concern, especially among university students, so identifying factors that predispose certain people to engage in IPV is a research priority. This study explores the relationship between objectification, victim-blaming, and IPV. A sample of 400
students completed a series of online questionnaires that measure levels of objectification, victim-blaming, and IPV. Male perpetrators demonstrated the highest levels of objectification of the opposite sex, while female victims demonstrated the highest levels of self-objectification. IPV perpetration was also linked with greater victim-blaming. These findings contribute to our understanding of gender similarities and differences in IPV.

049. A Nose in a Haystack: Individual Facial Features Cannot Be Accurately Identified from Featural Line-Ups
Kate Kempen – University of Cape Town; Colin Tredoux – University of Cape Town

We are good at recognizing whole faces, but is the same true for individual features? In this study, participants (n = 32) viewed a target face and attempted to identify the target from a whole-face array, or a set of six featural arrays. Participants in the whole-face array condition selected the target 81.25% of the time, whereas participants in the featural array condition selected the target at 19.79% (a level no greater than chance guessing). This finding strongly supports the view that face processing has a configural bias, and suggests that face features cannot be identified in isolation.

050. Mirror, Mirror on the Wall: The Impact of Direct Behavioral Monitoring in Amplifying Cues to Deception
Katherine Kendrick, BS – Florida International University; Jacqueline Evans, PhD – Florida International University; Victoria Delcorto – Florida International University

It has been suggested that a way to improve lie-detection accuracy is to increase behavioral differences between liars and truth-tellers (Vrij et al., 2008). The current study tests a potential implementation of this suggestion using a novel manipulation. Specifically, participants lied and told the truth about a previous day’s events with or without a mirror in front of them. The presence of a mirror was expected to increase participants’ appearance of rigidity, cognitive load, and behavioral control, but decrease fluency and the amount of detail, especially when participants lied. The results did not support these hypotheses. Implications will be discussed.

051. Showups Versus Lineups with Older Adults
Kylie Key, BA – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Daniella Cash, MA – Louisiana State University; Stacy Wetmore, MA – University of Oklahoma; Jodi Price, PhD – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Jeffrey Neuschatz, PhD – University of Alabama in Huntsville; Scott Gronlund, PhD – University of Oklahoma

This study compared identification accuracy of older adults (ages 60 and older) presented with a showup or a lineup. Identification accuracy was higher from a lineup than from a showup. Older adults were underconfident when choosing from the fair lineup but overconfident from a showup. We also conducted ancillary analyses using a younger adult sample to identify performance differences between the two age groups. Surprisingly, ROC analysis revealed no age differences in discriminability for lineups or showups; however, age comparisons did reveal that showups always underperformed lineups. These results reinforce prior research asserting the superiority of lineups.

052. Understanding Rapport-Building in Investigative Interviews: Does Rapport’s Effect on Witness Recall Depend on Who Builds It and When?
Jenna Kieckhaefer, PhD – California State University, Fresno; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD – Florida International University

Rapport-building is recommended in most investigative interviewing protocols to increase witness information quality. Despite these recommendations, there is little empirical research to substantiate this assumption, including the effect of the specific interviewer on recall accuracy, and the importance of rapport timing relative to recall. The present two-part study examined the effects of different vs. same interviewer building rapport and interviewing the witness on participants’ memory for a mock crime. Rapport was either built 1 week prior to recall (study 1) or immediately before recall (study 2). Results suggest that rapport’s beneficial effect depends on its proximity to recall.

053. Further Review of the Construct Validity of MMPI-2-RF Psychopathy Indices in College Samples
Taylor Kutchin, BA – Eastern Kentucky University; Amy Dieter, BS – Eastern Kentucky University; Carlo Veltri, PhD – St. Olaf College; Dustin Wygant, PhD – Eastern Kentucky University

Psychopathy impacts interpersonal, affective, and behavioral functioning. Sellbom et al. (2012) developed regression-based indices for the MMPI-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF; Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2008) to capture broad psychopathy factors, Fearless-Dominance (FD) and Impulsive-Antisociality (IA), based on the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI; Lilienfeld & Andrews, 1996). We examined these indices with various measures of personality, psychological functioning, and disinhibition in two archival college samples. FD correlated positively with assertive interpersonal style and negatively with internalizing psychopathy, IA correlated positively with externalizing psychopathy. These findings generally support the ability of the MMPI-2-RF psychopathy indices to measure the PPI model of psychopathy.

054. Harassment of Sex Offenders in Maximum-Security Prisons
Anniken L W. Laake, MA – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Cynthia Calkins, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The current study examines the incidence, prevalence, and consequences of physical, psychological, and sexual harassment against sex offenders in a male inmate population. Both quantitative and qualitative data is being collected from a maximum-security prison in Pennsylvania. Preliminary analyses show that harassment of inmates was highly prevalent, and that being convicted of a sexual offense was strongly related to risk of being harassed. It is furthermore hypothesized that final results will indicate that victims of harassment also reported more physical symptoms and lower

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psychological wellbeing than inmates who did not report being victimized.

055. The Influence of Peripheral Cues on Judgments in Rape Cases: When Do Women Blame a Rape Victim more than Men?
Jungwon Lee, Master – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Graduate Center, CUNY; Hai-sook Kim, PhD – Ajou University

The present study examined how peripheral cues in rape cases, such as the relationship between a perpetrator and a victim, the victim’s fitness in traditional gender role, observers’ benevolent sexism (BS), and their gender, influenced the observers’ judgments of rape cases. The results demonstrated that, when the victim’s behavior did not fit to the traditional gender roles, the females high in BS perceived the victim as deviant from an ideal woman, and as a result made them render more unfavorable judgments toward the victim. The theoretical and empirical insights of the results were discussed, considering the present jury system.

056. What Makes an Effective Agent of Change?: Correctional Volunteers’ Perceptions of Training Programs Describing Evidence-Based Risk and Strength Approaches
Cole A. Higley, BS – University of Texas at El Paso; Caleb D Lloyd, PhD – University of Texas at El Paso, Carleton University; Sarah R Lazzari, MA – Portland State University; Ralph C Serin, PhD – Carleton University

As potential agents of change, correctional volunteers may be poised to influence pro-social change in offenders’ attitudes. This study explored how community volunteers’ characteristics and motivations influenced their perceptions of three different online trainings that described evidence-based practices. Participants (n = 494) were randomly assigned to risk, strength, or neutral-focused trainings. Preliminary analyses suggest that, overall, participants did not endorse the trainings to be very informative or helpful. However, perceptions of the training varied by type of volunteer activity, and the volunteers’ personal spiritual orientation. Results are discussed in terms of the theoretical and practical implications.

057. Gender Differences in Reporting Workplace Violence Warning Behavior in a Sample of Marines and Civilians
Elizabeth C. Low, BA – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Mario Scalora, PhD – University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Denise Bulling, PhD – University of Nebraska Public Policy Center

Threat assessment efforts depend on witnesses and bystanders to report pre-incident warning behaviors, or observable behaviors that indicate increased risk for violence. Warning behavior reporting in the military and gender differences in reporting behavior have not been extensively studied. Preliminary results from data collected as part of a larger survey to understand workplace violence reporting in the military indicate that men and women in a military context differ significantly on how they would report varying types of concerning behaviors.

058. Young Children’s Use of Dolls and Drawings to Show Touches on Their Own Bodies and Touches on Another Person’s Body
Nicole Lytle, MA – University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD – University of Toledo

We investigated young children’s (n=72) use of dolls and drawings as self-representations to demonstrate touch. We measured children’s accuracy in using symbols to map touch on them, touch on another person, and to guide their search for a hidden object. Children’s performance improved with age; however, only 5-year-olds performed near ceiling in all tasks. Three and 4-year-olds made more errors when asked to use drawings to demonstrate touch that had occurred both on their own body or touch they witnessed of another person compared to other symbol/task combinations.

059. Young Children’s Errorless Performance in Using Dolls and Drawings to Show Touches
Nicole Lytle, MA – University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD – University of Toledo; Nicholas Rienrthere – University of Toledo; Nicole Moon – University of Toledo

In two studies (n=72, n=97), we investigated 3- to 5-year-old children’s use of dolls and drawings as self-representations to demonstrate touch. We measured children’s accuracy in using symbols to map body touch and to guide their search for a hidden object. Children’s performance improved with age; however, only 5-year-olds performed near ceiling in all tasks. Three and 4-year-olds made more errors when asked to use drawings to demonstrate touch compared to other symbol/task combinations. From a forensic standpoint, any errors at all could be highly costly. Therefore, we also present information regarding children’s errorless performance.

060. It’s Criminal: Media Portrayal of African American Male Victims of Police Shootings
Kim MacLin, PhD – University of Northern Iowa; Olivia Thompson, BA – University of Northern Iowa

Unfortunately of late, the media has had ample opportunity to report on stories of unarmed African American males being shot by white police officers. Photos of the victims are necessarily a part of the stories. We evaluated media coverage of several of these shooting events to determine the extent to which high criminality photos were used in this media coverage. We discuss the results in terms of the types of photos disseminated (low criminality and high criminality), at what point during the investigations these types of photos were released, and the impact on perceptions of blame and culpability.

Justin Simmons, BA – University of Northern Iowa; Otto MacLin, PhD – University of Northern Iowa; Valerie Ross – University of Northern Iowa; Kim MacLin, PhD – University of Northern Iowa
Eyewitnesses are sometimes asked to draw a map of the crime scene that shows buildings, people, exits, etc. Participants in Study 1 saw a video of a burglary and then received varied instructions for drawing a map. Results indicated that instructions impacted map quality, but that map quality was not related to identification accuracy. Study 2 provided expert testimony regarding map quality to determine its effect on mock jurors' ratings of eyewitness credibility. Recommendations for officer's instructions to witnesses as well as cautionary remarks regarding the erroneous supposition that higher quality maps mean a more accurate eyewitness are provided.

062. The Moderating Role of Ethnicity in Predictive Risk Assessment
Katrina Mallory, MA – University of Indianapolis; Ashleigh Berman, MA – University of Indianapolis; Aaron Kivisto, PhD – University of Indianapolis

Although ethnic minorities are overrepresented in correctional institutions (Maguire & Pastore, 2000), the majority of risk assessment research has been conducted on Caucasian offenders. This study examines whether ethnicity moderates the predictive validity of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) and the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) for both institutional misconduct during incarceration and post-release recidivism. Hierarchical regression analyses were conducted on a sample of 97 male offenders in federal custody for various violent offenses. The findings have important implications for the accuracy and utility of risk assessment instruments among ethnic minorities.

063. Self Regulatory Resource Depletion and Suggestibility during Police Interrogation
Justin Marschall, BA – Iowa State University; Max Guyll, PhD – Iowa State University; Stephanie Madon, PhD – Iowa State University; Laura Smalarz, MS – Iowa State University; Yueran Yang, MS – Iowa State University

This experiment tested whether lying increases suggestibility by depleting self-regulatory resources. Participants answered a series of questions regarding their past criminal behavior. “High regulatory” participants faced both a proximal consequence for each denial (anxiety, repetitive questions) and a distal consequence for admissions (potential meeting with a police officer in several weeks). “Low regulatory” participants faced no consequences. Participants then answered the questions again without consequences in a context that encouraged honest responses. Results indicated that lying in a situation that requires high self-regulatory activity such as police interrogation serves to decrease self-regulatory resources and increase suggestibility.

064. Witness Experiences in Childhood influence Adult Witness Cooperation
Tyler S. Higgs – Heartland Area Education Association; Kimberley McClure, Ph.D – Western Illinois University; Jeff Laurent, Ph.D – Western Illinois University; Julie Herbstrith, Ph.D – Western Illinois University

Two-hundred-thirty-one college students reported their experiences with witnessing bullying in Grades 5-12 to determine whether these early witness experiences were predictive of witness cooperation as young adults. The research was premised on the notion that people learn what to expect when they tell authority figures about rule-breaking by others. When authority figures questioned the reporter for more information about the bullying episode participants were more likely to feel a responsibility to support legal authorities and defer to their decisions, which predicted more favorable views of police as adults. Other findings and implications are discussed.

065. Can Line-Up Instructions Attenuate Own-Ethnicity Bias? Application of Theory to Practice
Kimberley McClure, PhD – Western Illinois University; Sean Kesselring, MS – Waubonsee Community College; Kathy McGuire, PhD – Western Illinois University

Two experiments tested whether explicit instructions designed to foster individuation prior to a face recognition task would attenuate own-ethnicity bias and improve recognition accuracy. Employing a standard recognition task akin to a sequential lineup, Experiment 1 (N = 74) demonstrated that an individuating task led to relatively more conservative response bias overall. Experiment 2 (N = 78) demonstrated an effect of a categorization task on sensitivity but not bias. Own-ethnicity bias did not clearly emerge in either experiment. Implications for lineup instructions and own-ethnicity bias in an applied setting are discussed.

066. Measuring Community Sentiment toward Parents’ Use of Faith Healing for Their Children
Monica K. Miller, PhD, JD – University of Nevada, Reno

Child abuse laws criminalize parents’ failure to protect their children’s health; however, many laws exempt parents who refuse traditional medical treatment in favor of religion-based healing. Participants generally support legal actions, depending on the case; e.g., participants are more supportive when the treatment is routine and when the illness is life-threatening or curable. Participants supported allowing parents to use religious beliefs as a defense at trial but were neutral on whether parents should get a lesser sentence. “One size fits all” laws might not be met with community support; this has implications for perceptions of government legitimacy.

067. The Use of Recollection Rejection in the Misinformation Paradigm
Kara Moore, MA – University of Arkansas; James Lampinen, PhD – University of Arkansas; Paula Shepard, BA – University of Arkansas

The misinformation effect is a phenomenon that leads people to report false information that is encountered after witnessing an event. One way that misinformation may be rejected is through the use of recollection rejection. Our results indicate that recollection rejection is used to reject misinformation.
This poster discusses the general process leading from involuntary civil commitment to court-ordered treatment and predictive factors of involvement in each step of this process in a large-scale, longitudinal empirical study. Findings will be presented regarding: (1) the specific acute mental health behaviors of individuals brought into the involuntary civil commitment process, formal evaluation, and petitioned for court ordered treatment; (2) agreement rates between physicians evaluating patients; (3) whether high agreement between diagnoses is predictive of a patient being court ordered to treatment; and (4) examine the difference in rates of Hispanic participants represented throughout the civil commitment process.

069. “A Psychopath by Any Other Name?” Jury Venireperson Perceptions of the DSM-5 “Limited Prosocial Emotions” Specifier
Elyse Mowle, BA – Texas A&M University; John Edens, PhD – Texas A&M University; John Clark, PhD – University of Texas Tyler; Melissa Magyar, PhD – Sam Houston State University

This study investigated how the recently added specifier “Limited Prosocial Emotions” (LPE) to the Conduct Disorder (CD) diagnosis and the label “psychopath” impacted perceptions of a male youthful offender among laypersons attending jury duty. Evidence concerning LPE traits in addition to a CD diagnosis led to much more negative perceptions than did a CD diagnosis in isolation. The LPE specifier may provide useful diagnostic information concerning a subtype of CD, but laypersons associate it with negative characteristics—raising concerns that these traits will result in stigmatization of juvenile offenders.

070. An Expansion of the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression: First Coital Emotional Reaction, Hostile Masculinity and Impersonal Sex
Carla G. Munoz, MA – Sam Houston State University; Craig Henderson, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Darryl W. Johnson, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Jorge Varela, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Jason M. Lawrence, BA – Sam Houston State University

The Confluence Model proposes that the conjunction of high hostile masculinity and impersonal sexual orientation increases the likelihood of sexual aggression against women. Characteristics of sexual initiation, such as early debut, have been associated with negative outcomes (e.g., promiscuity). The current study examines the validity of the confluence model and extends the confluence model through the addition of deviant sexual initiation. This submission reports preliminary findings of an ongoing data collection based on an initial sample of 73 undergraduate student participants.

071. Teen Dating Violence: Barriers to Help-Seeking and the Role of the Law
Alison G. Nagel, BA – University of Virginia; Lucy Guarnera, MA – University of Virginia; N. Dickon Reppucci, PhD – University of Virginia

Teen dating violence is a serious problem for which teens rarely seek help, resulting in few cases coming to the attention of service providers and even fewer cases playing out in the legal arena. We use results from Project DATE (N = 193), a longitudinal study of teen dating violence among at-risk youth, to examine how youth perceive and identify abuse. We consider potential barriers to help and protection that may emerge from discrepancies between teens’ experiences with violent relationships and the models of abuse commonly employed by service providers and underlying legal policies.

072. A 360° Perspective of the Interrogative Process: Factors Associated with a Successful Interrogation
Fadia Narchet, PhD – University of New Haven; Melissa Russano, PhD – Roger Williams University; Steven Kleinman, MS – Operational Sciences International; Christian Meissner, PhD – Iowa State University

The current presentation used semi-structured interviews conducted with interrogators and analysts to explore topics such as defining a high value target (HVT), the perceived effectiveness of interrogation techniques, and factors specific to working with HVTs. Interpreters responded to a similar series of questions using a survey format. We found that all groups believe that relationship and rapport-building techniques are most effective at eliciting reliable information, whereas techniques that are driven by confrontation and competition are least effective at eliciting reliable information from a target. By exploring the differing perspectives, we hope to gain a better understanding of the interrogative process.

073. Examining the Effectiveness of the Reactive and Instrumental Aggression Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Scales in Distinguishing between Violent and Non-Violent NGRI Patients
Adrienne Nelson, PhD – Patton State Hospital; David Glassmire, PhD, ABPP – Patton State Hospital; Danielle Burchett, PhD – California State University, Monterey Bay; Shannon Bader, PhD – Patton State Hospital; Sean Evans, PhD – Patton State Hospital

This study examined whether the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Reactive and Instrumental Aggression scales and their five subscales distinguished between violent and non-violent patients in an archival sample of forensic hospital patients committed as not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI; n = 109). The Reactive Aggression scale and its Disinhibition subscale significantly distinguished between violent and non-violent patients during the six months period after test administration. Similar results were observed when the analysis was expanded to include violent incidents committed six months before and after testing.

074. Dynamic Showups
Showups and Lineups are two common procedures used for eyewitness identifications. Previous research has consistently found showups to be a less accurate procedure than lineups, yet showups are still frequently used in the field. The present study investigated a potential showup advantage by manipulating dynamic information in both procedures. Results yielded no support for a dynamic advantage. Lineups were found to be a superior procedure regardless of the additional dynamic information in the showup. We explain our findings for lineup superiority in terms of Wixted and Mickes (2014) theory about diagnostic cues.

075. Attitudes toward Sexually Predatory Tactics in College Women in Relation to the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy
Debra O’Connell, BA – Washington State University; David Marcus, Ph.D – Washington State University

Psychopathic personality traits are associated with a wide range of sexually manipulative and coercive behaviors. This association has almost exclusively been studied in men. The current study used the triarchic model of psychopathy and a newer measure of attitudes toward sexually predatory behavior to understand this association in college women. Disinhibition and meanness in women were associated with more positive attitudes toward vignettes describing lying and potentially criminal predatory behaviors. Additionally, for emotionally manipulative predatory behaviors, women reporting higher levels of disinhibition rated these behaviors as more acceptable.

076. Evaluations of a Bullying Case Involving a Victim with Autism Spectrum Disorder
Rachel Gentry, PhD – Ball State University; Kerri Pickel, PhD – Ball State University; Meghan Johnson, MA – Ball State University

Bullying victims are sometimes perceived as making themselves targets by behaving in ways that others find offensive. Acting as university disciplinary committee members, participants listened to a hearing involving a victim who had engaged in socially inappropriate behavior. Participants were assigned to one of three victim disability conditions: autism spectrum disorder (ASD), dyslexia, or no disability. Their judgments were more likely to favor the victim if they learned that he had ASD rather than dyslexia or no disability. Individuals may view an ASD diagnosis as a reasonable explanation for behaving inappropriately and therefore avoid blaming victims with ASD.

077. Predictive validity of the PAI for institutional misconduct
Thomas Reidy, PhD – Private Practice; Jonathan Sorensen, PhD – Eastern Carolina U.; Megan Davidson, PhD – East Carolina University

The Personality Assessment Inventory is widely employed in correctional settings to assess inmates’ risk for committing various types of institutional misconduct. The current study examines the predictive validity of this instrument among the most comprehensive sample of imprisoned offenders to date (n=15,546). Antisocial Features, Aggression and the Violence Potential Index were most strongly related to general rule violations. The Antisocial Behavior and Physical Aggression subscales outperform their counterparts on most of the measures. Results demonstrated a modest predictive validity regardless of inmates’ current offense conviction type or prior history of incarceration.

078. Predictive Validity of Static-99 Scores among Offenders Scored on Multiple Occasions
Amanda Rice, MA – Sam Houston State University; Marcus Boccaccini, PhD – Sam Houston State University; Daniel Marrie, PhD – University of Virginia School of Medicine

Offenders can have multiple Static-99 scores during the same incarceration period, so what guidance should evaluators use when choosing the most accurate score? This study examines the predictive validity of eight different Static-99 score selection/combination methods for sexual recidivism among 14,613 offenders in Texas. Predictive effects were stronger when all evaluators assigned the same Static-99 score to the offender (AUC = .69) than when evaluators disagreed (AUC = .62). All methods perform similarly in prediction of sexual recidivism; however, the average and highest scores slightly outperform other methods for both any recidivism and fixed five-year recidivism.

079. Challenging the Fear Requirement: Individual Differences in Adolescent Women’s Reports of Fear Related to Stalking
Hillary A S Rich, BA – University of Rochester; Jennifer Katz, PhD – SUNY Geneseo

Legal definitions of stalking require that targets experience fear for repeated, unwanted pursuit to be considered criminal. Yet many individual factors may influence targets’ fear in addition to actual stalking behaviors. Anxious-ambivalent attachment style and low levels of adolescent egocentrism were expected to predict fear reports in stalking targets. Undergraduate women (N = 99) reported on experiences of stalking victimization following a romantic breakup, in addition to their attachment style and adolescent egocentrism. As expected, anxious-ambivalence was associated with fear; however, higher adolescent egocentrism also predicted fear. Because personality differences impact fear, this requirement may not adequately reflect target experiences.

080. Evaluating the Prophylactic Effect of “Blinded” Administration Techniques in Simultaneous and Sequential Photoarrays
Shannon Spencer, BA – Farleigh Dickinson University; Hannah Morrison, BA – University of Washington, Tacoma; Stephen Ross, PhD – University of Washington, Tacoma
A common recommendation for reforming the collection of eyewitness evidence is to have an individual that does not know the identity of the suspect administrate the identification procedure. However, law enforcement officials have been resistant to implementing this “blind” administration. As a result, policy-makers have proposed an alternative “blinded” folder-shuffle method which allows a non-blind individual to administer the identification test, but reduces the likelihood for their knowledge of the suspect’s identity to influence the witness; however, this procedure has yet to be empirically tested. This study compares the influence of “blinded” administration procedures with both blind and non-blind administration.

081. Receiver Operating Characteristic Analyses of the Interactive Effects of Unbiased Instructions, the Appearance Change Instruction, and Sequential Presentation on Witness Discriminability and Response Bias
Stephen J. Ross, PhD – University of Washington, Tacoma; Shannon Spencer, BA – Farleigh Dickinson University; Jeanette Miller, BA – University of Washington, Tacoma

Recommendations for reforming the collection of eyewitness identification evidence include “packages” of best practices. Although these best practices are based upon findings of psychological research, very little of this research has focused on the interactive effects of the recommended practices. This is an important oversight as some practices may have differential effects on witness decisions. The present study assesses the interactive effects of unbiased instructions, the appearance change instruction (ACI), and sequential presentation on response bias and discriminability. Results indicate that providing the ACI with sequential presentation reduced the least discriminating responses. Implications of these findings are discussed.

082. Examining Ethnicity and Race Related Differences in Child Molesters: A MTC:CM3 Approach
Sarah Schauf, M.Sc. – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Elizabeth Jeglic, PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Cynthia Calkins PhD – John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Perhaps the most validated child molester (CM) typology is the MTC:CM3. However, this typology has been tested using primarily White CMs. This study aimed to test the replicability of the findings in a sample of 499 ethnically/racially diverse CMs. It was hypothesized that CMs varying in race/ethnicity may differ in offense related characteristics, resulting in different MTC:CM3 typologies.

Results showed that the MTC:CM3 was applicable to non-White CMs but that there were differences in the proportion of offenders of different race/ethnic groups on MTC:CM3 Axis-I and combined Axis-I – Axis-II type classifications. No differences were found in Axis-II type classifications.

083. Lying Behavior: The Effects of Dual-Task Performance and High Cognitive Load
Andrew Schade, PsyD – The Chicago School of Professional Psychology at Irvine

Lying is sometimes more difficult than telling the truth, as it requires more cognitive resources or “cognitive load”. Implementing high cognitive load has been suggested to help facilitate the observation of deceptive behavior. Research suggests that people can correctly judge when individuals are lying only about 50% of the time when observing their nonverbal behavior. In the current study, it is hypothesized that participants will have significantly less movement in their legs and feet when lying than when telling the truth, as measured by total duration of time. Results revealed some significant differences between conditions (truth or lie).

084. Psychological Variables to Predict Violent Prison Inmates
Allison M. Schenk, PhD – Georgia Regents University; William Fremouw, PhD – West Virginia University

The purpose of this study was to investigate the utility of psychological variables to predict violent inmates from non-violent inmates. The psychological variables included: history of mental illness and results from three psychological measures (Beta-III, MMPI-2-RF, TCU Drug Screen II). Using a logistic regression, history of mental illness and the MMPI-2-RF scale, Psychoticism, accurately predicted violent inmates from non-violent inmates, while controlling for demographic and criminal variables. Hierarchical cluster analysis identified three meaningful groups of violent inmates based on the five MMPI-2-RF personality psychopathology scales. Based on these results, psychological variables have utility in predicting violent inmates from non-violent inmates.

085. Role of Gender in Plea Decision Rationales
Reveka Shieynberg, MA – University at Albany, SUNY

Although much media and research attention has been given to trials, the overwhelming majority of convictions in criminal courts result from plea arrangements. However, knowledge about the rationales driving defendant’s plea decisions is based on research conducted more than 40 years ago. In the proposed poster, we examine gender differences in the dichotomous plea decisions and the rationales underlying plea decisions when participants were guilty and innocent. As hypothesized, plea rationales were found to differ by gender and guilt/innocence. For example, women provided significantly more moral-based plea rationales than men, particularly when guilty.

086. Safety in Numbers: A Policy Capturing Analysis of the Alibi Assessment Process
Brent Swoon, PhD – Memorial University; Joe Eastwood, PhD – University of Ontario Institute of Technology

A policy capturing analysis of university students’ (N = 65) and police recruits’ (N = 21) decisions regarding the believability of the narratives of alibi corroborators was conducted. Participants were presented with 32 vignettes that varied as a function of five variables (i.e., relationship to accused, age of corroborator, number of corroborators, corroborator’s confidence, salience of the memory). Results showed that the majority of participants used one or two cues when making their decisions. The most common predictor for
both samples was the number of corroborators. Implications for understanding the alibi assessment is discussed.

087. Trauma and Psychosis: Investigating the Influence on Violence and Treatment Compliance
Alicia Spidel – University of Montreal; Tania Lecomte, PhD – University of Montreal; John Yuille, PhD – University of British Columbia

This study attempted to better understand violence and treatment compliance in individuals with psychosis focusing on substance abuse and history of child abuse in a first episode sample. 117 first episode individuals were assessed using multiple constructs (childhood abuse, violence, and substance abuse) suggested in the literature as potentially linked to compliance. A step-wise linear regression was performed and revealed that childhood physical abuse was the strongest predictor of poor service engagement (β=0.22, p).

088. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) Scale Scores and Recurrent Institutional Violence
Anthony Tarescavage, MA – Patton State Hospital; Danielle Burchett, PhD – California State University, Monterey Bay; David Glassmire, PhD – Patton State Hospital

We identified a group of 36 NGRI patients who had recurrent acts violence at a psychiatric hospital. We compared this group to 243 NGRI patients who were discharged without engaging in a violent act. We found that a number of MMPI-2-RF scales measuring constructs associated with antisociality (e.g., BXD, JCP, and AGG) differentiated between the two groups with meaningful effect sizes (Cohen’s ds ranged from 0.37 to 0.51). Relative risk ratio analyses indicated that patients who elevated on these scales were up to 2.5 times more likely to engage in repeated violent acts.

089. Race, Threat, and Criminality: Implications for Decision to Shoot
Olivia Thompson, BA – University of Northern Iowa; James Roethler – University of Northern Iowa; Kim MacLin, PhD – University of Northern Iowa

Recent shootings involving police officers and unarmed Black men, have sharpened focus on how racial biases impact decisions to shoot. One source of this bias is criminality, the extent to which someone’s appearance makes others believe s/he is a criminal. High and low criminality Black and White targets were evaluated in criminal, non-criminal-positive, and non-criminal-neutral contexts for positive (e.g., empathy) and negative (e.g., threatening) factors. Participants also provided evaluations of risk of injury and death for these targets. Results show the complexities of the criminal face bias impact evaluations and are discussed in terms of decision to shoot situations.

090. Interdisciplinary Restorative Justice Implementation: The Role of Psychologists
Jennifer M. Twyford, PhD – California Lutheran University; Shauna Marsh, MA – California Lutheran University; Lara Buckley, MS – California Lutheran University; Silvana Good, BS – California Lutheran University

This presentation explains the innovative, emerging, and interdisciplinary practice of restorative justice (RJ) implemented at the community level to improve outcomes for victims of crime, as well as decrease crime in the community. Successes and challenges in the implementation of restorative justice are provided based on the researchers’ data and experience in various domains. A conceptual model is presented, which highlights the role of the psychologist in the implementation of RJ practices. Suggestions for future directions for implementation are emphasized with application to psychologists, researchers, attorneys, law enforcement, community members, and victim advocates.

091. The Influence of Self-Reported Psychopathic Traits on Contextual Reasoning
Jessica L. Tylicki, BS – Eastern Kentucky University; Frances Daniel, PhD – Indiana University Northwest; Dustin Wygant, PhD – Eastern Kentucky University

This study explores how primary and secondary psychopathic traits influence susceptibility to the conjunction fallacy, which is a reasoning bias people have when given contextual information. Participants read descriptions of a person that were typical or atypical of a particular profession or hobby and rated the likelihood the person had a hobby or profession. Those high in primary psychopathic traits showed patterns of behavior consistent with the conjunction fallacy. Individuals with high secondary psychopathic traits were more susceptible to the conjunction fallacy. Results suggest that individuals with secondary psychopathic traits tend to be more impulsive when they are overwhelmed cognitively.

Todd Warner, MA – University of Virginia; Hayley Cleary, PhD – Virginia Commonwealth University; Alyssa Miyuk, BA – Virginia Commonwealth University; N. Dickon Reppucci, PhD – University of Virginia

This study explored the training police receive for interrogation and the impact that training on adolescent development has on the use of specific techniques for juvenile suspects. Police (N = 412) answered a survey regarding their training experiences, including the type of training received, whether they received any training for specific issues related to juveniles, and actual practices used during interrogation with both adults and juveniles. Results suggest officers who have received training on adolescent brain development and adolescent decision making may be more, not less, likely to use techniques similar to those of Reid trained officers when questioning juveniles.

093. Interrogation of Suspects with Intellectual Disabilities in Japan: Semi-Structured Interviews with Police Officers
Kazumi Watanabe, PhD – National Research Institute of Police Science; Taeko Wachi, PhD – National Research Institute of Police Science; Kaeko Yokota, PhD – National Research Institute of Police Science; Shuichi Ono, BA – National Research Institute of Police Science; Yusuke Otsuka,
MA – National Research Institute of Police Science; Kazuki Hirama, BA – National Research Institute of Police Science

This study aimed to investigate interrogations of suspects with intellectual disabilities (IDs) in Japan through semi-structured interviews. Twenty-one police officers who have interrogated suspects with IDs were interviewed. Interrogators experienced hardships with taking appropriate precautionary measures, even though they took careful note of IDs and the suggestibility of suspects. Many interrogators took sufficient considerations with active listening and questioning, and explained some of the ground rules. A correlation coefficient showed that more explained ground rules were related with higher quantity and quality of statements.

094. Female Perpetrators: A Description of the 1.5% in Child Sexual Abuse Cases in Canada
Camille C. Weinsheimer, BA – Simon Fraser University; Patricia I. Coburn, MA – Simon Fraser University; Kristin Chong, MA – Simon Fraser University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD, LLB – Simon Fraser University

Of 4,106 child sexual abuse (CSA) cases in Canada that we reviewed, 62 involved female accused. We described the female-accused cases and compared these to a random sample of 62 male-accused cases from the database, on variables related to the offence, trial, and complainant. In both female- and male-accused cases, the complainant was most often female. Compared to male-accused cases, female-accused cases had a higher proportion of male complainants, a shorter delay to trial, and a shorter jail sentence for the most intrusive offences. We proposed that future research investigate specific roles of women who perpetrate CSA.

095. The Predictive Validity of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory in Atlantic Canadian Community-Supervised Youth
Julie L. Wershler, BA – University of New Brunswick & Centre for Criminal Justice Studies; Mary Ann Campbell, PhD – University of New Brunswick, Saint John & Centre for Criminal Justice Studies

This study evaluated the ability of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) to predict recidivism in a sample of Atlantic Canadian community-supervised youth offenders (n = 100). Receiver Operator Characteristic Curve analyses indicated that the YLS/CMI total score was strongly predictive of general recidivism over an average follow-up period of 437 days (SD = 503). Individual criminogenic need scores, with the exception of criminal history, also demonstrated moderate to good predictive validity. The predictive ability of the YLS/CMI was compared across offender gender, ethnicity, time to recidivism, and recidivism type. Implications for case management are discussed.

096. Effects of Bystander Temporal Proximity to the Perpetrator on Unconscious Transference
Alex Wooten, M. A. – Texas A&M University - Commerce; Curt Carlson, PhD – Texas A&M University - Commerce; Maria Carlson, PhD – Texas A&M University – Commerce

Unconscious transference occurs if an eyewitness chooses an innocent bystander from a lineup rather than the perpetrator of a crime. Using a multiple-block face recognition paradigm, we explored whether transference was more or less likely depending on whether the bystander was presented before or after the perpetrator at encoding. We obtained identification decisions and confidence from three different lineup types, either containing: (a) perpetrator-only, (b) bystander-only, or (c) both perpetrator and bystander. ROC analysis revealed no difference driven by temporal proximity at encoding, but, surprisingly, discriminability was best when both perpetrator and bystander were in the lineup.

097. Exploring the Link between Victimization, Violence, and Exposure to Pornography
Maya Worley-Mann, MS – Palo Alto University; Lisa Cannizzaro, MS – Palo Alto University; Megan Lillie, MS – Palo Alto University; Amanda Fanniff, PhD – Palo Alto University

Early exposure to pornography, particularly violent pornography, may result in later aggressive behaviors and attitudes. In addition, early experiences of trauma and exposure to intimate partner violence may increase the likelihood of seeking out pornographic material. The current study investigates the link between physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, as well as exposure to intimate partner violence as a child, on the consumption of general and violent pornography. Preliminary results indicate a link between exposure to intimate partner violence as a child and general pornography consumption only. No other forms of maltreatment significantly predicted pornography use.

098. Think Before You Ink: Biases Against Tattooed Mothers Affect Child Custodial Decisions
Emily Denne – University of Evansville; Taylor Wornica – University of Evansville; Allison Meyer – University of Evansville; Margaret Stevenson, PhD – University of Evansville

We experimentally manipulated the presence of a mother’s visible floral tattoo to explore the impact of tattoo presence on whether participants would grant her custody over her child. Supporting our hypotheses, compared to the non-tattooed mother, participants perceived the tattooed mother as having significantly less positive characteristics and as being significantly less of a capable parent. In addition, participants were marginally less likely to grant full custody to the tattooed mother than the non-tattooed mother -- an effect that was significantly mediated by participants’ belief that the tattooed mother was a less capable parent than the non-tattooed mother.

099. (In)Consistency between Empirically-Validated versus Internally-Created Juvenile Risk Assessment Tools
Elizabeth Hostetter, BA – Valparaiso University; Annalise Hayrynen, BS – Valparaiso University; Kirian Harrison, BA – Valparaiso University; Holly Buckman, BA – Palo Alto University; Christina Severino, BA – Valparaiso University; Amanda D. Zelechoski, JD, PhD – Valparaiso University
Risk assessment tools are playing an increasingly important role in the juvenile justice system, particularly with respect to decision-making related to disposition, diversion, and intervention. Numerous jurisdictions have implemented the use of risk assessment instruments, often internally created tools as opposed to empirically-validated measures. This pilot study represents a first step at evaluating the predictive validity and consistency of an internally created statewide juvenile risk assessment tool in comparison to a well-established juvenile violence risk assessment. As expected, preliminary findings suggest substantial discrepancy between these two risk assessment approaches, both in terms of overall violence risk scores and risk classifications.

100. The Effects of Venireperson Motivation, Judicial Instruction, and PTP Exposure on Attorneys’ and Judges’ Reports of Venireperson Biases

David Zimmerman, Ph.D – Missouri State University; Courtney Wilson, Bachelors – Missouri State University; Heather Lepper, BA – Missouri State University; Brooke Clodfelter, Bachelors – Missouri State University; Margaret Kovera, Ph.D – John Jay College/CUNY Graduate Center

We tested the effects of pretrial publicity (PTP) exposure, venireperson motivation to get on/off a jury, and impartiality/honesty judicial instruction on attorneys’ and judges’ evaluations of venireperson bias. After viewing videos of voir dires, attorneys rated venirepersons to be more biased when they were exposed to excessive PTP as opposed to minimal PTP. Both attorneys and judges reported that venirepersons were more biased when they were motivated to get off rather than on the jury, especially when venirepersons received standard instructions emphasizing impartiality. Therefore, impartiality instructions moderate venirepersons’ abilities to communicate biases to achieve their motivations.
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