“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

-Martin Luther King Jr.
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Hotel Map

Mezzanine Level Floor Plan

Program cover designed by Sage Jensen
How did the tradition of the ducks in The Peabody fountain begin? In the 1930s, the General Manager of the Peabody and a friend returned from a weekend hunting trip. The men had a little too much whiskey and thought it would be funny to place some of their live duck decoys in the Peabody fountain. The reaction was nothing short of enthusiastic and the tradition has become famous! In 1940, a former circus animal trainer taught the ducks the now-famous Peabody Duck March. The trainer became the first Peabody Duckmaster, serving for 50 years until 1991. Nearly 90 years after their inaugural march, the ducks visit the lobby fountain at 11 am and 5 pm each day. When off-duty, they live in their Royal Duck Palace on the hotel rooftop.
Mobile App Information for Conference Program

We’re Mobile Again This Year!

We strongly encourage you to download our mobile guide to enhance your experience at the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference. You'll be able to plan your day with a personalized schedule, maps, and session info. The app is compatible with iPhones, iPads, iPod Touches and Android devices. Windows Phone and Blackberry users can access the same information via https://guidebook.com/browse.

To get the guide, choose one of the methods below:

- Download 'Guidebook' from the Apple App Store or the Android Marketplace
- OR Visit https://guidebook.com/g/APLS2018 from your phone's browser
- OR Scan the following image with your mobile phone (QR-Code reader required, e.g. 'Red Laser', 'Barcode Scanner')

Once you have the Guidebook application installed, tap the "Enter Passphrase" button. Enter APLS2018 and the guide will download to your device!
# 2018 AP-LS Conference Program Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Workshop Title</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8:30am - 4:30pm  | **Pre-Conference Workshop A**  
Controversies Concerning Psychopathy in the Courtroom  
David DeMatteo, JD, PhD, ABPP & John F. Edens, PhD | Grand Ballroom D                                                        |                   |
| 8:30am - 4:30pm  | **Pre-Conference Workshop B**  
Introduction to Qualitative and Mixed Methods  
Kathleen Kemp, PhD & Kate Guthrie, PhD | Grand Ballroom F                                                        |                   |
| 8:30am - 4:30pm  | **Pre-Conference Workshop C**  
Translating Evidence-based Assessment to Forensic Practice with the MMPI-2-RF  
Yossef Ben-Porath, PhD & Martin Sellbom, PhD | Grand Ballroom E                                                        |                   |
| 10:35am – 10:45am | Coffee Break                      |                                                                          | West Foyer        |
| 8:30 am – 12:00 pm | **Pre-Conference Workshop D**  
Case Law: Competency to Stand Trial and Criminal Responsibility  
Robert Cochrane, PsyD, ABPP | Desoto Room                                                              |                   |
| 1:00pm - 4:30pm  | **Pre-Conference Workshop E**  
Introduction to Trial Consulting  
Leslie Ellis, PhD & Bryan Edelman, PhD | Desoto Room                                                              |                   |
<p>| 3:00pm - 3:15pm  | Coffee Break                      |                                                                          | West Foyer        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 8:00am – 12:00pm| BALLROOM A | 001 Executive Committee Meeting  
                      Forest Room |
| 10:00 am – 10:30 am| BALLROOM B | 002 Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation  
                      Venetian |
| 10:30am – 11:30am| BALLROOM C | 003 Student Committee Professional Development Event  
                      Venetian |
| 12:00pm – 2:00pm| BALLROOM D | 004 (CE) OPENING PLENARY  
                      We Shall Overcome, but Who is We Exactly?  
                      Natalie A. Collier, Founder, The Lighthouse | Black Girl Projects  
                      Continental Room  
                      (Teaching/Mentoring, Book Award, and Dissertation awards just before the talk) |
| 2:15pm – 3:35pm | BALLROOM E | 005 (CE) Special Session: At the Crossroads of "National Security" and "Individual Rights:" Professional Ethics for Legal and Forensic Psychologists  
                      Steven Reisner, PhD, Randy Otto, PhD, MLS  
                      and Mark Staal, PhD  
                      Moderated by Joel Dvoskin, PhD  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:35pm – 3:50pm | DESOTO   | 006 (CE) Gender, Psychology, and the Law  
                      McCracken  
                      Malik  
                      Phalen  
                      Stevenson  
                      Gervais  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 007 (CE) Why Memory Matters  
                      Cardenas  
                      Luke  
                      Alcesta  
                      Crozier  
                      Reisberg  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 008 (CE) Children’s Disclosures  
                      Williams  
                      Eisen  
                      Mugno  
                      Stolzenberg  
                      Evans  
                      London  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 009 (CE) Access to Criminal Justice for Vulnerable Populations  
                      Dando  
                      Mattison  
                      Cooper  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 010 Research to Policy  
                      Rizzo  
                      Meterko  
                      McClure  
                      Brimbal  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 011 Forensic Postdoc Fellowships  
                      Gowensmith  
                      Miller  
                      Murrie  
                      Packer  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 012 (CE) Measuring Psychopathy  
                      Sellbom  
                      Quick  
                      Hanniball  
                      Tsang  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 013 (CE) Juries and Death Penalty  
                      Rogers  
                      Bakhshay  
                      Damnjanovic  
                      Gordon  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 014 Data Blitz 1  
                      Neal  
                      Maeder  
                      Huston  
                      DeVault  
                      Jay  
                      Haney-Delehanty  
                      O’Connor  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 015 (CE) Attitudes and Juvenile Justice  
                      Woolard  
                      Fountain  
                      Cohn  
                      Reed  
                      Ballroom A |
| 3:50pm – 4:50pm | DESOTO   | 016 (CE) Confessions and Alibis  
                      Kassin  
                      Dianiska  
                      Appleby  
                      Henderson  
                      Haney-Caron  
                      Ballroom A |
Sessions with (CE) after the session # indicate the session is eligible for CE credit. Please see ConCEpt instructions on p. 34 for further information.

Sessions with (CLE) after the session # indicate the session is eligible for CLE credit. CLEs have been approved by the Tennessee State Bar Association. Please see ConCEpt instructions on p. 34 for further information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ballroom A</th>
<th>Ballroom B</th>
<th>Ballroom C</th>
<th>Ballroom D</th>
<th>Ballroom E</th>
<th>Venetian</th>
<th>Desoto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:00pm – 6:00pm</td>
<td><strong>017 (CE) Practice Committee: Building and Managing Private Practice</strong> Cunningham Guyton Smelko Tussey</td>
<td><strong>018</strong> Psychology in Forensic Science Rivard Matula Quigley-McBride Sanson</td>
<td><strong>019 (CE) Court Mandated Treatment</strong> Finello McNess Stimmel Peterson</td>
<td><strong>020 (CE) Bias and Heuristics in Jury/Judicial Decisions</strong> Ruva Quick Schweitzer Coaker Dhami</td>
<td><strong>021</strong> Data Blitz 2 Najdowski Shanboltz Patton Weinsheimer Bader LaDuke Formon Brugh</td>
<td><strong>022 (CE) Presidential Address</strong> Brank</td>
<td><strong>023 (CE) Video Recording Eyewitnesses</strong> Douglass Matuku Sporer Skalon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6:00pm – 6:30pm | **024 AP-LS Business Meeting**  
ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND!  
Venetian | | | | | | |
| 6:30pm – 8:00pm | **025 Welcome Reception**  
Featuring: The Jeremy Shrader Quartet  
ALL ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND!  
Rooftop and Skyway | | | | | | |
| 8:00pm – 10:00pm | Drexel/UMass/Fordham Reception  
Forest Room | | | | | | |

Sessions with (CE) after the session # indicate the session is eligible for CE credit. Please see ConCEpt instructions on p. 34 for further information.

Sessions with (CLE) after the session # indicate the session is eligible for CLE credit. CLEs have been approved by the Tennessee State Bar Association. Please see ConCEpt instructions on p. 34 for further information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00am–7:50am</td>
<td><strong>AP-LS Student Committee Sponsored 5K Fun Run</strong></td>
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<td>Meet in Hotel Lobby</td>
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<td>8:00am–9:00am</td>
<td><strong>Issues in IPV/DV</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(CE) Azores-Gococo Beck Canales Schafer</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Self and Other Violence</strong></td>
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<td>(CE) Hodges Delgado Ruchensky Mikytuck Klatt</td>
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<td><strong>Juvenile Recidivism</strong></td>
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<td>(CE) Singer Barnes Schmidt Wershler</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Risk Assessment</strong></td>
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<td>(CE) Layden Brereton Winn Nunes</td>
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<td><strong>Perceptions of Police</strong></td>
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<td>(CE) Provenza Kirshenbaum Donahue Ferrara</td>
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<td><strong>Intoxication and the Law</strong></td>
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<td>(CE) Flowe Altman Ternes</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15am–10:35am</td>
<td><strong>PDW Committee: Mindfulness Based Techniques and Tips for Reducing Stress</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wupperman</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:35am–10:45am</td>
<td>Coffee Break West Foyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45am–12:15pm</td>
<td><strong>PLENARY SESSION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Ethical Treatment of Juveniles and Solitary Confinement: The Kalief Browder Story</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jenner Furst, Stuart Grassian, PhD, and Marsha Levick, JD</td>
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<td>Moderated by: Keith Cruise, PhD, MLS</td>
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<td>Continental Room</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><strong>Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon</strong></td>
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<td>BY INVITATION ONLY</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Louis XVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30pm–2:50pm</td>
<td><strong>TTC Committee: Trial Consulting</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bradshaw Gilbert</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Sharing Information in a Post-Private Era</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brank Perez Marshall Groscup Najdowski</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Mental State at the Time of the Offense</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Meaux Potts Kois Vitacco Packer</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Selecting Fillers for Eyewitness Lineups</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bergold Carlson Jones Jones Wells</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Psychopathy Scales</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sellbom Harrop Burchett Tarescavage Edens</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Developing and Testing Treatment Programs</strong></td>
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<td>Lamade Heilbrun Prentky Dvoskin</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Vulnerable Populations in Jails</strong></td>
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<td>Zottola Lowder Desmarais Cartwright</td>
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<td>2:50pm–3:00pm</td>
<td>Coffee Break West Foyer</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Ballroom A</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td><strong>049 (CE) AAFP</strong> Distinguished Contributions Award: Deborah Collins</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:10pm – 5:10pm</td>
<td><strong>056 (CE) AP-LS</strong> Distinguished Contributions Award: James Ogloff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30pm – 8:00pm</td>
<td><strong>070 Friday Evening Poster Session</strong> Tennessee Exhibit Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Early Career Professionals Reception</strong> Louis XVI</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td><strong>University of Nebraska – Lincoln Reception</strong> Jackson Room, 3rd Floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td><strong>Student Committee Reception</strong> Forest Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td><strong>University of California, Irvine, Center for Psychology and Law Reception</strong> Barclay Room, 3rd Floor</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Saturday, March 10, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ballroom A</th>
<th>Ballroom B</th>
<th>Ballroom C</th>
<th>Ballroom D</th>
<th>Ballroom E</th>
<th>Venetian</th>
<th>Desoto</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00am – 9:00am</td>
<td>071 (CE) Youth and College Sexual Violence Alexander Shaffer Lillard Rose Siddoway</td>
<td>072 (CE) Intrafamilial Abuse and Neglect Blasbalg O'Donnell Karni-Visel Fernandez-Smith</td>
<td>073 (CE) Legal Defenses Stanley Baucum Schneider Gongola</td>
<td>074 (CE) Juries Devine Garner Dellapaolera Lawrence Lundrigan</td>
<td>075 (CE) Investigative Interviewing Walsh Ormerod Normile Dando</td>
<td>076 (CE) Feigning and Malingering Wood Mullally Nijdam-Jones Hart Grossi</td>
<td>077 (CE) Eyewitness Memory Michael Champagne Thompson Race Manley</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:35am – 10:45am</td>
<td>Coffee Break West Foyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45am – 12:15pm</td>
<td>085 (CE/CLE) PLENARY SESSION Using Our Research in the Struggle for Racial Justice: Pathways to Engaged Scholarship Linda Tropp, PhD, University of Massachusetts Amherst Cofounder of The Public Engagement Project Continental Room</td>
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<td>12:20pm – 1:30pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break (Lunch is not Included, please plan accordingly)</td>
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<td>Lunch with LHB (bring your own lunch) Venetian Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:50pm – 3:00pm</td>
<td>Coffee Break West Foyer</td>
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10
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Panel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:00pm – 4:00pm</td>
<td>BALLROOM A 093</td>
<td>Corrections Committee: Privatization of Prisons</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Simpson, Wright, Dvoskin</td>
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<td>BALLROOM B 094</td>
<td>Attorney Behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Kienzle, Peck, Lunden, Stevens</td>
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<td>BALLROOM C 095</td>
<td>Forensic Evaluators</td>
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<td>Armstrong-Hoskowitz, Gowensmith, Foster</td>
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<td>BALLROOM D 096</td>
<td>Race and Juries</td>
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<td>Kleynhans, Kelley, Gamache, Trescher, Kurinec</td>
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<td>BALLROOM E 097</td>
<td>Data Blitz 5</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Georges, Guarnera, Murphy, Jackson, Fessinger, Brogan, Semmann</td>
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<td></td>
<td>VENETIAN 098</td>
<td>Youth Capacity and Reasoning</td>
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<td>Arndorfer, Christopher, Riggs, Romaine, Tang</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DESOTO 099</td>
<td>Lineups and Showups</td>
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<td>Carlson, Wylie, Ditchfield, Lampinen, Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:10pm – 5:10pm</td>
<td>BALLROOM A 100</td>
<td>Pleas</td>
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<td>Haby, Clatch, Gordon, Harris</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BALLROOM B 101</td>
<td>Mental Health and Offending</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Eno Louden, Wupperman, Van Horn, Shaffer</td>
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<td>BALLROOM C 102</td>
<td>Legal Decisions and Intellectual Disabilities</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Rosinski, Garcia, Shaw, Doran, Erickson</td>
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<td>BALLROOM D 103</td>
<td>Culture and Assessment</td>
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<td>Shepherd, Steinert, Edge, Hale, Lee</td>
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<td>BALLROOM E 104</td>
<td>Data Blitz 6</td>
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<td>Wasarhaley, Andrews, Fishel, Appel, Shaffer, Gowensmith, Bernhard</td>
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<td></td>
<td>VENETIAN 105</td>
<td>Competency</td>
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<td>King, Schwenke, Laxton, Dewhirst</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DESOTO 106</td>
<td>Eyewitnesses</td>
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<td>Spor, Korkman, Tupper, Erickson</td>
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<td>5:20pm – 6:20pm</td>
<td>BALLROOM A 107</td>
<td>Mental Health in Corrections</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>McLachlan, Mills, Appel, Leidenfrost</td>
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<td>BALLROOM B 108</td>
<td>Adult Recidivism</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Williams, Coupland, Stewart, Stone</td>
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<td>BALLROOM C 109</td>
<td>Jurors and Sex Offenses/ IPV</td>
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<td>Stanziani, Pica, Jones</td>
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<td>BALLROOM D 110</td>
<td>Legal Decisions in Civil Law</td>
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<td>Helm, Bock, Conti, Silberkleit</td>
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<td>BALLROOM E 111</td>
<td>Juvenile Assessment</td>
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<td>Charles, Andretta, Carr, Williams</td>
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<td></td>
<td>VENETIAN 112</td>
<td>Deception and Lies</td>
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<td>Colwell, Dianiska, Woolridge, Cash</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DESOTO 113</td>
<td>Psychopathy in Non-offenders</td>
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<td>Patton, Lim, Preston, Alexander</td>
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<td>6:30pm – 8:00pm</td>
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<td>Saturday Evening Poster Session</td>
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<td>Tennessee Exhibit Hall</td>
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<td>8:00pm – 11:00pm</td>
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<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice Social</td>
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<td>ALL WELCOME TO ATTEND! Brewery Tour begins at 8:30 pm</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>High Cotton Brewing Company, 598 Monroe Avenue</td>
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AP-LS on Social Media

American Psychology-Law Society

American Psychology-Law Society/Div 41

@APLS41

American Psychology-Law Society
SOCIAL MEDIA COMMITTEE
Message from the AP-LS President

Welcome to the 2018 Annual Conference of the American Psychology-Law Society. I am excited to spend the next several days with you learning about the newest research in our field!

We are in an era that relies all too frequently on emails, phone calls, and online meetings, so thank you for taking the effort and time to be physically present at this conference. As much as my efficiency-oriented mind would like it not to be true, there is simply no substitute for being in the same room together. And, what a privilege it is to have this opportunity to be in the same room with colleagues both brand-new and well-known.

This privilege would not be possible without our Conference Co-chairs, Nicholas Druhn and Lindsey Wylie. The program includes well over 350 talks, including the data blitz, which is new to us here at AP-LS. There are also 200 posters and three separate plenary sessions. The plenary sessions allow us to learn from a powerful advocate for rural, southern black girls and women, the production team and experts for a documentary about juveniles in solitary confinement, and an award-winning professor who is working to help academics become more engaged in the public good. On top of all of that, Nick and Lindsey have organized a rooftop welcome reception with a live band! Please thank Nick and Lindsey for the many hours they put into this conference – there's no doubt they gave up sleep and time on their weekends, so you could have a conference that is as enjoyable as it is informative.

Of course, the co-chairs would not be as successful without the help of our Conference Advisory Committee led by Kathleen Kemp and includes Derek Hess, Garrett Berman, Beth Arrendondo, and Lauren Kois. In addition, Amanda Zelechoski as our Continuing Education Committee Chair and her committee (Beth Arrendondo, Alicia Nijdam-Jones, and Christina Riggs Romaine) planned a full day of diverse continuing education workshops. Please be sure to thank all of these people for the extra hours they put in this past year.

Not only would this conference not be possible, but our entire organization would not be where it is without the incomparable support that Kathy Gaskey provides to us. Kathy does so much for our organization and our annual conference is when her dedication always shines the brightest. We have much to be thankful for with Kathy as our administrative assistant and I urge you to reach out and let her know how much we appreciate her!

I have had the honor of working with two groups of people focused on my presidential initiatives. My internally focused task force (Jennifer Groscup, Brian Cutler, Lora Levett, Twila Wingrove, and Kento Yasuhara) has been helping me think through how we improve on some of our organizational issues such as onboarding committee members and building a better pipeline of future AP-LS leaders. My externally focused task force (Melinda Wolbransky, Matt Zaitchik, Apryl Alexander, Kathleen Kemp, Kelsey Henderson, Tom Ferrant, and Sarah Miller) devoted countless hours helping to organize our Memphis outreach efforts. Doing outreach in the community where our conference is being held is a new endeavor and I was so grateful for how many of you volunteered to participate in this inaugural year. I will be talking about both of these initiatives at my presidential address on Thursday afternoon.

I am honored and humbled to serve AP-LS this year as president and I look forward to the next few days of seeing colleagues and friends I have known for years and meeting new ones.

Eve Brank, J.D., Ph.D.

President, American Psychology-Law Society
Welcome and Conference Highlights

Welcome to Memphis! We’re excited to bring you the 2018 conference of the American Psychology-Law Society. It is a special time to confer with colleagues, visit with friends, and make new connections. We trust that you’ll find a number of sessions that are of interest among nearly 350 talks and 200 posters. In addition to the typical 80-minute symposia sessions and 60-minute paper sessions, we would like to draw your attention to a new format of presentations this year, the Psycho-Legal Data-Blitz! These presentations were selected from proposal submissions ranked as highly novel and having high intellectual merit. In addition, there is an excellent selection of plenary speakers and AP-LS special committee sessions. We have outlined some of the highlights and special sessions below, but do not forget to look through the full program to see all the conference has to offer!

Continuing Education

Several pre-conference continuing education workshops have been arranged for Wednesday, March 7th. Workshops A, B, and C are full day from 8:30-4:30 (7 CEUs). Workshops D and E are half day, respectively from 8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30 (3.5 CEUs).

Workshop A (full day): Controversies Concerning Psychopathy in the Courtroom
Presenters: David DeMatteo, JD, PhD, ABPP & John F. Edens, PhD
Location: Grand Ballroom D

Workshop B (full day): Introduction to Qualitative and Mixed Methods
Presenters: Kathleen Kemp, PhD & Kate Guthrie, PhD
Location: Grand Ballroom F

Workshop C (full day): Translating Evidence-based Assessment to Forensic Practice with the MMPI-2-RF
Presenter: Yossef Ben-Porath, PhD & Martin Sellbom, PhD
Location: Grand Ballroom E

Workshop D (half day): Case Law: Competency to Stand Trial and Criminal Responsibility
Presenter: Robert Cochrane, PsyD, ABPP
Location: Desoto Room

Workshop E (half day): Introduction to Trial Consulting
Presenter: Leslie Ellis, PhD & Bryan Edelman, PhD
Location: Desoto Room

In addition to the pre-conference workshops, we are thankful that CONCEPT will also be offering CE and CLE credit for many of the sessions held throughout the conference. The sessions eligible for CE or CLE credit have “CE” and/or “CLE” following the session number in the Program Overview. Please see the CONCEPT information on pg. 34 in the program for details on how to obtain credit for attendance at designated symposium and paper sessions.
**Plenaries and Special Sessions/Events**

**Thursday, March 8th from 12:00-2:00pm**

**Opening Plenary: We Shall Overcome, but Who is We Exactly?**

*Natalie A. Collier, Founder, The Lighthouse | Black Girls Project*

Ms. Collier, born and reared in northeast Mississippi, is a writer and advocate for those most often ignored and unseen—rural, southern black girls and women. She is the founder and director of The Lighthouse | Black Girl Projects. She was baptized in advocacy and leadership development work at a nationally recognized non-profit organization. While there, she served as the director of youth initiatives and directed the organization’s only young women’s leadership institute. Through her work, this program garnered attention beyond the region. Ms. Collier led the development and execution of high impact youth-centered curricula and programming, donor development, community organizing and advocacy primarily in the Black Belt of Alabama, Southwest Georgia and Mississippi Delta. A graduate of Millsaps College, she’s had fellowships at Northwestern University and with the National Juvenile Justice Network, Center for Research & Policy in the Public Interest and the Human Rights Institute. She’s also studied at Poynter University and marriage and family therapy at Reformed Theological Seminary. Ms. Collier also serves board appointments and is project advisor and mentor to organizations and young women, respectively. She regularly guest lectures, keynotes and facilitates in her areas of expertise, which include women and girls’ rights, human rights, leadership development and creative non-fiction writing. It’s also important to note she loves shoes and bags.

**Thursday March 8th from 2:15-3:35pm**

**Special Invited Session: At the Crossroads of “National Security” and “Individual Rights:” Professional Ethics for Legal and Forensic Psychologists**

*Steven Reisner, PhD, Randy Otto, PhD, MLS, and Mark Staal, PhD*

*Moderator: Joel Dvoskin, PhD*

In the wake of the Hoffman Report, disagreement has surfaced within psychology regarding psychologists’ ethical participation in federal or state activities pertaining to national security, law enforcement, and corrections. At the heart of the issue is conflict about how to balance professionals’ responsibilities to both individual human rights and public welfare and safety. In this session, three panelists offer contrasting positions on this issue, designed to stimulate discussion, seek common ground, and promote a future resolution of the conflict.

**Friday, March 9th from 10:45am-12:15pm**

**Plenary Session**

**The Ethical Treatment of Juveniles and Solitary Confinement: The Kalief Browder Story**

*Jenner Furst, Stuart Grassian, PhD, and Marsha Levick, JD*

*Moderator: Keith R. Cruise, PhD, MLS*

This panel will discuss juvenile solitary confinement through the lens of a recent documentary about a juvenile who was held in solitary confinement. Jenner Furst, the director and producer of *Time: The Kalief Browder Story* will discuss the film and Kalief Browder’s story. Dr. Stuart Grassian, a Board-certified psychiatrist who has served as an expert in both individual and class-action lawsuits addressing solitary confinement will discuss the mental and physical health effects of solitary confinement for juveniles, including a particular psychiatric syndrome resulting from the deprivation of social, perceptual, and occupational stimulation in solitary confinement. Marsha Levick, who co-founded the Juvenile Law Center in 1975 and nationally recognized expert in juvenile law, will discuss the past and current legal landscape of juvenile solitary confinement.
Saturday, March 10th from 10:45am-12:15pm
Plenary Session
Using Our Research in the Struggle for Racial Justice: Pathways to Engaged Scholarship
Linda Tropp, PhD – University of Massachusetts Amherst and Cofounder of the Public Engagement Project

This talk will review a variety of ways in which research psychologists can use their research to promote the public good, with a particular focus on promoting racial justice. Through sharing personal examples and writings about public engagement, Tropp will encourage us to consider the roles we can play, the contributions we can make, and strategies through which we can develop trusting relationships with the audiences we seek to reach.

Presidential Address

Thursday, March 8th, 5:00-6:00pm
Presidential Address: Expanding, Communicating, and Developing the Field: Looking Internally and Externally to Meet Our Challenges
Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD – University of Nebraska, Lincoln

In her talk, Dr. Brank will begin by reviewing and highlighting the messages and initiatives from previous AP-LS presidents. Next, she will examine the good work AP-LS as an organization has done and continues to do. Finally, she will conclude with a call that will require us to simultaneously look both inwardly and outwardly as we tackle our next steps as an organization.

Special Photography/Narrative Exhibit

Denver FIRST (the University of Denver’s Forensic Institute for Research, Service, and Training) is proud to host and display a small exhibition of photographs and narratives from participants in a community re-entry program in Denver, Colorado. The College Gateway Program is housed at Red Rocks Community College and provides a soft landing for returning citizens who have spent time in jails, prisons, and community corrections. The participants, in partnership with Denver FIRST, used photographs and corresponding narratives to document their lived experiences of re-entry. This research methodology, known as photovoice, allows and empowers participants to tell their own stories in their own words, and it often results in exhibitions of their work. We are extremely proud to display these deeply personal pieces at this AP-LS conference. For those that would like to know more, the University of Denver will be hosting a social immediately after the AP-LS social on Thursday evening (email neil.gowensmith@du.edu for more info), and we will also be discussing the project during a paper session on Friday from 3-4 in which we will compare the photovoice results with existing empirical literature on community re-entry. Sincere thanks to the AP-LS conference co-chairs Lindsey Wylie and Nicholas Druhn, AP-LS president Eve Brank, and AP-LS conference guru Kathy Gaskey for their help in making this exhibition possible.

Welcome Reception

Please join us atop the famous Peabody Rooftop and Skyway for the Welcome Reception held on Thursday, March 8th at 6:30 pm. We will be joined with live music performed by the Jeremy Shrader Quartet, featuring local sounds including Memphis Blues.

Lunch with Law and Human Behavior

Come meet LHB’s new Editors who will be discussing recent developments and initiatives including the journal’s 2017 acceptance rate, implementation of the Transparency and Openness Promotion (TOP) Guidelines, improving author/reviewer fit, the importance of diversity, and becoming a student reviewer. They will also take questions from the audience. Lunch will not be provided (so feel free to bring your own), but lots of information will!
AP-LS Awards, Committee 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, March 8th
10:00 am - Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation
10:30 am - Student Committee Legal Workshop Series: Privacy and the Fourth Amendment: Basics of Criminal Procedure Analysis for Government Searches and Seizures
12:00 pm - Opening Plenary: We Shall Overcome, but Who is We Exactly?
2:15 pm - Special Invited Session: At the Crossroads of “National Security” and “Individual Rights:” Professional Ethics for Legal and Forensic Psychologists
5:00 pm - AP-LS Presidential Address: Expanding, Communicating, and Developing the Field: Looking Internally and Externally to Meet Our Challenges
5:00 pm - Practice Committee Session: Building and Managing Private Practice
6:00 pm - AP-LS Business Meeting (Open to all!)
6:30 pm - Welcome Reception on the Rooftop and Skyway, featuring the Jeremy Shrader Quartet (Open to all!)
8:00 pm - Drexel/Fordham/UMASS Medical School Reception

Friday, March 9th
7:00 am - Student Committee Sponsored 5K Fun Run
9:15 am - Professional Development of Women Committee Session: Mindfulness-Based Techniques and Tips for Reducing Stress
10:45 am - Plenary Session: The Ethical Treatment of Juveniles and Solitary Confinement: The Kalief Browder Story
1:30 pm - Teaching, Training, & Careers Committee Session: Trial Consulting
3:00 pm - AAFP Distinguished Contributions Award: Deborah Collins, PsyD, ABPP
4:10 pm - AP-LS Distinguished Contributions Award: James R. P. Ogloff, JD, PhD
5:20 pm - Saleem Shah Award: Cynthia Najdowski, PhD
6:30 pm - Friday Evening Poster Session
8:00 pm - Early Career Professionals Reception
8:00 pm - University of Nebraska – Lincoln Reception
8:00 pm - Student Committee Reception
8:00 pm - University of California – Irvine, Center for Psychology and Law Reception

Saturday, March 10th
9:15 am - Legal Scholars Committee Session: Using Social Science in Legal Scholarship
10:45 am - Plenary Session: Using Our Research in the Struggle for Racial Justice: Pathways to Engaged Scholarship
12:20 pm - Lunch with Law and Human Behavior
1:30 pm - Early Career Professionals Committee Session: Psychology and Law Statistics Refresher
3:00 pm - Corrections Committee Session: Privatization of Prisons
6:30 pm - Saturday Evening Poster Session
8:00 pm – John Jay College of Criminal Justice Social; High Cotton Brewing Company, 598 Monroe Avenue

We hope you find the conference enriching, that you have productive collaborations, make some new friends, and have fun throughout the conference experience!

Lindsey Wylie & Nicholas Druhn
2018 Conference Co-Chairs
Message from the Student Committee Chair

On behalf of the Student Committee, welcome to Memphis and the 2018 American Psychology-Law Society conference! During these next three days of programming, you will have the opportunity to hear about groundbreaking research in many areas of this field from well-respected scholars, practitioners, and students. Every year, I find myself leaving this conference with a notebook full of research inspiration, new friends and colleagues, and a renewed passion for this field. It is my hope that all students (and professionals) attending this conference will leave with a bit of the same.

The Student Committee has recently begun an initiative to document the history of AP-LS and the origins and evolution of the field of psychology and law. We hope to record an oral history of this field from the pioneers who have advanced the science and practice every step of the way. In developing this project, it occurred to me that some of the people I would interview were in the early phases of their careers when they saw a need for scientific advancement in this field. They were not much further along in their careers than we are now. As the future leaders of this field, we need to become not only consumers of information, but active participants in the evolution of psychology and the law. In fifty more years, when this community turns one hundred, we will be an integral part of that story. Now is the time we begin to write the narrative of our generation. This conference can serve as the starting point for the major contributions we will make to increase social justice, initiate policy reform, and provide a knowledge base for continued growth. So, I encourage you to have tough conversations, seek out talks on new topic areas, and find the people who will form the foundation of your professional circle. Our story starts now; let’s make it worth telling.

Conference Highlights
There are several sessions we wanted to highlight as being particularly relevant for students, including some events sponsored or co-sponsored by the Student Committee. In addition, data blitz sessions have been introduced to the program this year. These unique sessions provide a quick view of current research in a variety of topic areas. We encourage you to attend one.

Thursday, March 8
10:00 am - Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation - Enjoy breakfast on us and get to know other students attending the conference

10:30 am - Student Committee Professional Development Event - Privacy and the Fourth Amendment: Basics of Criminal Procedure Analysis for Government Searches and Seizures - Learn the basics of an area of law impacting psycho-legal research and practice

3:50 pm - Research to Policy

3:50 pm - The Ins and Outs of Forensic Postdoctoral Fellowships and Training Considerations

5:00 pm - Practice Committee: Building and Managing Private Practice

Friday, March 9
7:00 am - 5K Fun Run - if you haven’t registered already, stop by the registration table

9:15 am - Professional Development of Women (PDW) Committee: Mindfulness Based and Techniques and Tips for Reducing Stress

9:15 am - Current Trends in Consultation Practice

1:30 pm - Teaching, Training, and Careers (TTC) Committee: Trial Consulting
8:00 pm - Student Committee Networking and Social Event – Join us for a cocktail hour to relax and network with fellow students

Saturday, March 10
9:15 am - Legal Scholars Committee: Using Social Science in Legal Scholarship

10:45 am - Plenary Session - Using Our Research in the Struggle for Racial Justice: Pathways to Engaged Scholarship

1:30 pm - ECP Committee: A Brief Refresher on the Most Commonly Reported Statistics in the APA Psychology and Law Journals & Helpful Statistical Resources

Student Committee Resources
For more details about these events, as well as other information and tips about the conference and visiting Memphis, be sure to download the Student Committee conference guide available on our website (http://www.apls-students.org). As always, we will maintain our social media presence throughout the conference. If you haven’t already, be sure to connect with us on Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/apls.sc) and Twitter (https://twitter.com/APLSsc). The Student Committee has been working this past year to develop programming and resources for student members of AP-LS including webinars, internship and post-doc databases, and blog posts along with highlighting student accomplishments through our Minority Student Visibility Initiative and Campus Rep spotlight. We hope you will continue to use these resources for helpful information throughout the year.

None of this would be possible without the incredible Student Committee members who work hard to bring you high-quality programming and resources: Katherine Hazen (Chair-Elect), Keisha April (Secretary), Victoria Pietruszka (Communications Officer), Beverly Henkel (Campus Representative Coordinator), Amanda Rosinski (Clinical Liaison), Adele Quigley-McBride (Experimental Liaison), Emma Marshall (Law Liaison), and Emily Haney-Caron (Past-Chair). I would also like to thank our campus representatives and their faculty sponsors, the Division 41 Executive Committee, Kathy Gaskey, and the conference co-chairs. Finally, thank you all for your continued support of the Student Committee. Enjoy the conference!

Amanda L. Reed
Amanda L. Reed, M.A.
### VOTING MEMBERS of the Executive Committee

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<td>Natalie Anumba</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2019 AP-LS Conference Co-chairs (Portland, OR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christopher King</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:scher1kc@cmich.edu">scher1kc@cmich.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conference Submission Reviewers

The conference co-chairs want to sincerely thank all those who took the time to sign up and complete reviews for the hundreds of submissions to this year's conference. A successful conference would not be possible without their contribution!

Marc Ackerman
Katelyn Affleck
Elisha Agee
Fabiana Alceste
Apryl Alexander
Mauricio Alvarez
John Anderson
James Andretta
Samantha Andrews
Joyce Annestis
Nicholas Armenti
Natalie Armstrong-Hoskowitz
Andrea Arndorfer
Nicole Azores-Gococo
J. Sebastian Baglole
Shirin Bakhshay
Ericka Ball Cooper
Sungil Bang
Kymberli Barker
Ashlee Barnes
Ashley Batastini
Joshua Behl
Yossef Ben-Porath
Amanda Bergold
Zoe Berko
Garrett Berman
Courtney Beussink
Alexandra Bitter
Jeremy Bock
Natalie Bonfine
Mkay Bonner
Bruce Borkosky
Brian Bornstein
Laure Brimbal
Leah Brogan
Kimberly Brown
Sonja Brubacher
Kaila Bruer
Christine Brugh
Kayla Burd
Alissa Call
Joshua Camins
Amy Campbell
Jason Cantone
Amy Capparelli
Stephanie Cardenas
Curt Carlson
Rolando Carol

Gizelle Carr
Daniella Cash
Stephanie Castro
Caitlin Cavanagh
Jacob Champagne
Ginny Chan
Nora Charles
Samuel Choi
Ashley Christiansen
Sheresa Christopher
Tiffany Clomax
Kimberley Clow
Christopher Coffey
Lindsey Cole
Melissa Colloff
Kevin Colwell
Sage Comstock
Selby Conrad
Richard Conti
Ron Craig
Keith Cruise
Jessica Curtis
Coral Dando
Graham Danzer
Karen Davis
Haley Dawson
Darci Delgado
Sabrina Demetrioff
Emily Denne
Sarah Desmarais
Rachel Detrie
Dennis Devine
Manoosh Dhami
Ryan Ditchfield
Jason Doll
Laura Domasneanu-Miulescu
Marissa Donahue
Stephanie Doran
Kathryn Doughty
Kelley DuBuc
Vanessa Edlaci
Jennifer Eno Louden
Kaitlin Ensor
William Erickson
Sydnee Erickson
Jacqueline Evans
Elise Fenn

Krissie Fernandez
Smith
Ciera Ferrone
Melanie Fessinger
Christina Finello
Ryan Fitzgerald
Rebecca Fix
Daniel Flack
Heather Flowe
Shannon Forshae
Elizabeth Foster
Erika Fountai
Carla Galusha
Kyle Gamache
Bradlee Gamblin
Brett Gardner
Brandon Garrett
Leah Georges
Jacomina Gerbrandij
Emily Gottfried
Rachel Greenspan
Rebecca Griffith
Hali Griswold
Roy Groncki
Catherine Grosso
Lucy Guarnera
Lee-ah-nah Ha-gah-nee
Angelica Hagsand
Jennifer Hale
Emily Haney-Caron
Bidisha Haque
Paige Harris
Jennifer Harris
Jessica Hart
Kathleen Hart
Tiffany Harvey
Raghad
Hassabelnaby
Katherine Hazen
Wendy Heath
Rebecca Helm
Kelsey Henderson
Hayden Henderson
Kursten Hensl
David Hill
Heath Hodges
Kate Houston
Shelby Hunter
Ariel Ingber

Maria Ioannou
Jennica Janssen
Lily Jiang
Kristyn Jones
Adam Jordon
Justin Joseph
Jennifer
Kamorowski
Tamara Kang
Melissa Kavetski
Andre Kehn
Christopher Kelly
Kathleen Kemp
Jenna Kieckhaefer
Megan Kienzle
Na Young Kim
Christopher King
Nena Kircher
Lauren Kois
Elisa Krackow
Daniel Krauss
Courtney Kurinec
Jason Lawrence
Monica Lawson
Brianne Layden
Jennifer Lewey
Colleen Lillard
Yan Lim
Tyler Livingston
Bertha Lopez
Evan Lowder
Kim MacLin
Evelyn Maeder
Lindsay Malloy
Kelsey Maloney
Suzanne Mannes
Jamal Mansour
Emma Marshall
Lisa Marshall
Katherine McCallum
Kimberley McClure
Kaitlyn McLachlan
Laura Melnyk
Gribble
Kevin Michaels
Alyssa Mikyuck
Molly Miller
Melanie Mivshek
Peter Molinaro
Kara Moore
Robert Morgan
Samantha Morin
Annik Mossiere
Daniel Murrie
Bryan Myers
Jennifer Myers
Lavita Nadkarni
Tess Neal
Amanda NeMoyer
Brittany Nesbitt
Di Nguyen
Kevin Nunes
Thomas Nyman
Alison O’Connor
Christin Ogle
Thomas Ormerod
Cheryl (Daisy) Ort
Taylor Orton
Melissa Paiva-
Salisbury
Marc Patry
Carlos Eduardo
Peixoto
Anthony Perillo
Jennifer Perillo
Samantha Peterson
Emily Pica
William Pithers
Andrew Pollack
Olivia Preston
Heather Price
Karlee Provenza
Adele Quigley-
McBride
Brittany Race
Mina Ratkalkar
Farhan Abdul Rauf
Casey Ravitz
Amanda Reed
Krystia Reed
William Ridgway
Christina Riggs
Romaine
Jillian Rivard
Emily Robertson
Richard Rogers
Amanda Rosinski
Stephen Ross
Jared Ruchensky
Katrina Rufino
Melissa Russano
Christine Ruva
Danielle Rynczak
Anna Sagana
Alisha Salerno
Patricia Sanchez
Mevagh Sanson
Melanie Schneider
Amber Schramm
Nick Schweitzer
Kimberly Schweitzer
Martin Sellhom
Megan Shaal
Catherine Shaffer
Sarah Shaffer
Chelsea Sheahan
Jeffrey Siegel
Karly Siffin
Alena Skalon
Guy Skinner
Emily Smith
Andrew Smith
Krissie Smith
Kylie Snow
Angela Solimo
Bobbie Spellman
Alicia Spidel
Tawny Spinelli
Maria St. Pierre
Marissa Stanziani
Matthew Stimmel
Veronica Stinson
Adeirdre Stribling
Riley
Thomas Swales
John Synnott
Sarah Tahmourtpour
Connie Tang
Marguerite Ternes
Megan Thoen
Sandra Thomas
Lauren Thompson
Alice Thornewill
Laura Thornton
Kristina Todorovic
Claire Tomlinson
Ashley Trow
Siny Tsang
Nina Tupper
Jorge Varela
Gavin Vance
Faith VanMeter
Sarah Vidal
Jodi Viljoen
David Walsh
Candice Waltrip
Kelly Warren
Amye Warren
Nesa Wasarhaley
Steven Watson
Alexandra Weida
Julie Wershler
Stacy Wetmore
Miko Wilford
Wayne Wilkinson
Jennifer Willard
Keelah Williams
Shanna Williams
Cynthia Willis-
Esqueda
Lindsey Wilner
Twila Wingrove
Skye Woestehoff
Sydney Wood
Mary Wood
Jennifer Woolard
Alex Wooten
Breanne Wylie
Kento Yasuhara
Logan Yelderman
Lesley Zannella
Amanda Zelechoski
Huan Huan Zhang
Tina Zottoli
2018 AP-LS Award Announcements

Each year, the American Psychology-Law Society and American Academy of Forensic Psychology bestow upon deserving individuals several 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 2018 Awards for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law. The 2018 award is being awarded to two teachers/mentors who have taught/mentored at undergraduate-only or MA-terminus institutions (category 1 awards).

The 2018 Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award winner is Jennifer L. Groscup, Associate Professor, Department of Psychology, Scripps College

The 2018 Early Career Teaching and Mentoring Award winner is Tess M.S. Neal, Assistant Professor, New College of Interdisciplinary Arts & Sciences, Arizona State University

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. Their record of service to mentees and students is truly outstanding in many of these ways and more. We congratulate them on this grand achievement. The awards will be announced at the Opening Plenary Session on Thursday, March 8th.

Past winners of the Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award include:
2017 Monica K. Miller & Jennifer Robbennolt
2016 Matthew T. Huss
2015 Jodi A. Quas
2014 Bradley McAuliff
2013 Roderick C.L. Lindsay
2012 Amye R. Warren
2011 Brian H. Bornstein
2010 Mark Costanzo
2009 Ronald Roesch
2008 Edith Greene
2007 N. Dickon Reppucci
2006 Beth Schwartz
2005 Bette Bottoms & James R. P. Ogloff
2004 Margaret Bull Kovera

Past winners of the Early Career Award include:
2016 Amanda Zelechoski
Conference Award Addresses

The following awards will be presented during the conference during each respective session:

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

**Address:** Friday, March 9th from 3:00-4:00pm, in Grand Ballroom A  
**Honoree:** Deborah Collins, PsyD, ABPP

**Applied Forensic Psychology: One Practitioner's Reflections**

While a significant body of literature identifies components of establishing and maintaining a successful mental health practice, relatively less attention has been given to what constitutes essential components of a successful private forensic practice. This presentation will reflect on the practice of forensic psychology in the non-academic arena, in particular. Drawing from professional literature and experience, it will consider some potential pitfalls in operating a private forensic practice. Based on the principle *experientia docet* or experience teaches, it will offer one forensic practitioner’s suggested maxims or "rules for the road" to maintaining a successful and satisfying practice.

**AP-LS Distinguished Contributions to Psychology and Law Award**
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:** Friday, March 9th from 4:10-5:10pm, in Grand Ballroom A  
**Honoree:** James R. P. Ogloff, JD, PhD

**Improving the Mental Health and Wellbeing of Prisoners: Using Law and Psychology to Effect Policy Change and Service Delivery**

Over the past 35 years, it has become increasingly well known that a disproportionate number of prisoners have mental illnesses when compared to people in the community. This is an international phenomenon. Despite the plethora of evidence, the willingness and capacity of corrective services to provide services and effect change has been particularly difficult. With few exceptions, research and clinical experiences continue to reveal that prisoners’ mental health needs remain largely unmet. The focus of this presentation will be on the iterative development, over thirty years, of research, policy development, and practice change aimed at improving the mental health outcome of prisoners. Through the discussion of research and service development, the author will note and emphasize the role that psychological research and legal policy development has played in developing mental health and, most recently, well-being services for prisoners. The examples used will be drawn from the author's work in collaboration with others and will touch on work done in the United States, Canada, and Australia.
**Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence in Psychology and Law**
The Saleem Shah Award is co-sponsored by the American Psychology Law Society and the American Academy of Forensic Psychology. The award is to recognize those who have shown excellence in the beginning phase of their careers.

**Address: Friday, March 9th from 5:20-6:20pm, in Grand Ballroom A**

**Honoree: Cynthia Najdowski, PhD**

**Investigating Racial Stereotypes as a Factor Contributing to Miscarriages of Justice**

Miscarriages of justice occur when innocent individuals are mistakenly caught up in the criminal justice system, and these errors disproportionately affect socially stigmatized and disadvantaged populations. In this presentation, I will describe a series of studies aimed at identifying the causes of racial disparities in miscarriages of justice. To begin, I will present evidence from three studies showing that African Americans fear being evaluated in terms of the stereotype that depicts Blacks as criminals and, moreover, that this “stereotype threat” leads Blacks and Whites to have different psychological and behavioral reactions to police officers. Next, I will describe an experimental field survey that revealed that, under some conditions, the more concerned Black men are about being stereotyped as criminals, the more actual police officers rate them as looking suspicious. Finally, I will discuss the new work I am conducting to develop and test practical interventions that reduce minorities’ experiences of stereotype threat in police encounters, as well as research on other sources of racial disparities in wrongful convictions. I illustrate throughout how my work generates empirical knowledge that can be used to both advance science and improve equity in criminal justice policy and practice.

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**AP-LS Book Award**

The Book Award Committee is pleased to announce the winner of the 2018 award for an edited book is: **Margaret Bull Kovera** for “*The Psychology of Juries*” published by the American Psychological Association in 2017. Dr. Kovera is Presidential Scholar and a professor of psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York. The AP-LS Book Award will be announced at the Opening Plenary Session on Thursday, March 8th.
AP-LS Dissertation Award Winners

The AP-LS confers Dissertation Awards for scientific research and scholarship that is relevant to the promotion of the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law. The Dissertation Awards will be announced at the Opening Plenary Session on Thursday, March 8th and the winners will show case their work at the Friday Evening poster session from 6:30-8:00pm.

1st Place: Dr. Nathalie Brackmann, Maastricht University and University of Gothenburg
Are Children Really the Poorer Eyewitnesses: An Analysis of Counterintuitive Developmental Trends in Eyewitness Memory
Advisors: Dr. Harald Merckelbach, Maastricht University and Dr. Pär-Anders Granhag, University of Gothenburg

2nd Place: Dr. Melissa F. Colloff, University of Warwick
Eyewitness Identification Performance on Lineups for Distinctive Suspects
Advisor: Dr. Kimberley Wade, University of Warwick

3rd Place: Dr. Lauren E. Kois, John Jay College, City University of New York
Criminal Responsibility: Meta-Analysis and Study Space
Advisor: Dr. Preeti Chauhan, John Jay College, City University of New York

AP-LS Award for Best Undergraduate Paper

The AP-LS Award for Best Undergraduate Paper is awarded to an outstanding undergraduate research paper that is focused on the interdisciplinary study of psychology and law. Undergraduate Paper Award winners will present their work at the Saturday Evening Poster Session from 6:30-8:00pm.

1st Place: Nicholas Michalski, SUNY Buffalo State
Race as a Moderator of the Effects of Gruesome Photographic Evidence on Juror Verdicts
Mentor: Dr. Jennifer Hunt, SUNY Buffalo State

2nd Place: Weyam Fahmy, Memorial University
To Veil or Not to Veil? The Effect of Face Covering and Muslim Veils on the Perceived Credibility of a Witness
Mentor: Dr. Brent Snook, Memorial University

3rd Place: Eleanor Prince, Cambridge University
The Construction of Allegedly Abused Children’s Narratives in Scottish Criminal Courts
Mentor: Dr. Michael Lamb, Cambridge University
Early Career Professional 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 2017-2018.

**Amanda N. Bergold, PhD, University of Pennsylvania Law School Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice**
Facial Recognition Algorithms: A New Filler-Selection Method

**Sarah Manchak, PhD, University of Cincinnati**
Factors Influencing Technical Violations on Probation: A Comparison of Offenders with and Without Mental Illness

**Dawn R. Weatherford, PhD, Texas A&M University**
You shall not pass: How professional security expertise shapes visual search for fake IDs

**Lindsey E. Wylie, JD, PhD, University of Nebraska Omaha**
Examining Procedural Justice in Youth Diverted from the Juvenile Justice System

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AP-LS Grants-in-Aid

The Grants-in-Aid Committee strives to encourage research across a range of psycholegal research topics. Committee members are employed across both academic and non-academic settings 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.

**Spring 2017 Grants-In-Aid Recipients:**

**Alissa Anderson, University of Toledo**
Mock Jurors’ Views of Consent and Teacher-Student Sexual Offenses

**Lauren E. Clatch, University of Minnesota**
Probability and Delay Discounting: A Promising Application to Plea Bargain Decision-making

**Madison B. Harvey, University of Regina**
Perceptions of Earwitnesses

**Karima Modjadidi, City University of New York**
The Impact of Accountability Instructions on Racially Motivated Peremptory Challenges

**Alison M. O’Connor, Brock University**
Elder Perceptions of Child Witness Credibility and Jury Duty

**Cortney Simmons, University of California, Irvine**
Do as I Say, Not as I Do: Investigating Paternal Influences on Juvenile Delinquency
April Thomas, University of California, Irvine
The Transmission of Legal Knowledge and Competence from Parents to Adolescents

Sarah A. Trescher, University of Nevada, Reno
The Impact of Anxiety and Cognitive Load on Juror Decision-Making

Fall 2017 Grants-In-Aid Recipients:

Joseph Avery, Princeton
When Your Own Team is Against You: A Confluence of Stigma and Bias in Criminal Defense

Colleen Berryessa, University of Pennsylvania
Juvenile Judges’ Perceptions of Juvenile Psycho-social and Neurological Development in Competency Evaluations

Caroline Erentzen, York University
Prototypes and Reactions to Hate Crimes: The Role of the Model Victim

Katherine Hoogesteyn, Maastricht University
Improving the Disclosure of Information in a Forensic Interview: Examining Environmental Influences

Jennica Janssen, Drexel University
Can Online Dating Apps Inform Public Policy? A Pilot Study Examining the Prevalence of Harassment and Sexual Victimization in the Digital Age

Jacqueline M. Kirshenbaum, University of Nevada, Reno
Moral Engagement and Disengagement in the Courtroom

Marijana Kotlaja, University of Nebraska Omaha
Electronically Monitored Youth: Perceptions of Stigma

Laren Meaux, University of Alabama
Understanding Forensic Psychologists’ Mental State at the Time of the Offense Evaluation Patterns: A Mixed Methods Study

Alicia Nijdam-Jones, Fordham University
Violence Risk Assessment of Spanish-Speaking Latino Adults: An exploratory study

Hannah Phalen, Arizona State University
The Impact of Gruesome Photographs on Forensic Psychologists’ Judgments of Competency and Legal Insanity

Ryan Schneider, Montclair University
How Big is Too Big? The Potentially Coercive Effects of Plea Discount on Innocent Defendants

Chelsea Sheahan, Carleton University
Identification Accuracy of Adolescent Eyewitnesses: The Role of Familiarity and Lineup Procedure

Roseanna Sommers, Yale University
The Actor-Observer Gap in Fourth Amendment: Assessing the Voluntariness of Consent Searches

Breanna E. Wylie, Brock University
Children’s Accuracy in Responding to “How” and “Why” Questions
2018 Continuing Education (CE) Grant Award Winners

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

**Student Recipients:**
- Christina Ferrara, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
- Lynn Weiher, Lancaster University, UK
- Josie Hasselbring, Western Illinois University
- Tina R. Lee, Drexel University
- Shelby Hunter, University of Alabama
- Stephanie V. Castro, University of Wyoming
- Emily V. Shaw, University of California, Irvine

**Early Career Professional Recipients:**
- Gizelle V. Carr, Howard University
- Lauren E. Kois, University of Alabama
- Nora E. Charles, University of Southern Mississippi
- Ashley Murray, University of Massachusetts Medical School
- Maria St. Pierre, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

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2018 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:

- Yan Lin Lim, Simon Fraser University
- Jennifer Gongola, University of California, Irvine
- Ericka Ball Cooper, Sam Houston State University
- Brittany Z. Crowley, University of Virginia
- Sarah H. Coupland, Simon Fraser University
- Alexander C.V. Jay, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
- Tatjana Damnjanovic, Sam Houston State University
- Ryan E. Ditchfield, Iowa State University
- Sydnee L. Erickson, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa
- Faith Eiboff, University of British Columbia
- Tess Marie Hupe, University of Evansville
- Lucy A. Guarnera, University of Virginia
- Lauren E. Clatch, University of Minnesota
- Jacqueline M. Kirshenbaum, University of Nevada, Reno
- Halle M. Matula, Mercer University
- Melanie A. Schneider, Farleigh Dickinson University
- Camille C. Weinsheimer, Simon Fraser University
- Tayler M. Jones, University of Illinois at Chicago
- Chris J. Normile, Central Michigan University
- Melanie B. Fessinger, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
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 2018 award winners.

Access Path to Psychology-Law Experience: The Minority Affairs Committee seeks to promote diversity within psychology and law by increasing the pipeline of competitive graduate school applicants from groups that currently are underrepresented in the field, including racial and ethnic minorities, first-generation college students, LGBT individuals, and physically disabled students. The 2018 winners are:

Paola Peralta  
Christopher M. King, JD, PhD (Mentor)  
Montclair State University

Michelle Quezada  
Elizabeth E. Cauffman, PhD (Mentor)  
University of California, Irvine

Deisy Vizcarr  
Kim McClure, PhD (Mentor)  
Western Illinois University

Travel Awards: As part of an initiative to increase diversity within AP-LS, the Minority Affairs Committee provides travel awards to students from underrepresented groups who are presenting research at the American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference. The 2018 winners are:

Shirin Bakhshay  
University of California, Santa Cruz

Kristyn A. Jones  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Tina R. Lee  
Drexel University

Yan Lin Lim  
Simon Fraser University

Jason Lawrence  
Sam Houston State University

Nicholas S. Meyerson  
Northwestern University

Taylor Petty  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Diversity Research Awards: To promote diversity within the American Psychology-Law Society, the Minority Affairs Committee supports student research on psycho-legal issues related to diversity as well as research by students from underrepresented groups. The 2018 winners are:

Kelly Burke  
University of Illinois at Chicago

Alexa Hiley  
City University of New York

Kureva Matuku  
Florida International University

Effua Sosoo  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Andrew Woodard  
Carleton University
Minority Affairs Committee Highlights

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thursday, March 8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Symposia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender, Psychology, and the Law: How Gender Shapes Jury Deliberation, Legal Decisions, and Criminal Intentions (CE)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Psycholegal Data-Blitz</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Identity in the Courtroom: Investigating the Interaction of Mock Juror and Defendant Race in Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Justice-Involved Men Are a Distinct Neuropsychological Population: Implications for Assessment, Research, and Legal Decision-Making</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Symposia</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Issues in the Assessment and Management of Vulnerable Populations in Jails (CE)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Papers</strong></td>
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<td>Returning Citizens Through a Different Lens (CE)</td>
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<td>Evaluation of the Problem Behaviour Program: A Community Based Model for the Assessment and Treatment of Problem Behaviours (CE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Police Response to Developmental Disability (CE)</td>
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<td>Age-Related Lineup Accuracy Differences Due to Scenario Type and Contextual Transference (CE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide Risk in Incarcerated OIF/OEF Veterans (CE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Difference Between Partner and Ex-Partner Stalking in Spanish Partner Violence Cases (CE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Does Majority/Minority Ethnic Group Status Affect the Relationship between Parental Incarceration and Arrest in Puerto Rican Adolescents and Young Adults? (CE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Differences in Rural and Urban Latinos’ Law Enforcement Attitudes and Subsequent Coping and Psychological Dysfunction (CE)  5:20 pm  Ballroom C

A Study on the Validity and Utility of Children’s Attributions and Perceptions Scales (CAPS) Scores in a Large Sample of African-Americans Involved in the Juvenile Justice System (CE)  5:20 pm  Ballroom E

**Psycholegal Data-Blitz**

High Prevalence and Severity of Intimate Partner Violence Among Homeless Women with Mental Illness  3:00 pm  Ballroom E

Risk Factors Associated with Sexual Assault among Asian Immigrant Women in Massage Parlors  3:00 pm  Ballroom E

**Posters**  6:30 pm  The Tennessee Exhibit Hall

009. The Role of Gender-Based Bias in Fitness and Criminal Responsibility Evaluations

015. The Effect of the Brain Disease Model of Addiction (BDMA) on Juror Perceptions of Culpability: Covariates of Endorsement, BDMA Education, and Race

032. Attorneys’ Gender, Race, and Emotion Affect Jurors’ Perceptions of Attorney Effectiveness

043. The Role of Ideology in Capital Case Decisions for Latino Defendants with DNA Evidence

063. Police Shootings and Body Cameras: An Examination of Race, Weapons, Fleeing, and TASER Usage

080. Evaluation of an Intervention for Youth from Disadvantaged Communities: The G3 Be More Program

085. Predicting Who Will Have a Lawyer in Immigration Court: A Study of Youth

097. Neuropsychological Impairment and Feigned Adjudicative Incompetence on the ILK

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**Saturday, March 10**

**Symposia**

Culturally Competent Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations (CE)  1:30 pm  Ballroom D

**Papers**

Evaluating the Use of Symptoms Validity Tests (SVTs) in Individuals with FASD (CE)  8:00 am  The Venetian Room

Defending Yourself Through Someone Else: Courtroom Interpretation and Juror Perceptions (CE)  8:00 am  Ballroom D

The Effect of Phenotypic Bias and Lineup Construction Method on Fairness (CE)  3:00 pm  The Desoto Room
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dialect on Trial: Bias against AAVE influences juror appraisals and potentially decision-making (CE)</td>
<td>3:00 pm</td>
<td>Ballroom D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifying Anti-Muslim Biases in Jury Selection: Making a Case for Implicit over Explicit Measurement (CE)</td>
<td>3:00 pm</td>
<td>Ballroom D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Transdiagnostic Therapy for Dysregulated Behavior: Mindfulness and Modification Therapy Customized for Multiple Specific Behaviors (CE)</td>
<td>4:10 pm</td>
<td>Ballroom B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juror Perceptions of Disability: Victim Credibility, Testimony, and Decision Making (CE)</td>
<td>4:10 pm</td>
<td>Ballroom C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Relevance of Indigenous Culture in High-Stakes Evaluations of Risk (CE)</td>
<td>4:10 pm</td>
<td>Ballroom D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Influence of Race in Forensic Assessment: A Critical Analysis (CE)</td>
<td>4:10 pm</td>
<td>Ballroom D</td>
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<td>Using the ILK with Foreign-Born Adults in the United States (CE)</td>
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<td>Cultural Competence and Forensic Assessment – Scientific Limitations and Clinical Consequences (CE)</td>
<td>4:10 pm</td>
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<td>Comparison in Scoring on the HCR-20v3 Between Immigrant and U.S. Born NGRI Acquittees and Relationship of Scoring to Institutional Violence (CE)</td>
<td>4:10 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detecting Deception and Non-Native Speech: Understanding the Effects of Hesitation Phenomena (CE)</td>
<td>5:20 pm</td>
<td>The Venetian Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Understanding rates of FASD in Corrections: Findings from a Recent Canadian Prevalence Study (CE)</td>
<td>5:20 pm</td>
<td>Ballroom A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engendering IPV: The Influence of Mock Jurors’ Attitudes Towards Gender Roles on Decision Making in Case of Intimate Partner Violence (CE)</td>
<td>5:20 pm</td>
<td>Ballroom C</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Psychometric Examination of Personality Assessment Inventory – Adolescent Scores in Court Ordered Evaluations of African American Youth (CE)</td>
<td>5:20 pm</td>
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**Posters**

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<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>021. Intent, Harm, and Racism (But Not Sexism) Influence Moral and Legal Judgments</td>
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<td>057. Post-Prison Release and Chronic Depression Prevalence and Cognitive and Personality Associations in African American Men</td>
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<td>062. Role of Offender Type, Victim-Offender Relationship, and Age Stereotypes on Elder Financial Abuse Reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>081. No ‘Double-Blind’? Female Lawyers Seen as Both Competent and Warm</td>
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*The Minority Affairs Committee commends these scholars for their interest and contributions our understanding of issues at the intersection of psychology, diversity, and the legal system. We encourage AP-LS members with an interest in these issues to attend these presentations. For more information about the Minority Affairs Committee, please visit the AP-LS website or contact a committee member.*
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- To move to an Evaluation Form for another session you attended, you will select the time slot and session 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

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Exhibitors

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**ALDF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM**
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Representative: Kendra Boesch

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES OFFICE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH**
Florida’s DCF Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health operates three mental health treatment centers in North Florida. Two of the three centers evaluate and treat forensic patients, and provide postdoctoral hours for licensure. We invite you to join our team.
Representative: Kevin Bist

**GUILFORD PRESS**
New from Guilford Press: Clinical Assessment of Malingering and Deception, 4th Edition (Rogers & Bender); CBT with Justice-Involved Clients (Tafrate, Mitchell, & Simourd); Handbook of Psychopathy, 2nd Edition (Patrick); Motivational Interviewing with Offenders (Stinson & Clark); and Psychological Evaluations for the Courts, 4th Edition (Melton, Petrila, Poythress, Slobogin, Otto, Mossman, & Condie).
Representative: Dorothy Avery

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Representative: Sarah Harrington

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Representative: Sharon Panulla
Thursday, March 8, 2018

001. Executive Committee Meeting
8:00 AM - 12:00 PM
The Forest Room
Semi-annual meeting of the Executive Committee.

002. Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM
The Venetian Room

003. Student Committee Professional Development Event
10:30 AM - 11:30 AM
The Venetian Room

Privacy and the Fourth Amendment: Basics of Criminal Procedure Analysis for Government Searches and Seizures
Emma Marshall, BA - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Katherine P. Hazen, MA - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Joshua A. Haby, MA, MLS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

This workshop will provide an introductory review of the Supreme Court’s Fourth Amendment jurisprudence and related issues of Constitutional Law and criminal procedure. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution protects the right of the people to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures by Government actors. The Fourth Amendment has historically served an important and fundamental function in protecting individual liberties in American society. This workshop will explore the legal principles and judicial assumptions about human behavior and privacy underlying the interpretations of the scope of the Amendment’s protections by the Court. Further, we will examine the Fourth Amendment in terms of its history, its influence in the modern criminal trial, and engage in an interactive discussion about how contemporary social norms and modern technology might factor into the Courts analysis of similar issues in the intersection of Criminal Procedure and Constitutional law in the future.

004. Opening Plenary
12:00 PM - 2:00 PM
The Continental Room

**Session Eligible for CE/CLE Credit**
We Shall Overcome, but Who is We Exactly?
Natalie A. Collier, Founder, The Lighthouse | Black Girls Project

Natalie, born and reared in northeast Mississippi, is a writer and advocate for those most often ignored and unseen—rural, southern black girls and women. She is the founder and director of The Lighthouse | Black Girl Projects. She was baptized in advocacy and leadership development work at a nationally recognized non-profit organization. While there, she served as the director of youth initiatives and directed the organization’s only young women’s leadership institute. Through her work, this program garnered attention beyond the region. Natalie led the development and execution of high impact youth-centered curricula and programming, donor development, community organizing and advocacy primarily in the Black Belt of Alabama, Southwest Georgia and Mississippi Delta. A graduate of Millsaps College, she’s had fellowships at Northwestern University and with the National Juvenile Justice Network, Center for Research & Policy in the Public Interest and the Human Rights Institute. She’s also studied at Eastern University and marriage and family therapy at Reformed Theological Seminary. Natalie also serves board appointments and is project advisor and mentor to organizations and young women, respectively. She regularly guest lectures, keynotes and facilitates in her areas of expertise, which include women and girls’ rights, human rights, leadership development and creative non-fiction writing. It’s also important to note she loves shoes and bags.

005. Special Session
2:15 PM - 3:35 PM
Ballroom A
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
At the Crossroads of “National Security” and “Individual Rights:” Professional Ethics for Legal and Forensic Psychologists
Steven Reisner, PhD; Randy Otto, PhD, MLS, ABPP - University of South Florida; Lt. Col. (Ret) Mark Staal, PhD, ABPP

Moderator: Joel Dvoskin, PhD, ABPP - Chair, Nevada Behavioral Health and Wellness Council

In the wake of the Hoffman Report, disagreement has surfaced within psychology regarding psychologists’ ethical participation in federal or state activities pertaining to national security, law enforcement, and corrections. At the heart of the issue is conflict about how to balance professionals’ responsibilities to both individual human rights and public welfare and safety. In this session, three panelists offer contrasting positions on this issue, designed to stimulate discussion,
seek common ground, and promote a future resolution of the conflict.

2:15 PM - 3:35 PM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chairs: Evan McCracken, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln and Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD - University of Evansville
Discussant: Sarah Gervais, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Rather than narrowly or minimally influencing legal outcomes, this symposium reveals broad-ranging contexts showcasing the intersection of gender, law, and policy. Using mixed methodologies, 4 studies uncover how women and sexual minorities experience marginalization with respect to persuasiveness in legal contexts, fair outcomes in court, and criminal victimization. Study 1 revealed that experiencing sexual harassment in school increases heterosexual men’s likelihood to sexually objectify women - effects driven by masculinity inferiority, and which bear implications for Title IX policy regarding in-school sexual harassment. Study 2 revealed that conviction rates were lower when sexual assault victims were transgender than cisgender. Study 3 found that angry (versus calm) male attorneys were perceived positively, in turn increasing their hirability, whereas the reverse was true for angry (versus calm) female attorneys. Finally, Study 4 showed that men expressed more anger than women during jury deliberation, whereas women expressed more social inclusion than men. Moreover, gender differences in emotion expression were driven by gender differences in social appraisals (not emotion experiences). Overall, this symposium uncovers interconnected implications for the impact of gender on legal outcomes and behavior, which will be critically explored by our discussant - a leading expert in gender, psychology and law

Masculinity Harassment and Men’s Objectification Perpetration: Masculinity as a Key Mechanism and Implications for Title IX
Evan McCracken, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Sarah J. Gervais, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Meghan Davidson, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

We tested hypotheses that harassment of men in school settings would predict sexual objectification perpetration (i.e., unwanted explicit sexual advances, body gazes, and body comments) through a masculinity stress mechanism. Supporting hypotheses, when men experienced more harassment they engaged in (a) more unwanted explicit sexual advances, and (b) more body comments toward women because they felt masculinity stress, specifically subordinated to women. However, subordination to women did not mediate the relation between harassment experiences and engaging in body gazes. This study offers a first step toward understanding why men engage sexual objectification of women; Title IX implications will be discussed.

Perceptions of Transgender Sexual Assault Victims
Sarah Malik, MA/MS - University of Kentucky; Jonathan M. Golding, PhD - University of Kentucky

We aimed to investigate perceptions of transgender victims of male-perpetrated sexual assault. Participants read a trial summary about either a heterosexual male, homosexual male, bisexual male, heterosexually female, or male-to-female transgender victim, then rendered a verdict and rated characteristics of the perpetrator and victim. To isolate perceptions of transgender victims, we combined all other victim conditions into a cisgender group. Results indicated that participants were less likely to convict a defendant and have more pro-defendant/anti-victim opinions when the victim was transgender versus cisgender. Additionally, women were more likely to convict a defendant and have less pro-defendant/anti-victim opinions than men overall.

Expressing Anger Makes Male Attorneys More Effective, but Female Attorneys Less Effective
Hannah Phalen, BA/BS - Arizona State University; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD - Arizona State University; Rosa Reyes, BA/BS - Arizona State University

Two experiments utilizing videos of attorneys delivering closing statements demonstrated that attorneys’ anger expression impacted their hirability through the negative and positive inferences people drew from the anger expression—but in different ways depending on their gender. Specifically, angry (versus calm) male attorneys were perceived more positively, which in turn increased their hirability. In contrast, angry (versus calm) female attorneys were perceived more negatively, which in turn decreased their hirability. These results indicate that female attorneys are unable to capitalize on the persuasive power of anger expression as are male attorneys.

Juror Gender Differences in Expressed Emotion During Deliberation: Applying a Social Appraisal Framework
Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD - The University of Evansville; Evan McCracken, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Taylor Petty, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jordan Buechler - The University of Evansville

Three studies support a social appraisal theoretical framework for understanding juror gender differences during deliberation. As hypothesized, men expressed more negative emotion and anger than women during deliberation, whereas women emphasized social relationships and inclusion more than men (Study 1) - effects only occurring in contexts triggering social appraisals (Study 2) and mediated by gender differences in social appraisals (not experienced
emotion; Study 3). Specifically, anticipating that expressing negative affect would persuade others mediated the juror gender effect on anger and negative emotion expression, whereas believing that rapport building would persuade others mediated the juror gender effect on social inclusion expression.

007. Why Memory Matters: Errors (and Solutions) in Criminal Investigations
2:15 PM - 3:35 PM
Ballroom E
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: William E. Crozier, PhD - John Jay College, CUNY
Discussant: Daniel Reisberg, PhD - Reed College

The fallibility of human memory is widely-known, yet there remains an incomplete picture of how memory errors and improvements can alter a criminal investigation. In this symposium, we examine how suspect and juror memory can affect criminal investigations at different stages in the justice process with new paradigms and established memory theory. Rather than focusing solely on what people remember, we also investigate how people remember information relevant to a criminal investigation. In four papers, we examine alibi generation, interrogation tactics, contaminated confessions, and evidentiary inconsistencies as phenomena that pose a threat to correctly remembering evidence in investigations, and subsequent consequences for a fair verdict. By applying encoding specificity and the source monitoring framework, we also discuss potential solutions to these problems, including police questioning techniques to improve alibi generation and decrease the chance of source monitoring confusion, as well as judicial instructions and cross examinations as vehicles for highlighting and eliminating the effects of, memory and source attribution errors. While a majority of research on alibis, confessions, and jury decision-making is based in social psychological theories, we combine this work with cognitive-based theories to provide novel illustrations of how memory errors and malfunctions can lead to miscarriages of justice.

Improving Alibi Generation by Asking the Right Questions and Visualizing the Right Responses
Stephanie A. Cardenas, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; William E. Crozier, PhD - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Deryn Strange, PhD - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Although research has focused on how inconsistencies in alibi statements are perceived by legal decision-makers and law enforcement, less attention has been paid to the cognitive factors that may mitigate such inconsistencies. We propose that police questioning techniques and event schema-consistency influence the accuracy and experiential characteristics of alibi memories. Using a novel three-stage paradigm we examined whether mental context reinstatement (MCR) led to improved alibi memories compared to time-cuing. Preliminary results suggest that MCR positively influences the accuracy and experiential characteristics of memories for alibi generation. We will discuss methodological improvements of the current paradigm over past studies.

Taking the Bait: Interview Questions that Suggest the Existence of Evidence Inflate Perceptions of Guilt
Timothy J. Luke, PhD - University of Gothenburg; William E. Crozier, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Deryn Strange, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Bait questions are a common interview tactic in which a suspect is asked to respond to hypothetical evidence that may not actually exist. Past research has found that bait questions can result in memory errors for case evidence. Here, we tested whether such memory errors can cause people to believe hypothetical evidence actually exists and whether this, in turn, can influence their perceptions of the guilt of a suspect. In an experiment, participants exposed to misleading bait questions were substantially more likely to believe a suspect was guilty. These results demonstrate the potential dangers of bait questions in practice.

Misremembered, but Forgotten: Evaluating and Remembering Contaminated Confessions
Fabiana Alceste, MA/MS - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; William E. Crozier, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Deryn Strange, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Substantial confessions should contain accurate crime details that come from the suspect. However, no research has tested whether evaluators give importance to these subtle factors. In a study that manipulated the presence of a contamination warning and the accuracy and source of the details in a confession, we measured participants’ memory for the details of the case, their source monitoring for details found only in the report, only in the confession, both, or neither, and guilt measures for the suspect in the case. Confessions with accurate, suspect-produced details were the most incriminating, but detail memory and source monitoring were poor.

Inaccurate Confessions: Problems for Memory and Potential Solutions
William E. Crozier, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Gabriela Rico - John Jay College, CUNY; Fabiana Alceste, BA/BS - John Jay College, CUNY; Deryn Strange, PhD - John Jay College, CUNY

What do people remember when a confession is inconsistent with subsequent evidence? While the trial may have a corrective effect, memory research suggests that a) people may miss discrepancies, or b)
unknowningly incorporate case facts into the confession. We had participants read a confession, then a direct-exam and cross-exam of the lead investigator in a case before completing a guilt judgment, memory, and source-monitoring tests. When facts were inconsistent, people showed lower guilt ratings, but also worse memory and source-monitoring accuracy. Cross-examination was somewhat helpful in improving memory. We discuss implications for future research and the courts.

008. An Empirical Examination of the Dynamics of Children’s Disclosures of Wrongdoing
2:15 PM - 3:35 PM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Kelly McWilliams, PhD - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY
Discussant: Kamala London, PhD - University of Toledo

The present symposium is comprised of laboratory and field research examining the dynamics of children’s disclosures. The first study investigated the relationship between children’s executive functioning and disclosure rates over the course of a structured interview. Results suggest that working memory and inhibitory control predict disclosures in different stages of an interview. The second study explored the patterns of disclosure among children with substantiated sexual and/or physical abuse. Results found that a significant portion of children denied abuse in one or both interviews, suggesting that reluctance and recantation, even among cases of substantiated abuse, may be of greater concern than once believed. The third study investigated techniques for promoting children’s honesty. Results found that although an indirect prime did not significantly increase honesty, children were more likely to disclose a stranger’s rather than their own mother’s transgression. The fourth study assessed children’s memory for transgression-related conversations and found that questions about previous conversations elicited additional disclosures of wrongdoing when paired with a traditional interviewing protocol. The final study examined children’s susceptibility to coaching and found that the majority of children did not fall prey to coaching, however, children infrequently reported the coaching or being asked to keep a secret.

Maltreated and Non-maltreated Children’s Disclosure of a Minor Transgression: The Role of Inhibitory Control, Working Memory, and Age across Interview Phases

Shanna Williams, PhD - University of Southern California; Kelly McWilliams, PhD - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Thomas D. Lyon, PhD - University of Southern California

We investigated the role of executive functioning and age with 970 4-9 year old maltreated and non-maltreated children’s reports of an adult transgression in response to interviews moving from rapport-building to recall questions to recognition questions directly asking about the transgression. Immature children were more likely to disclose, but only during the early phases of the interview, and not in response to recognition questions. The results suggest that when interviewers follow practice guidelines, immaturity may lead to early disclosures, but is less likely to affect children’s responses to direct questions asked later in the interview.

Disclosures of Sexual and Physical Abuse Across Repeated Forensic Interviews
Mitch L. Eisen, PhD - California State University, Los Angeles; Gail Goodman, PhD - University of California, Davis; Jessica Diep, BA/BS - California State University, Los Angeles
Participants (N=194) with substantiated sexual and/or physical abuse were questioned in two forensic interviews conducted over a five-day period as part of an ongoing investigation. Results revealed that 45.7% of the sexually abused, and 53.3% of physically abused children denied substantiated abuse in one or both interviews. Denials were highest in males, particularly in school aged males. Moreover, 16.9% reported the sexual abuse in one interview while denying it in the other, and 33.0% disclosed the physical abuse in one interview while denying it in the other. Individual differences in language, intellectual ability, psychopathology, and suggestibility were also examined.

Priming for Honesty: A Novel Technique for Encouraging Children’s True Disclosures of Adult Wrongdoing
Allison P. Mugno, PhD - Huntington College; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD - Florida International University, Miami

Techniques for promoting children’s honesty have almost exclusively relied on explicit requests to tell the truth. We examined priming honesty (non-consciously activating honesty). Children witnessed their mother or a stranger “break” a puppet and were asked to keep it a secret. Then, they were primed for honesty using stories, asked to promise to tell the truth, or not provided with further instructions before being interviewed. Children were more likely to disclose the stranger’s than mother’s transgression in response to direct questions. However, the prime did not improve honesty. Results advance our understanding of factors influencing children’s willingness to disclose wrongdoing.

The Efficacy of Conversation Questions in Eliciting Disclosures and Information
Stacia N. Stolzenberg, PhD - Arizona State University; Kelly McWilliams, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Shanna Williams, PhD - University of Southern California; Thomas D. Lyon, JD, PhD - University of Southern California

We investigated the role of executive functioning and age with 970 4-9 year old maltreated and non-maltreated children’s reports of an adult transgression in response to interviews moving from rapport-building to recall questions to recognition questions directly asking about the transgression. Immature children were more likely to disclose, but only during the early phases of the interview, and not in response to recognition questions. The results suggest that when interviewers follow practice guidelines, immaturity may lead to early disclosures, but is less likely to affect children’s responses to direct questions asked later in the interview.
Asking children about conversations may both elicit allegations and aid in assessing allegations. Seventy-one children (5 - 9-year-olds) engaged in toy play with a confederate that ended in toy breakage, and were then questioned about their interaction. After one week, they were questioned by a second interviewer, who asked both free recall questions about their interactions and recall questions about their conversations. The conversation questions elicited disclosure of breakage in 19% of children who had previously failed to disclose, and elicited new (and almost all accurate) details about their conversations with both the confederate and the first interviewer.

**Children Disclose a Minor Transgression but Fail to Disclose Coaching**

*Angela D. Evans, PhD - Brock University; Alison M. O'Connor, BA/BS - Brock University; Kaila C. Bruer, PhD - University of Toronto; Heather L. Price, PhD - Thompson Rivers University*

We examined 7-12-year-olds’ disclosure of a minor transgression. An experimenter showed children a forbidden object and children were randomly assigned to one of three coaching conditions: Omission (told to keep the secret and what not to say), Commission condition (told to keep the secret and given a cover), Control condition (no coaching). Almost all children (90%) revealed the transgression. However, only a minority of children in the coached conditions reported being coached or that it was a secret. These findings suggest the importance of directly questioning children about conversations with accused perpetrators to better understand potential motives (e.g., accidental/intentional transgressions).

**009. New Concepts to Improve Access to Criminal Justice for Vulnerable People**

2:15 PM - 3:35 PM
The Desoto Room

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: *Coral J. Dando, PhD - University of Westminster*  
Discussant: *Ray Bull, PhD - University of Derby, UK*

Vulnerable individuals with developmental disabilities are more likely to come into contact with the criminal justice system than those without. Yet, access to justice for this population is at best challenging, and often impossible because they are generally deemed unable to engage fully with the criminal justice process, despite an emerging psychological literature providing empirical evidence to the contrary. This symposium addresses vulnerability in the criminal justice system. We highlight gaps in provision, suggest a series of adjustments, and present new theoretical, empirically supported concepts aimed at improving equality and social inclusion by supporting vulnerable individuals to access justice. The first study investigates a modified mental reinstatement of context technique for improving the accuracy of episodic information recalled by adolescents with Autism. The second reports the use of drawing to improve the narrative coherence of child witnesses/victims with Autism. The final study presents three new concepts, developed at the interface between psychology and law, typifying the changing face of access to justice for vulnerable people in England and Wales, and will identify key findings from the existing legal and psychological research. This symposium will conclude with a discussion lead by an international expert on vulnerability and criminal justice.

**Power Drawing for Witnesses and Victims with Autism: Adjusting Witness Interviews to Improve Access to Justice**

*Coral J. Dando, PhD - University of Westminster; Michelle L. Mattison, PhD - University of Chester, UK; Thomas C. Ormerod, PhD - University of Sussex*

Impairments in emotional and social competence, and imagination predict qualitative differences in drawings by individuals with Autism. Yet, drawing can be effective for supporting this population to recount what they have experienced as witnesses or as victims of crime. Less is known about whether qualitative and quantitative differences in drawings predict episodic performance. We report an experimental investigation of the power of drawing to support access to justice. Individuals with Autism experienced a mock crime, and were interviewed about that crime with drawing and without drawing support. Drawing improved episodic remembering and quality did not predict performance.

**Drawing to Support Narrative Ability: Increasing Children’s Access to Justice**

*Michelle L. Mattison, PhD - University of Chester; Coral J. Dando, PhD - University of Westminster*

Mental Reinstatement of Context (MRC) is one of the most effective methods to support recall of events, but for people with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), MRC can be detrimental to the recall of accurate information and there is no evidence that it supports narrative ability. We investigated how drawing can support narrative ability in this subset of the population. Employing a mock witness paradigm, 90 children (45 with ASD and 45 typically developing) were interviewed using either: (i) Sketch Reinstatement of Context; (ii) MRC; (iii) no support Control. The Sketch-RC was most effective, improving narrative ability for both groups.

**The Power of Three: English Ground Rules Hearings, Toolkits and Intermediaries**

*Penny Cooper, PhD - Institute for Criminal Policy Research, University of London*

The ground rules hearing (GRH) was introduced into Criminal Procedure Rules in England and Wales to improve access to justice for people who are vulnerable in court. The GRH is now widely used in the English
This presentation will introduce AP-LS members to the Professional Research Pool for Criminal Justice Science (www.PRPforCJS.com), a recruitment tool for researchers interested in CJ professionals. It will also foster discussion related to organizational culture between scientists and practitioners, and propose a “healthy partnership” model for scientist-practitioner collaborations. Using a survey methodology, we recruited 159 sworn law enforcement officers to assess their perceptions of research practices and evidence-based policing. Online educational opportunities related to science-to-practice translation are considered along with the impact that a professional research pool is likely to have on scientist-practitioner partnerships.

Bringing About Change in Interrogation Practice: The Role of Organizational Values in Promoting Openness to Science-Based Techniques

Laure Brimbal, PhD - Iowa State University; Maria Hartwig, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Jonathan Jackson, PhD - London School of Economics; Ben Bradford, PhD - University College London

In two studies, we examined factors likely to promote openness to adopting science-based interrogation. Study 1 surveyed LEOs, finding that their level of identification and internalization of organizational values predicted compliance with and commitment to organizational practices and policies. In Study 2, we tested whether we could increase likelihood of use of science-based interrogation by providing officers with a pre-training introduction aimed at illustrating shared values between researchers and practitioners. Presence of the introduction did not increase reported likelihood of use of the science-based techniques participants were trained in, however other potential predictors of openness to science-based interrogation were explored.

011. The Ins and Outs of Forensic Postdoctoral Fellowships and Training Considerations

3:50 PM - 4:50 PM
Ballroom B

Chair: Neil Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver
Discussant: Ira Packer, PhD - University of Massachusetts Medical School

Despite the increase of forensic fellowship programs in recent years, specialty training opportunities remain in considerably high demand. Of a survey developed and sent to fellowships nationally, 13 replied to questions about fellowship structure, applicants, time commitments, training expectations, as well as salaries, benefits, and professional development opportunities. Aside from offering beneficial insights to current fellowship training directors and sites considering development of a postdoctoral fellowship, this symposium will provide information to graduate students contemplating a forensic postdoctoral fellowship, as well as suggestions for postdoctoral training.
applicants to arrange the best fit for their training needs and career goals in the fellowship process.

Findings From a National Survey of Forensic Postdoctoral Fellowships
Neil Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver; Nicholas Druhn, PsyD - 4th Judicial District Psychological Services; Haley Patin, BA/BS - University of Denver; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD - University of Virginia

Despite the increase of forensic fellowship programs in recent years, specialty training opportunities remain in considerably high demand. Of a survey developed and sent to fellowships nationally, 13 replied to questions about fellowship structure, applicants, time commitments, training expectations, as well as salaries, benefits, and professional development opportunities. Structurally, most programs offer one to two positions, emphasize forensic mental health evaluations, pay between $40,000-$50,000, and offer inpatient experience, with several differences. Findings will inform current fellowships as to the practice of other training programs, as well as provide a logistical framework for sites considering development of a forensic postdoctoral fellowship.

So You Want a Forensic Postdoc? Here’s What You Need to Know
Lauren Miller, PhD - University of Massachusetts Medical School; Heath Hodges, PhD - University of Massachusetts Medical School

There is broad recognition that forensic psychology is a postdoctoral specialty that requires additional training beyond the graduate school level. However, few resources exist for predoctoral students on how to successfully obtain a forensic postdoctoral position in an increasingly competitive market. This symposium is intended for those graduate students contemplating a forensic postdoc in their near future. The goal is to provide practical guidance on how to choose clinical experiences and build requisite skills during their graduate career that will prepare them well for the unique requirements of this specialty and make them a desirable postdoc applicant.

Pursuing a Forensic Psychology Postdoc: Suggestions for Postdoc Selection and the Postdoc Year
Daniel C. Murrie, PhD - University of Virginia; Elisha Agee, PsyD - University of Virginia

Completing a forensic psychology postdoc may be important for some, but not all, forensic psychology career goals. Forensic postdocs are increasingly competitive, but also increasingly available and diverse, as detailed in the survey results presented in this symposium. After the companion paper in this symposium addresses graduate-school considerations, we address later-stage considerations (postdoctoral application, selection, and the postdoc year) with the goal of arranging a postdoctoral year that best fits individual training needs and career goals. We encourage students to worry less about just “getting a postdoc” and more about seeking a postdoctoral experience that best suits their career goals.

012. Measuring Psychopathy
3:50 PM - 4:50 PM
Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Martin Sellbom, PhD - University of Otago

Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality - Self-Report: Development and Validation
Martin Sellbom, PhD - University of Otago; David J. Cooke, PhD - University of Bergen; Yiyun Shou, PhD - Australian National University

We aimed to develop a new self-report inventory for the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP; Cooke et al., 2012) and provide initial validation evidence. A large number of items were evaluated both for content coverage and statistical properties for each of the 33 CAPP symptoms. The resulting 99-item CAPP-SR was subsequently validated against a 33-item CAPP self-rating form and other established psychopathy measures in a large university sample. Overall, the overlap with other psychopathy measures was substantial and suggest significant promise for the CAPP-SR as a measure of this new emerging perspective of psychopathy.

Using the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP) to Predict Treatment Compliance among Offenders
Ellen Quick, MA/MS - Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD - Fordham University

Psychopathic traits are often perceived as being untreatable, despite research indicating some optimism regarding treatability. Growing research also suggests an overlap between psychopathy and Borderline Personality Disorder, which is often successfully treated with Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT). We sought to assess the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality’s (CAPP) ability to predict treatment compliance among offenders randomly assigned to either anger management or DBT. CAPP total score did not significantly differ between the treatments and did not predict treatment completion. However, ratings on the Emotional and Self domains were associated with treatment completion for the overall sample.

Criterion Validity of the CAPP-SR and TriPM in Self-Reported Offender Samples
Katherine B. Hnniball, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Dylan T. Gatner, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Lara B. Akin, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, PhD - Simon Fraser University
The Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM, Patrick, 2010) and the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality—Self Rating Scale (CAPP-SR, Cooke, Hart, Logan, &mie; 2012) are two recent self report instruments indexing psychopathy according to the Triarchic and CAPP conceptual models. The present study examined the criterion validity of these tools in two large samples of ex-offenders (combined N = 1,349). Results suggested that the CAPP-SR demonstrates high validity among offender populations. Findings also echo recent concerns in the literature regarding the relevance of Boldness in the construct of psychopathy—replicating past findings with community populations within an ex-offender sample.

A Network Analysis of Psychopathy Factors Assessed with Four Self-Report Psychopathy Measures
Siny Tsang, PhD - Columbia University; Randall T. Salekin, PhD - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

This study examined the network structure of different psychopathy domains assessed with four self-report psychopathy measures (LSRP, PAI-ANT, PPI-SF, and SRP-II) among a sample of undergraduate students. Network models were estimated using regularized partial correlation models. Most factors were positively connected within the network, with especially strong connections between several domains. Sensation seeking (PAI-ANT) and stress immunity (PPI-SF) have the highest node centrality indices, suggesting they are strongly associated with many other factors in the network. Our findings demonstrate the utility of a network approach in modeling the interactions among factors assessed with different psychopathy measures.

013. Juries and Death Penalty
3:50 PM - 4:50 PM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Richard Rogers, PhD - University of North Texas

Jeopardizing Capital Jury Selection: Denials and Deceptions of Death Penalty Biases
Richard Rogers, PhD - University of North Texas; Allyson J. Sharf, MA/MS - University of North Texas; Bryan Myers, PhD - University of North Carolina Wilmington; Eric Y. Drogin, JD, PhD - Harvard Medical School; Sarah Henry, MA/MS - University of North Texas; Margot M. Williams, MA/MS - University of North Texas

Venirepersons in capital trials are assumed to be honest and forthcoming about any death-penalty biases. Using actual items from capital jury questionnaires (CJQ), denial of biases and deception (falsely presenting the opposite view) were evaluated anonymously for 242 participants. Interesting, denial and deception were very prevalent and comparable across death-sentence and life-sentence supporters. About one-third of participants were designated as high dissimulators (denial plus deception), but they could not be identified by patterns of CJQ responses. As a result, these data suggest that the inclusion of undetected biased jurors may threaten the impartiality of capital sentencing decisions.

The Media’s Impact on the Right to a Fair Trial: A Content Analysis of Pre-Trial Publicity in Capital Cases
Shirin Bakhshay, MA, JD - University of California, Santa Cruz; Craig Haney, JD, PhD - University of California, Santa Cruz

This study examines whether the right to an impartial jury may be compromised by prejudicial news coverage and critically discusses potential remedies. A content analysis of newspaper coverage of capital cases in California where change of venue was sought was conducted to examine the nature and extent of pre-trial publicity. A number of highly prejudicial aspects were identified, including heavy reliance on law enforcement and prosecution sources and numerous instances of negative, sensationalized information and legally excludable material. Despite these results, venue was rarely changed. Implications for the right to an impartial jury and change of venue law are discussed.

Can Death Qualification Reduce Bias in Sentencing Decisions? Exploring Factors Impacting Capital Sentencing
Tatjana Damnjanovic, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Rowland S. Miller, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Lauren Ryan, BA/BS - Sam Houston State University; Jason M. Lawrence, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Kevin Waymire, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University

In the capital murder trial’s sentencing phase, jurors are instructed to weigh mitigating and aggravating factors and reach a verdict accordingly. Death qualification process is meant to ensure the verdict is not driven by extreme death penalty attitudes. We examined factors influencing capital sentencing and explored the effectiveness of death qualification on reducing bias in sentencing decisions. Three-hundred-ninety-eight community members ranked sentencing goals and participated as jurors in a mock death penalty trial. Mitigation and aggravation, attribution of intent, death penalty attitudes, and vengefulness all affected the verdict. However, when non-death-qualified participants were excluded, vengefulness no longer influenced the verdict.

When Mitigation Backfires: Child Maltreatment Evidence May Have Unduly Prejudicial Effects on Jurors’ Decision-Making Processes in Death Penalty Trials
Natalie S. Gordon, MA/MS - City University of New York, Graduate Center; Charles B. Stone, PhD - City University of New York, Graduate Center

During the penalty phase of capital trials, jurors are
frequently presented with evidence by the defense that the defendant was maltreated as a child and is, thus, less deserving of the death penalty. Some research suggests, however, that this type of emotion-inducing evidence can backfire and cause jurors to view the defendant as more deserving of a death sentence. We sought to examine whether distinct emotions felt by jurors after hearing evidence of the defendant’s childhood maltreatment help explains differences in its effect on their decision-making processes and, in turn, inform concerns surrounding the admissibility of this form of evidence.

014. Psychosocial Data-Blitz 1
3:50 PM - 4:50 PM
Ballroom E

Chair: Tess M.S. Neal, PhD - Arizona State University

Forensic Psychologists’ Diagnostic Reasoning Is Susceptible to Framing Effects and Confirmation Bias
Tess M.S. Neal, PhD - Arizona State University

This experimental study with randomly-selected licensed psychologists across the U.S. answers questions about psychologists’ susceptibility to three different cognitive biases in diagnostic reasoning. Psychologists were highly susceptible to confirmation bias across multiple choice points: 90% engaged in confirmation bias at the first choice point, 84% at the second choice point, and 77% at the third. Psychologists were also susceptible to framing effects in that the order of symptoms presented affected their diagnoses - even though the exact same symptoms existed in the different scenarios (in opposite orders). Psychologists were not susceptible to referral context effects in this study.

Social Identity in the Courtroom: Investigating the Interaction of Mock Juror and Defendant Race in Canada
Evelyn Maeder, PhD - Carleton University; Susan Yamamoto, MA/MS - Carleton University

The purpose of this study was to examine whether Black, Indigenous, and White mock jurors would make harsher decisions in trials involving other-race defendants in a Canadian context. Jury eligible community members (N = 276) recruited via Qualtrics read a fictional impaired driving and dangerous operation of a motor vehicle case in which the defendant’s race (Black, Indigenous, White) varied. They then made verdict decisions and completed a criminal stereotypes measure. Results did not reveal significant verdict differences as a function of mock juror or defendant race, but the stereotype measure showed evidence of outgroup bias.

Using Criminal Background Information to Distinguish Serial from Non-serial Sexual Homicide Perpetrators
Blair Huston, PhD - Ozark Guidance Center

Although sexual homicide has long been the subject of clinical and scholarly inquiry, empirical work remains limited. This study examined the criminal backgrounds of serial and non-serial sexual homicide perpetrators. Data included official records of arrests, and information about antisocial or criminal acts that did not result in arrest or sanctions. To identify factors that would help investigators determine whether a particular sexual murder case was serial or non-serial, logistic regression was used to develop predictive models using variables related to criminal history and victim and offender demographics. All four models tested were significant. Implications will be discussed.

Need for Cognition and Faith in Intuition as Predictors of Support for Transgender Bathroom Laws
Alicia DeVault, MA/MS - University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno

Transgender individuals’ rights to use the bathroom of their choice is a polarizing issue. This study assessed how attitudinal variables mediated the relationship between Need for Cognition (NFC), Faith in Intuition (FI), and support for bathroom choice; support for bathroom choice would relate to support for a law banning transgender individual bathroom choice. NFC, but not FI, was related to attitudes toward transgender individuals. NFC and FI were unrelated to legal authoritarianism. Both attitudinal measures predicted support for bathroom rights. Support for bathroom rights was related to support for the bathroom law; as support increased, support for the law decreased.

Inherently Helpful or Potentially Hurtful?: Jury Deliberations and Retrieval Induced Forgetting
Alexander C V. Jay, MA/MS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Charles B. Stone, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

The jury is a defining component of the American justice system, and the Courts largely assume that the collaborative nature of jury deliberations will lead to correct legal judgments. However, research suggests that this kind of collaboration can lead to incomplete and inaccurate “collective” memories. The present research examines whether criminal jury deliberations, where individuals collaboratively recall and discuss evidence to render unanimous verdicts, might shape the memories of jurors through the robust phenomena of within-individual and socially-shared retrieval induced forgetting (WI-RIF and SS-RIF, respectively). Preliminary results suggest that WI-RIF and SS-RIF do occur in the context of deliberating jurors.
Evaluating the Classification Accuracy of the ECST-R and Impact of Feigning on Domains of Impairment
Brianna Harney-Delehanty, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Melanie Schneider, BA/BS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Jacqueline Smith, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belfi, PsyD - Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center

This study explored the classification of the ECST-R Atypical Presentation scales using the M-FAST as criterion. Further, we evaluated the performance on the Factual, Rational, and Consult with Attorney Scales of the ECST-R of pretrial defendants who were classified as feigning by the M-FAST. ATP-Both and ATP-Impairment yielded optimal classification accuracy when using the M-FAST as criterion. Those attempting to feign psychological symptoms were more likely to be classified as severely/extremely impaired on the CWC scale than those classified as genuine, and more likely to be classified as moderately/severely impaired on FAC and RAC scales than those classified as genuine.

Older Adult Jurors’ Honesty and Credibility Evaluations of Child Witnesses
Alison M. O’Connor, BA/BS - Brock University; Thomas D. Lyon, JD, PhD - University of Southern California; Angela D. Evans, PhD - Brock University

The present study compared older and young adult perceptions of child witnesses. Specifically, participants watched a series of child interviews (4 lie-tellers and 4 truth-tellers), rated various factors of the child’s credibility, and made a lie-detection judgment to determine if they thought the child was lying or telling the truth. Results indicate that older adults (65+ years) provided significantly higher ratings for children’s credibility and competency to testify in court, lower lie detection accuracy, and higher confidence ratings compared to an undergraduate sample. Results show the potential influence of older adult jurors in cases with child witnesses.

015. Attitudes and Juvenile Justice
3:50 PM - 4:50 PM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Jennifer Woolard, PhD - Georgetown University

Talking About Talking with Attorneys: Parental Influence on the Juvenile-Attorney Relationship
Jennifer Woolard, PhD - Georgetown University

In 1967, the Supreme Court extended due process rights to juveniles, including the opportunity to consult with attorneys. However, attorneys serve the expressed interests of their clients not their clients’ parents. Conversations between ten parents and youth about a hypothetical attorney’s request to speak privately with a youth were qualitatively analyzed. Three patterns emerged - parents initially decided what should happen, youth initially decided what should happen, and structured discussion with youth ultimately deciding. Themes included advice seeking and the effect of parents’ presence on the information juveniles share with attorneys. Implications for the voluntariness of decision making are discussed.

How Attorneys Evaluate Juvenile Plea Bargain Understanding
Erika Fountain, PhD - University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Jennifer Woolard, PhD - Georgetown University

Juvenile defendants are less likely than adults to have the requisite capacities for adjudicative competence. However, defense attorneys can educate juveniles about their rights and legal options and are often the first to recognize any competency concerns. While scholars recommend attorneys identify specific indicators of understanding, researchers have yet to examine how attorneys actually evaluate competence. This study uses qualitative interviews with defense attorneys to examine how attorneys assess juvenile competence. Most attorneys relied on their own teaching practices, rather than client-based indicators or behaviors, to determine whether their juvenile client was competent. Policy and practical implications will be discussed.

Abstainers, Adolescent-Limited, Adult and Life Course Offenders: Differences in Initial Legal Socialization Factors
Ellen S. Cohn, PhD - University of New Hampshire; Karen T. Van Gundy, PhD - University of New Hampshire; Cesar J. Rebollon, PhD - University of New Hampshire

Legal socialization researchers interested in the differences between adolescent-limited offenders and life-course criminals have ignored adolescents who abstain from delinquent behavior and those who only offend as adults. In this study, we compared two cohorts of emerging adults (N=421) who were part of a 10 phase longitudinal study of adolescents. We found abstainers were significantly different from adolescent-limited, life-course, and adult offenders on legal and moral reasoning (higher) and approval of rule-violating behavior (lower). The findings suggest that the four groups of offenders can be predicted by legal socialization factors.

Youth Perceptions of Procedural Justice
Krystia Reed, MA - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Victoria Weisz, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Christine Henningsen, JD - Nebraska Youth Advocates at Center for Children, Families, and the Law; Joy Suder, JD - Nebraska Youth Advocates, Suder Law Office

Nebraska Youth Advocates (NYA) is a project designed to train Nebraska defense attorneys to advocate zealously for their juvenile clients and to provide attorneys with a support system. The goal of NYA is to improve the juvenile justice system. Two of the areas NYA is assessing are juvenile legal knowledge and
perceptions of procedural justice, since perceptions of legitimacy are predictive of law-abiding behavior. This presentation will discuss the assessment of juvenile legal knowledge and perceptions of procedural justice.

016. Confessions and Alibis
3:50 PM - 4:50 PM
The Desoto Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Saul M. Kassin, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY

Does Video Recording Inhibit Crime Suspects?: Evidence from a Fully Randomized Field Experiment
Saul M. Kassin, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Melissa B. Russano, PhD - Roger Williams University; Jeff Kukucka, PhD - Towson University; Aria Anrom, MA/MS - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Johanna Hellgren, MA/MS - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Victoria Lawson, PhD - Institute for State and Local Governance of the City University of New York

In partnership with a northeast police department, 122 crime suspects were informed or not informed by random assignment that their interviews and interrogations were being recorded. Coding of all sessions indicated that although camera-informed suspects did glance in the camera’s direction more than uninformed suspects, they were as often and as much, were as likely to waive Miranda, were as likely to make admissions and confessions, and were perceived no differently by detectives. In terms of policy and practice, results did not support the hypothesis, often expressed by opponents, that recording when transparent will inhibit suspects in adverse ways.

Untruthful, but Innocent: Discrimination of Intentionally False from Mistaken Alibis
Rachel E. Dianiska, MA/MS - Iowa State University; Sara Cowan, PhD - Ryerson University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD - Iowa State University

An alibi can be incorrect due to either intentional fabrication or memory error. The current study investigated whether observers can discriminate between an innocent mistaken alibi and a guilty deceptive alibi. Participants evaluated alibi statements from innocent and guilty subjects that were true, mistaken, or fabricated in terms of the likelihood of suspect guilt, statement veracity, and memory accuracy. Results suggest that innocent-mistaken alibis were more likely to be classified as guilty and deceptive than were innocent-correct alibis. We discuss the implications of these results for alibi believability.

Impoverished Cognition: The Effects of Poverty on Confession Decisions
Sara C. Appleby, PhD - Mercer University; Jennifer T. Perillo, PhD - Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Johna A. Wright - Mercer University; Taylor M. Rinberger - Mercer University

Research shows that poverty reduces one’s capacity to think long term. Research also shows that one reason why people confess is a focus on immediate rewards over long term consequences. Using the Madon et al. (2012) repetitive question task, this study examines the social-cognitive effects of poverty on decision to confess. Participants completed an economic simulation and a survey on illegal and immoral behaviors. Participants in the poverty condition admitted to significantly more bad acts than participants in the abundance condition, suggesting that poverty may be a risk factor for confession. Implications for legal decision-making and future research are discussed.

Evaluating the Totality of Confession Evidence
Kelsey S. Henderson, PhD - Portland State University; Lora M. Levett, PhD - University of Florida
False confessions can contain inaccurate details and inconsistencies (Garrett, 2010). Confronting suspects at the beginning of interrogation with evidence is a commonplace tactic of the Reid Technique (Kassin, 2005). By sharing non-public information, it’s possible to taint a suspect’s confession, making it harder to judge as more or less accurate. In our study, mock jurors read a trial in which we varied the type of interrogation technique used and the consistency of confession evidence with case facts. Overall, results suggest jurors used confession/case facts consistency and the interrogation technique in making trial decisions.

False Confession in the Lab: Questions Raised from Use of a Novel Paradigm
Emily Haney-Caron, MA, JD - Drexel University; Keisha April, JD - Drexel University; Naomi E. Goldstein, PhD - Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD - Drexel University; Rachel Bomyosod - Drexel University; Sarah Fishel, BA/BS - Drexel University; Claire Lankford, MA/MS - Drexel University; Stephanie C. Singer, MA/MS - Drexel University; Kelan McKibben, BA/BS - Drexel University; Alisha Desai, BA/BS - Drexel University; Mina Ratkalkar, MA/MS - Drexel University

Laboratory studies of false confessions have relied on only a few research paradigms, including a computer-crash paradigm and a paradigm in which participants are accused of cheating with a confederate. This study used a novel paradigm, accusing participants of cheating while alone. Almost all (95.8%) guilty participants confessed; 17.9% of innocent participants confessed. Among innocent participants, those who confessed had significantly greater difficulty deciding whether to sign the confession than those who did not confess. Innocent participants previously questioned by police were less likely to confess than those who had not been questioned. Implications for future research
will be discussed.

017. Practice Committee: Building and Managing Private Practice
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM
Ballroom A
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Rachel Kalbeitzer, PhD - United States Department of Defense
Panel: Mark Cunningham, PhD, ABPP; Michelle Gayton, PhD, ABPP; Bowman Smelko, PsyD, ABPP; and Chriscelyn Tussey, PsyD, ABPP.
Moderator: Antoinette Kavanaugh, PhD, ABPP

Four board certified forensic psychologists in private practice will discuss their experiences building and managing their practice, handling their workflow, navigating ethical issues and concerns, and growing their practice. Questions will also be solicited from the audience.

018. Psychology in Forensic Science
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM
Ballroom B

Chair: Adele Quigley-McBride, MA/MS - Iowa State University

The Effects of a Prior Examiner’s Status and Findings on Lay Examiners’ Shoeprint Match Decisions
Jillian Rivard, PhD - Barry University; Danielle Sneyd, MA/MS - Florida International University, Miami; Michelle M. Pena, BA/BS - Florida International University, Miami; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Stephanie Stolloff, MA/MS - Forensic Services Bureau, Miami-Dade Police Department; Igor Pacheco - Forensic Services Bureau, Miami-Dade Police Department; Thomas Padul - Forensic Services Bureau, Miami-Dade Police Department

Research has found inconsistent results regarding the extent to which cognitive bias influences fingerprint analysis (see Dror & Cole, 2010 for a review) and often focuses on the comparison stage of the process, largely ignoring the technical review step of the protocol, which requires a verification of a prior examiner’s decision by a second examiner. In collaboration with the Miami Dade Police Department’s Forensic Services Bureau, the present study examines the effects of contextual information on forensic decision making analogous to the verification/technical review stage of pattern identification analysis using forensically relevant shoeprint comparisons appropriate for novice evaluators.

Graphic Content: How and When do Gruesome Photos Influence Forensic Science Judgments?
Halle M. Matula, BA/BS - Mercer University; Alexandra L. Lucas, BA/BS - Mercer University; Sarah C. Njoku, BA/BS - Mercer University; Sara C. Appleby, PhD - Mercer University; Jeff Kukucka, PhD - Towson University

Forensic science errors are a leading cause of wrongful convictions. Prior research shows that forensic science evidence is vulnerable to contextual cues, including other case evidence and demographic factors. Prior research on the effects of crime scene photos on forensic science evaluations is mixed. The current study tests the effects of gory photos, certainty threshold, and evidence elasticity on judgments of forensic evidence. All three variables in multiple ways to affect both process (i.e. duration) and outcome (i.e. similarity) measures, supporting to the argument that even non-probative information affects forensic examiners’ judgments. Implications for forensic science practice are discussed.

The Use of Filler Samples Moderates the Effect of Contextual Information on Forensic Match Decisions
Adele Quigley-McBride, MA/MS - Iowa State University; Gary L. Wells, PhD - Iowa State University

Forensic match decisions can be influenced by contextual information that the examiners should be ignoring. Wells and colleagues (2013) proposed that an evidence lineup procedure (called the filler-control procedure) could moderate the biasing impact of contextual information. We conducted the first experiment pitting the filler-control procedure against the standard procedure. The experiment used fingerprint samples that either matched or did not match the crime scene samples and either included or did not include biasing contextual information. The filler-control method strongly moderated the contextual bias effect and the results parallel those found in eyewitness identification research that pits showups against lineups.

Inflating the Credibility of Forensic Science: Effects of Courtroom Context and Non-Probative Photos
Mevagh Sanson, BA/BS - University of Waikato; William E. Crozier, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Deryn Strange, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Forensic science gets misapplied in courtrooms, yet attributing an assertion to an expert’s testimony may inflate how credible it seems. Other factors may also wrongly inflate the credibility of forensic science claims. We showed subjects several such claims, telling some they were from real expert witnesses; further, some claims were paired with related but non-probative photos. Subjects were more biased to judge claims true when they were ostensibly from testimony, and when they were accompanied by photos. How credible laypeople find forensic science is open to inappropriate influences; changes are needed to minimize problems these influences could cause in courtrooms.
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

**019. Court Mandated Treatment**
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM  
Ballroom C

Chair: Christina M. Finello, JD, PhD - Bucks County Human Services

**Leveraging Treatment Linkages at Intercept 2 (Initial Detention) to Keep Individuals Out of Jail**  
Christina M. Finello, JD, PhD - Bucks County Human Services; Kris Thompson, MSW - Lenape Valley Foundation; Carolyn Perry, BA/BS - Bucks County Court Administration; Wendy Flanigan, MA/MS - Bucks County Department of Mental Health and Developmental Programs; Ana Rosado, MSW - Bucks County Drug and Alcohol Commission; Nicole Richardson, MA/MS - Lenape Valley Foundation; Ray McManamon, MA/MS - Bucks County Mental Health and Developmental Programs

Initial detention or courts of first appearance. Intercept 2 of the Sequential Intercept Model, may hold the most unrealized potential for diversion. A partnership between a county’s behavioral health system and court system has leveraged that opportunity to increase access to quality community-based services and decrease criminal justice contacts. This paper provides an overview of the Magisterial District Judge Mobile Engagement Pilot Program. Efforts will be highlighted that describe the planning, implementation, and outcome tracking for this pilot. This initiative has connected individuals to treatment and community supports by having behavioral health work in conjunction with the court system.

**Court-Mandated Treatment: Does Outpatient Treatment Work Best?**  
Charlotte McNess, MA/MS - EAC Network; Melodie Foellmi, PhD - EAC Network; Merrill Rotter - EAC Network, Albert Einstein School of Medicine

This study will examine the relationship between treatment setting and graduation from court mandated mental health and substance use treatment. This project will focus on two treatment modalities, residential and outpatient to explore whether one treatment setting is associated with a higher rate of mandate completion. The sample consists of over 1,000 individuals diverted into a mental health treatment mandate rather than a traditional sentence. Preliminary results indicate that outpatient treatment is predictive of successful treatment mandate completion, but that this relationship may be mediated or moderated by a number of patient and contextual factors.

**Veterans Treatment Courts: Diagnoses and Service Utilization of Justice-Involved Veterans**  
Matthew Stimmel, PhD - VA Palo Alto Health Care System; Andrea Finlay, PhD - VA Palo Alto Health Care System

Veterans Treatment Courts (VTCs) are diversionary courts that connect justice-involved veterans to needed mental health and substance use treatment. However little is known about participants in these courts. This paper presents results from a retrospective observational study of a large sample of VTC participants (N = 7,491) investigating demographic characteristics, diagnostic information, and treatment utilization. Results indicate high rates of mental health and substance use disorders as well as high rates of treatment entry and engagement. Implications for how the criminal justice system and the Veterans Health Administration can continue to address the needs of justice-involved veterans will be discussed.

**020. Biases and Heuristics in Jury/Judicial Decisions**  
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM  
Ballroom D

Chair: Christine L. Ruva, PhD - University of South Florida

**Your Bias is Rubbing Off: PTP & Jury Type Influence Evidence Interpretation, Impressions & Verdicts**  
Christine L. Ruva, PhD - University of South Florida

Mock-jurors (N=495) were exposed to one of three types of pretrial publicity (PTP; negative-victim, negative-defendant, or unrelated), viewed a trial of a women accused of murdering a child, and deliberated on either pure-juries (all jurors exposed to the same PTP) or mixed-juries (e.g., half exposed to negative-defendant and half exposed to unrelated). PTP had expected effects on jurors’ evidence interpretation, credibility ratings, and verdicts. Jury type (pure vs. mixed) had significant effects on credibility ratings and
methods of communicating actuarial risk on adults, this study examines offense risk assessments, appear particularly. Actuarial results, such as those reported in sexual violence risk data, delivered and understood by the decision maker. The utility of forensic mental health evaluations in Southern Mississippi; Ashley B. Batastini, Lauren Coaker, Comparison.

Sexual Violence Risk Data: A Multi-Method Comparison

Evaluating Layperson Understanding of Actuarial Sexual Violence Risk Data: A Multi-Method Comparison

Lauren Coaker, BA/BS - University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD - University of Southern Mississippi

The utility of forensic mental health evaluations depends largely on how effectively their results are delivered and understood by the decision maker. Actuarial results, such as those reported in sexual offense risk assessments, appear particularly challenging. Using a representative sample of U.S. adults, this study examined the effects of multiple methods of communicating actuarial risk on participants' perceptions of risk, using a hypothetical sexually violent offender. Results suggest that all participants, regardless of condition, over-estimated the offenders' risk level relative to the expert's findings. Implications for the use of elaboration methods, such as base rate explanations, will be discussed.

What Factors Influence Judges' Bail Decisions?

Ellen Quick, MA/MS - Fordham University; Melodie Foellmi, PhD - EAC Network; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Merrill Rotter - (MD) EAC Network, Albert Einstein School of Medicine

Bail laws are often criticized for disproportionately affecting certain minority groups and not accounting for the community's safety and wellbeing. In New York State, judges are only allowed to consider flight risk when setting bail. Few researchers have assessed the relationships between defendant and judge characteristics on bail amount in New York State. The current study sought to examine what factors influence bail among individuals sentenced to alternative to incarceration programs. A significant relationship was found between prior violence and bail amount but not between recidivism risk and bail. Additionally, program location and judge were significantly related to bail amount.

The Effect of Evidence Order on Jurors' Verdicts: Primacy and Recency Effects with Probative and Non-Probative Evidence

Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD - University of Wyoming; Narina Nuñez, PhD - University of Wyoming; Alexandra Bitter, BA/BS - University of Wyoming

The effect of evidence order and the role of primacy and recency effects with probative and non-probative evidence was examined. Participants read a homicide trial containing four pieces of evidence (two probative, two non-probative) presented in differing orders and then reported verdicts. Results indicated recency effects when the last piece of evidence was probative with more guilty verdicts compared to when the last piece of evidence was non-probative. Instead of a primacy effect with a non-probative last piece of evidence and probative first, we found a recency effect for the last piece of probative evidence. Implications are discussed.

Legal Responses to Nonconsensual Pornography: Current Policy in the United States

Cynthia Najdowski, PhD - University at Albany

Technological advances have created new avenues for the perpetration of sexual violence. The widespread availability of cameras has made it easier to take covert recordings of an individual's intimate body parts, and whether sexually explicit images are recorded with or without an individual’s consent, growing access to the Internet has facilitated the nonconsensual dissemination of those images. This study examines the extent to which laws across the United States have kept pace with these changes. Results reveal that current laws are plagued with caveats that make prosecution of nonconsensual pornography difficult, suggesting that legal reform has been insufficient to date.

What Factors Influence Judges' Bail Decisions?

Ellen Quick, MA/MS - Fordham University; Melodie Foellmi, PhD - EAC Network; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Merrill Rotter - (MD) EAC Network, Albert Einstein School of Medicine

Bail laws are often criticized for disproportionately affecting certain minority groups and not accounting for the community's safety and wellbeing. In New York State, judges are only allowed to consider flight risk when setting bail. Few researchers have assessed the relationships between defendant and judge characteristics on bail amount in New York State. The current study sought to examine what factors influence bail among individuals sentenced to alternative to incarceration programs. A significant relationship was found between prior violence and bail amount but not between recidivism risk and bail. Additionally, program location and judge were significantly related to bail amount.

The Effect of Evidence Order on Jurors' Verdicts: Primacy and Recency Effects with Probative and Non-Probative Evidence

Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD - University of Wyoming; Narina Nuñez, PhD - University of Wyoming; Alexandra Bitter, BA/BS - University of Wyoming

The effect of evidence order and the role of primacy and recency effects with probative and non-probative evidence was examined. Participants read a homicide trial containing four pieces of evidence (two probative, two non-probative) presented in differing orders and then reported verdicts. Results indicated recency effects when the last piece of evidence was probative with more guilty verdicts compared to when the last piece of evidence was non-probative. Instead of a primacy effect with a non-probative last piece of evidence and probative first, we found a recency effect for the last piece of probative evidence. Implications are discussed.

Evaluating Layperson Understanding of Actuarial Sexual Violence Risk Data: A Multi-Method Comparison

Lauren Coaker, BA/BS - University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD - University of Southern Mississippi

The utility of forensic mental health evaluations depends largely on how effectively their results are delivered and understood by the decision maker. Actuarial results, such as those reported in sexual offense risk assessments, appear particularly challenging. Using a representative sample of U.S. adults, this study examined the effects of multiple methods of communicating actuarial risk on
of loss, and changing family dynamics. The current study is a replication of a randomized control trial for a program designed to help college students whose parents announced their separation or divorce in the past year.

**Assessing Pro Se Competence in the Wake of Indiana v. Edwards**
Christina Patton, PhD - East Central Regional Hospital/Augusta University; Dominique N. Remaker, PhD - East Central Regional Hospital/Augusta

While there is a well-established standard for whether a criminal defendant is competent to stand trial (as detailed in Dusky v. U.S., 1960), our criminal justice system does not currently have well-established guidelines for the evaluation of a defendant’s ability to represent himself in light of Indiana v. Edwards (2008), where these were determined to represent two separate competencies. The following presentation integrates research findings focusing on the assessment of pro se competence and applies author recommendations in a case study of an individual referred for a forensic pre-trial evaluation.

**An Archival Analysis of Independent and Joined Trials of Child Sexual Abuse**
Camille C. Weinsheimer, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Kristin Chong - Simon Fraser University; Patricia I. Coburn - Simon Fraser University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD - Simon Fraser University

For child sexual abuse cases prosecuted in criminal court, it is common to hear testitomies of multiple complainants in a single trial. When cases are joined in this way, judgments must be made independently; that is, the credibility of one complainant shall not influence perceptions of another complainant. Because credibility is often a primary issue in sexual offenses, this raises an important question of whether judicial outcomes differ between cases involving single versus multiple complainants. We found preliminary evidence to suggest that frequency of conviction may differ when more than 5 counts of abuse are joined at trial.

**Gender Differences in Individuals’ Anticipated Negative and Positive Affective Reactions to Police Officers**
Colleen M. Bader, MA/MS - Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Paul E. Etcheverry, PhD - Southern Illinois University Carbondale

In an experimental vignette study about a traffic stop by either a policeman or policewoman, participants indicated their anticipated strength-based positive, and fear-based negative affective reactions, and anticipated positive behaviors toward the officer. The interactions between officer gender and participant gender on affective reactions were not significant. However, women, not men had more negative affect less positive affect, and produced more positive behaviors. Correlations indicated that as negative affect increased the likelihood for participants to produce positive behaviors increased. These results suggest women but not men have more negative affect and positive behaviors towards an officer regardless of officer gender.

**Justice-Involved Men are a Distinct Neuropsychological Population: Implications for Assessment, Research, and Legal Decision-Making**
Casey LaDuke, PhD - University of Virginia; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD - Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD - Drexel University; Jennifer Gallo, PhD - Drexel University; Thomas Swirsky-Sacchetti, PhD - Drexel University

Incarcerated men (N = 100) were administered a battery of demographic, clinical, and neuropsychological measures to examine the use of neuropsychological assessment with justice-involved individuals. Descriptive analyses show the demographic and clinical diversity of justice-involved men. Inferential statistical analyses, effect size calculations, and clinical analyses demonstrate that justice-involved men perform significantly differently and more impaired than commonly referenced normative samples across multiple measures of intellectual functioning, attention, verbal fluency, and executive functioning. Group-specific normative data will help ensure that expert opinions about these individuals based on neuropsychological assessment are relevant, valid, and admissible in criminal legal decision-making.

**Know Where You Are to Guide Where You’re Going: A Survey of Risk-Need-Responsivity Treatment Practices in Juvenile Correctional Programs**
Dana L. Formon, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Craig E. Henderson, PhD - Sam Houston State University

Despite the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model being a preferred method of offender treatment in adults and juveniles, research on this model for juveniles is still in its infancy. This is problematic as the RNR model may not directly apply to juveniles in its current form (created for adults) and may be ineffective. Before suggesting change to RNR-based practice already existing in juvenile treatment programs, a survey of preexisting treatment representing RNR principles must first be conducted. Not only does the current study do that, but organizational variables are also examined to see if they influence RNR-based practice.

**Gender in the Jihad: Characteristics of Male and Female Terrorists**
Christine S. Brugh, BA/BS - North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD - North Carolina State University; Samantha L. Zottola, MA/BS - North Carolina State University; Joseph Simons-Rudolph, PhD - North Carolina State University

Using data from the Western Jihadist Project (Klausen, 2017), this study describes characteristics of female terrorists (N=405) and identifies gender differences in a
matched sample of male and female terrorists (N=630). Women were better educated than men. Women had fewer crimes prior to radicalization; there was no difference in criminality after radicalization. Women were linked to fewer organizations and held different positions within the organizations than men. Men were involved in more plots and martyrdom operations. There was no difference in number of foreign fighting attempts. Findings support the need for gender-informed radicalization theories, risk assessment instruments, and counterterrorism strategies.

022. Presidential Address
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Dr. Eve Brank will give her Presidential Address entitled, “Expanding, Communicating, and Developing the Field: Looking Internally and Externally to Meet our Challenges.” In her talk, she will begin by reviewing and highlighting the messages and initiatives from previous AP-LS presidents. Next, Brank will examine the good work AP-LS as an organization has done and continues to do. Finally, she will conclude with a call that will require us to simultaneously look both inwardly and outwardly as we tackle our next steps as an organization.

023. Video Recording Eyewitnesses
5:00 PM - 6:00 PM
The Desoto Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Amy Bradfield Douglass, PhD - Bates College

Videotaping Eyewitnesses: What is the Impact on Choosing Rates?
Amy Bradfield Douglass, PhD - Bates College; Matt Palmer, PhD - University of Tasmania; Jim Sauer, PhD - University of Tasmania

Although recommendations to videotape eyewitness identifications are widespread, no research examines whether videotaping impacts choosing behavior. Witnesses who are videotaped might be less willing to make an identification because videotaping makes the possibility for negative evaluation salient. In order to test this hypothesis, witnesses made an identification in one of three conditions: (a) the identification was videotaped as part of standard protocol, (b) the identification was videotaped because it would be shown to evaluators in future research, or (c) no videotape control.

Although the manipulation did not affect choosing rates, the evaluation condition was associated with lower accuracy for nonchoosers.

A Cautionary Note About Videotaped Eyewitness Identification Procedures
Kureva Matuku, BA/BS - Florida International University; Amy Bradfield Douglass, PhD - Bates College; Stephen Charman, PhD - Florida International University, Miami

The National Research Council underscores the potential for eyewitness reports to be contaminated by external influences and post-identification feedback is one such influence. Researchers therefore advocate for all lineup procedures to be videotaped. This study tests whether viewing a videotape of one’s own identification procedure moderates (as a function of Target Present vs. Target Present photospreads) the feedback effect on testimony-relevant judgments. Preliminary findings do confirm the predicted moderation for both accurate and inaccurate witnesses. Findings may potentially inform policy recommendations regarding witnesses viewing their own videotaped procedures. Theoretically, insight into the mechanisms of the post-identification feedback effect is provided.

Can We Detect Intentional False Identifications from Videotapes?
Siegfried Ludwig Sporer, PhD - University of Giessen, Germany; Svenja Haussner, MA/MS - University of Giessen

We examined whether intentionally false identification statements can be discriminated from true, correct statements. In phase one, N = 113 witnesses saw a film and were asked to identify the thief from a target-present lineup (truth), saw the film but were asked to misidentify a foil (film-lie), or read a summary of the film and misidentified a foil (script-lie). In phase two (N = 92 judges), truthful IDs could be reliably discriminated from either lie group based on response latencies (voice-spectrum analyses) and ratings of reality monitoring scales but not based on observer ratings of visual nonverbal behaviors.

The Effectiveness of Expert Testimony in Sensitizing Jurors to Video-Recorded Genuine Eyewitness Evidence
Alena Skalon, BA/BS - Swinburne University of Technology; Jennifer L. Beaudry, PhD - Swinburne University of Technology; Alena Skalon, BA/BS - Swinburne University of Technology

Presenting expert testimony may sensitize jurors to suggestive identification procedures and to eyewitness accuracy. This paper will present two studies examining the effectiveness of expert testimony when combined with video-recorded identification procedures in sensitizing participants to post-identification feedback and to eyewitness accuracy. In the first study, expert testimony did not affect participants’ judgments, but participants were sensitive to eyewitness accuracy when identification procedure was non-suggestive (cf. suggestive). One possible explanation of the ineffectiveness of expert testimony is the presence of video-recorded identification, thus, the second study
manipulates the presence of video-recorded identification (cf. eyewitness testimony only).

024. AP-LS Business Meeting
6:00 PM - 6:30 PM
The Venetian Room
All are welcome to attend!

025. Welcome Reception
6:30 PM - 8:00 PM
Rooftop and Skyway
Reception with music from The Jeremy Shrader Quartet.
All are welcome to attend!
Police Officer Response to Incidents of Intimate Partner Violence in Atlantic Canada
Donaldo D. Canales, MA/MS - University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Mary Ann Campbell, PhD - University of New Brunswick-Saint John; Angela Totten, MA/MS - Saint John Police Force

The current study examined police officer responses to intimate partner violence incidents. By means of retrospective file review, 200 randomly selected police IPV reports were coded for IPV risk (i.e., ODARA), victim injury, severity of violence, and police responses. Injuries and attempted violence were predictive of a variety of police actions in a given IPV incident when the officer's goal is to manage the immediate danger of the situation. Only ODARA scores were predicted IPV recidivism, suggesting that formal risk assessment schemes such as the ODARA may be useful guiding attention to relevant risk factors beyond injury and immediate behaviors.

Program Engagement, Dynamic Responsivity, and the Treatment Process in an Intimate Partner Violence Group Program
Chantal Schafers, BA/BS - University of Saskatchewan; J Stephen Wormith, PhD - University of Saskatchewan

The current study examined dynamic responsivity factors (DRFs) and treatment process variables (TPVs) as they relate to program engagement among intimate partner violence (IPV) offenders. Participants attended a community-based IPV program and completed questionnaires throughout their treatment. Program facilitators rated participants on program engagement and distorted thinking about IPV at different timepoints during treatment. The results showed that several DRFs and TPVs predicted program engagement, with readiness to change IPV accounting for the most unique variance in program engagement. In turn, program engagement predicted less distorted thinking about IPV post-treatment. Implications for assessment, treatment delivery, and risk reduction are discussed.

A Randomized Controlled Trial of Shuttle and Videoconferencing Mediation versus Court Litigation in Cases with High Levels of Intimate Partner Violence
Connie J. Beck, PhD - University of Arizona; Amy Holtzworth-Munroe, PhD - Indiana University - Bloomington; Amy G. Applegate, JD - Indiana University - Bloomington; Jeannie M. Adams, MA/MS - DC Superior Court, Multi-Door Division; Fernando S. Rossi, PhD - Indiana University - Bloomington

Whether family mediation can be safely offered to cases with a history of IPV/A is a major controversy that has not been previously empirically examined. Our NJJ funded study is a randomized controlled trial (RCT) of family mediation cases with high or concerning levels of IPV/A at the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division of the DC Superior Court. Parties in the study are randomly assigned to one of three study conditions: traditional court-based litigation, or shuttle mediation or videoconferencing mediation at Multi-Door. The study includes approximately 65 cases per study condition. We will discuss a host of immediate and long-term outcomes.

Studies of probation programs for domestic violence offenders show promising results; however, supervision-related challenges can reduce their effectiveness. Few studies have examined barriers from the perspectives of probation officers supervising this population. The current study examined 391 probation officers’ perspectives on training, level of difficulty supervising domestic violence offender, and related supervision challenges. The most prevalent challenges endorsed by participants were perceived offender resistance to supervision (61.9%) and lack of employment options (49.9%), and support (42.2%) for offenders. Qualitative analysis revealed other challenges related to individual offenders, officers, victims, and terms of supervision. Implications for policy and practice are discussed.

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Examining the Use of Hebephilia and Paraphilia Non-Consent in Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) Evaluations
Nicole Graham, MA/MS - City University of New York, Graduate Center; Cynthia Calkins, PhD - City University of New York, Graduate Center

Debate surrounding the use of hebephilia and paraphilia non-consent in SVP evaluations has been the subject of recent Frye hearings. However, no research has been conducted to inform the court how often these constructs are utilized and whether they are used reliably. This study explored the prevalence in which these constructs are utilized, the inter-rater reliability in assigning these specifiers, as well as identifying whether there is widespread application of these constructs across all SVP evaluators or if they are used by a select group of evaluators; the latter may contribute to the "general acceptance" prong of Frye standards.

Characteristics Predicting Sex Offender Revocation
Linden Loutzenhiser - Creighton University; Madeline Eyer - Creighton University; Madeleine Luchowitz - Creighton University; Matthew T. Huss, PhD - Creighton University

Sex offender treatment success is a commonly explored research topic, however, it is seldom explored in relation to specific offender type. Specifically, research has failed to examine factors related to treatment success for crossover offenders; these offenders are a newly conceptualized offender type, which are more fluid in their victimization. The present study seeks to explore the factors related to revocation from treatment for different offender typologies in order to inform treatment practices to ensure decreased recidivism rates and community safety.

A Latent Class Analysis of Psychopathy Subtypes in a Sample of Sexual Offenders
Katherine McCallum, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Craig E. Henderson, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD - Sam Houston State University

This study examined whether there is support for primary and secondary subtypes of psychopathy among a sample of sex offenders. Specifically, this study used a latent class analysis (LCA) approach to analyze scores on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) and Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) profiles from 487 offenders evaluated for post-release civil commitment. The results of this study describe latent subtypes of psychopathy within this sample. Results suggest that personality inventories, such as the PAI, can provide evaluators essential data in identifying subtypes of psychopathy, beyond information gathered from psychopathy measures. Implications for practice are discussed.

029. Self and Other Violence
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
Ballroom C

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Heath Hodges - University of Massachusetts Medical School

Predictors of Weapon-Involved Violence Among a Forensic Psychiatric Sample
Heath Hodges - University of Massachusetts Medical School; Elizabeth C. Low, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Rosa Viñas-Racionero, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jessica L. Semmann, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mario J. Scalora, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Despite public support for greater firearm sanctions against the mentally ill, there is scant empirical evidence on risk factors for weapon-involved violence and the role of mental illness. This study surveyed forensic psychiatric inpatients about their use of firearms and other weapons in threats and violence. Most participants did not endorse engaging in firearm violence (6.5%) and less than half reported engaging in weapon violence for other weapons (46.3%). A logistical regression model successfully distinguished between perpetrator and non-perpetrators. Risk factors were similar as those for violence (e.g., prior arrests, delinquency). Severe mental illness and diagnosis were not significant predictors.

Understanding the Relationship Between Self-Injury and Violence Toward Others Among Psychiatrically Hospitalized Prison Inmates
Darci Delgado, PsyD - CA Dept. State Hospitals; Sean M. Mitchell, MA/MS - Texas Tech University; Todd McManus, PhD - CA Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Robert Horon, PhD - CA Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation

This study examined individual factors that may influence self-injury and violent outcomes in a male correctional sample (n = 595) receiving inpatient psychiatric treatment. Demographic variables, historical self-injury, and past violence toward others were examined as predictors of behavioral outcomes during inpatient treatment over a 10-year period (2006-2016), including self-harm incidents, suicide attempts, and
violence toward others. Logistic regression analyses were conducted and preliminary results indicated that a patient’s prior history of self-injury uniquely predicted both future self-injury and future violence toward others. Clinical implications are discussed utilizing a Fluid Vulnerability Theory framework, and integrated risk assessment recommendations are provided.

Assessing Suicidality Using the Personality Assessment Inventory: An Item Response Theory Approach

Jared R. Ruchensky, MA/MS - Texas A&M University; Steve Balsis, PhD - Texas A&M University; John F. Edens, PhD - Texas A&M University; Kevin S. Douglas - Simon Fraser University

Psychologists are often tasked with screening for suicidality in offender samples, though the empirical research on these tools in these settings is limited. One useful tool is the Personality Assessment Inventory’s Suicidal Ideation (SUI) scale (Morey, 1991). The current study uses Item Response Theory (IRT) to examine item parameters in large prison and large substance abuse treatment samples. Results suggest certain items provide more information at varying levels of suicidality. This suggests that certain items may be better for screening high or low levels of suicidality. We will discuss the implications of these findings for assessing suicidality in applied settings.

Acting Out: The Association Between Family Visitation and Behavioral Incidents in Secure Confinement

Alyssa Mikytuck, MA/MS - Georgetown University; Jennifer Woolard, PhD - Georgetown University; Kim Godfrey, MA/MS - Performance-based Standards

The juvenile justice system historically overlooked the importance of family involvement, but that is beginning to change. We assess if family visitation is associated with a change in behavioral incidents, and specifically, a change in suicidal incidents within secure juvenile facilities using cross-sectional 2016 Performance-based Standards (PbS) data. Preliminary analyses did not find a statistically significant association between family visitation and number of total incidents, but did find visitation significantly associated with a small increase in suicidal behaviors. Additional analyses will be performed using a fixed effects model to see if these findings are consistent from 2011 to 2016 data.

The Influence of Childhood Experiences on Later Involvement in Prison Misconduct

Thimna Klatt, MA/MS - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony; Sören Kliem, PhD - Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony

Research has shown that childhood victimization is associated with later involvement in delinquency. Prevalence rates of childhood victimization also tend to be higher among prisoners compared to the general population. However, it has rarely been examined if childhood experiences - both negative and positive, have an effect on prison misconduct. We analyzed self-report data from more than 4,800 prisoners to examine if childhood experiences of parental violence, parental warmth, and peer violence are associated with inmate-on-inmate violence. The results show that parental violence and parental warmth have a significant effect on violent misconduct, which is mediated by violence approval.

030. Juvenile Recidivism

8:00 AM - 9:00 AM

Ballroom D

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Stephanie C. Singer, MA/MS - Drexel University

Factors Predicting Recidivism Following a School-Based Arrest: Youths’ Demographic Characteristics and Offense Type

Stephanie C. Singer, MA/MS - Drexel University; Irene R. Kreimer, MA/MS - Drexel University; Lindsay M. Cole, PhD - University of New Hampshire; Mina Ratkalkar, MSW - Drexel University; TuQuynh Le, MA/MS - Drexel University; Matthew Jones - Drexel University; Alexandra T. Tiger, BA/BS - Drexel University; Bridget Keech - Drexel University; Sowmya Jasti - Drexel University; Connie Shum - Drexel University; Naomi E. Goldstein, PhD - Drexel University

School-based arrests are a leading contributor to juvenile justice involvement. Although many studies have evaluated predictors of juveniles’ recidivism, few have looked specifically at predictors of recidivism following school-based arrest. Logistic regression was used to examine whether and to what extent gender, race, and offense type predicted recidivism at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months post-arrest. Results revealed that gender and race, but not offense type, were significantly associated with re-arrest at most time points, with odds of re-arrest generally increasing for non-white youth relative to white youth over time. Implications for school discipline policies and diversion programming are discussed.

Development of the Protective Factors for Reducing Juvenile Reoffending (PFRJR)

Ashlee R. Barnes, PhD - Virginia Commonwealth University

The aim of this study was to develop the Protective Factors for Reducing Juvenile Reoffending (PFRJR). The PFRJR is a 15-item tool that measures likelihood of recidivism, exclusively with protective factors. Using 278 probationers, the author identified two factors: Individual/Community and Family/Social; both subscales demonstrated strong internal consistency. Moreover, the tool demonstrated moderate predictive validity (AUC = .64) for the overall sample, and across gender. The current study highlights the feasibility of
integrating a strengths-based measure into traditional risk assessment procedures. Moreover, findings contribute to the paucity of risk assessment validation studies that investigated the predictive validity of protective factor scores.

**Prosocial Attributes Predict Rate of Re-offending in Adolescent Males over a Two-Year Follow-Up**

Adam T. Schmidt, PhD - Texas Tech University; Kelsey A. Maloney, MA/MS - Texas Tech University; Jacquelynn Duron, PhD - The State University of New Jersey; Xiaogi Li, MA/MS - Eli Lilly and Company; Abigail Williams-Butler, PhD - The State University of New Jersey; Gerri R. Hanten, PhD - Fast Forward Analytics

Although prosocial attributes buffer the impact of risk factors for justice-involved youth (Lösel & Farrington, 2012; O’Brien, 2014), few strategies focus on increasing their resilience and prosocial behavior. The current study developed a measure of prosocial beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes (Prosocial Status Inventory; PSI) and hypothesized that higher PSI scores would be associated with lower numbers of infractions and rates of re-offending. Results indicated PSI was not significantly related to total number of re-offenses but was significantly related to rate of re-offending (z = -2.00; p < .05), demonstrating prosocial attributes may significantly attenuate rates of re-offending within justice-involved youth.

**What About Resiliency? The Ability of a Resiliency Scale to Predict General and Violent Recidivism in Atlantic-Canadian Youth**

Julie L. Wershler, BA/BS - University of New Brunswick; Mary Ann Campbell, PhD - University of New Brunswick Saint John; Celeste Lefebvre, PhD - IWK Health Centre; Catherine Stewart, PhD - IWK Health Centre

The current study sought to examine the ability of a self-report measure of resiliency, the Resiliency Scales for Children and Adolescents (RSCA) to predict general and violent recidivism in a sample of 173 justice-involved youth. Recidivism rates over an average follow-up period of over 7 years were 86.7% for general recidivism and 68.6% for violence. Receiver Operator Characteristic Curve analyses revealed that the RSCA scales were not predictive of either general or violent recidivism, although different patterns of predictive ability were found for male and female youth. Implications for risk assessment practices and future research are discussed.

**031. Risk Assessment**

8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
Ballroom E
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Brianne K. Layden, PhD - University of Massachusetts Medical School

**Structured Professional Assessment and Management of Self-Directed Violence (SDV): The SDV-20**

Brianne K. Layden, PhD - University of Massachusetts Medical School; Kelly A. Watt, PhD - Protect International; Stephen D. Hart, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Alexander L. Chapman, PhD - Simon Fraser University

Suicide is a global challenge for social organizations and presents a significant systemic and personal burden when managed ineffectively (Knox & Caine, 2005). Currently, there is an over-reliance on “checklists,” actuarial methods and unstructured clinical judgment to assess suicide risk. Checklist and actuarial approaches do not capture the range of dispositional and contextual factors influencing risk (Hart, 2008; Hart & Cooke, 2013), and there is a need for more evidenced-based methods for assessing suicide risk. This project involved a systematic and selected review of the literature for the purpose of developing structured professional judgment guidelines for assessing suicide risk.

**Assessing Aggression in a Forensic Psychiatric Sample using START Key and Critical Items**

Alexandra Brereton, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Keith R. Cruise, PhD - Fordham University; Brian Belfi, PsyD - Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center; Jonathan Lam, PhD - Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center

The key and critical items of the START allow evaluators to identify strengths or vulnerabilities that inform an individual’s risk of various problem behaviors. This study evaluated the utility of key and critical items in assessing risk of physical aggression in a forensic psychiatric sample. The total number of critical items was related to Moderate/High risk judgment and physical aggression. Three individual critical items (Impulse Control, Rule Adherence, and Conduct) were related to physical aggression. There were no significant relationships between the total number or individual ratings of key items and physical aggression.

**Validation of Risk-Need-Responsivity Assessment Measures**

Caitlin Winn, BA/BS - University of Denver; Neil Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver; Shelby Mandeville, BA/BS - University of Denver; Kristina Ray, BA/BS - University of Denver; Abby Jay, BA/BS - University of Denver; Laura Meyer, PhD - University of Denver

The Denver Behavioral Health Court (DBHC) offers intensive case management, housing assistance, and criminal justice incentives to eligible misdemeanant participants. Eligible participants must be diagnosed with a major mental illness and be classified as high risk.
for future low-level criminal activity. Two measures, the CCAT and GAIN-SS, are being used as pilot assessments to determine risk and mental health needs of potential participants. The current project evaluates the effectiveness of these instruments in this capacity. Despite the limited sample size to date, results are encouraging regarding the instruments’ abilities to classify and differentiate persons who could benefit from the DBHC.

The Violence Propensity Vignette Questionnaire (VPVQ): A Measure of Violent Behavior for Research in Lab and Forensic Settings and Populations

Kevin L. Nunes, PhD - Carleton University; Chantal A. Hermann, PhD - Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services of Ontario; Sacha Maimone, MA/MS - Carleton University; Maya Atlas, BA/BS - Carleton University; Brian A. Grants, PhD - Carleton University

We present the development and efforts at validation of the VPVQ, which is designed to measure current propensity for violent behavior. The VPVQ consists of a series of interpersonal conflict vignettes with response options in a multiple-choice format. In multiple samples of male university students, men in the community, and incarcerated male offenders, men who selected a violent response option (i.e., threaten, shave, or hit) on the VPVQ generally had much higher levels of trait-aggressiveness and violence on other measures than did men who selected non-violent response options. Our findings support the use of the VPVQ in lab and forensic research.

032. Perceptions of Police
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
The Venetian Room

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Karlee R. Provenza, MA/MS - University of Wyoming

Blue Colored Glasses: Jurors’ Perceptions of Police Legitimacy Taint Credibility Judgments of Police Eyewitnesses

Karlee R. Provenza, MA/MS - University of Wyoming; Narina Nuñez, PhD - University of Wyoming; Freng Scott, PhD - University of Wyoming; Samuel Choi, BA/BS - University of Wyoming; Jacob Ahlstrand - University of Wyoming

Police officers (both on and off duty) may witness crimes for which they have to testify. Given their status, they may be seen as better witnesses by jurors, though data is lacking. The current study examined jurors’ perceptions of police legitimacy and credibility judgments of lay and police eyewitnesses in a robbery trial. Participants in the police witness condition rated the witness as more credible and were more punitive against the defendant. Participants in the police condition who endorsed higher ratings of police legitimacy rated the witness as more credible, which mediated the direct effect of witness type on verdicts.

Moral Disengagement and Support for Controversial Police Procedures

Jacqueline M. Kirshenbaum, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah A. Trescher, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno; Frank R. DeBraga, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Tessa M.S. Neal, PhD - Arizona State University

Laws limiting police behavior protect citizens. This study examined whether moral disengagement (MD), a cognitive process allowing people to distance themselves from immoral behavior, relates to support for controversial police procedures (warrants, entrapment, interrogations). Participants read scenarios depicting controversial police procedures and indicated whether the suspect should be arrested. MD was positively related to support for (1) the arrest of suspects even when police entrapment is questionable, (2) the arrest of suspects when officers obtained evidence without a warrant, and (3) controversial police interrogation techniques. A new MD scale predicted better than existing scales. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Perceptions of Procedural Justice: The Role of Police Officer Rank and Level of Aggression

Marissa L. Donahue, MA/MS - Roger Williams University; Judith Platania, PhD - Roger Williams University

The procedural justice model of legal socialization is an effective framework for understanding perceptions of legitimacy and cynicism (Trinkner & Cohn, 2014). The model maintains that perceived legitimacy of legal authorities, and cynicism toward the law mediate the relation between procedural justice and rule violating behavior (Fagan & Tyler, 2005). In the current study, we investigate the influence of police officer rank and levels of aggression on perceptions of police legitimacy. High levels of perpetrator aggression led to greater perceptions of the officer’s actions as procedurally just. Additionally, belief in due process and favorable procedural justice views predicted police legitimacy.

Public Perception of Police Credibility When Video Evidence and Officer Testimony Contradict Each Other

Cristina Ferrara, MA/MS - University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Karla Emeno, PhD - University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Elizabeth Schultheis, MA/MS - Carleton University; Craig Bennell, PhD - Carleton University; Holly Ellingwood - Carleton University

Body worn cameras (BWCs) are a relatively new technology being employed in police forces, however, the value and risks of using BWC video evidence in court has yet to be empirically assessed. Public perception of police may play an important role when an officer’s testimony contradicts video evidence. An
undergraduate student sample (N=347) from Canada was used to examine whether factors related to perception of police legitimacy, authoritarianism, officer memory, and use of BWC could predict judgments of officer dishonesty when their testimony is inconsistent with video evidence. Results and implications are discussed, along with future directions.

033. Intoxication and The Law
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
The Desoto Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Heather D. Flowe, PhD - University of Birmingham

The Effect of Alcohol Intoxication on Misinformation Acceptance and Confidence-Accuracy Calibration
Heather D. Flowe, PhD - University of Birmingham; Joyce E. Humphries, PhD - Edgehill University

Memory can be affected by post-event misleading information (hereafter, MI effect). We extend previous work by testing whether the MI effect is larger for those who were intoxicated (MBAC=0.07%) compared to sober (MBAC=.00%) while they encoded a rape scenario, and whether confidence-accuracy calibration is poorer for misled compared to non-misled items, particularly for the alcohol group. Participants encoded a rape scenario whilst intoxicated or sober, and 7 days later read a scenario that contained misled, neutral, consistent, or control items. A MI effect on overall accuracy was obtained, but alcohol did not affect accuracy or confidence-accuracy calibration.

Christopher Altman, MA/MS - Florida International University; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Kristen Slapiński, BA/BS - University of Pittsburgh; Hannah Leszczynski, BA/BS - University of Pittsburgh; Sean Reynolds, BA/BS - University of Pittsburgh; Christina Kuzminski, BA/BS - University of Pittsburgh; Abigail Briggs, BA/BS - University of Pittsburgh; Jieselle Cervera, BA/BS - Florida International University, Miami

Few studies have examined how alcohol affects witness memory, especially within identification contexts. The present study is the first to systematically examine how identification format (showup vs. lineup) affects witness identification performance across a broad spectrum of blood alcohol concentrations (BACs=.00-.24). Bar patrons were recruited to witness a live staged interaction between a confederate and research assistant. Following the interaction, participants were asked to identify the confederate from a target-present or target-absent lineup or showup. Results suggest that lineup format and certainty are better predictors of identification accuracy than BAC levels. Implications for collecting evidence from intoxicated witnesses are discussed.

Encoding Violence Under the Influence: The Impact of Alcohol and Drug Use on Perpetrator’s Memories
Marguerite Ternes, PhD - Saint Mary’s University; Barry S. Cooper, PhD - University of British Columbia, Private Practice; Dorothee Griesel, PhD - Gesellschaft für Wissenschaftliche Gerichts- und Rechtspsychologie

This study examined substance use and memory in incarcerated offenders' accounts of past events. One-hundred-fifty male violent offenders reported memories for perpetrated violence, a positive event, and a subjectively disturbing event. Interviews were transcribed and trained coders counted the number of details in each memory report. Participants also rated their own memories for vividness, detail, and overall quality. Most participants were under the influence during their recalled acts of perpetrated violence. Surprisingly, participants under the influence reported more details than those who had not used any substances. These findings have important implications for how offender testimony is considered.

034. Professional Development of Women (PDW)
Committee: Mindfulness Based and Techniques and Tips for Reducing Stress
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM
Ballroom A
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Angela Crossman, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Peggilee Wupperman, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Stress exists across every phase of our careers and can, at times, undermine health and well-being. Dr. Peggilee Wupperman is an expert in the training and practice of mindfulness; she frequently trains clinicians on its use both in therapy and as a self-care strategy. This workshop will a) offer an introduction to mindfulness-based techniques designed to assist in reducing stress, and b) provide members with blueprint for adaptive stress management throughout their careers.

035. Current Trends in Consultation Practice
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM
Ballroom B
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Kim MacLin, PhD - University of Northern Iowa
Discussant: Gary Wells, PhD - Iowa State University

Professors of Psychology who engage in consultation activities in the area of psychology and law often find themselves working with attorneys on cases, or, with various private or public agencies on policy development or evaluation. By expanding our influence beyond the audience of a published research paper, we
use psychological science to implement real world change. The participants in this symposium review their consultation activities (including the topic areas, challenges and opportunities, and products provided), address the psychological science they use in support of their work, and reflect on the impact on their teaching as well as the research questions that are raised by working in the ‘real world.’

**Partnering with Police Organizations through Consultation: Evaluating Officer-Involved-Shooting Policy**
Kim McClure, PhD - Western Illinois University; Katherine M. McGuire, PhD - Western Illinois University; Joanne Kurt-Hilditch, PhD - Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board - Executive Institute; Chelsea Marcotte, BA/BS - Western Illinois University

Scientists regularly provide services to the legal community, frequently in the form of consultation that ranges from statistical consulting to expert testimony. The interdisciplinary approach of psychology and the law has led to new and interesting developments in the behavioral sciences and consultation increasingly includes working directly with law enforcement. This presentation discusses 1) research consumer issues for policy implementers, 2) general issues in translating research to policy and practice, 3) problems in bridging gaps between researchers and practitioners, and 4) recommendations to enhance researcher-practitioner partnerships. Specifically, the presentation will focus on research and policy related to officer involved shootings.

**Emerging Opportunities for the Eyewitness Scholar: Building Collaborative Relationships within the Criminal Justice System**
Stephen J. Ross, PhD - University of Washington, Tacoma

Over the past many years, opportunities for social science academics to engage with the criminal justice system have increased. In many instances, these opportunities have expanded from a traditionally passive role in which psychologists serve as a tool for legal practitioners to a more active role wherein psychologists work collaboratively within the criminal justice system. This paper will discuss recent opportunities that the author has had to work within the system via law enforcement and attorney education, trial and post-conviction case consultation, and policy development and the impact this work has had on scholarship and teaching at the undergraduate level.

**An Analysis of a Small Sample of Actual Consultation Activities**
Kim MacLin, PhD - University of Northern Iowa; Otto MacLin, PhD - University of Northern Iowa

Participants were surveyed regarding their consultation activities over the past 12 months. Factors such as type of client (e.g., attorney, agency), type of consultation activity (e.g., lineup evaluation, policy development, policy evaluation, expert opinion on a particular topic like the cross-race effect, etc.), products required (e.g., testimony, data analysis, report, policies, training programs, etc.), among others, were evaluated. This presentation will review this project and these findings, but will also address the challenges, opportunities, and logistics for engaging in consultation activities.

**036. Competence and Sanity Evaluations in Wide-Scale Practice: Results from the Virginia Forensic Evaluation Oversight System**
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM
Ballroom C

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Daniel C. Murrie, PhD - University of Virginia
Discussant: Neil Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver

Courts routinely order evaluations of adjudicative competence and legal sanity, and the opinions that psychologists provide have tremendous implications for individual defendants and justice overall. Yet there is surprisingly little research to shed light on the content or quality of these common forensic evaluations in routine practice. Virginia recently initiated an oversight program that reviews all court-ordered competence and sanity evaluation reports submitted to Virginia courts. This novel program provides unprecedented opportunity for jurisdiction-wide research, and reveals both strengths and weaknesses in wide-scale practice.

We present findings from the oversight program itself, and from reviews of adjudicative competence (n=2,710) and legal sanity (n=1,111) evaluations. Overall, quality reviews concluded that 20% of evaluations did not meet minimal practice standards. Of competence reports, 38% found defendants incompetent, though these rates varied significantly (4-74%) across evaluation type and evaluators. Of sanity reports, 17% opined insanity, though rates varied among individual evaluators (0-50%), and evaluators varied in the criteria they cited as a basis for insanity. We will discuss detailed findings for each evaluation type, identifying strengths and areas for improvement, while highlighting implications for training, intervention, research, and developing oversight systems in other states.

**Virginia’s Forensic Evaluation Oversight System: Development and Initial Findings**
Angela N. Torres, PhD - Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

The need for quality competency to stand trial and criminal responsibility evaluations is important given their impact on the criminal justice system. This paper focuses on Virginia’s Forensic Evaluation Oversight System, and addresses the development of the oversight process, its primary goals, and preliminary results of peer review. Common pitfalls in competency evaluations included failure to discuss rational understanding and capacity to assist counsel, while sub-
standard insanity evaluations did not include collateral evidence, failed to consider the role of intoxicants at the time of the crime, or did not sufficiently explain the opinion.

**Competency to Stand Trial Evaluation Practices: A State-Wide Review of Court-Ordered Reports**

Brett Gardner, PhD - University of Virginia; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD - University of Virginia; Angela N. Torres, PhD - Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; Elisha Agee, PsyD - University of Virginia

Competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations are among the most common and influential forensic mental health evaluations. Consequently, there is a sizeable literature examining competent and incompetent defendants, although significantly less research has examined the CST reports that underlie evaluations. This study reviews 2,710 (to date) court-ordered CST evaluations reports in Virginia since the state initiated an oversight system allowing comprehensive review. The base rate of incompetence findings was 37.8%, though these rates varied significantly across evaluation type and evaluators (4.2% to 74.1% incompetence rate). We will discuss characteristics of CST evaluation reports and the variability in findings of incompetence.

**Insanity Findings and Evaluation Practices: A State-Wide Review of Court-Ordered Reports**

Daniel C. Murrie, PhD - University of Virginia; Brett O. Gardner, PhD - University of Virginia; Angela N. Torres, PhD - Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; Elisha Agee, PsyD - University of Virginia

We reviewed 1,111 court-ordered sanity evaluation reports in Virginia from the first year after the state initiated an oversight system. Overall, the base rate of insanity findings was 16.9%, though base rates among individual evaluators varied from 0% to 50%. Similarly, most evaluators cited the cognitive [rather than volitional] criteria of the insanity defense as the basis for their findings, though evaluators varied in their patterns of citing these underlying insanity criteria. Overall, findings reveal a majority of reports that seem reasonably in line with practice guidelines, but also suggest some idiosyncratic practice or patterns that suggest opportunity for improvement.

This symposium focuses on baseline data collected from a NIDA-funded longitudinal assessment study (Project EPICC; R01DA034538) of first time offending court-involved non-incarcerated (FTO-CINI) youth. A total of 423 FTO-CINI youth, ages 12-17, and a caregiver recruited from a large Northeastern Family Court completed the baseline assessment assessing primary outcomes of youth substance use, psychiatric symptoms and HIV/STI risk behaviors. The first paper will present data on lifetime suicide ideation, plans and behavior among FTO-CINI youth and explore differences in demographic, self-injurious, psychiatric, and protective factors between youth who endorse suicide ideation and those who do not. The second paper will examine psychiatric symptoms and health risk behaviors among Latinx FTO-CINI youth, who are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. The final paper will present data on cigarette use and psychiatric comorbidity among FTO-CINI youth. Overall, FTO-CINI youth demonstrate significant psychiatric, substance use and sexual health needs that merit addressing at one of the earliest intercepts of justice involvement. Public health relevance for screening FTO-CINI youth at the earliest point of court contact for psychiatric, suicide, and health risk behaviors will be discussed.

**Suicide Ideation and Behavior Risk Among First-Time Offending Court-Involved Non-Incarcerated (FTO-CINI)**

Kathleen Kemp, PhD - Brown University/Rhode Island Hospital; Victoria Correia, BA/BS - Rhode Island Hospital; MeiYi Ng, PhD - University of California, San Francisco; Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD - University of California, San Francisco

Suicide among youth in the United States represents a significant public health problem. This study examined lifetime suicide ideation, plans, and attempts among youth who have their first court contact. Analyses assessed differences in demographics, psychiatric symptoms, self-injurious behaviors, delinquency behaviors, and parent communication. FTO-CINI youth endorsed higher rates of lifetime suicidal thoughts, plans, and attempts than adolescents in the general population. Youth had increased risk of SI and attempts and, thus, there is an increased public health importance of screening youth for suicide and intervening at the first point of entry into the juvenile justice system.

**Prevalence of Psychiatric Symptoms and Health Risk Behaviors for First-Time Offending Court-Involved Non-Incarcerated (FTO-CINI) Latinx Youth**

David Hoskins, PsyD - University of California, San Francisco; Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD - University of California, San Francisco; Daphne Koinis-Mitchell, PhD

This study examined psychiatric symptoms and health risk behaviors among 181 FTO-CINI, Latinx youth within one month of initial court contact. Analyses assessed gender (male versus female) and offense type
Cigarette Smoking and Psychiatric Comorbidity Among Justice-Involved Youth
Anna Harrison, PhD - University of California, San Francisco; Sharon Hall, PhD - University of California, San Francisco; Vanessa Estrada-Gonzalez, BA/BS - University of California, San Francisco; Emily Dauria, PhD - University of California, San Francisco; Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD - University of California, San Francisco

Cigarette smoking leads to poor health outcomes among people involved in the justice system. However, little is known about cigarette use among justice-involved youth, especially youth supervised in the community. This study investigates the prevalence of cigarette smoking and the associations between smoking, psychiatric comorbidity, and substance use among a sample of first-time offending court-involved, non-incarcerated (FTO-CINI) youth. Compared with FTO-CINI youth who have never smoked, recent smokers are more likely to have a psychiatric diagnosis and use alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. These data are critical for developing relevant, targeted behavioral health and prevention interventions for justice-involved youth.

038. Juveniles and Guilty Pleas
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM
Ballroom E
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Skye A. Woestehoff, PhD - George Mason University
Discussant: Vanessa Edkins, PhD - Florida Institute of Technology

Guilty pleas resolve the majority of court cases. This symposium focuses in particular on juvenile defendants who are involved in the plea process. Paper 1 reports data from juvenile and criminal court observations and focuses on defendants’ engagement in the plea process, such as the knowingness, intelligence, and voluntariness of the plea. Paper 2 uses Fuzzy-Trace Theory to develop and test an explanation of why adolescents are more likely than adults to plead guilty to crimes they did not commit. Paper 3 uses qualitative interviews with defense attorneys to examine the role of parents throughout the plea bargain process. Paper 4 uses data from interviews to compare the decision-making process between juvenile and adult participants, such as defendants’ rationales for their plea decisions. Our discussant will then review and integrate the papers with regards to their implications for juveniles’ plea decisions.

Defendants’ Engagement in Juvenile and Criminal Plea Hearings
Skye A. Woestehoff, PhD - George Mason University; Elizabeth Cathcart, BA/BS - University of California, Irvine; Amy Dezember, MA/MS - George Mason University; Alex Marquina, BA/BS - George Mason University; Jodi A. Quas, PhD - University of California, Irvine; Allison D. Redlich, PhD - George Mason University

The present research assessed defendants’ engagement in criminal and juvenile court in two states. One main component of engagement is the knowingness, intelligence, and voluntariness of the defendant’s plea decision. Engagement may be particularly low for juvenile defendants, who often do not understand court proceedings or fully appreciate their decision to plead guilty. Here we focus on the courts’ influence on engagement during plea hearings. Preliminary results suggest that judges differed across states and across court types (juvenile vs. criminal) when assessing the knowingness, intelligence, and voluntariness of the plea.

Too Young to Plead? Risk, Rationality, and Plea Bargaining’s Innocence Problem in Adolescents
Rebecca Helm, PhD - University of Exeter Law School; Valerie Reyna, PhD - Cornell University

Research suggests that the current plea-bargaining system is leading innocent defendants to systematically plead guilty, and that this may be more widespread in adolescents than adults. The current paper uses Fuzzy-Trace Theory to develop and test an explanation of why adolescents are more likely than adults to plead guilty to crimes they did not commit. Results suggest that adolescents are more likely than adults to plead guilty when they are innocent, and that this is due to developmental differences in the use of gist representations in decision-making whereby values are unlikely to be retrieved and applied when making decisions.

The Role of Parents in Juvenile Plea Bargaining
Erika Fountain, PhD - University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Jennifer Woolard, PhD - Georgetown University

While adolescents are legally tasked with making their own decisions regarding how to plead, these decisions are not made in a vacuum. It is important to consider the contextual factors surrounding adolescent plea bargain legal decision making. An important factor specific to juveniles is the presence and input of parents. This study uses qualitative interviews with defense attorneys to examine the role of parents throughout the plea bargain process. Attorneys report that parents are usually involved and that their support is essential if the judge is to uphold the plea. Policy and practical implications will be discussed.
Guilty Pleas of Youth and Adults: Evidence of Developmental Differences in Decision Making  
Tina M. Zottoli, PhD - Montclair State University; Tarika Daftary-Kapur, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Conor Hogan, BA/BS - Montclair State University

128 youth and adults were interviewed about their guilty-plea decisions. Youth and adults differed in their understanding of the legal process, their cost/benefit analyses and the rationales given for their decisions. Youth considered fewer potential consequences than adults and focused more on short-term outcomes. After sentence reduction, the most common reason for pleading guilty among youth was ending the legal process; adults cited leaving pretrial detention and family concerns. We discuss results in the context of developmental immaturity and adjudicative competency, and suggest research that might help attorneys better address the needs of youth charged as adults.

039. Current Advances in the Psychology of Investigative Interviewing  
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM  
The Venetian Room  
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Kate A. Houston, PhD - Texas A&M International University  
Discussant: David William Walsh, PhD - University of Derby

This symposium contains recent advances in the study of investigative interviewing. Papers 1 and 2 are laboratory focused: Paper 1 compares the interrogation techniques of a master interrogator of the Luftwaffe during WWII, Hans Scharff to standard US interrogation strategies of accusatorial and direct questioning approaches; Paper 2 investigates the diagnosticity of the “advanced method” of interpreter utilization in an investigative interview, where the interpreter intentionally steps out of their translation role into the role of actively supporting the interrogator by reinforcing the interrogative approach. Paper 3 moves us out of the laboratory and into a county jail where the influence of different interview methods on inmate responses are compared, bringing to our field and literature a new population for study, and new outcomes to consider above and beyond confessions. Paper 4 presents an evaluation of a science-based training program supported by the High-value Detainee Interrogation Group, which was delivered to local law enforcement in Rhode Island and Southeast Massachusetts. Finally, these experiments will be discussed as a whole in terms of advances and future directions in the field of interrogation science.

Intelligence-Gathering Approaches for More and Less Capable Sources: A Comparison of the Scharff Technique with Accusatory and Direct Interview Techniques  
Sarah A. Shaffer, MA/MS - Florida International University; Kureva Matuku, BA/BS - Florida International University, Miami; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD - Florida International University, Miami

Intelligence operators often use direct interview approaches. However, direct interviews may reveal the information the interviewer is lacking allowing the target to use counter-strategies that prevent the interviewer from obtaining the sought information. The Scharff technique has been shown to prevent use of such counter-strategies and lead targets to underestimate the amount of information given to interviewers, compared to direct interview styles. While successful in information elicitation, the Scharff technique had not been compared to other interrogative approaches. The current study extends this research by comparing the Scharff technique to accusatory and direct interrogations across different levels of target knowledge.

Evaluating Advanced Methods of Interpreter Utilization  
Kate A. Houston, PhD - Texas A&M International University; Melissa B. Russano, PhD - Roger Williams University

The Army Field Manual 2-22.3 (AFM) describes the ‘advanced method’ for utilizing an interpreter, in which “the interpreter becomes a more active participant in the approach and termination phases to the point of even making planned comments to the source supportive of the HUMINT collector’s approach” (U.S. Dept. of Army, 2006, p. 11-3). The current study empirically assesses the utility of such a strategy by comparing whether confessions are greatest when interpreters with a rapport-based relationship with a target provide explicit support of the interrogator, and whether this pattern differs for innocent and guilty persons.

Just a Normal Conversation: Inmate Interviews and Compliance  
Christopher E. Kelly, PhD - Saint Joseph’s University; Nathan Meehan, PhD; Michael McClary; Skye A. Woesthoff, PhD - George Mason University

The present study introduces to the interrogation literature a new population and setting, contributes to emerging scholarship examining outcomes other than obtaining a confession, and uses an analytic method not common to legal psychology. Specifically, we analyzed inmate interviews conducted by investigators in a county jail for a wide variety of interview methods and inmate responses, while controlling for several case-related variables in dynamic and multilevel statistical models. In the final analysis, we found that productive questioning methods increased inmate compliance, and the domains of confrontation/competition and presentation of evidence decreased compliance, as did the case-level variable of investigator-initiated
This paper will present the results of an evaluation effort of a science-based interrogation training supported by the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group. Local law enforcement from Rhode Island and Southeast Massachusetts were trained on an empirically-derived model of interrogation with a primary focus on the use of elements of motivational interviewing and the cognitive interview. Pre- and post-training suspect interviews were coded for the use of science-based interrogation methods, traditional accusatorial methods, and suspect responses. Investigators increased their use of some, but not all, of the science-based methods post-training. Implications for training and lessons learned will be discussed.

040. Current Trends in Forensic Practitioners’ Consultation of Social Media as Collateral Data

Chair: Ashley B. Batastini, PhD - University of Southern Mississippi
Discussant: Randy K. Otto, PhD - University of South Florida

Nearly 65% of American adults are currently using social media or social networking sites (SNS) such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Snapchat (Perrin, 2015). Never before have in-the-moment thoughts, emotions, and behaviors been so readily accessible. It is not surprising, then, that SNS may be of interest to forensic evaluators who are charged with the task of assessing an individual’s current or past psychological functioning. While some practitioners have offered practical and ethical suggestions for the use of SNS in psychological practice, including forensic mental health assessment (Pirelli, Otto, & Estoup, 2016), there have been no studies examining the frequency with which forensic evaluators consult SNS and for what types of evaluations, how evaluators use SNS to inform opinions about psycho-legal issues, and what they believe are the major legal or ethical concerns associated with the use of SNS as collateral. The presenters in this symposium will discuss the qualitative and quantitative results of such a study, directions for future research, and general guidelines for the appropriate use of SNS in forensic contexts. Session attendees will also hear an illustrative case example in which data obtained from a defendant’s SNS profile was included in an assessment of his mental state.

How and When do Forensic Evaluators Consult Social Networking Sites?
Ashley B. Batastini, PhD - University of Southern Mississippi

As social media becomes a primary mode of communication, forensic psychologists are likely to grapple with decision to use information from these sites to inform psycho-legal opinions. The present study is the first qualitative analysis of evaluators’ use of social networking sites (SNS) in criminal and civil contexts. Results revealed that a majority (63.7%) of respondents used SNS as a collateral source. Five main overarching themes emerged related to evaluators’ reasoning for consulting SNS: (1) assess signs of mental illness, (2) obtain behavioral observations, (3) corroborate reported symptoms, (4) determine capabilities/skills, and (5) score psychological instruments.

Reading the Writing on the Wall: Social Networking Site Consultation Among Forensic Evaluators
C. Adam Coffey, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD - University of Southern Mississippi; Michael J. Vitacco, PhD - Augusta University

Commentary among clinicians regarding consulting social networking websites (SNS) in forensic evaluations began in 2016. Little is known about the how often evaluators seek collateral data from SNS and how this information is incorporated. This presentation discusses quantitative findings from a mixed-method survey of forensic examiners (N = 102) concerning their use of SNS data. Approximately two-thirds of respondents reported they previously consulted SNS. Sites were consulted in criminal and civil evaluations, most frequently in assessments of criminal responsibility (MSO) and parental fitness. Limitations and areas for future research are presented, including suggestions for improving professional practice in this area.

Social Networking Sites as Collateral Data: Legal and Ethical Considerations
Michael J. Vitacco, PhD - Augusta University

The use of collateral information gleaned from social media sources has increased in forensic evaluations. This presentation will provide real-life examples of how social media can aid forensic examiners. Discussion will include how the recent American Bar Association Rules of Professional Conduct advises attorneys to rely on information obtained through social media to provide good representation. To that end, social media may offer forensic evaluators insights into a defendant’s mental health. The second part of this evaluation will outline specific and unique ethical challenges that are inherent when using social media as collateral in forensic evaluations.
**Session Eligible for CE/CLE Credit**

**041. Plenary Session**
10:45 AM - 12:15 PM
The Continental Room

**Session Eligible for CE/CLE Credit**

The Ethical Treatment of Juveniles and Solitary Confinement: The Kalief Browder Story
Jenner Furst - Founder and President of Cinemart; Stuart Grassian, PhD; Marsha Levick, JD - The Juvenile Law Center

Moderator: Keith Cruise, PhD, MLS

This panel will discuss juvenile solitary confinement through the lens of a recent documentary about a juvenile who was held in solitary confinement. Jenner Furst, an award winning filmmaker, and the director/producer of Time: The Kalief Browder Story will discuss the film and Kalief Browder’s story. Dr. Stuart Grassian, a Board-certified psychiatrist who has served as an expert in both individual and class-action lawsuits addressing solitary confinement will discuss the mental and physical health effects of solitary confinement for juveniles, including a particular psychiatric syndrome resulting from the deprivation of social, perceptual, and occupational stimulation in solitary confinement. Marsha Levick, who co-founded the Juvenile Law Center in 1975 and nationally recognized expert in juvenile law, will discuss the past and current legal landscape of juvenile solitary confinement.

**042. Teaching, Training, and Careers (TTC)**
Committee: Trial Consulting
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom A

Chair: Jonathan Golding, JD, PhD - University of Kentucky - Lexington

Panel: Brad Bradshaw, PhD - Founder of Bradshaw Litigation Consulting; Julian A. Gilbert, PhD, Director of Research and Senior Consultant for Trial Partners

The Teaching, Training, and Careers (TTC) Committee of AP-LS is sponsoring this special session on trial consultation. Two experienced trial consultants, Dr. Brad Bradshaw and Dr. Julian Gilbert, will describe how trial consultants aid legal professionals; examine various challenges faced by trial consultants; outline how research can inform evidence-based trial consultation; and identify ways in which psychology-law professionals can position themselves for a successful career in trial consultation.

**043. You Can’t Escape My Eyes: Sharing Information in a Post-Private Era**
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom B

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln
Discussant: Cynthia Najdowski, PhD - University at Albany

The Fourth Amendment protects against unreasonable searches by government actors. However, police can request consent to search any time, and consent searches are valid if the consent was voluntarily given based on the "totality of the circumstances.” Combining in-lab and online experimental and survey methodologies, the current symposium focuses on what private information or items people are willing to make public or share. We use social psychological principles to explore and explain behaviors related to legally-protected privacy. The first presentation manipulates environmental factors in-lab to investigate their impact on actual consent decisions. The second presentation compares across the lifespan people’s willingness to share private information online finding that impulsivity rather than age is a driving force. The third study examines across a four-year time period, individual’s own experiences with consenting to a police search. Finally, the fourth study uses a community member sample in an in-lab study that manipulates situational factors to investigate their impact on actual consent decisions and third-party judgments of those decisions.

**Touch Me, Touch Me Not: How Physical Distance Impacts Voluntary Consents to Search Requests**
Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD, PhD - Scripps College; Emma Marshall, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Joshua A. Haby, MA/MS, MLS - 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 few instances of refusals and complete understanding of rights. The current in-lab experiment placed participants in a situation in which they needed to decide if they would consent to a search of their property and potentially incriminating evidence. We manipulated ownership of item and distance from item being searched during request to determine subtle influences on consents to search. Each manipulated factor individually and together affected participants’ ratings about their consents such as the voluntariness of those consents.

**Who Holds the Burden of Proof? Expectations of Privacy in Youth and Adults**
Analay Perez, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Lori A. Hoetger, MA, JD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD, PhD - Scripps College; Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Technology has become a dominant social platform for both, youth and adults to express themselves. The rise of technology creates new privacy concerns, particularly for youth. Youth under the age of 13 are
protected from commercial websites collecting private information under the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA). The current study examines how youth and adults differ in online privacy behaviors. Results indicated that while there are minor differences between different age groups and information shared on a public profile, impulsivity appears to be a driving force behind the amount of shared information.

The More Things Change, the More They Stay the Same: Expectations of Privacy and Consenting to Searches of Technology in a Post-Snowden World
Emma Marshall, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD, PhD - Scripps College; Lori A. Hoetger, MA, JD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures. The Fourth Amendment only applies to searches that violate a “reasonable expectation of privacy.” Participants were surveyed about their privacy expectations and willingness to consent to electronic searches for a variety of devices one year before the NSA leaks in 2012, in 2014, in 2015, and then again in 2016. Results indicate that while peoples’ privacy expectations for many technologies have remained stable over time, public perceptions of consent searches and willingness to share privacy-sensitive information with law enforcement may be changing following the NSA scandal.

Talk Sweet to Me and I’ll Gladly Say Yes: The Effect of Warnings, Physical Positioning, and Proximity to Property on Consents to Search
Jennifer L. Groscup, JD, PhD - Scripps College; Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Emma Marshall, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mariah Farris - Scripps College; Kylie Au - Scripps College; Rachel Kaiser - Scripps College

The Constitution provides the right to be free from unreasonable searches by the government. However, a search cannot be unreasonable if the searchee consented to it and if that consent was voluntary. Two studies tested the effects of warning a searchee they could refuse consent, the searcher physically cornering the searchee, and searchee proximity to the property being searched. Study 1 was an in-lab experiment examining actual consent to search, and Study 2 was an online experiment examining perceptions of a consent search. Results will discuss the impact of these situational factors and warnings on consent decisions and consent voluntariness.

044. Mental State at the Time of the Offense
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Lauren E. Kois, PhD - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa
Discussant: Ira Packer, PhD - University of Massachusetts Medical School

We bring together researchers from five academic institutions to present mental state at the time of the offense research, ranging from evaluation practices to conditional release. The symposium begins with results of a mixed-methods practitioner survey, finding that evaluators’ reports of ideal and utilized criminal responsibility evaluation practices are not one and the same. Next, researchers present recent Colorado legislation mandating video recording of sanity evaluations, along with forensic evaluators’ perspectives on this controversial practice. The first criminal responsibility meta-analysis explores correlates of insanity outcomes, discusses the importance of study sampling and legal tests, and provides recommendations for interpreting and conducting criminal responsibility research. Our fourth presentation reviews challenges surrounding insanity acquittee risk assessment and community re-integration and proposes mechanisms that encourage successful conditional release. A criminal responsibility expert will act as our independent discussant and reflect on the current state of criminal responsibility research and practice. Through various methodologies, the symposium covers mental state research, current clinical practice, and public policy, resulting in a well-rounded presentation of this psycholegal topic.

Understanding Forensic Psychologists’ Mental State at the Time of the Offense Evaluation Patterns
Lauren Meaux, BA/BS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Mental State at the Time of the Offense (MSO) evaluations are used to inform courts on criminal responsibility and can significantly influence court determinations, yet these judgments are not standard across evaluators or jurisdictions and have poor interrater reliability. The current study utilized a mixed methods design to examine patterns of use and acceptability of various aspects of MSO evaluations. Several psychological tests were endorsed as ideal, but not frequently used in practice, while several clinical interview topics are utilized more in practice than is recommended. Results may aid legal decision making and inform research regarding MSO evaluation standardization.

Forensic Evaluators’ Perspectives on Mandated Video Recording
Haley Potts, BA/BS - University of Denver; Neil Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver; Richard Martinez - University of Colorado Boulder; Thomas Gray, PhD - Colorado Mental Health Institute - Pueblo; Laura Meyer, PhD - University of Denver; Hayley Patin, BA/BS - University of Denver; Paige Schultz, BA/BS - University of Denver
Mandated video recording of forensic evaluations could potentially compromise stringent ethical standards in forensic mental health. However, Colorado now mandates that many legal sanity evaluations be video recorded, with copies provided to all parties involved. We surveyed 41 forensic evaluators in Colorado to gain their perspectives about this practice. Overall, evaluators oppose the practice on a number of grounds, with those who have recorded their evaluations expressing similar levels of opposition to those who have not yet recorded evaluations. Opposition centered around themes of challenging logistics, violation of privacy, misuse of the videos, and corruption of the evaluation process itself.

Criminal Responsibility: Meta-analysis
Lauren E. Kois, PhD - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Preeti Chauhan, PhD - City University of New York, Graduate Center; Shelby Hunter, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Research on criminal responsibility (CR) reveals inconsistent correlates of insanity. Methodological differences, such as sample selection, variability in the operational definition of insanity, or other influences may explain these discrepancies. We conducted the first CR meta-analysis (N = 16) to assess these issues. Older age, female sex, educational attainment, unemployment, psychiatric history, psychotic disorders, lack of criminal history, and previous findings of trial incompetency were associated with insanity. Significant heterogeneity was identified and summary effects varied according to study-level characteristics. We underscore the importance of study methodology when interpreting CR research and identify areas of future research.

Insanity Acquitters in the Community: Reviewing Recent Findings
Michael Vitacco, PhD - Augusta University

This presentation will discuss several aspects of conditional release relevant to the psychology and legal communities. Such factors include societal attitudes, relevant legal case law, and data-supported outcomes of individuals placed back in the community. In addition, this presentation will deal with issues related to violence risk assessment with insanity acquitters and some of the challenges presented by this unique group. By looking at data from over 1,000 individuals on conditional release, this presentation lays out arguments for continued, and potentially even expanded, use of conditional release to properly manage insanity acquitters.

045. Selecting Fillers for Eyewitness Lineups
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Amanda N. Bergold, PhD - University of Pennsylvania

Discussant: Gary Wells, PhD - Iowa State University

One of the more difficult aspects of designing eyewitness lineups involves selecting known innocent fillers to serve as distractors from the suspect. While there is general agreement that the suspect should not stand out and lineups should be fair (e.g., Carlson et al., 2008; Lindsay & Wells, 1980), less is known about how closely lineup fillers should resemble the suspect to insure fair lineups. On one hand, there is evidence of a general trend of higher levels of suspect-filler similarity associated with higher levels of diagnosticity of suspect identifications (e.g., Fitzgerald, et al., 2013). On the other hand, lineup fillers can be too similar to the suspect, reducing the ability of witnesses to make correct identifications (Fitzgerald, et al., 2015; Wells et al., 1993). This symposium includes four papers that explore the question of how much resemblance there should be between the fillers and the suspect. These papers use novel techniques (i.e., facial generation software and facial recognition algorithms) to manipulate filler-suspect similarity. The results from all studies converge on the fact that lineup fillers can be "too similar" to the suspect, and present methods for objectively measuring filler-suspect similarity.

Does Filler Database Size Influence Identification Accuracy?
Amanda N. Bergold, PhD - University of Pennsylvania; Paul Heaton, PhD - University of Pennsylvania

In a facial recognition experiment, we select lineup fillers using facial recognition software applied to photo databases varying in size, and find that larger databases are associated with a higher objective similarity rating between subject and fillers and lower overall identification accuracy. Witnesses viewing lineups created from the larger databases were less likely to make correct identifications, more likely to select known fillers, and less likely to correctly reject the lineup. Using facial matching software to select fillers from large databases may reduce identification accuracy, and this work provides support for filler database size as a meaningful system variable.

A Systematic Approach to Studying Lineup Fairness by Manipulating Facial Feature Variance
Curt A. Carlson, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Maria A. Carlson, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Alyssa R. Jones, BA/BS - Texas A&M University - Commerce

It is important that police construct fair lineups so that a suspect does not stand out, but more research is needed to identify boundary conditions of fairness on accuracy. Here we present three experiments in which lineup member similarity was carefully controlled with computer-generated faces. We found that accuracy was best when more facial features varied in a lineup, supporting the Diagnostic-Feature-Detection Model (Wixted & Mickes, 2014). We conclude that a lineup can...
be too fair, and it is important that witnesses be able to
detect differences across multiple features in order to
make a more accurate identification.

All Fair Lineups are Not Created Equally: The Effect of Lineup Composition on Eyewitness Identification
Alyssa R. Jones, BA/BS - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Curt A. Carlson, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Robert F. Lockamy, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Jane E. Whittington, MA/MS - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Maria A. Carlson, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce

The current study used computer-generated faces to
create faces and lineups from the ground-up in order to
systematically investigate the effect of lineup fairness
on eyewitness identification performance. Three levels
of fair lineups were tested, each varying in the degree of
featural similarity shared across lineup members as
well as with the target. Participants viewed targets and
were asked to provide lineup identification decisions
for each one. Lineups in the fairest condition produced
the highest discriminability, while the moderately fair
lineups resulted in the worst discriminability and most
liberal response bias.

Computer Generated Filler Similarity: A Test of Similar, But Not Too Similar Lineups
Angela M. Jones, PhD - Texas State University; Amanda N. Bergold, PhD - University of Pennsylvania

One method for reducing errors made by eyewitnesses
involves constructing lineups that do not unduly bias
witnesses towards the suspect. Filler-suspect similarity
can be too high though, reducing correct identifications
and increasing filler identifications (Bergold & Heaton,
2017; Fitzgerald et al., 2015). We examine this issue by
varying the number of similar and dissimilar lineup
members using a facial recognition software algorithm.
Results indicated that when the target was absent,
participants rendered less filler identifications, more
correct rejections, and were more confident with mixed
or mostly dissimilar filler lineups than lineups
containing all similar members.

046. Further Validation of the MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Psychopathy Scales
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom E

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Yossif S. Ben-Porath, PhD - Kent State University
Discussant: John F. Edens, PhD - Texas A&M University

With its hierarchical structure and focus on dimensional
constructs relevant to the assessment of personality
and psychopathology, the Minnesota Multiphasic
Personality Inventory-2 Restructured From (MMPI-2
RF, Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2008/2011) links well to
temporary psychopathology models. One such
model, The Triarchic personality conceptualization of
psychopathy (Patrick, Fowles, and Krueger, 2009), has
been the subject of several MMPI-2-RF studies, leading
to the development of the MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Scales
(Sellbom, Drislane, Johnson, Goodwin, Phillips, and
Patrick, 2016). In this symposium we present a series of
studies providing further validation data for these
scales. In the first investigation, Sellbom replicates and
extends previous validation work with community and
university samples, with various clinical interviews and
self-report inventories serving as external criteria. In
the second study, Harrop et al. examine the impact of
race, social status, and gender on associations between
the MMPI-2-RF- Triarchic Scales and legal history with a
forensic sample. In the third investigation, Burchett et
al. report on an examination of the MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Scales in the prediction of suicide-related behaviors and
institutional violence in a forensic inpatient sample. In
the final study, Tarescavage et al. compare the construct
validity of the TriPM and MMPI-2-RF Triarchic scales
with a university sample.

Elucidating the Construct Validity of the MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Psychopathy Scales in Community and University Samples
Martin Sellbom, PhD - University of Otago; Jessica Tylicki, MA/MS - Kent State University

Patrick, Fowles, and Krueger (2009) proposed the
triarchic psychopathy conceptualization to integrate
various historical and contemporary conceptualizations
of psychopathy, which resulted in the boldness,
meanness, and disinhibition psychopathy domains.
Multiple operationalizations of these constructs have
subsequently been proposed. The current study
replicated and extended previous validation work on
the MMPI-2-RF Triarchic psychopathy scales.
Community (n = 240) and university (n = 607) samples
were used, with various clinical interviews and self-
report inventories serving as external criteria. The
MMPI-2-RF-Tri scales were associated with other
psychopathy measures, DSM-5 personality disorders,
and broader externalizing behaviors in a manner that
was theoretically expected.

Race, Class, and Gender: Impact on Associations Between MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Psychopathy Scales and Legal History
Tiffany M. Harrop, MA/MS - University of Southern Mississippi; Olivia Preston, BA/BS - University of Southern Mississippi; Joye C. Anestis, PhD - University of Southern Mississippi; Martin Sellbom - University of Otago

The current study sought to expand upon research
validating the MMPI-2-RF triarchic scales by examining
the impact of race, social status, and gender on
associations between RF-triarchic scales and extent of
legal history. A three-way interaction was found
between RF-Disinhibition, race, and social status
predicting number of previous arrests for females along
with several moderating effects between RF-triarchic
scales and race or social status predicting legal history.
variables differentially across gender. Findings extend the validation of the MMPI-2-RF triarchic scales and suggest a need for further exploration of the influence of demographic variables on associations between psychopathy and external correlates.

An Examination of the MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Scales in the Prediction of Suicide-Related Behaviors and Institutional Violence in a Forensic Inpatient Sample
Danielle Burchett, PhD - California State University, Monterey Bay; Anthony M. Tarescavage, PhD - John Carroll University; David M. Glassmire, PhD - Patton State Hospital

The triarchic model of psychopathy includes three facets: boldness (fearlessness, social dominance, low stress reactivity), meanness (low empathy, exploitativeness, difficulty forming attachments), and disinhibition (impulsivity, irresponsibility, anger, aggression, poor behavioral restraint) (Patrick et al., 2009). Sellbom and colleagues (2016) developed the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF; Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2008/2011) Triarchic (MMPI-2-RF-Tri) scales. Preliminary studies support their structure and associations with other psychopathy measures (Sellbom et al., 2016; Kutchen et al., 2017). This is the first study to examine their predictive utility; we found they were associated with future violent and suicidal behaviors in a forensic inpatient setting.

The TriPM and MMPI-2-RF Tri-Scales: A Direct Convergent Validity Comparison
Anthony M. Tarescavage, PhD - John Carroll University; Katelyn Kasula, BA/BS - Kent State University; Martin Sellbom, PhD - University of Otago; Danielle Burchett, PhD - California State University, Monterey Bay; Yossef S. Ben-Porath, PhD - Kent State University

Sellbom and colleagues (2015) sought to measure the triarchic constructs using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form. Early research supported the reliability and validity of these measures. However, no study has directly compared the concurrent validity of these indices with the TriPM. In the current study, we used a large sample of over 1,000 college students administered both the TriPM and the MMPI-2-RF, along with concurrent measures relevant to psychopathy, to examine this issue. We found that the MMPI-2-RF-Tri scales have similar correlational patterns with external convergent criteria as TriPM scores from the same sample.

047. Developing and Testing Treatment Programs in Forensic Contexts
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
The Venetian Room

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Raina V. Lamade, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University

Discussant: Joel Dvoskin, PhD, ABPP - Chair, Nevada Behavioral Health and Wellness Council

This symposium will provide an in depth analysis of developing, implementing and testing treatment programs in forensic contexts. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the considerations and challenges encountered, this symposium with draw from three, independently developed, large scale empirically based programs, at different stages of development in two different contexts, civil and criminal. The first program, the STARRSA project at Fairleigh Dickinson University (FDU), is a treatment program developed for students found responsible for campus sexual misconduct. The second program, the Reentry Project at Drexel University, is a treatment intervention program for justice-involved participants returning to the community. The third program, also at FDU, involves incorporating the Treatment Needs Progress Scale, into existing treatment programs for juvenile sexual offenders. Comparing and contrasting these three programs and the numerous challenges encountered, we will address: 1. The systemic and methodological hurdles to developing and testing treatment intervention programs in forensic contexts; 2. Developing pilot feasibility and outcome metrics that will enhance the final program; 3. The challenges of embedding treatment programs in treatment-resistant environments; 4. Problems inherent in testing program efficacy in criminal justice environments; 5. Developing sustainability plans. We will also discuss applications to other treatment programs across other forensic contexts.

The STARRSA Treatment Program for Students Found Responsible of Sexual Misconduct
Raina V. Lamade, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Robert A. Prentky, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University

The paper will provide an overview of STARRSA, an evidence based CBT treatment with an RNR (Risk-Needs-Responsivity) framework for students found responsible of sexual misconduct that is funded by the SMART office of the DOJ. We will provide a rationale and an in-depth description of the multifaceted, comprehensive approach that is employed to develop this treatment program. This includes considering four populations: the students receiving treatment, victims of sexual misconduct, the campus community, and college administrators and decision makers. We will present the challenges encountered and the solutions proposed. The final STARRSA pilot program components will be presented.

The Drexel Reentry Project
Kirk Heilbrun, PhD - Drexel University

The paper will describe the Drexel Reentry Project (DRP), which provides assessment and criminogenic CBT to individuals returning to the community.
following incarceration in federal prison.

**The Juvenile Treatment Progress Scale**

**Development and Implementation Project**

Robert A. Prentky, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Sue Righthand, PhD - University of Maine; Tamara Kang, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University

Recent support from the SMART Office (DOJ) has permitted the development and testing of a “next generation” protocol for the assessment of risk of juvenile sexual offenders. Along with my colleagues, Drs. Righthand, Worling, and Kang, we are in the process of designing and site-testing this new protocol. The aim of this paper is to share the many challenges, hurdles and systemic problems that we have encountered in developing a scale that is explicitly treatment-focused for a juvenile justice system only marginally committed to treatment.

**048. Current Issues in the Assessment and Management of Vulnerable Populations in Jails**

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
The Desoto Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair and Discussant: Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD - North Carolina State University

With an annual rate of admission more 20 times that of prisons, jails have the highest volume of justice-involved individuals across criminal justice settings in the United States (Minton & Zeng, 2016). Unfortunately, vulnerable populations, including youth, minorities, homeless individuals, and individuals with mental health problems, are overrepresented in jails. Consequently, jails represent a critical criminal justice intercept for early intervention (Ford, 2015). Indeed, jails not only represent an opportunity for detection of treatment needs, referral, and initiation of services (Ramsay Wan et al., 2014), but also represent a key point at which the standard criminal justice process can be interrupted and individuals can be diverted to community-based alternatives (DeMatteo et al., 2013). However, there have been relatively few investigations of treatment needs and outcomes among jail inmates compared to studies of these issues in other criminal justice populations. There is an urgent need for further research to better understand—and meet—the needs of jail inmates. This symposium will present findings of four studies examining current issues in the assessment and management of vulnerable populations in county jails. The symposium will conclude with a discussion of implications for research, practice, and policy, including problem-solving courts and jail diversion strategies.

**Treatment Needs and Criminal Justice Outcomes of Adolescents Housed in Adult Jails**

Samantha L. Zottola, MA/MS - North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD - North Carolina State University; Evan M. Lowder, PhD - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Lin Dong, BA/BS - North Carolina State University; Sara Warren - North Carolina State University

In many states, adolescents with serious charges are tried in adult criminal court and incarcerated in adult jails. In a large secondary data set, we investigated differences in mental health, substance use, and criminal justice outcomes between a sample of adolescents with serious and less serious charges. We then compared adolescents and adults with serious charges. Results failed to show differences between adolescents. However, adolescents with serious charges had greater odds of substance use and recidivating compared to adults. This suggests that adolescents present with greater treatment needs and should be placed in juvenile facilities where needs will be met.

**Homelessness and Justice Involvement in Detainees with Mental Illness and Substance Use**

Evan M. Lowder, PhD - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD - North Carolina State University; Lin Dong - North Carolina State University; Sara Warren - Wake County Sheriff’s Office; Eric B. Laber, PhD - North Carolina State University

Homelessness is a known risk factor for justice-involvement and co-occurs at high rates with mental illness and substance use. Yet, few studies have examined how homelessness interacts with mental illness and substance use—alone or in combination—to predict justice involvement. We investigated the direct and interactive effects of mental illness, substance use, and homelessness on length of stay and bookings in 38,063 jail inmates. Findings suggest homelessness is a greater criminogenic risk factor for offenders with substance use rather than co-occurring disorders or mental illness alone. Strategies are needed to connect this special population to community-based treatment and supports.

**Factors that Affect Judicial Decisions of Bail Amount**

Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD - North Carolina State University; Elan C. Hope, PhD - North Carolina State University; Evan M. Lowder, PhD - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Lin Dong, BA/BS - North Carolina State University; Sara Warren - Wake County Sheriff’s Office; Eric B. Laber, PhD - North Carolina State University

Bail decisions are a critical intercept during the criminal justice process. Despite decades of reform, concerns persist regarding potential “bench bias” in bail setting practices. We investigated independent and interactive effects of legally-relevant and extra-legal factors on bail amounts in a large, heterogeneous sample of inmates (N=21,609). Results showed that more charges, more severe charges, black race, male sex, and substance use were associated with higher bail, while homelessness and prior hospitalization were associated with lower bail. Results also revealed 2-way and 3-way interactions
of age, race and sex with each other and with legally-relevant factors on bail amounts.

**Psychometric Properties of the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen**

Joel K. Cartwright, MA/MS - North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD - North Carolina State University; Evan M. Lowder, PhD - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Lin Dong - North Carolina State University; Eric B. Laber, PhD - North Carolina State University

The U.S. incarcerates more individuals, proportionally than any other country in the world, many of whom suffer from serious mental health problems. Tools, such as the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen (BJMHS), were developed to improve the identification of jail inmates with serious mental illness at intake. However, little work has examined the psychometric properties of these instruments, and the BJMHS specifically. We examine the structure and item-level functioning of the BJMHS in 38,012 inmates. Findings suggest a three-factor structure and showed differential item functioning in 7 of 8 items and 6 of 8 items for race and sex, respectively.

**049. AAFP Distinguished Contributions Award:**

Deborah Collins

3:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Ballroom A

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

**Applied Forensic Psychology: One Practitioner’s Reflections**

Deborah Collins, PsyD, ABPP - President of Behavioral Consultants, Inc. (BCI) and Director of the Wisconsin Forensic Unit

While a significant body of literature identifies components of establishing and maintaining a successful mental health practice, relatively less attention has been given to what constitutes essential components of a successful private forensic practice. This presentation will reflect on the practice of forensic psychology in the non-academic arena, in particular. Drawing from professional literature and experience, it will consider some potential pitfalls in operating a private forensic practice. Based on the principle experientia docet or experience teaches, it will offer one forensic practitioner’s suggested maxims or “rules for the road” to maintaining a successful and satisfying practice.

**050. Professional Development in Forensic Assessment**

3:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Ballroom B

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Elizabeth Foster, PhD - Widener University

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Elizabeth Foster, PhD - Widener University; Sharon M. Kelley, JD, PhD - University of Virginia; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD - Rand Corporation

Informed consent or notification of purpose is an essential component of any psychological assessment. The present study explores the components that forensic professionals report including in their notification of purpose/informed consent. The results demonstrate how literature and practice coincide with regards to the information forensic evaluators are including in their notification of purpose for forensic evaluees. However, their decision with regards to whether to proceed with a forensic evaluation is not as comprehensive.

**What is the Difference Between Standards of Care and Standards of Practice?: Not Many Professionals**

Amanda Beltran, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Amber Lin, BA/BS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Patricia A. Zapf, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Participants were administered a questionnaire that queried about knowledge and use of standards of practice (SOP) and standards of care (SOC). Responses reflected inaccurate knowledge of the nuanced differences between SOPs and SOCs. Although the majority of participants endorsed awareness and utilization of certain standards in their practice, a number of participants did not have knowledge of these guidelines. Finally, several participants reported having awareness of and referring to red herring (deceptive) standards created by the authors for the purposes of this study.

**Daubert and Psychological Tests in Forensic Mental Health Evaluations**

Tess M.S. Neal, PhD - Arizona State University; Carina Philipp - Forensic-Psychological Clarifications Section, Canton of Zurich Ministry of Justice & Home Affairs; Hannah N. Goddard, BA/BS - Arizona State University

We analyzed the scientific status of a large national sample of psychological assessment tools used in forensic mental health evaluations in the U.S. Our analysis was based on the Daubert criteria and Heilbrun (1992) and Grisso’s (2003) criteria for determining when a psychological tool is likely appropriate for use in forensic evaluations. Results indicate the proportion of tools likely meeting Daubert criteria is low, and many of the tools used have serious flaws in their scientific foundations. This information will assist courts in making admissibility decisions about various forensic tools that have not yet been subjected to Daubert challenges.

**Forensic Evaluators’ Attitudes Toward Continuing Professional Development**
Forensic evaluators are tasked with maintaining professional competency in order to adhere to the ethical practice guidelines for practicing psychologists (APA, 2013). Although most states require continuing education for the maintenance of licensure, little research has examined forensic psychologists’ attitudes towards professional development or their motivations for attending training courses. The current study asked participants in professional training workshops several questions on an attitudinal measure designed to assess evaluators’ views towards the need for training and their own engagement in training. Results indicate that this sample believed strongly that professional development was both useful and required for ethical practice.

051. Reentry
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: James R. P. Ogloff, JD, PhD - Swinburne University of Technology

Evaluation of the Problem Behaviour Program: A Community Based Model for the Assessment and Treatment of Problem Behaviours
James R. P. Ogloff, JD, PhD - Swinburne University of Technology; Troy E. McEwan, PhD - Swinburne University of Technology & Forensicare; Lauren Duca, PhD - Forensicare; Jennifer McCarthy, PhD - Forensicare

The PBP is a community-based forensic mental health program providing assessment and treatment to individuals with high-risk problem behaviors (e.g., sexual offending, violence, stalking, and arson) referred from justice and mental health services. The study evaluated the PBP, finding 66% of the 824 clients did not reoffend after contact. Most (66%) recidivists had equal or decreased offence severity from their pre-referral offence type. Treatment completers were also the least likely to reoffend. PBP contact also resulted in more positive mental health outcomes for clients, with a significant reduction in the number of outpatient contacts following service provision.

Targeted Deterrence in Chicago: Evaluating the Mechanisms Underlying Project Safe Neighborhoods
Rick Trinkner, PhD - Arizona State University; Valerie M. Pinkston, JD - United States Attorney’s Office

The purpose of this study was to evaluate Chicago’s Project Safe Neighborhoods targeted deterrence program. We examined the extent to which offender notification meetings (forums) influenced parolees’ perceptions of deterrence, procedural justice, legitimacy, adherence to community norms, and motivation to stay out of prison. Parolees completed surveys either immediately before or after attending the forums. Deterrence, procedural justice, and legitimacy were significantly higher in the post-forum condition than the pre-forum condition. Moreover, post-forum parolees’ motivation to stay out of prison was driven to a greater extent by their perceived legitimacy of the law than pre-forum parolees.

Returning Citizens Through a Different Lens
Debbie Gowensmith, MA/MS - University of Denver; Neil Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver; Kourtney Osentoski, BA/BS - University of Denver; Loe Blackmond, BA/BS - University of Denver; Miriam Nowrouzi, BA/BS - University of Denver

Despite ample empirical literature dedicated to the community reentry of persons released from correctional facilities, little attention has been given to the perspectives of the individuals themselves. Firsthand perspectives from these individuals could provide insight into potentially critical yet understudied issues in reentry. This project used the qualitative method of Photovoice to describe participants’ first-person perspectives of reentry. Participants documented their own journeys through photographs and written narratives. Themes of personal determination, honesty, and humility were found to be equally important to participants as other empirically validated factors (e.g., “Central Eight” criminogenic factors). Photos and narratives will be presented.

The Drexel Reentry Project: Client Characteristics and Preliminary Data
Rebecca Schiedel, BA/BS - Drexel University; Victoria Pietruszka, BA/BS - Drexel University; Madelena Rizzo, BA/BS - Drexel University; Alice Thornenwill, BA/BS - Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD - Drexel University

The Drexel Reentry Project (DRP) is a criminogenic cognitive behavioral therapy program that provides services to federal offenders reentering the community after incarceration. This presentation would describe the characteristics of the clients served by the DRP upon intake, as well as preliminary data on how clients have responded to the DRP and changed after participation. We would conclude with a discussion of the implications of these data for further development of the DRP.

052. Police Behavior
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
Chair: Rebecca L. Fix, PhD - Johns Hopkins University

Political Affiliation and Victim Race/Ethnicity Affects Perceived Guilt of Law Enforcement Officers Who Shoot and Kill Civilians
Rebecca L. Fix, PhD - Johns Hopkins University; Spencer T.
A limited amount of research examines factors contributing to perceived consequences for law enforcement officers (LEOs) who shoot civilians, especially political affiliation. The present study tested how different factors influenced perceived outcomes for law enforcement officers who shoot civilians using case vignettes in a diverse sample of 1,044 participants. Findings from the current study suggest participant political affiliation guided simulated decision making regarding outcomes following a police shooting above and beyond race/ethnicity of a LEO or the victim who was shot. Several other main effects were observed alongside noteworthy two- and three-way interaction effects. Implications and future directions are discussed.

Exploring the Dark Figure of Hate: A Comparison of Official Police Reports and Private Victimization Experiences
Caroline Erentzen, MA, JD - York University; Regina A. Schuller, PhD - York University

This research compared official police-reported hate crime in Canada between 2010-2012 to private victimization experiences drawn from the General Social Survey. Offences differed as a function of the victim’s group identity, with crimes targeting Muslim and gay victims displaying greater levels of violence. One-third of hate crimes were reported to police, with some groups underreporting their victimization experiences. Concerns about police bias or ineffectiveness were the key deterrent to reporting, although hate crime victims suffered more severe negative psychological outcomes than did non-hate crime victims. Results suggest that police reporting methods may be obscuring the intersectional nature of victim identity.

Pulling Away from the Trigger: The Influence of Self-Affirmation and Purpose in Life on Police Shooting Decisions
Kayla Ann Burrow, MA/MS - Cornell University; Anthony L. Burrow, PhD - Cornell University

Police officers, among others, hold implicit racial biases, and recent data suggests large racial disparities in police killings in the US (Swaine & McCarthy, 2017). It is important to explore ways to reduce such biases, which may reduce wrongful shootings. The current study will explore the impact of self-affirmation and purpose on mock police officer decisions to shoot. Participants will complete an intervention (Self-affirmation vs. Purpose vs. Control) and participate in a shooting simulation. It is anticipated that these interventions will buffer against the negative effects of implicit racial biases in shooting decisions and will increase decision accuracy.

Police Response to Developmental Disability
Alisha C. Salerno, MA/MS - York University; Regina A. Schuller, PhD - York University

Individuals with developmental disabilities (DD) are at considerable risk for encounters with the police. The current study examines the experiences and perceptions of people with DD, and caregivers, in relation to their interactions with the police. Three-quarters of participants reported at least one police interaction in their lifetime. Individuals with police involvement were older, less likely to live with parents, more likely to experience mental disorder comorbidity, and were less impaired compared to those without police involvement. Findings suggest that those with a less apparent DD may be at greater risk of adverse encounters with the police.

053. Psycholegal Data-Blitz 3
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Ballroom E

Chair: Heather L. Price, PhD - Thompson Rivers University

Holographic Lineups Presented in Augmented Reality Provide New Witness Behavior Data
Heather L. Price, PhD - Thompson Rivers University; Ryan J. Fitzgerald, PhD - University of Portsmouth

We describe the development of a new lineup medium that we anticipate will be particularly useful to researchers looking to better understand eyewitness identification decisions. We developed a sequential holographic lineup that is administered using augmented reality technology (Microsoft Hololens). Holographic images of people were scanned in to the virtual environment and then presented as 3D images that can be viewed from a distance, as in a typical lineup, but can also be approached and explored in three dimensions. The holographic augmented reality lineup medium can provide information about witness lineup behavior that is currently not available through other mediums.

Evidence of Cognitive Bias in a Forensic Audit of Microscopic Hair Comparison Cases
Lucy A. Guarnera, MA/MS - University of Virginia; Sharon M. Kelley, JD, PhD - University of Virginia; Kellyn N. Blaisdell, BA/BS - University of Virginia; Brett O. Gardner, PhD - University of Virginia; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD - University of Virginia

Forensic audits can provide a wealth of data not only on analyst testimony in court, but also on the role cognitive bias might play in the testing process. Based on a review of microscopic hair comparison cases underway at the Midwest Innocence Project, we discuss forensic audits, how to develop partnerships, the importance of a multidisciplinary and scientific approach, and how results will inform forensic science and future litigation of innocence claims. As we learn more about error rates in forensic feature comparison disciplines, it is crucial to research the role that human factors play in subjective forensic disciplines.
Legal and Nonlegal Factors Considered in Plea Negotiations for Drug Cases
Jennifer S. Harris, PhD - Northwest University; Lauren O. Helmer, BA/BS - Northwest University
This study examined the factors defense attorneys weigh most heavily when supporting their client in accepting a plea bargain in a drug conviction. Plea bargains are extremely prominent in the United States, and little research has explored the details of this complex process. This study focused on attorneys in Washington State while using counter-balanced vignettes to collect data regarding their demographic information and the factors they consider most heavily in hypothetical scenarios. Results showed that attorneys weigh strength of evidence most heavily followed by client’s acknowledgement of substance abuse problems when recommending that their client accept a plea negotiation.

Risk Factors Associated with Sexual Assault among Asian Immigrant Women in Massage Parlors
Daun Jung, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY
This study aims to examine the prevalence of sexual assault against Asian immigrant women in massage parlors and risk factors associated with sexual assault. Based on the interview data of Chin et al. (TBD), four social/occupational factors—1) Korean versus Chinese 2) type of sexual service provided in massage parlor 3) length of residence in the United States 4) coercion from owner/management—were analyzed to examine the relationship between these factors and sexual assault. The results highlight the need for awareness of sexual assault risk factors in Asian immigrant women in massage parlors.

Victimization and the Role of Cognitive Functioning During a Period of Forensic Hospitalization
Hali Griswold, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belfi, PsyD - Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center
Community based research suggests victimization is predicted by a number of factors including substance use, psychiatric symptoms, and cognitive impairments, among others. Despite the frequency of victimization within institutional settings, there is scant research addressing whether these same factors affect risk. The current study investigated whether level of cognitive functioning, as measured by the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence (WASI and WASI-II) influenced risk of victimization during a period of forensic hospitalization. Contrary to extant research, results suggest level of cognitive functioning is not related to victimization in this setting. Further consideration of victimization theory in this setting is needed.

High Prevalence and Severity of Intimate Partner Violence Among Homeless Women with Mental Illness
Faith Eiboff, MA/MS - University of British Columbia;
Tonia L. Nicholls, PhD - University of British Columbia; Rick Wang, MA/MS - St. Michael’s Hospital; Stephen W. Hwang - University of Toronto; Jim Frankish, PhD - University of British Columbia; Michael Krausz, PhD - University of British Columbia
Intimate partner violence (IPV) has been identified to play a key role in women’s homelessness, re-victimization, and trauma. This study examines gender differences in the prevalence and patterns of IPV among participants from the Canadian At Home/Chez Soi study on homelessness and mental illness. A total of 819 participants were screened for DSM-IV mental disorders and completed questions adapted from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (physical/sexual violence and injury subscales). Results reveal an alarmingly high prevalence, severity, and frequency of IPV among homeless mentally ill women in comparison to homeless men, with implications for trauma-informed services and prevention.

What is Discussed in Ground Rules Hearings and Do They Enhance Questioning Techniques?
Hayden M. Henderson, BA/BS - University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge
This study examined which 'ground rules' were discussed in hearings prior to trial and what effects that had on the trials. Logs of English trials of 78 alleged child sexual abuse cases were scoured for references to 29 specific ground rules pre-trial. Significantly more references to specific ground rules were made in cases implementing pre-trial recordings of children’s testimony and cases involving intermediaries. The number of ground rules discussed also varied depending on the alleged victims' relationship to the offenders. When more ground rules were discussed, defense lawyers used fewer suggestive utterances when questioning the children.

The Effect of Photo-Taking on Eyewitness Memory for a Crime
Andrew J. Mills - University of Otago, New Zealand; Amy Spies, BA/BS - University of Otago, New Zealand; Rachel Zajac, PhD - University of Otago, New Zealand
Until recently, witnesses to crimes had few tools at their disposal to help them to remember their experiences accurately. Nowadays, however, these witnesses are often armed with digital cameras and smartphones that can capture their surroundings with the click of a button. Building on previous studies in this area, the present research investigates the influence of photo-taking on eyewitness memory. Our findings suggest that although taking photos may not explicitly help or hinder eyewitness memory, it could make witnesses feel differently about those memories. Our research could help to inform investigators about the potential dangers associated with photo-taking eyewitnesses.
Children are most likely to initially disclose abuse to an informal receiver, such as a teacher or parent. However, many of these informal disclosures do not result in a formal disclosure to authorities. We investigated factors related to the likelihood of disclosure transmission, including the salience of the consequences to the child and the perpetrator. Participants were most influenced by information highlighting the potential consequences to the child victim. These findings have implications for both promoting reports of suspected child abuse and for successful prosecution of cases involving child victims of abuse.

**Timeline as an Interview Aid in a Suggestibility Paradigm: Children’s Susceptibility to Misinformation About a Specific Instance of a Repeated Event**

Huan Huan Zhang, MA/MS - Wilfrid Laurier University; Kim P. Roberts, PhD - Wilfrid Laurier University; Yee-San Teoh, PhD - National Taiwan University; Emma Rempel, BA/BS - Ryerson University

The current study examined whether using a timeline would affect children’s susceptibility to misinformation about a specific instance of a repeated event. Children from grades one and three (N = 83) participated in a series of Activities four times and later interviewed about the last instance. Results suggest that younger children were significantly less suggestive than their older peers in control. Findings highlight the conditions under which a pictorial representation of time may be detrimental to children’s susceptibility to misinformation in a repeated-event paradigm.

**Pragmatic Failure and Referential Ambiguity in Forensic Interviews with Child Victims**

Kia L. Lindley, BA/BS - University of Cambridge; Hayden M. Henderson, BA/BS - University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

This study examined the effects of age on children’s ability to interpret and respond appropriately to explicit questions with embedded implicit questions. Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) forensic interview transcripts of children aged 4 to 15 years were examined. ‘Do you know/remember when’ questions were asked significantly more frequently than both ‘Do you know/remember if/whether’ and ‘Do you remember [gerund] questions. Younger children responded inappropriately to such ‘Do you know/remember’ questions significantly more often than children aged 10 and above. Interviewers were significantly less likely to clarify ambiguous responses by the oldest children than by children aged 12 years and younger.

**Jurors Interpretations of Children’s Referentially Ambiguous Responses to Do You Know Questions**

Breanne E. Wylie, BA/BS - Brock University; Angela D. Evans, PhD - Brock University; Thomas D. Lyon, JD, PhD - University of Southern California

This study examined jurors’ (N = 295) interpretations of child witnesses’ referentially ambiguous “yes” and “no” responses to “Do You Know/Remember (DYK/R) if/whether” questions (e.g., “Do you know if it was blue?”). We assessed whether jurors interpreted children’s responses as answering the explicit (e.g., “No, I don’t remember”) or implicit (e.g., “No, it wasn’t blue”) question. Participants virtually never recognized ambiguous responses as such, and were as likely to interpret children responses as answering the explicit as the implicit question. The results suggest that DYK/R questions often lead to misinterpretation.

**Narrative Coherence in Forensic Interviews with Victims of Alleged Child Sexual Abuse**

Faith VanMeter - University of Minnesota; Elizabeth C. Ahern, PhD - University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

Narrative coherence was examined in 95 transcripts of investigative interviews with 4-13-year-olds who disclosed sexual abuse. Children were interviewed using the Memorandum of Good Practice or the NICHD Protocol. Narrative coherence was assessed using two common measures: Story Grammar and Narrative Coherence Coding Scheme. The NICHD Protocol was associated with greater narrative coherence. Further factors that positively influenced narrative coherence were interviewer emotional support, children’s age, and describing a single incident of abuse instead of multiple incidents. Findings demonstrate the influences of environmental factors on children’s narratives and illustrate which children might need additional support to provide a coherent narrative.

**Perceptions of the Wrongfully Convicted**

Emily Pica, PhD - Austin Peay State University; Chelsea Sheahan, MA/MS - Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD - Carleton University
According to the Innocence Project (2017), over 300 wrongfully convicted persons have been exonerated due to DNA evidence. While there is a plethora of research examining the underlying reasons for these wrongful convictions, far fewer researchers have examined how these exonerees are perceived once released from prison. The current study examined undergraduates’ perceptions of a wrongfully convicted man. Results indicated that when the defendant was wrongfully convicted due to falsely confessing to the crime, he was perceived more negatively and as more responsible for his wrongful conviction. These results will be discussed along with applied implications.

**How Much is 14 Years of Wrongful Incarceration Worth? Examining Race of Exoneree and Reason for Wrongful Conviction on Perceptions of Compensation**

Jenna M. Kieckhaefer, PhD - California State University, Fresno; Samantha Luna, BA/BS - George Mason University; Hollianne Marshall, PhD - California State University, Fresno

Recent media like ‘Making a Murderer’ creates more public awareness about wrongful convictions than ever before, however much is unknown about what people think regarding exoneree compensation. This study sought to investigate how reason for wrongful conviction (false confession, mistaken identification, police misconduct) and exoneree race (black, white, Hispanic) impact perceptions of compensation. Participants read one of nine fictitious news articles about a man recently exonerated, and then were asked questions, including how much money he should receive from the state. Results indicate it’s significantly more likely for respondents to suggest lower compensation amounts for black offenders than white offenders.

**Examining if the Reason Behind an Exoneree’s Wrongful Conviction and Participant Area of Education Influence Perceptions of Monetary Compensation**

Samantha Luna, BA/BS - George Mason University; Jenna M. Kieckhaefer, PhD - California State University, Fresno

Past research has shown public support for exoneree compensation (Clow, Blandisi, Ricciardelli & Schuller, 2012; Karaffa et. al, 2015). However, little is known about what factors influence perceptions of exonerees receiving compensation. The current study assessed the impact of the reason for exonerees’ wrongful convictions and participants’ area of education (i.e., college major) on perceptions of compensation for exonerees. Three hundred and ninety-one university students were randomly assigned to read one of three fictitious news articles about a recently exonerated man. Results indicated that the reason for the exoneree’s wrongful conviction impacted compensation amount.

**Exonerees Face Employment Discrimination Similar to Actual Offenders**

Heather Applegarth, BA/BS - Towson University; Jeff Kukucka, PhD - Towson University; Abby Mello, PhD - Towson University

Exonerees face stigma similar to actual offenders (Clow & Leach, 2013). The current study examined whether they also face similar employment discrimination. Experienced hiring professionals evaluated the application materials of a person described as either an exoneree, ex-offender, or neither. Compared to the control applicant, professionals were less likely to interview the exoneree, held less positive expectations of his character and work ethic, planned to contact more of his references, and intended to offer him a lower starting wage. Many specifically cited the exoneree’s criminal history as a cause for concern. Implications for hiring practices and exoneree reintegration are discussed.

**056. AP-LS Distinguished Contributions Award:**

James Ogloff
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
Ballroom A

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

**Improving the Mental Health and Wellbeing of Prisoners: Using Law and Psychology to Effect Policy Change and Service Delivery**

James R. P. Ogloff, JD, PhD - Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science Swinburne University of Technology & Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health (Forensicare)

Over the past 35 years, it has become increasingly well known that a disproportionate number of prisoners have mental illnesses when compared to people in the community. This is an international phenomenon. Despite the plethora of evidence, the willingness and capacity of corrective services to provide services and effect change has been particularly difficult. With few exceptions, research and clinical experiences continue to reveal that prisoners’ mental health needs remain largely unmet. The focus of this presentation will be on the iterative development, over thirty years, of research, policy development, and practice change aimed at improving the mental health outcome of prisoners. Through the discussion of research and service development, the author will note and emphasize the role that psychological research and legal policy development has played in developing mental health and, most recently, well-being services for prisoners. The examples used will be drawn from the author’s work in collaboration with others and will touch on work done in the United States, Canada, and Australia.

**057. Veterans**

Friday, March 9th
Cognitive Rehabilitation of Executive Function in Veterans with PTSD and TBI
Eric Elbogen, PhD - Duke University; Paul Dennis - Duke University; Elizabeth Van Voorhees - Duke University; Shannon Blakey - University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Jacqueline Johnson - University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Sally Johnson - University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Ryan Wagner - Duke University; Robert Hamer - University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Jean Beckham - Duke University; Tom Manly; Ayse Belger - University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Is a novel cognitive rehabilitation intervention that employs mobile technology and incorporates social support effective for reducing emotional and behavioral dysregulation in veterans with traumatic brain injury (TBI) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)? In this randomized clinical trial of N=112 dyads of a veteran and a family member or friend, veterans treated in the intervention group showed significantly greater reductions in anger, maladaptive behaviors, and PTSD symptom frequency than those in the control group. The results provide evidence that cognitive rehabilitation with mobile technology and social support is effective for improving outcomes in comorbid TBI and PTSD.

Characteristics of High Versus Low Risk Veteran Sex Offenders: A Preliminary Study
Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD - RAND Corporation; Shoba Sreenivasan, PhD - Greater Los Angeles VA; Keck USC School of Medicine; James McGuire, PhD - Veterans Justice Programs, Veterans Health Administration; David Thornton, PhD - Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center; Eric Elbogen, PhD - Duke University

Although veterans are incarcerated at lower rates than non-veterans, there is a higher representation of veterans as sexual offenders. However, to date, little research has examined risk of sexual offending in veterans. This study used data from the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004 to explore characteristics of high versus low risk veteran sex offenders. There were some group differences with respect to history of childhood abuse, offense characteristics, and demographic factors. However, there were few significant differences regarding psychosocial, military, and criminal justice-related characteristics, and both groups had needs related to housing and substance abuse.

Examining Psychopathic Personality Traits and Long-Term Substance Treatment Outcomes Among Veterans
Jessica Y. Britt, PhD - Augusta University-East Central Regional Hospital; Dominique N. Remaker, PhD - Augusta University-East Central Regional Hospital; Kathryn Macia, MA/MS - Palo Alto University; Daniel M. Blonigen, PhD - Stanford University

Current literature relies on categorical measures to explore relationships between psychopathy traits and short-term treatment outcomes, leaving gaps surrounding predictors of long-term treatment outcomes. The present study will address gaps by utilizing the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy to examine relationships between multiple independent domains of psychopathy traits (i.e. Boldness, Meanness, and Disinhibition) and post-treatment outcomes among justice-involved veterans in residential substance treatment programs. Multivariate regressions and growth curve models were utilized. Results identified significant correlations between psychopathic domains and analyzed long-term treatment effects of justice involved-veterans. Results can contribute to more effective ways to treat patients with psychopathic traits.

Suicide Risk in Incarcerated OIF/ OEF Veterans
Karly Siffin, BA/BS - Widener University; Elizabeth Foster, PhD - Widener University

The needs of veterans involved in the criminal justice system are becoming more recognized, yet many forensic clinicians have not received training for working with this unique population. Many of the veterans returning from the Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) conflicts have an elevated prevalence of mental health disorders, including suicide. The purpose of this research is to demonstrate the importance of the application of Thomas Joiner's interpersonal-psychological theory of suicide to the veteran/inmate population. Further, the purpose of this paper is to emphasize the necessity for clinicians to learn ways to prevent veteran/inmate suicide.

058. Rapport in Investigations
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Max Guyl, PhD - Iowa State University

Does Rapport Make Suspects More Compliant?
Max Guyl, PhD - Iowa State University; Curt More, BA/BS - Iowa State University; Ryan E. Ditchfield, BA/BS - Iowa State University; Justin Marshall, MA/MS - Iowa State University; Stephanie Madon, PhD - Iowa State University

Rapport could increase confession by increasing compliance with interrogator goals or increasing willingness to face confession's consequences. Interviewed participants (N=399) admitted or denied 20 crimes under high or low rapport, and with the interviewer communicating a goal to obtain admissions, denials, or neither. Each admission increased the chance
of having to meet with a police officer. High rapport increased admissions, but did not increase the effect of the communicated goal. Results suggest that high rapport may generally tend to make confession more likely by increasing the willingness to face future consequences, and not by making suspects more compliant.

**Were You in the Same Conversation I Was In? Examining Police Officer and Witness Perceptions of Rapport in the Same Interaction**

Jenna M. Kieckhaefer, PhD - California State University, Fresno

Recent research took the first steps in finding out how law enforcement defines rapport - as a positive, trusting relationship. However no data exists on how both officers and witnesses rate the same interaction with regards to rapport - the purpose of the current study. Real police officers interviewed mock witnesses and were told to build rapport, that they weren’t allowed to build any rapport, or were given no instructions about rapport. Afterwards each answered the same question assessing the rapport in the interaction. Results indicate although guidelines suggest building rapport, police aren’t necessarily doing so without instruction.

**The Effects of Rapport-Building and Minimization on Adult Interrogation Outcomes**

Kristen Slapinski, BA/BS - University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg; Kristen Slapinski, BA/BS - University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg; Ryan E. Ditchfield, BA/BS - Iowa State University; Max Guyll, PhD - Iowa State University; Jonathan P. Vallano, PhD - University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg; Abigail Briggs - University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg; Christina Kuzminski - University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg; Sean Reynolds, BA/BS - University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg

Building rapport with criminal suspects is recommended by major police interviewing guidelines (e.g., the Army Field Manual) and associated with enhanced investigatory outcomes (see Vallano & Schreiber Compo, 2015). Yet little experimental research has examined the effects of rapport, particularly in combination with other interrogation techniques (e.g., minimization). The present study recruited undergraduates (N = 206) who previously admitted to committing a crime and conducted interviews where the interviewer built rapport (or not) and minimized the seriousness of the crime (or not). Preliminary results suggest that for those who experienced rapport, minimization increased the number of crime-relevant details they reported.

**Capturing Coordination to Predict Outcomes in Investigative Interviews: Can Motion Capture Technology Finally Provide a Reliable Measure of Rapport?**

Lynn Welher, MA/MS - Lancaster University; Paul J. Taylor, PhD - Lancaster University; Kirk Luther, PhD - Lancaster University; Steven J. Watson, PhD - Lancaster University

Despite rapport being critical to the success of investigative interviews, there is no current gold standard measure of the construct. We propose motion capture as a bias free real time measure of rapport. Participants (N = 78) were equipped with XSens 3D motion tracking suits and interviewed about a committed mock crime. Participants were instructed to be either cooperative or not during interview. We test whether our proposed measure triangulates with a post hoc measure of rapport and indicators of interview success, specifically more and more accurate information.

**Effects of Blind Interviewing and Interview Contact on Nonverbal Behavior and Witness Recall**

Michelle M. Pena, MA/MS - Florida International University; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Stacey Lezcano, BA/BS - Florida International University, Miami

National guidelines recommend interviewers review case information prior to conducting interviews, yet little work has examined how reviewing prior case information affects investigators’ verbal and nonverbal interviewing strategies and subsequent witness recall. Student-participants played the role of either interviewer or witness. Interviewers were either informed or blind to case information and interviewed witnesses either face-to-face or with a divider placed between them. Incorrectly informed interviewers asked more suggestive questions than blind and correctly informed interviewers with no difference in accuracy of witness information elicited. More nonverbal rapport-building behaviors were displayed by incorrectly informed interviewers and when interviews were conducted face-to-face.

059. Jurors and Confessions

4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
Ballroom D

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Marc W. Patry, PhD - Saint Mary’s University

**Do Canadians Understand the Risk of False Confessions?**

Marc W. Patry, PhD - Saint Mary’s University; Sarah R. Shaw, BA/BS - Saint Mary’s University

Although much research has examined the psychology of police interrogations and confessions, only a handful of published studies, all from researchers in the United States, have examined laypersons’ perceptions of confession evidence, the findings from which generally show naiveté about well-established research findings. We surveyed N = 400 jury-eligible Canadians about their perceptions of various police interrogation tactics, and their views more generally about confessions and
false confessions. Preliminary analyses indicate misconceptions about the ability of police officers to detect deception, and low estimations of the degree to which coercive interrogation tactics may give rise to false confessions.

**Juror Attributions of Confessions: The Effect of Interrogation Pressure and Confession Detail**

Aria Amrom, MA/MS - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Timothy J. Luke, PhD - University of Gothenburg; Skye A. Woestehoff, PhD - George Mason University

Previous research has found divergent results regarding jurors' ability to discount confessions elicited under coercion. It is possible that jurors can discount admissions with little detail, whereas it is more difficult to discount a narrative confession. Participants read a trial transcript in which the defendant confessed (with various levels of detail) following an interrogation (of varying levels of pressure). Jurors were more likely to convict the defendant who gave a detailed confession, rather than a one-line admission, during a low pressure interrogation. This effect was not observed in higher pressure interrogations. These findings raise questions regarding jurors' attributions of confessions.

**Effectiveness of Jury Instructions in Combating Jailhouse Informant Testimony**

Stacy A. Wetmore, PhD - Butler University; Melanie B. Fessinger, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, PhD - University of Alabama in Huntsville; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jonathan M. Golden, PhD - University of Kentucky

Jailhouse informants are a leading cause of wrongful conviction. Given that jailhouse informants pose a significant risk, methods must be identified to decrease the chances of wrongful conviction. The State of Connecticut proposed a protection against this potentially incentivized testimony, through jury instructions. In order to evaluate the usefulness of these instructions, participants read through one of four trial transcripts. The transcripts provided the special instructions at the beginning and end, only at the beginning, or general instructions, compared to a no jailhouse informant control. We examine verdict rates and evaluations of the trial testimony.

**Examining Jurors’ Perceptions of Interrogations and Confessions: Are Jurors Finally Starting To Believe that False Confessions Exist?**

Amelia Mindthoff, MA/MS - Florida International University; Gissel Perez, BA/BS - Florida International University, Miami; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Skye A. Woestehoff, PhD - George Mason University; Alma P. Olaguez, MA/MS - University of California, Irvine; J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD - University of California, Irvine; Christopher James Normile, MA/MS - Central Michigan University; Kyle C. Scherr, PhD - Central Michigan University; Marianna E. Carlucci, PhD - Loyola University Maryland; Rolando N. Carol, PhD - Auburn University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD - Iowa State University; Stephen W. Michael, PhD - Whitman College; Melissa B. Russano, PhD - Roger Williams University; Eric L. Stocks, PhD - University of Texas, Tyler; Jonathan P. Vailano, PhD - University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg; W. Doug Woody, PhD - University of Northern Colorado

Recent studies suggest that jurors might believe in false confession phenomenon more than they once did, which could be due to increased publicity of false confession cases. The present study seeks to update knowledge regarding juror perceptions of interrogations and confessions. A national sample from 11 universities and MTurk completed an online survey assessing perceptions of confessions and of various interrogation methods, as well as true-crime media exposure. In general, it appears that potential jurors are more cognizant of false confessions and the tactics that elicit them than in the past. In-depth results and implications will be discussed.

**Does Expert Testimony Sensitize Jurors to Juveniles’ Vulnerability in the Interrogation Room?**

Lauren Grove, BA/BS - Towson University; Jeff Kukucka, PhD - Towson University

Prior research has examined how expert testimony affects perceptions of child witness interviews and adult suspect interrogations, but not of juvenile interrogations. In this study, 126 jury-eligible adults read a lengthy or abridged (i.e., confession-only) transcript of a real-world juvenile interrogation, either with or without expert testimony on age as a risk factor for false confession. Those who read a fuller account of the interrogation rated it as more coercive and were less confident in the suspect’s guilt. Expert testimony influenced perceptions of guilt, but not perceptions of coercion. Implications for interrogation practices and trial procedure are discussed.

060. Psycholegal Data-Blitz 4

4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
Ballroom E

Chair: Krystia Reed, MA, JD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

**Objection! How Trial Interruptions Influence Jurors’ Perceptions of the Trial**

Krystia Reed, MA, JD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Attorneys object at trial to immediately correct errors or to preserve the record for appeal; however, legal scholars caution that objecting can negatively impact the jury. Thus, attorneys are caught in a predicament when deciding whether to object and psycholegal researchers have offered little guidance. The present study presented mock jurors an audio trial that varied in the presence of objections, non-objection.
intermissions, and no interruptions to isolate the effect of objections on trial judgments. Results show type or frequency of interruptions had little or no effect on verdicts or perceptions of attorneys. Findings have direct implications for attorney practice.

**Perceptions of Officers who Use Force in Police-Civilian Interactions**
Justin Sanchez, MA/MS - Arizona State University; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD - Arizona State University

An experiment tested how an officer’s use of force, race, and gender affected officers’ perceptions of the officer’s actions and attitudes toward police. Participants all viewed a video of the same police-civilian interaction. We manipulated whether the clip included force, and if participants believed the officer was male or female and Black or White. Gender had no effect when officers did not use force. Yet, when the officer used force, participants viewed female officers as less aggressive and emotionally reactive, which in turn made them feel more trust and confidence, relative to male officers. Race had no significant effect.

**Evidence in Investigative Interviewing: A Systematic and Meta-Analytic Review of the Literature**
Laure Brimbal, PhD - Iowa State University; Timothy J. Luke, PhD - University of Gothenburg

Strategic questioning and disclosure of case evidence are increasingly recommended as empirically-supported techniques for detecting deception. However, to date, no research has evaluated how different types of evidence (e.g., eyewitness, fingerprints) might affect the value of strategic interviewing on statement-evidence consistencies, a strong and reliable cue to deception. We conducted systematic and meta-analytic reviews of the literature to establish, retrospectively, if observed effects of interview tactics were moderated by the properties of the evidence used. Various types of evidence have been used, however their effect on statement-evidence inconsistency across studies raised important questions about research on evidence presentation in interviews.

**Children Placed in Out-of-Home Care: Do all Children Want to Return Home?**
Kelli L. Dickerson, MA/MS - University of California, Irvine; Tom Lyons, JD, PhD - University of Southern California; Jodi A. Quas, PhD - University of California, Irvine

Children living in out-of-home care were asked to describe their perceptions and preferences regarding their current and future placements. Of interest was whether children’s perceptions varied by placement type, sibling placement, and age. Young children in non-relative care were less satisfied with their current placement than same-aged children in kinship care. Children living with kin or with siblings were more likely to want to remain in their current placement than children living without another relative in their home. Findings offer new insight into children’s own preferences regarding placement and may provide direction for child welfare policy and practice.

**The Role of Attention and Memory in the Search for Missing Persons**
Kara Moore, PhD - Knox College; James M. Lampinen, PhD - University of Arkansas

I studied the role of attention and memory in the search for missing persons. Participants saw a mock missing person alert that offered a prize for sightings. Next, participants encountered the missing person during a “separate experiment”. I manipulated retrieval mode and attention. I manipulated the presence of the missing person to measure suspicion. Results were not caused by suspicion. Participants who received a reminder (i.e., put in retrieval mode) made more sightings than participants who did not. Drawing participants’ attention to the missing person only increased the sighting rates of participants who were not in retrieval mode.

**Psychopathy, Substance Use, and Drug Related Crime**
John R. Anderson, MA/MS - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; Sean N. Riley, BA/BS - Carleton University; Zachary Walsh, PhD - University of British Columbia; David S. Kosson, PhD - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

The role of psychopathy and substance use was examined in drug-related recidivism among county jail inmates. Psychopathy was assessed using the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), substance use disorder (SUD) symptomatology was measured using the SCID, and prior arrests and recidivism were tracked in the LEADS database. Survival analysis indicated that prior drug arrests, overall psychopathy, and scores on PCL-R Factors 1 and 2 predicted drug crime recidivism, but SUD symptomatology did not. Psychopathy was predictive of drug crime recidivism only at the level of abuse. The relationship between psychopathy and SUD in predicting drug-related crime is complex and requires further study.

**Capital and Punishment: Resource Scarcity Increases Endorsement of the Death Penalty**
Keelah Williams, JD, PhD - Hamilton College; Ashley M. Votruba, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Steven L. Neuber, PhD - Arizona State University; Michael J. Saks, PhD - Arizona State University

When faced with punishing serious offenders, why do some prefer imprisonment whereas others impose death? We hypothesize that individuals tend towards elimination-focused punishments during times of perceived resource scarcity. Global and United States data sets (studies 1 and 2) indicate that resource
scarcity predicts the presence of capital punishment. In two experiments (studies 3 and 4), we find that activating concerns about scarcity causes people to increase their endorsement for capital punishment, and that this effect is statistically mediated by a reduced willingness to risk repeated offenses. Perceived resource scarcity shapes our punishment preferences, with important policy implications.

**Drawing Increases Inaccurate Person-Descriptor Reports but Decreases Choosing During Identification**
*Kaila C. Bruer, PhD - University of Toronto; Heather L. Price, PhD - Thompson Rivers University*

We explored the impact of drawing on preschool children’s person recall and recognition accuracy. Children attending local preschools watched a video and subsequently either (a) described the people they saw, (b) drew then described the people they saw, or (c) engaged in no recall task, prior to completing a recognition (lineup identification) task. Drawing increased the quantity of person descriptors reported; however, this was driven by an increase in inaccurate reporting. Drawing did, however, reduce preschoolers’ lineup choosing behavior—which is a frequently cited problem with young child eyewitnesses.

061. Juvenile Mental Health
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Katrina A. Rufino, PhD - University of Houston - Downtown

**The Effects of Victimization History and Mental Health on Recidivism for Low-Risk Juvenile Offenders**
*Katrina A. Rufino, PhD - University of Houston - Downtown; Lindsey E. Wylie, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska Omaha*

The purpose of the present study is to determine if there are differences in recidivism for juveniles with a history of victimization and mental health symptoms. A sample of 3,393 low risk justice-involved juveniles referred for diversion were sampled, and survival/hazard analyses were utilized to capture differences in time to recidivism based on participant variables. Results revealed that participants with a history of victimization were more likely to recidivate, and recidivate at a faster rate. Additional results including mental health variables associated with recidivism and implications are discussed.

**Examining Adolescent Suicidality and Parent- and Adolescent-Reported Youth Characteristics in Court-Involved Youth**
*Katelyn Affleck, MA/MS - Fordham University; Daniel Gittins Stone, MA/MS - Northeastern University; Christie Rizzo, PhD - Northeastern University; Kathleen Kemp - Brown University/Rhode Island Hospital*

Adolescents in the justice-system are at higher risk for engaging in suicide ideation and behaviors than youth in the general population. However, suicidality rates of justice-involved youth vary based on several factors, including point of juvenile justice contact and assessment method. Adolescent and parent reports of suicidality are lacking in this population. The current study examined suicide ideation and behaviors across parent and adolescent self-report and mental health characteristics associated with adolescent suicidality in a sample of court-involved youth. Parent and adolescent agreement on reported suicidality and mental health characteristics was notably discordant. Future directions and research implications are discussed.

**Depression and Recidivism in Adolescent Offenders: Is Depression a Causal Factor?**
*Dana Cochrane, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Stacey de la Rey - Simon Fraser University; Cassandra Leong, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Henri Lu - Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD - Simon Fraser University*

The relationship between depression and delinquency remains unclear thus the present study investigated whether depression is a putative causal factor in a sample of 152 adolescent offenders on probation. Participants completed a validated measure of depression and self-report of offending across 5 time points and had their official youth justice records reviewed. Results indicated that depression appeared to meet Kraemer et al.’s (1997) criteria for a causal factor as depression scores did vary over time, and these changes in turn unexpectedly predicted a reduced risk of violent reoffending in the next 3 months. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

**The Longitudinal Impact of Parental Hostility and Exposure to Violence on Borderline Personality Features among Justice-Involved Youth**
*Ericka Ball Cooper, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Anna Abate, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Kevin Waymire, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Ashley Malchow, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Betsy Galicia, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD - Sam Houston State University*

Despite evidence linking both parental hostility and exposure to violence (ETV) with borderline personality disorder, research on how these constructs may assist in the development of borderline features is meager. The current study thus sought to explore a mediational analysis using data collected over three time points within a sample of juvenile offenders. We hypothesized ETV (18-month) would act as a mediator of parental hostility’s (baseline) prediction of four aspects of borderline features (72-month), such that parental hostility’s predictive relation to these variables would
decrease. Results supported the hypothesized mediational model and are particularly significant given the study’s longitudinal nature.

**Mental Health and Service Use Outcomes of a Pre-Complaint Police-Based Juvenile Diversion Program**

**Samantha L. Morin, PhD - Cambridge Health Alliance/Harvard Medical School; James Barrett, PhD - Cambridge Health Alliance/Harvard Medical School; Elizabeth Janopaul-Naylor, MD - Cambridge Health Alliance/Harvard Medical School**

This study will assess mental health demographic data, and service use outcomes of youth involved in a pre-complaint diversion program integrating efforts across multiple systems (e.g., criminal justice, mental health, school). Diverted youth (n=83) will be compared to non-diverted youth (n=162) on several indicators including psychiatric and medical diagnoses, as well as service utilization (e.g., inpatient, emergency room, outpatient). Data collection and analyses are ongoing.

Implications and directions for future research will be addressed.

062. **Eyewitness Accuracy**

4:10 PM - 5:10 PM

The Desoto Room

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: David F. Ross, PhD - The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

**I Know that Masked Man! The Effects of Disguise on Recognition of Familiar Faces**

David F. Ross, PhD - The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Amye R. Warren, PhD - The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Richard L. Metzger, PhD - Stevenson University; Emily Pica, PhD - Austin Peay State University; Sally B. Swanson, BA/BS - The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Haleigh Sinclair - Stevenson University; Aishani Eggenberger-Lipschitz - Stevenson University

The present study examined whether individuals can recognize famous/familiar faces when disguised with pantyhose/stockings. Each participant (n=119) first saw 20 faces in disguise, either high or low (counterbalanced) for each face. Participants were asked whether they recognized the person, who the person was, and how they knew the person. Participants were then shown all 20 faces undisguised. Overall, mean accuracy was 89% for undisguised faces, 62% for low disguise, and 40% for high disguise. The high disguise significantly impaired recognition for 13/14 faces, and low disguise did so for 8/14 faces.

**Confidence and the Featural Justification Effect**

Chad Dodson, PhD - University of Virginia; David Dobolyi, PhD - University of Virginia

We show that eyewitness identification accuracy and the relationship between confidence and accuracy are weaker when eyewitnesses justify an identification (e.g., “He is familiar”, or “He looks like a friend of mine”, or “I recognize him”) on the basis of familiarity than on the basis of any other type of justification. However, when individuals are asked to estimate the likely accuracy and confidence of an eyewitness’s identification, we observe that individuals discount the accuracy and confidence of an eyewitness’s identification when the eyewitness reports observable details about the suspect (e.g., “His eyes are memorable”) as the basis for the identification.

**Does Social Facilitation Affect Cross-Race Identifications?**

Jesse N. Rothweiler, MA/MS - Iowa State University; Kerri A. Goodwin, PhD - Towson University; Jeff Kukucka, PhD - Towson University

When a witness views a lineup, others (e.g., police, lawyers) are sometimes present, yet no research has examined whether this audience affects identification accuracy and confidence. Informed by social facilitation theory (Zajonc, 1965), we explored how an audience impacts lineup judgments. Participants learned a series of faces alone, then completed lineup judgments either alone or with an audience. Preliminary results (based on N = 95) replicated the cross-race effect, but suggested that the presence of an audience hindered both same-race and cross-race identification accuracy, but failed to also diminish ratings of confidence.

**Masked Perpetrators: Testing the Effectiveness of Alternative Identification Procedures**

Anna Sagana, PhD - Maastricht University

In two experiments we investigated whether selective-facial-feature procedures might improve identification accuracy in cases of disguised perpetrators, because participants’ attention is directed to the familiar diagnostic features. To test this hypothesis, participants watched a staged crime where the targets were disguised in a way that only their eyes were visible. Then, they made identification decisions from target-present and target-absent lineups that included either photos of the eyes alone or the whole face. Despite the low identification accuracy, our findings suggest that selective-facial-feature procedures can be beneficial for identification decisions, if only the eyes of the perpetrators were visible.

**Evaluations of Eyewitness Accuracy Based on Witnesses’ Verbal and Numeric Confidence Statements**

Laura Smalarz, PhD - Williams College; Yueran Yang, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno; Gary L. Wells, PhD -
This research examined the ability of evaluators to discern eyewitness identification accuracy based on witnesses’ numeric versus verbal confidence statements. Accurate and inaccurate eyewitnesses provided confidence statements in their own words and in percentage form (order counterbalanced). A new sample of participant-evaluators made accuracy judgments based either on eyewitnesses’ verbal or numeric confidence statements. For evaluations of witnesses who made an identification from the lineup, witnesses’ verbal and numeric confidence statements provided equally diagnostic information about identification accuracy. For evaluations of witnesses who rejected the lineup, however, only witnesses’ verbal confidence statements provided diagnostic information about accuracy.

063. Saleem Shah Award: Cynthia Najdowski
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom A
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Investigating racial stereotypes as a factor contributing to miscarriages of justice
Cynthia Najdowski, PhD - University at Albany

Miscarriages of justice occur when innocent individuals are mistakenly caught up in the criminal justice system, and these errors disproportionately affect socially stigmatized and disadvantaged populations. In this presentation, I will describe a series of studies aimed at identifying the causes of racial disparities in miscarriages of justice. To begin, I will present evidence from three studies showing that African Americans fear being evaluated in terms of the stereotype that depicts Blacks as criminals and, moreover, that this “stereotype threat” leads Blacks and Whites to have different psychological and behavioral reactions to police officers. Next, I will describe an experimental field survey that revealed that, under some conditions, the more concerned Black men are about being stereotyped as criminals, the more actual police officers rate them as looking suspicious. Finally, I will discuss the new work I am conducting to develop and test practical interventions that reduce minorities’ experiences of stereotype threat in police encounters, as well as research on other sources of racial disparities in wrongful convictions. I illustrate throughout how my work generates empirical knowledge that can be used to both advance science and improve equity in criminal justice policy and practice.

064. Risk Assessment 2
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom B
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Jodi Viljoen, PhD - Simon Fraser University

Do Risk Assessment Tools Help Manage and Reduce Risk of Violence & Reoffending? A Systematic Review

Jodi Viljoen, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Dana M. Cochrane, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Melissa R. Jonnson, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University

Although it is widely believed that risk assessment tools help to manage risk of violence and offending, evidence is unclear. As such, we conducted a systematic review and narrative synthesis of 72 studies (N = 30,993 offenders/patients, 10,002 professionals). Despite some promising findings, professionals do not consistently apply tools to guide their risk management efforts, and clients’ needs often remain unaddressed even when tools are used. As such, risk assessment tools do not guarantee effective risk management or reductions in violence. However, careful implementation procedures, risk management training, and structured risk management guidelines may bolster the utility of tools.

Understanding the Contribution of Violent Threats or Thoughts on the Fordham Risk Screening Tool

Emilie Picard, MA/MS - Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD - Fordham University; Melodie Foellmi, PhD - Fordham University; Ali Khadivi, PhD - Albert Einstein College of Medicine

The FRST is a screening algorithm that helps clinicians determine if a patient requires a violence risk assessment. The FRST was administered to 210 patients admitted to an urban medical center. A subset of these patients were also rated using the VRAG-R and HCR-20v3. There was a significant association between violent behavior and risk ratings on the HCR-20v3 Case Prioritization rating and the VRAG-R. These results question whether the addition of violent threats or ideation, which are elements of the FRST, are useful in identifying patients ultimately identified as high risk of violence.

Patient Factors Associated with Discrepant Risk Assessment Ratings/Outcomes in a Forensic Setting

Mollimichelle Cabeldue, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Hali Griswold, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Keith R. Cruise, PhD - Fordham University; Brian Belfi, PsyD - Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center

Inpatient violence affects treatment and management of forensic populations. While several measures assess risk of violence, there is limited research examining how to prioritize selection of instruments or how to integrate findings from multiple measures. The current study focused on understanding whether discrepant findings of risk factors on the HCR-20 and START may be related to patient characteristics and violence outcomes in a sample of 119 pre-trial defendants. Ratings on measures (assessed by sample/measure-specific above median versus median and below scores) differed in 31.9% of cases; only violent vs. nonviolent
The Value of Judgment in SPJ Risk Assessment Measures: A Meta-Analytic Review
Caroline S. Chevalier, PhD - Saint Elizabeths Hospital; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD - Sam Houston State University; James Hanley, PhD - McGill University; Samantha M. Holdren, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University

Current literature speaking to predictive validity of structured professional judgment (SPJ) instruments usually examines the validity of multiple scores: Summated total scores and summary risk rankings (SRR). However, authors rarely include a direct comparison of the two scores. This study provides a comparison of the scores in order to inform practice in the field. Meta-analytic findings suggest total scores and SRRs have similar predictive abilities, but revealed a consistent incremental effect for SRRs over total scores. Overall, findings suggest while the total score and SRR provide similar predictive effects, using the SRR is still worthwhile for practicing clinicians.

Differences in Rural and Urban Latinos’ Law Enforcement Attitudes and Subsequent Coping and Psychological Dysfunction
Cynthia Willis-Esqueda, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kimberly Ruiz, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Ivan Avila, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Abstract The purpose of this research was to examine differences in attitudes about law enforcement for rural versus urban Latinos and how those attitudes might predict coping behaviors and psychological dysfunction. Latino/as were individually interviewed (nearly all in Spanish) at Latino venues in rural and urban areas. Results indicated significant rural/urban differences in law enforcement attitudes and negative coping and psychological dysfunction. In addition, personal experience with law enforcement was predictive of negative coping and psychological dysfunction. Understanding the experience of Latinos with legal entities may require a consideration of environmental context and psychological functioning.

Differences Between Partner and Ex-Partner Stalking in Spanish Partner Violence Cases
M.J. Schlosser, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Chrissy Harris, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Differences between partner and ex-partner reports of stalking and violence were examined in a sample of 437 cases tried at the Criminal Provincial Court of Barcelona (Spain) (2008-2011). This study found ex-partners were more likely to be prosecuted for stalking behaviors, as they tended to use controlling or intimacy seeking tactics. In contrast, perpetrators who abused their current partners were more likely to be prosecuted for physical violence and only a minority exhibited stalking behaviors. Overall, prosecution of stalking behavior occurred in cases where stalking served as a control tactic rather than as a strategy that immediately preceded physical violence.

Does Majority/Minority Ethnic Group Status Affect the Relationship between Parental Incarceration and Arrest in Puerto Rican Adolescents and Young Adults?
Amanda NeMoyer, JD, PhD - Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School; Ye Wang, PhD - Massachusetts General Hospital; Kiara Alvarez, PhD - Massachusetts General Hospital; Glorisa Canino, PhD - University of Puerto Rico; Cristiane Duarte, PhD - Columbia University; Margarita Alegria, PhD - Massachusetts General Hospital

Parental incarceration has been linked to increased rates of delinquent behavior and arrest in predominantly White and African American samples. But, it is unclear whether similar relationships emerge for Latinx youth and whether majority/minority ethnic group membership might affect such relationships. Accordingly, this study examined the impact of parental incarceration on reports of delinquent behavior and arrest from 1289 Puerto Rican respondents in Puerto Rico and New York. Results revealed that parental incarceration and site were significantly related to delinquent outcomes, even when controlling for several other relevant factors. However, no interaction effects between parental incarceration and site were observed.

The Ideology Underlying Legal Policy Preferences with Termination of Immigrant Rights
Madeline Schlosser, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Cynthia Willis-Esqueda, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Legal challenges to immigration highlight the divisions in underlying ideologies that fuel perspectives about immigrant rights. The purpose of the research was to determine if patriotism (i.e., blind or constructive patriotism) would partially mediate the relationship between preferences for legal termination of all immigrant rights and anti-immigration attitudes. Three hundred twenty-eight adult European Americans completed all measures electronically. Results indicated that no relationship existed for constructive patriotism, as hypothesized. However, termination of rights was
partially mediated by blind patriotism in predicting anti-immigration attitudes. This has implications for understanding motivations and beliefs behind immigration legal policy and legal decision making.

**066. Professional Fatigue and Stress**
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Melanie B. Fessinger, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

**Stress in the System: Introducing Reflective Practice to Child Welfare Professionals**
Melanie B. Fessinger, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Katherine P. Hazen, MA - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Child welfare professionals are turning over at an alarming rate. This turnover compromises the ability for vulnerable populations that rely on these professionals to receive quality and stable services. We examined whether reflective practice, a process that allows professionals to slow down and reflect on their work, positively impacts professionals. We administered three surveys at different time points to examine outcomes. Child welfare professionals had significantly higher burnout and vicarious trauma than other professionals before beginning the program. Results underscore the importance of attending to the needs of child welfare professionals and suggest reflective practice as a positive intervention.

**The Relationship Between Resilience, Organizational Commitment and Burnout in a Sample of Law Enforcement Personnel**
Laurett Nwaonumah - University of New Brunswick; Donald D. Canales, MA/MS - University of New Brunswick; Mary Ann Campbell, PhD - University of New Brunswick; Caroline Brunelle, PhD - University of New Brunswick

Law enforcement personnel are vulnerable to mental health issues in light of the stressful experiences they face (Carleton et al., 2017). A better understanding of individual differences in protective factors mitigating negative reactions to stress is needed in this population. This study examined the “protective” influences of resilience and organizational commitment (OC) to offsetting burnout following work-related stressors in 124 law enforcement employees (Mage=41; male=61%; police officer=70%). Both resilience and OC were unique predictors of reduced burnout beyond work-related stressors. Findings support the value of building resilience and OC to reduce the risk of burnout in law enforcement employees.

**The Impact of Compassion Fatigue on Teacher’s Intentions to Report Child Abuse**
Tess Marie Hupe, BA/BS - University of Evansville;

Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD - University of Evansville

Compassion fatigue occurs when a worker experiences job burnout and secondary traumatic stress, in turn reducing empathy and inducing detachment from clients (Dane, 2000). In this research, we explore the relationship between compassion fatigue and teachers’ (N = 299) support for reporting suspected child abuse. Supporting hypotheses, increased compassion fatigue was significantly associated with diminished support for reporting suspected child abuse. Additionally, increased compassion fatigue was significantly associated with increased job efficacy cynicism, psychological detachment, and diminished knowledge about reporting child abuse - all factors that statistically explained the relationship between compassion fatigue and diminished support for reporting suspected abuse.

**067. Morality and Law**
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom E
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Liana Peter-Hagene - Southern Illinois University Carbondale

**Moral Outrage Reactions to Defendants and to the Law Mediate the Effect of Pre-trial Attitudes toward Euthanasia and Policing on Jurors’ Verdicts**
Liana Peter-Hagene - Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Anthony Washburn, MA/MS - University of Illinois at Chicago

Factual judgments of guilt can be colored by judgments about the morality/immorality of the act or of the actor. The exact same crime or defendant can elicit different moral outrage reactions from different jurors. Pre-trial attitudes toward the crime (i.e., euthanasia) or the defendant’s social group (i.e., police) determined jurors’ reactions of moral outrage toward the defendant (Study 2) or toward the law/prosecution (Studies 1 & 2), and
in turn verdict decisions. We further found that the mediating effect of moral outrage reactions was strengthened when police use of force was legitimate (Study 2).

Moral Outrage Mediates the Effects of Trait Aggression and Crime Threat on Punitiveness Toward Juvenile Offenders
Chasity Ratliff, BA/BS - Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Anthony Washburn, MA/MS - University of Illinois at Chicago

Factual judgments of guilt can be colored by judgments about the morality/immorality of the act or of the actor. The exact same crime or defendant can elicit different moral outrage reactions from different jurors. Pre-trial attitudes toward the crime (i.e., euthanasia) or the defendant’s social group (i.e., police) determined jurors’ reactions of moral outrage toward the defendant (Study 2) or toward the law/prosecution (Studies 1 & 2), and in turn verdict decisions. We further found that the mediating effect of moral outrage reactions was strengthened when police use of force was legitimate (Study 2).

Development and Validation of a General Legal Moral Disengagement Scale
Jacqueline M. Kirshenbaum, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno; Robert J. Cramer, PhD - Old Dominion University; Tess M.S. Noel, PhD - Arizona State University; Corrine N. Wilsey, MA/MS - Old Dominion University

Current moral disengagement (MD) scales are insufficient for measuring MD in general legal contexts. We created a general legal MD scale measuring moral disengagement from both minor and serious crime, one’s own immoral behavior, and others’ immoral behavior. After exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, the final scale included five factors: (1) authoritarian punishment, (2) personal minor crimes, (3) euphemistic language/justification, (4) consequences/comparison, and (5) dehumanization. Supporting convergent validity, the scale related to four other MD scales. Supporting divergent validity, the scale was unrelated to Locus of Control. The scale also significantly and predictably related to several individual differences.

Political Affiliation as a Mediator between Psychopathy and Moral Decision Making
Jeremy G. Gay, PsyD - DBHDD; Michael J. Vitacco, PhD - Augusta University; David Lishner, PhD - University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh; Courtney N. Beussink, MA/MS - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Despite increased political polarization and gridlock, little research has examined the relationship between psychopathy, political affiliation, and moral decision-making. To complete this study, 265 community residents completed measures of psychopathy, trait progressivism, and moral decision-making. Higher psychopathy scores were associated with low trait progressivism (i.e., conservative political ideology) but were not directly associated with moral decision-making. However, political affiliation mediated the relationship between psychopathy and moral decision-making. Our findings suggest psychopathic traits may relate to conservative political affiliation and indirectly to lower moral decision-making abilities. Future research should clarify the nature of these constructs.

068. Juvenile Law and Policy
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Kelley Durham, MA/MS - Drexel University

Life Sentenced Juveniles: Public Perceptions of Risk and Need for Incarceration
Kelley Durham, MA/MS - Drexel University; Alice Thornewill, BA/BS - Drexel University; Rebecca Schiedel, BA/BS - Drexel University; Victoria Pietruszka BA/BS - Drexel University; Sarah Phillips - Drexel University; Benjamin Locklair - Drexel University; Joanna Thomas, BA/BS - Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD - Drexel University

Recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions held that mandatory life sentences without parole for juveniles are unconstitutional (Miller v. Alabama, 2012) and that this ban applies retroactively (Montgomery v. Louisiana, 2016). To appraise public perception of individuals receiving resentencing hearings under these cases, 489 participants (52.8% male) completed a survey using vignettes manipulated in a 2x2 between-subjects design. Two factors were examined: offense circumstances (more vs. less sympathetic) and appraised risk of future offending (high vs. low). Risk significantly influenced participants’ opinions of incarceration in a hypothetical case, but offense circumstances did not. Implications, limitations, and future directions are discussed.

School-based Violence Prevention Laws: Separate but Equal or Confusing and Redundant?
Michele Cascardi, PhD - William Paterson University; Christopher M. King, JD, PhD - Montclair State University; Daniel Rector, BA/BS - William Paterson University; Jill DelPozzo, MA/MS - Montclair State University

Legislative attempts to curb violence in schools include bullying prevention laws and school-based dating violence prevention laws. However, most anti-bullying laws provide an expansive definition of bullying that includes any type of peer aggression or dating violence, as well as harassment, the latter of which is also covered under federal law. This 50-state survey of statutory and administrative laws characterizes the advantages and disadvantages of distinct laws preventing bullying, dating violence, and harassment, and discusses the potential benefits of one omnibus law
that integrates multiple types of aggression.

**Public Opinion on Juvenile Solitary Confinement**

*Suraji Wagaje, MA, JD - Drexel University; Jennica Janssen, MA/MS - Drexel University; TuQuynh Le, MA/MS - Drexel University; Naomi E. Goldstein, PhD - Drexel University*

This presentation will describe an experimental study of public opinion regarding juvenile solitary confinement and the factors associated with public support or lack of support for this practice, including duration of confinement and age and race of the incarcerated individual. This study of 1,800 individuals is designed to inform a legal analysis of the constitutionality of solitary confinement because public opinion is an important component of a "cruel and unusual punishment" analysis and implicit component of a substantive due process analysis.

**Public Perceptions of Juvenile Defendants: Effects of Shacking and Age**

*Brittany Z. Crowley, BA/BS - University of Virginia; Lucy A. Guarnera, MA/MS - University of Virginia; N. Dickon Reppucci, PhD - University of Virginia*

Indiscriminate juvenile shackling (JSS) is the practice of placing juvenile defendants in restraints in delinquency court, regardless of individual characteristics such as age, violence risk, or crime type. Participants (N=230) viewed images of young defendants aged 12, 16, or 20 who were either shackled or unshackled, and responded to questions about the defendant’s dangerousness, guilt, and blameworthiness, as well as their opinions on JSS policy. Results indicated that participants viewed shackled defendants as slightly more dangerous than unshackled defendants. The most commonly endorsed rationale for shackling was preoccupation with safety, and the strongest predictor for shackling support was political conservatism.

**069. Child Eyewitnesses**

5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
The Desoto Room

Chair: *Kaila C. Bruer, PhD - University of Toronto*

**Building Lineups for Child Eyewitnesses? Consider Asking Children (Not Adults) for Similarity Ratings**

*Kaila C. Bruer, PhD - University of Toronto; Heather L. Price, PhD - Thompson Rivers University*

Researcher selection of lineup stimuli frequently relies on similarity ratings provided by adult raters. Nearly all research with child eyewitnesses has used lineup stimuli created by adult similarity ratings. But is this the best method for developmental researchers to use? In two experiments, we examined whether: (1) children perceive similarity between faces differently than adults; and (2) using children's perceived similarity to build lineup stimuli impacted child eyewitness' identification accuracy. Results revealed that children rate similarity between targets and fillers differently than adults and that creating lineup stimuli using children’s similarity ratings may improve children's suspect identification accuracy.

**Parental Influence on Children's Event Memory**

*J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD - UC Irvine*

We tested the relations between how much parents endorse discussing past event with their preschool-aged child for social reasons (i.e. relationship benefits, entertaining each other) and children’s memory for a laboratory event. We varied whether the context of the laboratory event was fact-focused or entertainment-focused. Children of parents endorsing social functions were less accurate when responding to an interviewer’s direct questions, and children in the entertainment-focused condition, whose parents endorsed social functions, provided less factual content to their caregiver and to an interviewer. Implications for the legal system are discussed.

**Developmental Changes in Children's Accuracy on Lineup Tasks: Comparing the Elimination Versus the Wildcard Lineup Procedure**

*Laura Melnyk Gribble, PhD - King’s University College at the University of Western Ontario; Nicole Skikavich, BA/BS - King’s University College at the University of Western Ontario*

The relative effectiveness of the elimination and wildcard lineup procedures was tested in an empirical study with 549 children from ages 3 to 14. In target-present lineups, the two procedures were equally effective in promoting correct identifications for children 3 to 11 years of age, but the wildcard procedure yielded more correct identifications for 12- to 14-year-olds. In target-absent lineups, the correct rejection rates were comparable between procedures for children 3 to 11. But for 12- to 14-year-olds, the elimination procedure promoted higher accuracy rates than the wildcard procedure.

**How Children Remember Fearful Experiences: The Role of Attachment and Parent-Child Reminiscing**

*Yoojin Chae, PhD - Texas Tech University; Ivette Noriega, MA/MS - Texas Tech University; Torey Griggs, MA/MS - Texas Tech University; Lauren Kelly, PhD - Southern New Hampshire University*

The goal of this study was to examine the role of attachment security and parent-child reminiscing in children’s eyewitness memory and suggestibility about personally experienced fearful events. Specifically, we explored whether parental elaborative reminiscing helps less secure children overcome memory deficits. Three- to 5-year-olds’ (N = 72) memory about fearful events was tested. Overall, children who scored higher on attachment security evinced better memory and...
reduced suggestibility. However, when parents engaged in highly elaborative reminiscing, no significant differences in memory performance were observed as a function of attachment security. Findings provide important implications for forensic professionals who work with children.

Centrality Bias for Rejecting Lineups: Examining the Impact of Wildcard Positioning on Youth Eyewitness Choosing Behavior
Alyssa S. Adams, BA/BS - University of Regina; Kaila C. Bruer, PhD - University of Toronto; Heather L. Price, PhD - Thompson River University

The wildcard (black silhouette) in a lineup allows eyewitnesses to make a choice while still rejecting the lineup. The wildcard was designed as a way to improve children's abilities to correctly reject target-absent lineups, but this has not been explored with youths. The salient rejection option was integrated into our lineup in varying positions (center or bottom of array, or absent) to understand if position influenced youth-eyewitness identification decisions. Contrary to hypotheses, the position of the wildcard did not influence rejection behaviors; however target presence influenced target selection rates for the female lineup.
6:30 PM - 8:00 PM
The Tennessee Exhibit Hall

001. 1st Place Dissertation Award: Are Children Really the Poorer Eyewitnesses: An Analysis of Counterintuitive Developmental Trends in Eyewitness Memory
Natalie Brackman, PhD - Maastricht University and University of Gothenburg

This dissertation addresses developmental peculiarities (including adolescents) by studying (1) the flexibility of developmental trends in eyewitness memory and (2), new attempts to improve witness-recall. In Chapter 2, 7-10-, 11-13-, 14-17-year-olds, and adults (N=431) performed eyewitness identifications from biased/unbiased lineups. Adolescents peaked in innocent bystander misidentifications. Across four experiments with 6-12-year-olds and adults (N=399), Chapter 3 demonstrated that meaning-related post-event misinformation led to developmental reversals. Chapter 4 tested the protective value of immediate questioning. Seven/eight-, 11/12-, 14/15-year-olds and adults (N=220) answered meaning/item-specific questions, which led to retrieval-enhanced suggestibility. In Chapter 5, 7-10- and 14-17-year-olds and adults (N=158) showed no effect of listening to an unrelated model statement prior to their event-recall. Using a case example, Chapter 6 elucidated the practical relevance. Chapter 7 gives a synoptic discussion and presents preliminary data on another way to facilitate event-recall. Six-ten- and 12-17-year-olds (N=228) were interviewed with different levels of rapport building intensity showing no difference between conditions. Preliminary vignette study data about developmental trends (disseminated among 102 legal-professionals) is also discussed. Taken together, developmental trends in eyewitness memory are not invariant. Young children are not necessarily inferior eyewitnesses compared with older witnesses. It also adds to the understanding of how adolescents perform relative to younger and older witnesses.

002. 2nd Place Dissertation Award: Eyewitness Identification Performance on Lineups for Distinctive Suspects
Melissa F. Colloff, PhD - University of Warwick

When constructing lineups for suspects with distinctive facial features (e.g., scars, tattoos, piercings), police guidelines generally state that the distinctive suspect must not stand out. To this end, police officers sometimes artificially replicate a suspect's distinctive feature across the other lineup members (replication); other times, they conceal the feature on the suspect and conceal a similar area on the other members by pixelating the area (pixelation), or covering the area with a solid rectangle (block). Although these three techniques are used frequently, little research has examined their efficacy. I conducted five large-scale eyewitness identification studies (total N=15,849). The results converge to suggest that all three lineup techniques used by the police to accommodate distinctive suspects are equally effective and, when the culprit has the feature during the crime, all enhance people's ability to discriminate between innocent and guilty suspects more than doing nothing to prevent a distinctive suspect from standing out. All three lineup techniques enable people of all ages to make highly confident decisions when they are likely to be accurate. These findings support the predictions of a new model—the diagnostic-feature-detection model (Wixted & Mickes, 2014)—which suggests that it remains a viable theory of eyewitness decision-making.

003. 3rd Place Dissertation Award: Criminal Responsibility: Meta-analysis and Study Space
Lauren E. Kois, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

While some correlates of criminal responsibility (CR) outcomes are consistent, others are not. Study-level characteristics, such as sample selection, variability in the operational definition of insanity, or other unknown influences may explain discrepant findings. It is critical to systematically consolidate and assess the literature in order to guide future work. To address this research gap, I conducted the first meta-analysis and study space analysis (see Malpass et al., 2008) in this area. 15 studies met inclusion criteria for the meta-analysis, which encompassed 19,500 cases. Summary effects for psychosocial cases indicated that older age, female sex, educational attainment, and unemployment were associated with insanity. Those classified insane more often had psychiatric histories and psychotic disorders. Finally, individuals opined or found insane were less likely to have criminal histories but more likely to have been opined incompetent to stand trial in the past. Very importantly, virtually all summary effects were impacted by study design. Study space analyses (N = 7) revealed a dearth of literature that thoroughly addressed theoretically important variables. Taken together, the project provides a comprehensive, empirical analysis of CR correlates and a systematic call for future research.

004. Forensic Evaluations via Telecommunication: Legal Perspectives of Advantages and Disadvantages
Megan A. Thoen, PhD - Texas Tech University; Esteisy Escalera - Texas Tech University; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD - University of Southern Mississippi; Madison Pike - University of Southern Mississippi

A growing use of telecommunication is for forensic purposes, including forensic evaluations. Limited data exist on the legal perspectives of forensic evaluations via telecommunication, specifically attorney and judges' opinions. Mirroring research forthcoming by Batastini...
005. A Study of New Correctional Officers: Observations of Wellness and Job Satisfaction

Megan A. Thoen, PhD - Texas Tech University; Tatiana Blanco-Alvarez, MA/MS - Texas Tech University; Preston McCullough, BA/BS - Texas Tech University; L. Ethan Dodson, BA/BS - Texas Tech University; Esteisy Escalera - Texas Tech University

Correctional institutions experience high officer turnover. This project explores job satisfaction and well-being of new correctional officers over the course of their training. Surveys were provided to officers just beginning their training and every few months through one year of independent duty. Initial data analysis indicated officers experience lower levels of depression, stress, anxiety, work stress, everyday frustrations in the workplace, and physical ailments when compared with previous general population or police samples. Results of this study may be useful for recruitment, retention, and other aspects of agency operations.

006. Memories of Learning the News of the 2016 Presidential Election Results

Elisa Krakow, PhD - West Virginia University; Emily Deming, BA/BS - West Virginia University; Alyssa Longo, BA/BS - West Virginia University; Victoria DiSciullo, BA/BS - West Virginia University; Benjamin Thomas, MA/MS - West Virginia University; Kristen Kief, BA/BS - West Virginia University

The current study examined the contributions of initial time (delay between event and Time 1 memories), later time delay (delay between Time 1 and Time 2 memories) to memory malleability. Results suggest that under conditions of both memory solidification and shorter time delay, memories underwent substantial change. Implications for reliance on memory in the legal system will be discussed.

007. Effects of Autism Spectrum Disorder Diagnosis, Coaching, and Accuracy of Autobiographical Factual Recall on Jurors’ Perceptions of Child Witnesses

Elisa Krakow, PhD - West Virginia University

Two studies examined jurors’ perceptions of child witnesses with a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD), alleged coaching of maltreatment accusations, and the accuracy of children’s autobiographical factual recall. Jurors read a scenario and responded to questions regarding child credibility and defendant guilt. Results showed children with ASD compared to typically developing (TD) youth are perceived as equally credible and the defendant was perceived as equally guilty. Children’s responses to factual autobiographical recall questions impacted credibility and defendant guilt. There were some interaction effects with regard to parental coaching.

008. Grief in Prison: What Mental Health Professionals Know and Need to Know

Chelsea C. Sheehan, MA/MS - Midwestern University Multispecialty Clinic; Melissa Flint, PsyD - Midwestern University

The United States is facing a large, aging prison population. Treatment related to death and grief within prisons have been addressed although prison hospice programs, yet there is little research related to grief and bereavement counseling available to the inmate hospice volunteer. Further, there is little evidence to suggest clinicians practicing in the state prison system have sufficient training to address grief related presentations among inmates. Selected mental health positions within Pennsylvania state prisons were selected to assess their level of comfort, training, and experience with grief related treatment services. Preliminary results and implications for future directions will be discussed.

009. The Role of Gender-based Bias in Fitness and Criminal Responsibility Evaluations

Alexander Maxwell Millkey, PsyD - Northwest Forensic Institute, LLC; Mandy G. Davies, PsyD - Oregon State Hospital; Clara C. Phoenix - Maryhurst University

This study examines the role of gender-based bias in forensic examinations. The investigators examined a database of 8,859 fitness and criminal responsibility evaluations to determine the role that the gender of the examinee, the gender of the examiner, and the interactions between examinee and examiner has on the outcome of the evaluation.

010. The Mediating Role of Hypermentalizing in the Link between Peer Attachment and Cyber Aggression

Kaisa Marshall, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Anna Abate, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Melissa Briones, BA/BS - Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD - Sam Houston State University

Using a sample of college students, the current study examined the link between peer attachment and online aggression, as well as the mediating role of hypermentalizing. Results indicated that a lower level of peer attachment was related to an increase in cyberbullying. Moreover, in addition to being negatively related to peer attachment and positively related to cyberbullying, hypermentalizing mediated the link between peer attachment and cyberbullying. Findings suggest that peer attachment and hypermentalizing may be important mechanisms in cyberbullying. Results have implications relevant to the prevention and
011. Reliability of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory using Crowdsourced Samples

Twila Wingrove, JD, PhD - Appalachian State University; Alexa DeLisle, MA/MS - University of North Texas; Jamie T. Byas, BA/BS - Appalachian State University

Legal and forensic psychologists are increasingly using crowdsourcing (e.g., Amazon Mechanical Turk) to solicit participants for research studies, yet we know little about whether these data typically represent norms and whether mTurk samples are providing consistent, representative data on commonly used scales. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether mTurk samples provided normative and consistent data on a short form of the Psychopathic Personality Inventory. Two of the studies were fairly consistent with each other, while the third one contained significantly higher scores. All three samples contained higher PPI total scores compared to the available reference scores.

012. Mental Health Characteristics of Exonerated Former Prisoners

Molly A. Miller, MA/MS - University of New Orleans; Benjamin Alexander-Bloch, BA/BS - Tulane University; Megan M. Zeringue, MA/MS - University of New Orleans; Sonia L. Rubens, PhD - Santa Clara University

Given the dearth of literature on the psychosocial adjustment of exonerated former prisoners, the current study provides descriptive data on the mental health and sleep problems of exonerates. One to 20 years after their release from prison, all exonerates in the sample reported at least one PTSD symptom related to their incarceration experience. Nearly half of participants reported clinically significant levels of depression, anxiety, and PTSD symptoms, and, on average, exonerates reported getting 5.8 hours of sleep per night and experiencing 4 unique sleep disturbances per week. Findings suggest a need for post-incarceration mental health services for exonerated former prisoners.

013. Do Sleep Problems Influence Aggressive and Delinquent Behaviors in Adolescents Exposed to Trauma?

Molly A. Miller, MA/MS - University of New Orleans; Megan M. Zeringue, MA/MS - University of New Orleans; Sonia L. Rubens, PhD - Santa Clara University

The current study examined whether trauma was associated with delinquency via sleep problems and aggression in a high-risk adolescent sample. Expanding on existing literature, we hypothesized that sleep problems would be related to reactive, but not proactive, aggression, and that sleep problems and aggression would mediate the association between trauma and delinquency. Structural equation modeling indicated that trauma may lead to delinquency, in part, through its impact on sleep and reactive, but not proactive, aggression. Findings are discussed in terms of theoretical and clinical implications, including improving sleep functioning to prevent more severe delinquency in trauma-exposed youth.

014. Is Making a Murderer Making People Biased?

Kathryn Doughty - Arizona State University; N.J. Schweitzer - Arizona State University

When the hit television show CSI was released, researchers studied its effects on its viewers and the impact on real-life criminal proceedings and found what they dubbed the "CSI Effect." In a similar vein, the current study examines true crime documentaries and their possible impacts on lay judgments of criminal cases. While overall viewership does not influence judgments, viewership of specific individual documentaries predicts various judgments of case strength. However participants uniformly report that such documentaries have made them lose faith in most aspects of the criminal justice system.

015. The Effect of the Brain Disease Model of Addiction (BDMA) on Juror Perceptions of Culpability: Covariates of Endorsement, BDMA Education, and Race

Mia M. Ricardo, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Craig E. Henderson, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Maxwell R. Christensen, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University

Study 1 examined the effect of expert testimony regarding the brain disease model of addiction (BDMA) on mock jurors’ assigned sentence length for a defendant on trial for a drug-related crime. Participants read a mock court transcript either with or without expert testimony on the BDMA, and then assigned a sentence length between six months and two years. Results indicated there was no significant difference between control and experimental groups. Results from study 2 will include measurement of participant endorsement of the BDMA, as well as exploration of the main effect of race identified as a covariate in study 1.

016. Serial Rape Offending and Wrongful Conviction: The Role of Stranger Rape

Renee Ann Joseph, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Matthew B. Johnson, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Daun Jung, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Phyllicia McClendon, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Sexual assaults predominate confirmed wrongful convictions. Garrett (2012) reported 87% of DNA confirmed wrongful convictions involved sexual assaults. Review of NRE, IP, and related sources reveal 66 innocent defendants who were convicted in 66 sexual assaults which were committed by serial rapists. Disaggregation finds wrongful rape conviction is more common in ‘stranger rape’ than in ‘acquaintance’ or

Friday Evening Poster Session
017. Barriers to Effective Group-Based Interventions in Correctional Settings with Female Inmates
Sheila M. Stanley, MA/MS - Nova Southeastern University; Casey D. Ravitz, MA/MS - Nova Southeastern University; Tom Kennedy, PhD - Nova Southeastern University

It is well-documented that persons with mental illnesses are overrepresented in the criminal justice system (Osher & Steadman, 2007). Currently, the three largest providers of mental health services in the United States are jails (Kretschmar, Butcher, Kanary, & Devens, 2015). However, many correctional facilities were not designed to serve as large-scale providers of mental health services. As can be expected, the parameters with which correctional facilities work from does little to promote a therapeutic environment. This study seeks to discuss salient barriers to treatment and provide realistic solutions where possible.

018. Check the List! Recommended Procedures for Mistaken Identification Cases
Kristina Todorovic, BA/BS - Roger Williams University; Danielle Rumschik, BA/BS - Roger Williams University; Garrett L. Berman, JD, PhD - Roger Williams University; Michael P. Toglia, JD, PhD - University of North Florida; Celeste Globler, BA/BS - University of North Florida

The Innocence Project helps exonerate wrongfully convicted persons and legislate best practice solutions to reduce erroneous convictions. The present study analyzed 239 mistaken identification cases to ascertain the frequency and impact of psychological variables found to increase false identifications. Results showed high frequencies of reported estimator variables (e.g. weapons, disguise) with few cases reporting the use of best practice recommendations. Implications call for a systematic method for recording variables found to influence memory and identification procedures.

019. Facial Affect Recognition in College Students with Psychopathic Traits: A Comparison Using Tests Matched in Discriminating Power
Courtney N. Beussink, MA/MS - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; David S. Kosson, PhD - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; Terry Chi, PhD - Northwestern College; Nastassia R.E. Riser, PhD - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science; Zachary Walsh, PhD - University of British Columbia- Okanagan; Vanessa Pera-Guardiola, PhD - University of Lleida; Amaia Jamilayan Briz - Bellvitge University Hospital - Barcelona

Previous studies have provided inconsistent evidence for the relationship between psychopathy and facial affect recognition, with evidence for different patterns of deficits across studies. We examined whether some of the findings could be related to a methodological artifact sometimes addressed in schizophrenia but seldom in psychopathy studies. We developed measures of facial affect recognition matched on discriminating power. Results in a sample of college students provide evidence that self-reported psychopathic traits are associated with differential deficits for recognizing two specific emotions, disgust and sadness. Analyses also suggest that distinct components may be associated with specific facial affect processing deficits.

020. Jurors’ Perception of Juvenile Sex Offenders
Hayley Patin, BA/BS - University of Denver; Olivia Pait - University of Denver; Neil Gowensmith - University of Denver; Laura Meyer - University of Denver

Considering the potential collateral damage caused by sex offender registration and notification (SORN) for juvenile sex offenders, this study attempted to determine what factors might mitigate jurors’ decisions to recommend this sentence. This survey was administered to 240 participants in four groups receiving varying amounts of information (e.g., juvenile recidivism rates and juvenile sexual victimization rates) regarding a sexual offense. Analysis yielded no significant differences among groups. The public seems to be mostly focused on retribution and deterrence for juvenile sex offenders, while the juvenile justice system typically emphasizes rehabilitation.

021. How Suspect Race, Police Officer Race and Restraint Method Affect Decisions in a Police Brutality Scenario
Cassandra Sammarco - Rider University; Wendy P. Heath, PhD - Rider University

Online participants (N = 189) read two newspaper articles about a convenience store robbery and viewed a suspect composite created using FACES® software. The newspaper articles, the suspect composite and a photo accompanying one of the articles were used to vary the suspect’s race (Black, White), an arresting police officer’s race (Black, White), and the manner in which the suspect was restrained (handcuffs, gun). While participants thought it was more likely that the White suspect robbed the store than the Black suspect, the Black suspect who was restrained with a gun was assigned the longest sentence.

022. Development of the Animal Abuse Risk Assessment Tool
Laura Jane Meyer, PhD - University of Denver; William N. Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver; Jasmin Montalvo, BA/BS - University of Denver; Hayley Patin, BA/BS - University of Denver; Katelyn Pegher, BA/BS - University of Denver; Kristin Yeager, BA/BS - University of Denver; Philip Tedeschi, MSW - University of Denver
Growing public interest in animal abuse cases and state legislation mandating mental health evaluation of perpetrators highlight the need for a reliable measure of risk assessment. An initial version of the Animal Abuse Risk Assessment Tool was developed by Philip Tedeschi of the Institute for Human-Animal Connection at the University of Denver (DU); in 2016, two faculty members from DU’s Graduate School of Professional Psychology were hired to further develop the tool. Preliminary analyses resulted in modifications such as the rewording of items for clarification, addition of new items, revised coding, and re-categorizing some items under different subscales.

023. The Role of Attorney Statements in the Race Salience Effect
Bradlee W. Gamblin, PhD - Northwest Missouri State University; Andre Kehn, PhD - University of North Dakota; Cydney Blum - Northwest Missouri State University; Daniel Gonzalez Tellez - Northwest Missouri State University

According to the race salience effect, White jurors display ingroup favoritism toward White defendants only when race is not a prominent aspect of the case. Past research has explored the effect unsystematically within attorney opening and closing statements. The current study explores race salience effects in opening and closing statements separately as well as in combination. In addition to a trial transcript, participants (N = 207) read attorney statements with race salient content either present or absent. Results suggest that effects arise only when manipulations occur in closing statements, either in isolation or combination. Implications will be discussed.

024. The Role of Emotion Regulation in the Relation Between Online-aggression and Conduct Problems
Jennifer Harmon, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Cassandra A. Bailey, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD - Sam Houston State University

The current study examined the relation between online aggressive behavior and real-life conduct problems, exploring difficulties with emotion regulation as a mediator. Results indicate that individuals who reported engaging in online-aggression and bullying also reported real-life conduct problems. Additionally, emotion regulation difficulties mediated the relation between online-aggression and real-life conduct problems. Findings from this study suggest that interventions aimed at reducing externalizing behaviors may need to focus on enhancing emotion regulation strategies and target online behavioral problems.

025. The Use of Parenting Capacity Evaluations in Child Protection Courtrooms
Tawny R. Spinelli, BA/BS - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Paulina Serafin, BA/BS - Northwestern University; Krissie Fernandez Smith, PhD - Northwestern University; Philip C. O’Donnell, PhD - Northwestern University; Tamara Friday, MA/MS - Northwestern University; Jennifer Boston, MA/MS - Northwestern University

Foster children who linger in care are at-risk for negative outcomes. Courts have a responsibility to help them reach permanency quickly. To do so, courts rely on forensic evaluations to help answer clinical questions about risk of future maltreatment. However, there is a dearth of research on these evaluations including when courts request them or how long case remains open after an evaluation. This study examines the timeline of when courts request evaluations and which parent demographic characteristics and case outcomes impact this timeline.

026. Establishing a Maximum Distance Threshold for Reliable Eyewitness Identification
Thomas J. Nyman, MA/MS - Åbo Akademi University; Julia Korkman, PhD - Åbo Akademi University; James M. Lampinen, PhD - University of Arkansas; Jan Antfolk, PhD - Åbo Akademi University; Pekka Santtila, PhD - Åbo Akademi University

A crucial yet little investigate estimator variable within eyewitness research is the distance between an eyewitness and a culprit. Unsurprisingly, previous research has shown that increased distance results in decreased identification accuracy (e.g., Lampinen et al., 2015). However, at present there is no known distance threshold marking the point where an observation can no longer give rise to a reliable eyewitness identification. The current study aimed to find such a threshold by testing over 1600 participants in a live eyewitness setup consisting of 4 targets being presented at 1 of 16 randomised distances ranging from 5-110 meters.

027. The Association Between Adult Psychopathy and Childhood Trauma in a Jail Sample
Rachel C. Rock, PhD - Taylor Hardin Secure Medical Facility; Martin Sellbom, PhD - University of Otago; Lorien K. Baker, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Psychopathy has been associated with both genetic and environmental risk factors (e.g., Blair et al., 2006). One environmental risk factor is childhood trauma. Although we know that childhood trauma is associated with psychopathy (e.g., Verona et al., 2005), we know little about the mechanisms through which this relationship occurs. Thus, we examined the associations between trauma and psychopathy in a mixed-gender jail sample. The findings suggest that trauma subtypes are both positively and negatively associated with psychopathy. There were also significant differences among the trauma and psychopathy variables across gender, race, and SES. Implications and further directions will be discussed.
028. The Professional Use of SAVRY Case-Specific Risk and Protective Factors: A Content Analysis
Erin K. Fuller, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Catherine S. Shaffer, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Nicole M. Muir, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Dana Cochrane, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD - Simon Fraser University

Although many risk assessment tools give professionals an opportunity to add case-specific factors, it is unclear if and how professionals use such factors. Thus, we examined 292 SAVRY risk assessments conducted by Youth Probation Officers (YPOs). YPOs identified case-specific factors in 26.7% of cases. However, most case-specific factors (i.e., 60.4%) did not provide novel information. Instead, they repeated or underscored existing SAVRY items. Furthermore, some case-specific factors were illogical or unsupported. That said, in some cases, YPOs appeared able to capture relevant idiosyncratic factors. Overall, this suggests a need for further guidance on the use of case-specific factors.

029. Dialectical Behavior Therapy Outcomes in an Inpatient State Hospital Setting
Susan Velasquez, PhD - CA Dept. State Hospitals; Maria Ventura, PhD - UC Davis; Liz Benton, MA/MS - UC Davis; Tony Robin, PhD - CA Dept. State Hospitals; Sherri Bellefueille, PhD - CA Dept. State Hospitals; Darci Delgado, PsyD - CA Dept. State Hospitals

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) in reducing aggressive and self-injurious behaviors in an inpatient state hospital setting. The Department of State Hospitals implemented DBT starting January 2015. Outcome measures from 83 patients include self-harm incidents, suicide attempts, and aggressive behaviors toward peers or staff. Preliminary evidence shows significantly reduced assaultive behavior toward staff. There is a trend towards significance in reducing rates of harm to self and harm towards other patients. DBT may be efficacious in reducing self-injurious behaviors and aggression towards others in an inpatient state hospital setting.

030. Handedness, Psychopathy, and Aggression in a Twin Population
Aleksandr Zhdanov, BA/BS - Kean University; Richard P. Conti, PhD - Kean University

Research has suggested a link between psychopathic traits, aggression, and handedness in forensic populations. The present study examined these factors in a non-clinical twin population. Participants completed a measure of psychopathy, handedness (measured as a continuous variable), aggression questionnaires, and a demographic survey. For the entire sample, participants who reported being more non-right handed had higher total and physical aggression scores. No differences in psychopathy were found. In a subset of 45 monozygotic twin pairs matched for opposite handedness raised in similar environments, higher primary and total psychopathy scores were found for left-handed twins. Implications for further research are discussed.

031. Adults’ Perceptions of Children Who Disclose a Transgression to Peers or Adults
Madison B. Harvey, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Victoria W. Dykstra, BA/BS - Brock University; Kaila C. Bruer, PhD - University of Toronto; Angela D. Evans, PhD - Brock University; Heather L. Price, PhD - Thompson Rivers University

When children disclose a transgression, it is often to an adult or a peer (Malloy et al., 2013). The present study examined adult perceptions of children who disclose (or fail to disclose) a transgression to a peer or adult. Children who disclosed to either a peer or adult were perceived as less credible and less honest than children who did not disclose. Further, disclosures to a peer were perceived as less accurate than non-disclosures to a peer, but no accuracy differences were observed between children who disclosed and children who did not disclose to an adult.

032. Attorneys’ Gender, Race, and Emotion Affect Jurors’ Perceptions of Attorney Effectiveness
Jordan Buechler - University of Evansville; Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD - University of Evansville; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD - Arizona State University; Bette L. Bottoms, PhD - University of Illinois at Chicago

We explored effects of a prosecutor’s gender, race, and emotion expression on mock jurors’ perceptions of the prosecutor. Participants perceived an African American prosecutor as less biased and as having fewer negative characteristics than a White prosecutor - qualities that increased perceived effectiveness and intent to hire the African American prosecutor. To the extent that African Americans are stereotyped as pro-defense, an African American prosecutor might be perceived as violating expectations resulting in increased credibility as a minority - a position that might make a prosecutor seem particularly compelling and persuasive.

033. Attorney and Potential Juror Evaluations of Recorded Identification Procedures
Hue L. Vo - University of Washington; Shannon R. Taylor - University of Washington; Stephen J. Ross, PhD - University of Washington

Research analyzing third-party observers’ evaluations of recorded identification procedures has focused exclusively on potential juror samples. Although it is beneficial to understand how jurors evaluate recorded identification procedures, it is also important to understand how attorneys evaluate these recordings. This research evaluated both potential jurors’ and attorneys’ evaluations of recorded identification procedures. Participants viewed one of six different types of recorded identifications and then made
Timothy W. Overtor, MA/MS - Widener University; Elizabeth Foster, PhD - Widener University

Research shows that judges and lawyers consistently find the testimony of psychiatrists to be more credible than psychologists in competency evaluations. The present study aimed to expand past research by examining this bias using criminal responsibility evaluations. One hundred sixty-four participants were randomized into three groups (MD, PhD, PsyD) and read a mock criminal responsibility evaluation. They then answered questions about the evaluator’s credibility, using the Witness Credibility Scale. Results showed no differences between groups with regards to credibility, but for participants in the M.D. group, there was a significant correlation between credibility and confidence in the guilt decision.

035. Predicting Later Offending from Self-Reports of Aggression
Totiana M. Mathias, BA/BS - Louisiana State University; Emily L. Robertson, BA/BS - Louisiana State University; Paul J. Frick, PhD - Louisiana State University; Tina D. Wall Myers, PhD - University of Dayton; James V. Ray, PhD - University of Central Florida; Laura C. Thornton, PhD - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Laurence Steinberg, PhD - Temple University; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD - University of California, Irvine

The current study examined the utility of self-reported aggression in predicting future self-reported offending and arrests in a sample (n=1,214) of first-time adolescent offenders. The different forms (e.g., physical and relational) and functions (i.e., reactive and proactive) of aggression were also examined in predicting future offending. Results suggested that after controlling for baseline levels of self-reported delinquency and callous-unemotional (CU) traits, total aggression significantly predicted future self-reported offending and future violent arrest. These results were largely due to physical and reactive aggression. Findings suggest that reports of past aggression may be informative for risk assessments of future offending and violence.

036. Establishing Effective Research Collaboration with Family Court Systems: Navigating Challenges and Testing Solutions
Lily Ji Jiang, BA/BS - Indiana University - Bloomington; Claire S. Tomlinson, BA/BS - Indiana University - Bloomington; Brittany N. Ruud, BA/BS - Indiana University - Bloomington; Amy Holtzworth-Munroe, PhD - Indiana University - Bloomington; Brittany N. Rudd, PhD - Indiana University - Bloomington

Collaboration between social scientists and family courts is an essential step towards providing families with evidence based programs and services. However, these partnerships present a number of challenges. We add to the currently limited literature regarding research partnerships with family court systems by identifying various challenges to establishing successful partnerships. In the context of a current study of the effects of online parenting programs in a family court system, we discuss how these challenges are being navigated. We provide recommendations and strategies for future partnerships.

037. Predicting Competency Restoration Outcomes for Defendants with Intellectual Disability
Karen Grabowski, PhD - University of Denver; Robert D. Morgan, PhD - Texas Tech University

Intellectual functioning has been found to be significantly related to determinations of competency to stand trial and competency restoration outcomes, such that they are more likely to be found incompetent and less likely to be restored to competency. However, research has not examined this association in depth with regard to competency restoration outcomes. Thus, the current study aims to expand upon prior research by further investigating the relationships of demographic factors, clinical factors, and intellectual functioning with competency restoration outcomes.

038. The Personality Assessment Screener (PAS) in a Forensic Psychiatric Setting: Screening for Feigning
Alicia Nijdam-Jones, MA/MS - Fordham University; Brian Belf, PsyD - Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Hospital; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University

With limited time, resources, and patient fatigue, there is a strong need for brief tools to screen for feigning. This study examines the ability of a brief self-report measure of clinical syndromes, the Personality Assessment Screener (PAS), to screen for feigned psychopathology among a sample of forensic psychiatric inpatients. Using the MMPI-2-RF F-r and Fp-r scales and the M-FAST as criteria, the PAS (total raw score) yielded good classification accuracy (AUC=.82 to .90), but the recommended cut score for identifying suspected feigners from genuine responders on the PAS yielded poor sensitivity (7.1% to 9.5%).

039. The Influence of Race on Mock Jurors’ Decision Making in Cross-Racial Shooting Cases
Mauricio J. Alvarez, MA/MS - University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno

Public attention to incidents of cross-racial violence and “Stand Your Ground” (SYG) laws increased following the high-profile deaths of Trayvon Martin and Michael
Brown. In two studies, we evaluated the relationship between defendants,’ victims,’ and mock-jurors’ race in a case of homicide by handgun in an SYG jurisdiction. Study 1 used a sample of college students. Study 2 used a sample of White and African-American M-Turk workers. Results were consistent with the race salience effect: White mock-jurors were similarly punitive toward White and African-American defendants, while African-American mock-jurors showed in-group bias. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

040. Age Trends in the Reliability of Children’s Event Reports to Biased Mothers
Monica Lawson, PhD - University of Notre Dame; Kamala London, PhD - University of Toledo; Lillian Rodriguez-Steen, BA/BS - University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Erika Coleman - University of Toledo; Michaela Simon - University of Toledo; Jahnee Horn - University of Toledo

Mothers often converse with their children about maltreatment allegations prior to formal investigations. The primary purpose of the current study was to evaluate the amount and the accuracy of information 4- to 7-year-olds (N = 142) reported to their mothers about a non-shared experience involving instances of innocuous touch. Prior to interviewing their children, mothers were provided either four accurate details or two accurate and two inaccurate details about their child’s experience. Whether mothers had accurate and/or inaccurate information prior to conversing with their children influenced the amount of accurate and inaccurate information provided by younger, but not older children.

041. How Individual Differences Relate to Attitudes Toward the Mentally Ill
Charles Edwards, MA/MS - University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno

Although only 1% of trials utilize mental insanity defenses, jurors in more trials likely have questions about the defendants’ mental health. Such questions could bias jurors’ verdicts. Two secondary data studies examined relationships between individual characteristics and beliefs about mental illness/insanity. Race and political and religious affiliation predicted attitudes toward the mentally ill, with non-Whites, Republicans, and religiously affiliated participants having more negative attitudes. Additionally, race and religious affiliation significantly predicted attitudes toward mental insanity defenses, with non-Whites and religiously affiliated participants having more negative attitudes. Gender did not relate to either variable. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

042. Growing up with Gun Violence: Community Risk Factors for the Perpetration of Firearm Violence in Adulthood
Nicholas S. Meyerson, BA/BS - Northwestern University

Firearm violence is a substantial public health problem in the United States. Yet we know little about childhood exposure to firearms and the subsequent perpetration of firearm violence. This study follows delinquent youth into adulthood to examine the role of the community in the perpetration of firearm violence. Using 14 waves of interview data collected from the Northwestern Juvenile Project and data from the City of Chicago Data Portal, we examine the association between exposure to neighborhood firearm crimes during adolescence and firearm use in adulthood. Findings highlight information needed to guide evidence-based policy on gun control and violence prevention.

043. The Role of Ideology in Capital Case Decisions for Latino Defendants with DNA Evidence
Alicia Avitia, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jordan Blenner, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Cynthia Willis-Esqueda, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Biases against Latinos can influence the legal decision making of individuals serving as jurors. We examined whether differences in culpability decision would occur for Latino and White defendants in capital cases with DNA evidence by participant jurors. One hundred and fifteen university undergraduates read a capital case transcript which varied defendant race and the presence of DNA evidence. They completed all measures electronically. Results indicated there are significant differences in culpability assignment for Latinos and Whites by those who were death qualified and voting guilty. This has implications for understanding how Latinos are perceived in the legal system.

044. Follow Me on Facebook: Mental Health Professionals’ Use of Internet and Social Media as Collateral Information in Psychological Injury Evaluations
David A. Schuberth, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Dylan T. Gatner, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Tara J. Ryan, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, JD, PhD - Simon Fraser University

Though recent literature has outlined considerations for incorporating internet information in forensic evaluations, the degree to which current professionals’ practice aligns with such considerations remains unclear. This study surveyed 42 mental health professionals regarding the use of internet and/or social media data as collateral information when evaluating psychological injury. Results demonstrate
significant variability in respondents’ attitudes toward, and personal experience with, using search engines and/or social networking sites in such evaluations. Surprisingly, a majority of respondents reported never obtaining consent from examinees when seeking internet data. Findings promote the development of guidelines that may better inform practice in this area.

045. Examining the Validity of Readiness to Change Videos
Rachel J. Detrie, BA/BS - Central Michigan University; Heidi Putney, BA/BS - Central Michigan University; Casey Roca, BA/BS - Central Michigan University; Heather Thompke, BA/BS - Central Michigan University

Violent offenders are heterogeneous in their readiness to change, which has been shown to predict re-offense. The present study examined the validity of a series of readiness to change video vignettes used in the Violence Reduction Training Program (VRTP). A sample of N=144 viewed 6 videos and for each completed the Anger Readiness to Change Questionnaire of Other (ARCQ-O). Analyses showed significant differences between intended stages, supporting the validity of the videos, F(2)=694.177, p

046. Evaluation of Eyewitnesses: Context Affects the Impact of Prior Identification Attempts
Caroline G. Reynolds - Bates College; Amy Bradfield Douglass, PhD - Bates College; Laura Smalarz, PhD - Williams College

We examined mock-jurors’ perceptions of an eyewitness who previously identified someone else, rejected a previous lineup, or saw no initial lineup. Across two experiments, eyewitnesses were rated as less accurate when they made a previous identification. When the witness rejected an initial lineup, witnesses were rated as more accurate only when the initial procedure was shown on videotape, not when it was presented in a transcript. People may need to see a prior rejection in order to appreciate the diagnosticity of a non-identification. A third study using participants as mock-investigators in a live paradigm is currently underway.

047. Abuse is Abuse: The Influence of Type of Abuse, Victim Age, and Defendant Age on Decision-making
Chelsea Sheahan, MA/MS - Carleton University; Emily Pica, PhD - Austin Peay State University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD - Carleton University

Mock jurors (N = 556) read a transcript varying victim age (child, adolescent, young adult), defendant age (young, middle age, older adult) and abuse type (sexual, physical). Participants provided a dichotomous and continuous verdict and rated their perceptions of the victim and defendant. Participants provided higher guilt ratings when the abuse was sexual and the victim and defendant were young adults. Participants rated the victim more positively when the victim was a young adult, regardless of abuse type; and rated the defendant more positively when the victim was a child in sexual abuse cases. Implications of findings will be discussed.

048. Are they Related? Special Education History and Juvenile Adjudicative Competence
Ariel Ingher, MA/MS - William James College; Lauren Grocott, BA/BS - Wheaton College; Olivia Papakyrikos, BA/BS - Wheaton College; Hannah Zack - Wheaton College; Christina L. Riggs Romaine, PhD - Wheaton College

Research indicates various characteristics are associated with juvenile competency. The current study examined the relationship between special education history, and related constructs, with juvenile adjudicative competence. 277 de-identified forensic mental health evaluations of juvenile adjudicative competence were reviewed and coded using a structured coding scheme to examine the association between competency and special education history, ID and LD diagnoses, IQ, and other related measures of intellectual functioning. Results indicate that special education was not related to competency and may be too broad a category to be useful. More specific constructs, including IQ, may be helpful for evaluators assessing competency.

049. Development of a Measure to Match Inmates to Correctional and Mental Health Services
Brieann Olafsson, BA/BS - Texas Tech University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD - Texas Tech University

Although assessments of mental illness and criminality exist independently, there remains a need for a measure that integrates these constructs into one concise assessment. The Services Matching Instrument (SMI), was administered to 66 adult males from a residential treatment center. Data analysis procedures will correlate SMI subscale scores and supplementary questionnaire total scores to assess the degree to which the SMI is able to capture the construct of interest. The SMI has the potential to provide clinicians with the ability to more efficiently match offenders with mental health and rehabilitation services.

050. MMPI-2-RF Combined Response Inconsistency (CRIN) Basic Properties in Normative and Forensic Samples
Kendall C. Whitney - California State University, Monterey Bay; Taylor A. Chille - California State University, Monterey Bay; Danielle Burchett, PhD - California State University, Monterey Bay; Yossef S. Ben-Porath, PhD - Kent State University; David M. Glassmire, PhD - Patton State Hospital

Borrowing from the new MMPI-Adolescent Restructured Form (Archer et al., 2016), we scored a Combined Response Inconsistency (CRIN) scale to capture mixed variable and fixed responding on the MMPI-2 Restructured Form (Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2016).
2008/2011). We examined basic properties of CRIN in the MMPI-2-RF normative sample and a forensic inpatient sample. In both, CRIN was notably redundant with the existing Variable Response Inconsistency (VRIN-r) scale, but did identify a small number of protocols not otherwise detected by VRIN-r or True Response Inconsistency (TRIN-r). Implications for future research and possible revisions to the new CRIN scale will be discussed.

051. Impact of Unscorable Responding on MMPI-2-RF Scores in a Forensic Inpatient Setting
Taylor A. Chille - California State University, Monterey Bay; Kendall C. Whitney - California State University, Monterey Bay; Danielle Burchett, PhD - California State University, Monterey Bay; David M. Glassmire, PhD - Patton State Hospital

This study examines the frequency of Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) unscorable responses in a forensic inpatient setting. Using MMPI-2-RF protocols from a forensic inpatient setting, we examined frequencies of unscorable items and how frequently scales have less than 90% completion rates (a level noted to hinder interpretability). Contrary to our hypothesis, item content of commonly skipped items was not related to illegal behaviors or suicidality, but rather to marriage and family problems. Skipping was also unrelated to high reading comprehension requirements. As expected, the brief Specific Problems (SP) scales most often reached the 10% unscorable threshold.

052. MMPI-2 vs MMPI-2-RF Administration on MMPI-2-RF Means and Predictive Utility in a Forensic Setting
Katrina M. Conen - California State University, Monterey Bay; Danielle Burchett, PhD - California State University, Monterey Bay; David M. Glassmire, PhD - Patton State Hospital

The 567-item Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2; Butcher et al., 2001) and 338-item MMPI-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF; Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2008/2011) inform evaluators about psychological symptomatology and response styles. Previous studies compared mean scores for MMPI-2-RF results garnered from each, noting results were comparable regardless of number of items originally administered. We replicated previous work in a larger forensic sample and are the first to compare substantive scale predictive utility across booklets. There were some statistically significant but small mean differences for five scales, while one evidenced a significant difference in predictive utility. Implications and future directions are discussed.

053. The Influence of Recall Instructions on the Verbal Overshadowing Effect
Melissa A. Baker, MA/MS - University of Mississippi; Matthew B. Reysen, PhD - University of Mississippi

The influence of recall instructions on the verbal overshadowing effect (VOE) was examined in two experiments. Participants watched a burglary video, described the burglar, and identified the burglar from a lineup. Recall instructions were varied. In Experiment 1, participants who provided a detailed description of the burglar’s facial features (‘face long’ condition) demonstrated the VOE. Experiment 2 examined the influence of recall instructions on the VOE further by manipulating recall type (‘general,’ ‘face’) and recall length (‘short,’ ‘long’). Regardless of recall length, participants who provided a description of the burglar’s face (‘face short’ and ‘face long’ conditions) demonstrated the VOE.

054. From “Ten Minutes” to “as Long as it Takes”: A Survey on Adolescent Beliefs Concerning Police Interrogations and Confessions
Fabiana Alceste, MA/MS - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Charlotte Golden - Mamaroneck High School; Lauren Shpiz - Mamaroneck High School; Saul M. Kassin, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Psychology and law research on adolescents has focused on legal attitudes, experiences, or perceptions. With this survey, we aimed to investigate adolescents’ level of knowledge of and beliefs about interrogations and confessions. We asked New York high schoolers (N=451) to determine the legality of 17 distinct interrogation tactics, predict their own and others’ confession behaviors, and indicate their beliefs about deception detection. Results showed that adolescents displayed ignorance about the legality of prevalent interrogation techniques and fell prey to popular, but mistaken beliefs about behaviors and lie detection abilities. Implications of this lack of knowledge are discussed.

055. The Impact of Base Rates on Decisions Regarding Violence Risk
Kenny Gonzalez, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Amanda Beltran, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Patricia A. Zapf, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Violence risk assessments guide decisions regarding an individual’s treatment, the potential for probation/parole, and the need for involuntary hospitalization. Research has suggested that clinicians ignore base rates when making psycholegal decisions, potentially leading to serious consequences for the evaluee and/or society. Using a sample of forensic mental health professionals, the current study explored the impact of base rates on decisions regarding violence risk and associated confidence levels. Analyses indicate that decisions regarding level of violence risk and confidence in judgments did not differ significantly for participants who were provided base rate information from those who were not. Implications are discussed.
056. Eyewitness Memory and Experiential Learning in Jurors
Brittany N. Nesbitt, BA/BS - Baylor University; J. Trent Terrell, PhD - University of Mary Hardin-Baylor; Karenna F. Malavanti, PhD - Baylor University; Courtney A. Kurinec, MA/MS - Baylor University; Charles A. Weaver, III, PhD - Baylor University

We utilized an experiential learning approach to increase mock juror knowledge about the fallibility of eyewitness memory. Mock jurors read a case summary and eyewitness statement before reading memory expert testimony, reading jury instructions regarding eyewitness testimony, or acting as an eyewitness by viewing a video of a crime and attempting to identify the perpetrator from a lineup. Verdicts did not differ between conditions, and subjects reporting higher post-manipulation skepticism toward the eyewitness were more likely to render not-guilty verdicts regardless of condition. These findings suggest that experiential learning demonstrations may be a viable alternative to traditional juror education methods.

057. Public Perceptions of Psychopathy and Criminal Responsibility
Jordan P. Power, MA/MS - Brock University; Angela S. Book, PhD - Brock University

Public perceptions concerning the criminal responsibility of psychopaths were explored. Participants (n = 296) completed an online survey that assessed perceptions of psychopathy as it relates to the not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder (NCRMD) defence in Canada. On average, participants viewed psychopathy as a mental illness, yet psychopaths were not believed to be eligible for the NCRMD defence and they were still considered responsible for their negative actions. Present findings also suggest that exposure to the types of arguments some researchers have presented concerning a psychopath’s criminal responsibility could influence public opinion.

058. Juror Gender, Fear of Being Falsely Accused, and Perceptions of Child Sexual Abuse
Tayler M. Jones, BA/BS - University of Illinois at Chicago; Kajal Sachdev, BA/BS - University of Illinois at Chicago; Jonathan Aniciete, BA/BS - University of Illinois at Chicago; Karis Gorak, BA/BS - University of Illinois at Chicago; Bette L. Bottoms, BA/BS - University of Illinois at Chicago

Explanations of gender differences in reactions to child sexual abuse (CSA) are insufficient regarding situational factors leading men to have unique cognitions/emotions about CSA. Because men are more likely than women to be accused of CSA (legitimately and falsely), we reasoned that men would be more fearful of false accusations and therefore less likely to believe CSA. In Study 1 (N=960), we developed a reliable scale measure of fear of false accusations and found that men scored significantly higher than women. In Study 2 (N=225), mock jurors higher in fear of false accusation were less likely to believe CSA occurred.

059. Understanding School Safety Officers: The Relationship Between Experience and Beliefs about Officers’ Roles in Schools
Keisha April, JD - Drexel University; Emily Haney-Caron, MA, JD - Drexel University; Suraji Wagage, MA, JD - Drexel University; Lindsey M. Cole, PhD - Drexel University; Irene R. Kreimer, MSW - Drexel University; Jessica Jusichsyzhn - Drexel University; Elizabeth Gale-Bentz, MA/MS - Drexel University; Naomi E. Goldstein, PhD - Drexel University

School safety officers (SSOs)—non-sworn, civilian security personnel tasked with ensuring safe environments in schools—interact directly with students and may facilitate their entry into the justice system, yet there is little research on this population. This study examined SSOs’ beliefs about their roles in schools and how these beliefs are associated with prior experience. Linear regression analyses revealed that SSOs with greater law enforcement experience or experience working in schools were more likely to believe police policies were effective at addressing school problems; beliefs were not related to experience working with youth. Policy and practice implications will be discussed.

060. Assessing Model Fit and Predictive Validity of the Legal Attitudes Questionnaire in Anglo- and Asian-American Samples
Stephen J. Ross, PhD - University of Washington, Tacoma; Ekaterina Aladjieva, BA/BS - University of Washington, Tacoma

The Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (LAQ) is one of the most commonly used measures of juror bias. However, only recently was the factor structure confirmed in Anglo- and Latino-American samples (Ross & Morea, 2016). This research attempted to cross-validate the factor structure in Anglo- and Asian-American samples and determine the extent to which the measure predicted juror verdicts. Results were consistent with prior research and the subscales were stronger predictors of juror verdicts than other demographic variables and juror attitudes. Implications of these results and directions for future research are discussed.

061. Is More Always Better? Treatment Dosage, Recidivism, and Predictors of Treatment Engagement among Offenders
Taylor R. Ramler, BA/BS - Texas Tech University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD - Texas Tech University; Eugene W. Wang, PhD - Texas Tech University

A primary aim of rehabilitative correctional programming is the reduction of recidivism following release. Despite increased research into those factors underlying effective correctional treatment, comparatively few studies have examined optimal
treatment levels for offenders or additional factors that may influence treatment participation. The purpose of the present investigation was therefore to examine treatment dosage and recidivism as well as potential predictors of treatment program engagement among a sample of 199,825 adult offenders released from a southwest state correctional system during fiscal years 2010-2012. Potential applied implications for the present study are discussed.

062. Is More Control Bad? Maltreatment and Perceived Control Differentially Predict Traits of Psychopathy
Alexa DeLisle, MA/MS - Appalachian State University; Twila Wingrove, JD, PhD - Appalachian State University

Maltreatment in youth is a risk factor for psychopathy. This association varies based on prevalent traits of psychopathy, which is often categorized into two factors: primary and secondary. Additionally, perceived control during stress-inducing events can mitigate or aggravate these outcomes. We found that levels of childhood maltreatment positively predicted traits of secondary psychopathy in adults, but not primary psychopathy, for both male and female participants. Results also indicated that perceptions of control positively predicted traits of both primary and secondary psychopathy in only female participants. These findings suggest that maltreatment predicts secondary psychopathy and proposes a model for perceived control.

063. Police Shootings and Body Cameras: An Examination of Race, Weapons, Fleeing, and TASER Usage
Scott E. Culhane, PhD - Austin Peay State University

The present study examined nearly 3000 fatal police shootings in the United States. Scene characteristics of the shooting were compared for presence or absence of a body worn camera (BWC). Results did not indicate positive changes in officer’s behaviors. There were no differences in the use of less lethal methods or the shooting of a suspect who was fleeing police. Furthermore, results indicated increased percentages of minority shootings and shooting unarmed citizens by officers with BWCs. Body worn cameras may not provide the anecdotal benefits suggested at the time of their increased implementation.

064. Barriers to Education: Administrator Perceptions of Individuals Convicted of Sexual Offenses
Elizabeth L. Jeglic, JD, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Lauren Rubenstein, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY; Olivia M. Tabaczyk, BA/BS - Teachers College, Columbia University

Individuals with histories of sexual offenses (IHSOs) face many obstacles when reintegrating into society. One challenge is denied access to institutions of higher education (HE). Though a strong positive correlation exists between desistance of offending and education, IHSOs are often denied access due to stigma, Title IX, the Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, and Community Registration and Notification Laws. In the present study, an online survey was disseminated to members of national HE administrator organizations to investigate policies and perceptions that exist for IHSO students and applicants. Through this research, we identify specific barriers faced in HE for IHSOs.

065. Decision Making Under Uncertainty: Confession Power and the Role of Belief Perseverance
Curt More, BA/BS - Iowa State University; Stephanie Madon, PhD - Iowa State University; Max Guyll, PhD - Iowa State University; Ryan E. Ditchfield, BA/BS - Iowa State University

Well-publicized proven false confession cases provide anecdotal evidence that confessions can impede the interpretation of subsequently discovered exculpatory evidence. We tested the influence of confession evidence by presenting participants (N=241) with confession evidence early, late, or never. All participants received exculpatory evidence at the end of the study, which was either ambiguous or non-ambiguous. Results supported our hypotheses as participants in the confession-early conditions provided significantly higher guilt ratings than those in the confession-late conditions, but only when they received ambiguous exculpatory evidence. Results suggest the presence of a belief perseverance effect when decisions are made under uncertainty.

066. Conflicting Forensic Evidence in a Confession Case
Stephanie V. Castro, BA/BS - University of Wyoming; Narina Nuñez, PhD - University of Wyoming; Sam Choi, BA/BS - University of Wyoming

Research indicates fingerprint/DNA evidence is seen by jurors as convincing in verdict decisions. The presence of a confession is also damning, yet little research considers when evidence conflicts. We presented mock jurors with a confession case that includes both DNA and fingerprint evidence, varying whether the forensic evidence confirmed or did not match the defendant. Results indicate contradictory forensic evidence can alter verdicts in a confession case. Guilty verdicts in fingerprint-only match conditions were higher than in DNA-only match conditions. We also see evidence that higher beliefs in fingerprint evidence infallibility predict verdict decisions when fingerprint evidence is present.

067. Mechanisms to Aggression in Primary and Secondary Psychopathy
Psychopathy denotes a severe pattern of antisocial behaviors and appears to be a heterogeneous construct. Primary and Secondary psychopathic variants are consistently identified across samples. The Triarchic Model of Psychopathy provides a framework to understand etiology of variants. The current study empirically identified Primary and Secondary groups in justice involved adults (N = 377), differing on measures of negative emotionality. The disinhibition domain of the Triarchic model was significantly associated with aggression, and this association was partially mediated by anxiety. Anxiety is a key dimension to assess in research, evaluation, and treatment of individuals with high levels of antisocial behavior.

068. Time Matters in Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations
Claire N. Bryson, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Neil Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver; Kelsey L. Laxton, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Laurel A. Mattos, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Ellen E. Reinhard, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Samantha M. Holdren, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Jason M. Lawrence, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University

No empirical studies have examined what effect time may have on outcomes of competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations, despite recent court rulings requiring that they be completed within days of court orders. Conducting an evaluation too close to the date of the court order could result in artificially inflated rates of incompetency, due to acute psychosis, intoxication, stress, or lack of medication. This study examined the relationship between time from court order to evaluation on CST opinions. Results show an association between time and CST opinions in defendants diagnosed with a schizophrenia spectrum disorder; a quadratic effect approached significance.

069. How State-Level Personality Affects Victim and Defendant Favorability in Pretrial Policy
Kimberly M. Bernstein, MA/MS - University at Albany; Jennifer Weintraub, MA/MS - University at Albany; Alissa Pollitz Worden, PhD - University at Albany

Previous research has shown relationships linking personality to political orientation, and political orientation to policy outcomes. To our knowledge, none have sought to understand how political orientation may mediate the total relationship. We therefore explored how the state-level relationships between the “Big Five” personality traits, political orientation, and victim/defendant favorability within pretrial policy statutes varied across all 50 states. Results replicated previous findings and indicated that while the direct effect of Openness and Conscientiousness is positively related to victim favorability, the effect becomes negative when mediated through political orientation. Implications will be discussed.

070. Exploring Interactive Effects of Political Orientation and Defendant Race on Jury Deliberations
Roopa Pandit - University of Evansville; Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD - University of Evansville

We explored effects of defendant race and political orientation on mock jurors’ affective expression and humanizing language used during mock jury deliberations. Because political conservatives are generally more pro-prosecution and racist than liberals, we hypothesized that politically conservative jurors would be more likely to express general affect (i.e., emotion) and use less humanizing language than liberals, particularly if the defendant is Black, rather than White. Partially supporting hypotheses, political conservatives expressed more affect during deliberations than liberals - an effect exacerbated when the defendant was Black. There were, however, no effects of defendant race or political orientation on humanizing language.

071. Investigating the Factor, Convergent, and Divergent Validity of the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP)
Dylan T. Gatner, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Katherine B. Hannibal - Simon Fraser University; Lara B. Akinin - Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen - Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas - Simon Fraser University

The Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality—Self Rating Scale (CAPP-SR, Cooke et al., 2012) is a self-report measure of a contemporary psychopathy model. In two independent samples of self-identified adult offenders (ns = 501; 848), the CAPP-SR factor structure was tested, revealing support for a bifactor model (one general factor; three residual bifactors). The CAPP-SR criterion-related validity was tested against CAPP Foil symptoms and the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick, 2010), revealing an expected pattern of associations that support the CAPP-SR’s use as a self-report psychopathy measure. Alternative CAPP conceptualizations and the CAPP - TriPM Boldness overlap are discussed.

072. Expectations vs. Truth: Which Matters More?
Jean J. Cabell, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Sarah A. Moody, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Yueran Yang, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno

Police interrogators often assume suspects’ guilt before they step into an interrogation. This research examined how expectations of guilt may influence perceptions of guilt. Participants (N=32) watched eight videos of a student being accused of cheating and were asked to
evaluate whether the student was innocent or guilty. Prior to each video, participants were told the student was likely guilty or innocent, manipulating participants’ expectations. The results show the participants’ perceptions of guilt were strongly influenced by participants’ expectations of guilt, but not by the actual guilt or innocence of the suspect.

073. Effectiveness of a Pre-Complaint Police-Based Juvenile Diversion Program in Reducing Recidivism
James Barrett, PhD - Harvard Medical School; Samantha Morin, PhD - Harvard Medical School; Elizabeth Janopaul-Naylor, MD - Harvard Medical School

This study investigates effectiveness of a pre-complaint diversion program integrating efforts across multiple systems (e.g., criminal justice, mental health, school). Diverted youth (n=83) are compared to non-diverted youth (n=162) on the probability of, and time to, a second offense. Overall, diverted youth had significantly fewer second offenses, and recidivism rates among diverted youth were lower than non-diverted youth at several time periods; yet these differences diminished over time. Findings demonstrate effectiveness of a collaborative diversion model in reducing recidivism, though follow-up sessions may be necessary to maintain reductions. Implications and directions for future research are addressed.

074. Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Convergent Validity of the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory in C
Carla G. Munoz, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Anna Abate, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Joshua S. Camins, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Amanda C. Venta, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Carla C. Sharp, PhD - University of Houston

The Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI) has demonstrated three underlying factors: Interpersonal, Affective, and Behavioral in previous research. The current study explores whether these factors emerge in other samples and attempts to confirm the psychometric strengths in high-risk (justice-involved and inpatient psychiatric) adolescents. Results showed that, in the forensic sample, the YPI had high levels of internal consistency and demonstrated the hypothesized three-factor structure. In contrast, the YPI in the clinical sample had inferior internal consistency and did not replicate the factor structure. Both samples demonstrated convergent validity and clinical utility in identifying adolescents with antisocial personality traits.

075. A Cross-Cultural Examination of the Conformity Effect When Witnessing a Crime
Sungil Bang, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Charles B. Stone, PhD - City University of New York, Graduate Center

Prior research has shown that discussions with a co-witness can lead to the spread of false information, better known as the memory conformity effect. Specifically the effects of independent and interdependent self-construal on memory conformity have been examined. One of the limitations of the previous study is that they only focused on Western populations. Therefore, the present study seeks to figure out the impacts of self-construal on memory conformity more clearly by using both Western and Eastern participants. Results revealed an overall conformity effect, but no differences across the two cultures. The implications of the results are discussed.

076. Do Different Standards of Proof Produce Different Verdict Patterns?
Lawrence T. White, PhD - Beloit College; Michael D. Cicchini, MA/MS - Independent Scholar; Mallory J.S. Gribble, BA/BS - Beloit College

Different standards of proof—preponderance of the evidence, clear-and-convincing evidence, and beyond a reasonable doubt—are designed to provide defendants with different levels of protection. However, little is known about juror sensitivity to judges’ instructions regarding the standard of proof. In an online experiment, 495 jury-eligible adults read 1 of 4 trial summaries and were instructed to apply 1 of 3 standards of proof. Contrary to what courts desire, the different standards did not produce different verdict patterns. We advise judges to use an instruction that explicitly contrasts “proof beyond a reasonable doubt” with lower burdens of proof.

077. Can a Novel Interactive Lineup Procedure Attenuate the Own Race Bias?
Melissa F. Colloff, PhD - University of Birmingham; Lisa Smith, PhD - University of Leicester; Nilda Karoglu, MA/MS - University of Kent; John Maltby, PhD - University of Leicester; Harriet M. J. Smith, PhD - Nottingham Trent University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD - Iowa State University; Heather D. Flowe, PhD - University of Birmingham

We tested whether a novel interactive lineup—wherein witnesses could rotate the lineup faces into any pose—could attenuate the own-race bias. We used a 2 (perpetrator race: Caucasian, South Asian) x 2 (subject race: Caucasian, South Asian) x 2 (lineup procedure: interactive, static) x 2 (lineup: target-present, target-absent) between-subjects design. Over 6,000 subjects watched a mock-crime video, and were tested with a lineup. Our results suggest that identification performance could be improved by allowing witnesses to view lineup faces from multiple angles and have important implications for other-race identification decisions made in the Criminal Justice System.

078. Challenges in Case Formulation with Sovereign Citizen Beliefs and Competency Evaluations
Jennifer H. Lewey, PhD - Minnesota DHS - Direct Care & Treatment-Forensic Services; Colt J. Blunt, PsyD - Minnesota DHS - Direct Care & Treatment-Forensic
Competency evaluations are inherently challenging due to their focus on mental status and a defendant’s factual and rational understanding of the proceedings against him or her. Such evaluations become increasingly more complex when beliefs related to the Sovereign Citizen Movement are present. Consequently, it can be quite challenging to delineate whether such extreme political beliefs are overvalued ideas or whether they surpass a threshold of delusional quality. A case example illustrates the difficulty inherent within such circumstances and provides a discussion of potential implications for mental health and legal practitioners. Recommendations are offered for forensic psychologists who encounter this phenomenon.

079. Competency Restoration with Patients with Delusional Ideation: Using a Cognitive Remediation Strategy, Michael’s Game, to Target Hypothetical Reasoning Ability
Jennifer H. Lewey, PhD - Minnesota DHS - Direct Care & Treatment-Forensic Services; Rebecca M. Kastner, PhD - Minnesota DHS - Direct Care & Treatment-Forensic Services

Many restoration programs nationwide do not incorporate cognitive remediation as a means to restore defendants to competency (Zapf & Roesch, 2011). Consequently, patients with delusions struggle to meet the competency requirements related to the rational prong of the Dusky Standard. An empirically-supported treatment, known as Michael’s Game, was implemented with a community-based restoration program as a means of assisting to restore defendants to competency at a secure facility in the Midwestern United States. Results revealed Michael’s Game was effective for treatment-refractory patients with delusions and demonstrated attenuation in distress, preoccupation, and conviction of delusional beliefs as measured by the PDI-21.

080. Evaluation of an Intervention for Youth from Disadvantaged Communities: The G3 Be More Program
Sean Joseph McKinley, MA/MS - University of South Florida; Acree Trivett, BA/BS - University of South Florida; Neha Pathak, BA/BS - University of South Florida; Edelyn Verona, PhD - University of South Florida

Although athletic-based youth programs have bolstered prosocial behaviors, a culturally-informed and multifaceted community intervention can broaden this impact. The G3 Be More Program builds upon existing programs by implementing a curriculum addressing academics, fitness, nutrition, and skills-building. Run by adult coaches who hail from the community in which the youth live, the goal is to ensure successful life trajectories, decrease delinquency risk, and foster youth investment in educational and community institutions. Partnering with G3 staff, we conducted pre-post evaluations of three program sessions. Results suggest that the program decreased emotional and conduct problems, while increasing prosocial behavior and academic engagement.

081. Sexual Arousal Predicts Men’s Perceptions of Women’s Sexual Intent
Tyler N. Livingston, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Peter O. Rerick, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Deborah Davis, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno

The current study examined whether sexual arousal predicted the extent to which men thought women’s behaviors reflected sexual intent. Heterosexual men (N=231) were randomly assigned to one of two conditions. Participants wrote about either a sexually arousing fantasy or a mundane first date. Participants then responded to a questionnaire that measured their perceptions of women’s sexual intent. Data were analyzed using multiple regression and parallel mediation. Sexual arousal significantly predicted men’s perceptions of women’s sexual intent. Implications for the litigation of sexual assault cases and the application of the “reasonable man” standard are discussed.

082. The Influence of Race on the MACI: Assessing Racial Differences in Juvenile Offenders
Jenna Goebel, MA/MS - Roosevelt University; Elijah Ricks, PhD - Roosevelt University

Previous research highlights the presence of racial differences and biases in psychological assessment instruments. In addition, racial minorities and individuals with mental illness are overrepresented within the juvenile justice system. Therefore, it is pertinent that clinicians are aware of biases in the assessment instruments used to diagnose mental illness in this population. This study aims to assess the ways in which minority and non-minority juvenile offenders respond to MACI items (differential item endorsement), differences in mean scale score elevations (differential scale elevations), and whether or not the MACI measures the same underlying constructs across races (differential factorial structures).

083. Psychopathy, Aggression, and Emotional Intelligence: Emotional Intelligence as a Potential Mediator
Ahmed Enaitalla, MA/MS - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Diana Falkenbach, PhD - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY

This study aimed to explore the relationship between emotional intelligence (EI), psychopathy, and aggression, as well as to examine the extent to which EI could account for the aggression associated with psychopathy. To overcome issues related to the
assessment of psychopathy in traditional samples, a unique sample of police officers was used. Results indicated that deficits in EI were found to be related to the anger and hostility components of aggression, but not to physical, verbal, or indirect types of aggression. Mediation analyses indicated that deficits in EI partially explain the relationship between the impulsive-behavioral traits of psychopathy and aggression.

084. A Latent Profile Analysis of Motivation for Risky Behavior
Emily C. Kemp, BA/BS - Yale University; Naomi Sadeh, PhD - University of Delaware; Arielle Baskin-Sommers, PhD - Yale University

Risky behaviors, from reckless driving to selling drugs, are criminal acts that place a significant burden on the justice system. Theoretical models propose that people engage in risky behaviors to avoid negative or enhance positive emotions. However, most assessments of risky behavior fail to consider these motivations. The present study utilized the Risky, Impulsive, and Self-destructive behavior Questionnaire, in community and incarcerated samples to examine latent motivation profiles for risky behavior. Results revealed dissociative motivation profiles. Understanding the complex nature of motivations underlying risky behavior has important implications for various stages of the justice process from initial assessment to treatment.

085. Predicting Who Will Have a Lawyer in Immigration Court: A Study of Youth
Cassandra A. Bailey, BA/BS - Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD - Sam Houston State University

The current study examined the ability of age, gender, acculturative stress, language acculturation, and perceived preparedness for immigration court as predictors of attaining a lawyer among Spanish-speaking, recently immigrated high school students. Analyses revealed both age and gender (Step 1) significantly predicted who had a lawyer at follow up, and that acculturative stress (Step 2) significantly added to the predictive power of the model. Two other hypothesized predictors (i.e., perceived preparedness and language acculturation), however, did not demonstrate significant predictive ability (Step 2).

086. Stereotypes and the Familiar-Stranger: The Role of Previous Contact and Gender Stereotypes on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy
Lauren Thompson, BA/BS - Carleton University; Chelsea Sheahan, MA/MS - Carleton University; Emily Pica, PhD - Austin Peay State University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD - Carleton University; Taylor Chapman, BA/BS - Carleton University; Andrei Mesesan, BA/BS - York University

With a sample of 216 students, the effects of familiarity and gender stereotypes on identification accuracy was examined. This study manipulated whether the target in a priming video had a gender consistent occupation (female nurse) or an inconsistent occupation (female construction worker), whether the perpetrator in a crime video was familiar (i.e., target from priming video) or unfamiliar (i.e., never-before-seen target), and whether the perpetrator was present or absent in a simultaneous lineup. Results demonstrated that lineup presence was a significant predictor of suspect ID. All other main effects and interactions were non-significant. Limitations and current study extensions are discussed.

087. The Effects of Family Visitation on The Well Being of Incarcerated Youth
NaTasha Marie Lillebo, BA/BS - Auburn University; Kelli R. Thompson, PhD - Auburn University; Meredith Bovee, BA/BS - Auburn University; Sarah Hurston, BA/BS - Auburn University; Barry Burkhart, PhD - Auburn University

Incarcerated juveniles experience higher than average mental health challenges. Yet, few studies have looked at the effects of family visitation on the well-being of incarcerated juveniles. This study measured the effect of family visitation on anxiety and depressive symptoms in a sample of adolescents residing at a high security juvenile treatment facility. Psychological evaluations were given within one week of arrival and again one month prior to release. It is hypothesized that students with more family visits will experience greater treatment gains. Treatment implications will be discussed. Keywords: Juvenile offenders, incarceration, depression, anxiety, family

088. Validation of the Attitudes Towards Police Legitimacy Scale
Joshua J. Reynolds, PhD - Stockton University; Victoria Estrada-Reynolds, PhD - Stockton University; Narina Nuñez, PhD - University of Wyoming

The current research sought to further the development of a scale measuring perceptions of police legitimacy, the Attitudes Towards Police Legitimacy Scale (APLS). In Study 1a, we confirmed our previous results that the APLS demonstrated a single factor solution. In Study 1b we showed that the APLS predicted justification of a police shooting. In Study 1c the APLS predicted resource allocation to a police charity. In Study 1d, the APLS related to theoretically meaningful constructs including self-reported criminal activity, right-wing authoritarianism, and social dominance orientation. The APLS may be useful in expanding the current literature and improving police-community relations.

089. Barriers to Seeking Psychological Help Among Registered Sex Offenders
Sage Comstock, BA/BS - University of Northern Iowa; Kim MacLin, PhD - University of Northern Iowa

Psychotherapy is a tool used in our corrections and...
parole systems because of its ability to reduce recidivism rates among registered sex offenders (RSOs). Recidivism rates begin to increase after ceasing treatment. RSOs must eventually seek treatment independently to control their recidivism risk because psychotherapy is typically only mandated for the first few years of parole. This study examined whether or not RSOs seek psychological help on their own, and what barriers prevent help-seeking of RSOs. The implications of our findings have political and clinical implications.

**090. The Role of Controlled Substance Use in Diversion Outcomes Among Mentally Ill Offenders**

Jennifer K. Boland, BA/BS - Sam Houston State University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD - Fordham University

The present study examined the moderating role of substance use on recidivism in a diversion sample. Outcome data were collected from 80 diversion clients with psychotic disorders. Individuals who used substances other than alcohol or cannabis were more likely to have a positive toxicology result than those who used alcohol or cannabis only or those with no alcohol/drug history. Individuals with schizoaffective disorder were more likely to be re-arrested than individuals with other diagnoses, as were those with violent offenses. Positive toxicology results were unrelated to re-arrest and did not moderate recidivism, suggesting substance abuse only indirectly relates to re-arrest.

**091. Effect of Government Incentives and Employer Characteristics on Attitudes Toward Hiring Ex-Offenders**

Eli Stoll, MA/MS - Indiana State University; Jennifer Schriver, PhD - Indiana State University

This study examined associations between employer’s attitudes toward hiring ex-offenders, business demographics, and knowledge of government incentives for hiring ex-offenders. Sixty-eight businesses in a medium-sized city in the Midwest completed an online survey assessing attitudes about hiring ex-offenders. Results suggest that over one half of the businesses surveyed have hired an ex-offender in the past five years. However, the vast majority of businesses were unaware of government incentives available to them and even fewer have utilized them when hiring. Additionally, results suggest that larger businesses have hired significantly more ex-offenders than small businesses have in the past five years.

**092. Offenders’ Experience of Intrusive Memories About Their Crime: Shame, Guilt, and Psychopathy**

Annik Mossiere, MA/MS - University of Saskatchewan; Tammy Marche, PhD - University of Saskatchewan

This study examined offenders’ memories about their crimes, and explored potential factors involved in the experience of intrusive memories. Adult participants in correctional custody completed a questionnaire package examining shame, guilt, instrumentality-reactivity, psychopathy, and memory characteristics. As expected, shame emerged as the underlying predictor of intrusive memories over and above the other primary factors of interest in this study. Psychopathy was expected to serve as protective factor of intrusive memories, however, this was not supported. Enhancing knowledge about intrusive memories, and improving the ability to identify them in offenders, has important implications with regards to responsivity factors, assessment, and treatment.

**093. Predictors of Post-Training Investigative Interviewing Performance in New Zealand Police Detectives**

Ella Barrett - University of Otago, New Zealand; Maryna Verynska - University of Otago, New Zealand; Westera Nina, PhD - Griffith University, Australia; Rachel Zajac, PhD - University of Otago, New Zealand

Police adherence to investigative interviewing protocol tends to decline after training. Here, we examined the roles of experience and qualitative feedback on adherence to best-practice, using a sample of 56 New Zealand detectives who had undergone training to interview witnesses of serious crime. Interviewing performance was not routinely maintained over time. Qualitative feedback provided 6 months post-training was predictive of interviewing performance at 18 months, independent of quantitative feedback. Prior police experience did not moderate this effect. Our findings provide preliminary insight into how we might identify and support detectives who require additional assistance during the accreditation process.

**094. Children’s and Adults’ Recollections of Specific Details about a Distressing Childhood Experience**

Jacob M. Ingram - University of Otago, New Zealand; Tess K. G. Goldsmith - University of Otago, New Zealand; Andrea J. Taylor - University of Waikato, New Zealand; Maryanne Garry, PhD - University of Waikato, New Zealand; Rachel Zajac, PhD - University of Otago, New Zealand

Complainants of historic sexual abuse often provide highly specific recollections of their alleged abuse. These details are inconsistent with what we know about memory retention over such extensive delays. We examined children’s and adult’s recollections of a distressing childhood event involving a physical injury. Our focus was the number and nature of specific details provided during cued recall. Age at encoding—but not age at retrieval or retention interval—predicted the number of specific details provided. Adults, however, were significantly more likely to indicate speculation in their responses. The potential dangers of speculation within the forensic context are discussed.

**095. Comparing Experts’ and Layperson Beliefs about Coercion in Interrogation**
impaired participants obtained lower ILK total scores; the ILK was administered to participants under honest or feigning instructions. Participants instructed to feign obtained lower ILK total scores than non-impaired participants. Sensitivity and specificity to detect feigned impairment were 73% and 93.33%, respectively, which is similar to non-clinical groups from the ILK normative studies.

098. What's Driving the Decision? Effects of Pretrial Publicity & Jury Composition on Jury Deliberations
Christine L. Ruva, PhD - University of South Florida; Haley R. Roberts, BA/BS - University of South Florida
Mock-jury deliberations (n=39) were content analyzed to pilot a coding scheme exploring the effects of pretrial publicity (PTP: negative-defendant, negative-victim, or unrelated) and jury type (pure juries having all jurors exposed to the same type of PTP vs. mixed juries with half of the jurors exposed to one type of PTP and the other half another type) on deliberation content. The combination of PTP and jury type, labeled jury composition, influenced the discussion and interpretation of trial evidence, and guilt assessments. Finally, most juries exposed to PTP were unable to follow instructions admonishing them not to discuss PTP.

099. Victim Impact Statements and Defendant Race on Sentencing
Emily Hargrove, BA/BS - University of North Carolina Wilmington; Sarah Johnson, MA/MS - University of Tennessee - Knoxville; Chelsea Carr - UNC Wilmington; Miranda Thomas - UNC Wilmington; Nicole Langham - UNC Wilmington; Amber Schwartz - UNC Wilmington; Angela Ray - UNC Wilmington; Bryan Myers, PhD - UNC Wilmington
Two hundred and eighty-eight death qualified college undergraduates read a detailed transcript of a capital trial penalty phase which included photos of the defendant along with attorneys and witnesses. The transcript varied the presence and content of a Victim Impact Statement (no-VIS/Standard VIS/Dehumanizing VIS) along with the race of the defendant (White/African American). Although participants dehumanized white defendants significantly more, and were less willing to endorse mitigators of white defendants, defendant race did not significantly influence sentencing, and did not interact with VIS on any dependent measures.

097. Neuropsychological Impairment and Feigned Adjudicative Incompetence on the ILK
Michael Gaskell, PsyD - Xavier University; Kathleen J. Hart, PhD - Xavier University; Nicholas Doninger, PhD - Wallace-Kettering Neuroscience Institute
We administered the Inventory of Legal Knowledge (ILK), a forced-choice performance validity measure designed to assess feigned adjudicative incompetence to 73 adults recruited from a hospital-based neuropsychology practice. Impairment status was determined by Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) scores; the ILK was administered to participants under honest or feigning instructions. Participants instructed to feign obtained lower ILK total scores than participants instructed to perform honestly, and impaired participants obtained lower ILK total scores than non-impaired participants. Sensitivity and specificity to detect feigned impairment were 73% and 93.33%, respectively, which is similar to non-clinical groups from the ILK normative studies.

096. Trait Anger Mediates the Relation Between Childhood Sexual Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence
Nicholas A. Armenti, MA/MS - University of Houston; Alexandra L. Sneed, MA/MS - University of Houston; Victoria E. Bennett, MA/MS - University of Houston; Julia C. Babcock, PhD - University of Houston
This study explored trait anger as a mechanism through which childhood sexual abuse history relates to intimate partner violence (IPV) in adulthood. We examined a community sample of 135 men and their female partners. A mediation model using multiple regression indicated that when childhood sexual abuse history and trait anger were entered simultaneously, only trait anger remained significantly related to IPV. Consequently, results suggest that trait anger may partially account for the relation between childhood sexual abuse history and IPV. Interventions for IPV may benefit from adequately addressing anger, especially for individuals who have a history of childhood sexual abuse.
believability ratings. Supportive physical alibi evidence also varied (none, weak, strong) as did the type of crime (misdemeanor/felony assault). Disclosure timing had small effects on views of the defendant's character, but the type of physical alibi evidence had a large impact on believability ratings.
Saturday, March 10, 2018

071. Youth and College Sexual Violence
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
Ballroom A

Chair: Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD - University of Denver

Examination of the Confluence Model of Sexual Aggression in College Males
Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD - University of Denver

Sexual assault or coercion is a pervasive problem on college campuses. The confluence model of sexual aggression identifies two pathways which can independently or synergistically predict sexual coercion. The objective of the present study was to examine the confluence model for sexual aggression in college males. It is hypothesized that hypermasculine attitudes among college males would mediate the relationship between childhood polyvictimization and sexual coercive behaviors. Participants were 99 undergraduate male students from a large Southeastern University. The bootstrapping analysis revealed that hypermasculinity mediated the relationship between polyvictimization and coercive sexual behavior. Results have important policy implications for universities.

Sex Differences in the Trends and Correlates of Physical Dating Violence Victimization among Youth
Catherine S. Shaffer, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, JD, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Elizabeth Saewyc, PhD - University of British Columbia; McCreary Centre Society

Studies examining sex differences in the trends and correlates of physical dating violence (PDV) victimization among youth have generally applied limited statistical techniques to examine sex differences. Thus, using data from 18,441 boys and 17,459 girls who completed the British Columbia Adolescent Health Surveys we conducted a study to address this gap. Resulted indicated that disparity trends had not significantly changed during the past 10 years between boys and girls. There were few moderation effects of self-reported sex on the association between PDV victimization and risk/protective correlates. Implications of these findings for intervention strategies and health policies will be discussed.

Psychosexual Development of Male Juvenile Sex Offenders with and without a History of Sexual Abuse
Colleen Lillard, PhD - West Virginia University; Victoria DiSciullo, BA/BS - West Virginia University; William Fremouw, PhD - West Virginia University; Christi Cooper-Lehki - West Virginia University

Research is needed to better understand the etiology of juvenile sex offenders (i.e., JSO). The current study is a study of JSO with and without a history of sexual abuse using psychological evaluations and the MSI-II. JSO with a history of sexual abuse reported more deviant sexual interests, cognitive distortions, and increased planning and overoptimistic beliefs they would not be caught for their offenses. Further, there were similarities between the age of victimization for these JSO and the age of their victims, both approximately 7 years old. These findings expand the literature to explore psychosexual differences between groups of JSO.

Red Flags and Dark Traits: Individual Differences in a Sample of Youth Charged with Sexual and Non Sexual Violent Crime
Katherine Rose, MA/MS - University of British Columbia, Okanagan; Michael Woodworth, PhD - University of British Columbia, Okanagan; Anastasia Skobkareva, BA/BS - University of British Columbia, Okanagan; Jennifer Minton, MA/MS - Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs

Little is known about youth who perpetrate sexually compared to their nonsexual counterparts. Adult research suggests that factors linked to antisocial behaviour, specifically low IQ, childhood maltreatment, and dark personality traits, may increase likelihood of sexual offending. Using a rare sample of alleged juvenile offenders (n = 113), the present study examined the construct of adolescent psychopathy and potential moderators of intelligence and abuse in relation to perpetration. Analyses suggest that in this sample individual differences, such as high psychopathy and low IQ, may relate more to general violence rather than sexual offending. Findings highlight the importance of tailored programming.

Examining Novel Influences on Reporting of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment on a College Campus
Kyle R. Siddoway, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Elizabeth C. Low, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Rosa Viñas-Racionero, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mario J. Scalora, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Sexual assault and harassment on college campuses are of a growing concern to students. These assaultive sexual behaviors can have severe consequences for the victim including mental health, academic, and general life difficulties. Better understanding of what influences an individual’s decision to report an attack has important implications for intervention strategies on campuses. This study examines variables related to reporting sexual assault and harassment on a college campus. Results indicate that location, context, and previous experiences of harassment influence an individual’s decision to report, while the victims gender, and relationship to the perpetrator did not influence reporting in this sample.
Abused children’s testimony is often critical to the initiation of legal proceedings. Although there are strong associations between emotions and memory, children rarely express emotions when being interviewed. The current study explored the associations between interviewer support and children’s emotions and productiveness. Supportive comments, emotional expressions, and details reported were identified in 217 transcripts of forensic interviews with 217 4- to 14-year-old alleged victims of physical abuse conducted using the Revised NICHD Protocol. The association between support and the number of details reported was mediated by emotion expression, perhaps revealing how interviewer supportiveness affects witness informativeness.

**Predictive Validity of a Child Maltreatment Risk Inventory in Determining 5-year Outcomes in Child Protection Cases**

Krissee Fernandez Smith, PhD - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Philip C. O’Donnell, PhD - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Jaqueline Garcia, MA/MS - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Hope M. Fiori, MA/MS - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Catherine A. Murphy, MA/MS - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Kevin R. Young, PhD - Louis Stokes Cleveland VAMC

Child maltreatment is a significant social concern, affecting several hundred thousand children each year and contributing to the deaths of over 1500 children in 2015 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015). Courts frequently ask forensic psychologists to complete parenting capacity evaluations to assess for future risk of child maltreatment. In this study, we use information from 50 forensic parenting capacity evaluations to examine the utility of a structured risk assessment tool (i.e., the Cleveland-Child Abuse Potential Scale; Ezzo & Young, 2012) to accurately identify court outcomes in child protection cases.

**The Need for a Risk Assessment Tool for Parenting Capacity Assessments**

Philip C. O’Donnell - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Danielle Rynczak, JD and PsyD - Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic; Krissee Fernandez Smith, PhD - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Kara Dastrup, BA/BS - Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Without structured tools to use in parenting capacity evaluations, assessments of future child maltreatment risk may overlook relevant information, or be prone to idiosyncrasies or bias. We review a sample of forensic parenting evaluations conducted for child protection proceedings in a large urban court to determine which empirical risk and protective factors are addressed across reports and whether factors lacking empirical support are cited as bases for risk determinations. This will add to the understanding of risk assessment approaches in forensic parenting evaluations and provide further support for the need of structured risk assessment tools in this area.

**The Association Between Emotional Expression and Children’s Reports of Intra-Familial Abuse: The Facilitating Role of Emotional Support**

Yael Karni-Visel, PhD - University of Cambridge; Uri Hershkowitz, PhD - University of Haifa; Uri Blasbalg, PhD

- University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

Child maltreatment is a significant social concern, affecting several hundred thousand children each year and contributing to the deaths of over 1500 children in 2015 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015). Courts frequently ask forensic psychologists to complete parenting capacity evaluations to assess for future risk of child maltreatment. In this study, we use information from 50 forensic parenting capacity evaluations to examine the utility of a structured risk assessment tool (i.e., the Cleveland-Child Abuse Potential Scale; Ezzo & Young, 2012) to accurately identify court outcomes in child protection cases.
This paper opens with a review of the origin and development of the involuntary intoxication defense. A summary comparing how jurisdictions vary in their approach to this defense will follow by highlighting relevant case law. This study will focus on cases where defendants implicated benzodiazepines as the source of their behavior and will discuss how ingestion can potentially produce paradoxical reactions, affecting a defendant’s mental state at the time of offense. Finally, this paper examines the forensic evaluator’s role in assessing and opining about the defendant’s criminal responsibility and educating the trier of fact about these medications.

Preemptive Self-Defense: A Signal Detection Perspective
Matthew Baucum, BA/BS - University of Southern California; Richard S. John, PhD - University of Southern California

Little research has investigated how the lay public generally responds to situations involving preemptive self-defense. Here, we frame preemptive self-defense as a signal detection problem and empirically investigate which signal-detection variables lay participants respond to when evaluating self-defense scenarios. We recruited 273 MTurk participants to read hypothetical self-defense scenarios and report 1) subjective probabilities of a suspected aggressors’ intention to attack, and 2) whether they would employ pre-emptive self-defense. Respondents generally attended to the aggressors’ behavior and the self-defense tactic available to them, but not to base rate information given in the scenario. Implications for public discourse on self-defense are discussed.

The Role of HCR-20V3 Item Relevance Ratings in Predicting Institutional Aggression in a Sample of Insanity Acquittees
Melanie A. Schneider, BA/BS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Alexandra Brereton, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belfi, PsyD - Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center

The relevance ratings of the HCR-20 V3 theoretically allow evaluators to individualize ratings of risk factors and assist in determination of Final Risk Judgments. This study compared the likelihood of engaging in aggression among insanity acquittees with moderate/high relevance ratings, as compared to those low relevance ratings. The presence and relevance ratings for 10 items positively correlated with violence. Of acquittees with possible or definite presence ratings on problems with personality disorders and instability, those with possible/high relevance ratings were more likely to engage in violence than those with low relevance ratings.

Mental State at Time of Offense in the Hot Tub: An Empirical Examination of Concurrent Expert Testimony in an Insanity Case
Jennifer Gongola, MA/MS - University of California, Irvine; Brendan Busch - Claremont McKenna College; Serena Faruqee - Claremont McKenna College; Kai Kellerman - Claremont McKenna College; Kailey Lawson - Claremont McKenna College; Grace Wilson - Claremont McKenna College; Daniel A. Krauss, JD - Claremont McKenna College; Nicholas Scurich, PhD - University of California, Irvine

Certain biases, like adversarial bias, can impact juror perceptions of complex expert testimony, especially in insanity cases. As a potential solution to mitigate effects of these biases, we examined using “hot tubbing” as an alternative method to the traditional adversarial procedure. Venire jurors (n=210) evaluated concurrent expert testimony (“hot-tubbing”) as compared to usual means of presentation, along with adversarial experts against court-appointed experts. Results indicate participants’ preexisting attitudes towards the insanity defense had significant effects on comprehension of expert testimony, their evaluations of the opposing experts, and verdicts. Additionally, jurors perceived “hot-tubbed” defense-favoring experts as more credible than traditional counterparts.

074. Juries
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Dennis J. Devine, PhD - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis

All Rise: Studying Juries From the Gallery
Dennis J. Devine, PhD - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; MacKenzie K. Olson - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Muhammad Fazuan Abdul Karim, BA/BS - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis

To what extent are the decisions of real juries determined by the evidence as opposed to extra-evidentiary sources of bias? We conducted an observational field study to investigate this issue using data from 29 criminal jury trials that were watched in their entirety by members of the research team. Observer ratings of the evidence were strongly associated with jury verdicts whereas objective indices pertaining to the witnesses and various extra-evidentiary variables were not. These results support and extend previous research suggesting jury verdicts are usually consistent with the weight of the evidence.

An Independent Psychometric Evaluation of the Hate Crime Beliefs Scale
Zacharey J. Garner - Arkansas State University; Wayne W. Wilkinson, PhD - Arkansas State University; Lauren DuBar - Arkansas State University; Stephen D. Berry -
Arkansas State University

The present studies investigated the psychometric properties of the Hate Crime Beliefs Scale (HCBS; Cabeldue et al., in press) using best practices for scale development and factor analysis. In contrast to the original authors’ findings, we found evidence for a unidimensional scale and created reliable long (22-item) and short (10-item) forms of what we termed the HCBS-Revised (HCBS-R). The HCBS-R was correlated with prejudiced attitudes in a manner similar to that found by Cabeldue et al. The present results suggest that the HCBS should continue to be subjected to psychometric investigations before being utilized in substantive research.

Trust in the Jury System as a Predictor of Juror/Jury Decisions
Kimberly S. DellaPaoletta, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Bailey A. Barnes - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

To determine whether jurors’ attitudes are correlated with their verdicts and judgments at trial, the present experiments examined the relationship between individuals’ trust in the jury system, other legal attitudes, and their verdict judgments, at both the individual (juror) and group (jury) level. We used a binary logistic regression model to examine the factors—jury instructions and individual questionnaires—that contribute to a juror’s verdict. The results indicate that jurors who received nullification instructions and those with higher PJAQ scores had a higher likelihood of voting guilty on a homicide trial involving a mercy killing.

Defending Yourself Through Someone Else: Courtroom Interpretation and Juror Perceptions
Jason M. Lawrence, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD - Sam Houston State University

In the United States, defendants in the justice system who cannot speak English may require a court interpreter, which research suggests may impact juror perceptions. The present study used video-recorded mock testimony of a defendant to determine how testimony given through an interpreter is perceived by jurors compared to testimony given in English directly by a defendant. Both the type of crime (i.e., sexual assault versus robbery) and interpreter gender were manipulated. Participants were asked to give their perceptions of the defendant and his testimony. Data collection is on-going, with 300 participants having participated thus far.

Conviction in Stranger Rape Cases
Samantha Lundrigan, PhD - Anglia Ruskin University; Mandeep K. Dhami, PhD - Middlesex University; Kelly Agudelo, MA/MS - London Metropolitan Police

The present study measured the importance of a range of perpetrator-, victim- and offense-related factors in predicting case outcomes for stranger rape. We analyzed 394 cases from 2001-2015 that were either convicted or acquitted by a jury. A cross-validated logistic regression analysis revealed that 22% of the variation in case outcome was explained by one victim-related factor and five offense-related factors. Victim age, verbal violence, increasing numbers of penetrative sexual behaviors and theft from the victim were positively associated with conviction. Increasing numbers of perpetrators and an indoors offense location reduced the odds of conviction.

075. Investigative Interviewing
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
Ballroom E
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: David William Walsh, PhD - University of Derby

Investigative Interviewing of Suspects: Outside the Interrogation Room!
David William Walsh, PhD - University of Derby; Andrew Griffiths, PhD - University of Derby; Ray Bull, PsyD - University of Derby

Research findings provide an evidence base for skilled interviewing, though concerns persist with its practice. This paper discusses findings from our three groundbreaking connected studies. Firstly, our survey of 95 investigators found self-confidence associated with a lack of planning. However, Study 2 found that investigators consistently over-rated themselves (when compared to an expert). Finally, we found that only more skilled officers accurately undertook reflection or evaluation. Prior research has found such skills to be critical in sustaining professional development. Our findings suggest that research needs further focus on what happens before and after interviews to help understand what happens therein.

Interviewing for Persuasive Intelligence Gathering: A Comparison of Two Methods
Thomas C. Ormerod, PhD - University of Sussex, UK; Coral J. Dando, PhD - Westminster University, UK

Despite evidence showing that aggressive interrogation methods are counter-productive, there is little evidence for effective alternatives. An experiment compared two conversational approaches to intelligence interviewing: Modified Cognitive Interview for persuasion (MCI-P) and Frame-adapted Controlled Cognitive Engagement (FaCCE). Participants witnessed an event that biased them to withhold information about a confederate implicated in an accident. Participants were then interviewed using either MCI-P or FaCCE. Although FaCCE yielded significantly higher levels of persuasion than MCI-P (61% vs. 31%) and significantly more event intelligence, the source of the effects appeared to differ,
FaCCE generating conscious information sharing and MCI enabling unconscious information leakage.

**Police Tactics and Guilt Status Uniquely Influence Suspects’ Physiologic Reactivity and Resistance to Confess**
Christopher James Normile, MA/MS - Central Michigan University; Kyle C. Scherr, PhD - Central Michigan University; Mary A. Catlin, BA/BS - Central Michigan University; Kirsten A. Domagalski - Central Michigan University

This research examined the relationships among different interrogation tactics, suspects’ resistance to confess, and their physiologic reactivity during a mock-interrogation. Procedures mirrored the cheating paradigm and measured participants’ (N = 154) physiologic at critical times during the study. Innocents confronted with false evidence resisted confessing longer than innocents confronted with minimization. Furthermore, a moderated-mediation analysis indicated that although innocents resisted confessing longer when confronted with false evidence compared to minimization, these innocents sustained a significantly higher level of physiologic reactivity. Theoretical and applied implications will be discussed.

**Cross Cultural Persuasion: Intelligence Interviewing Using Frame Applied Controlled Cognitive Engage**
Coral J. Dando, PhD - University of Westminster, London; Thomas C. Ormerod, PhD - University of Sussex

Despite the psychological literature indicating that aggressive interrogator behaviours are contra indicators for success, coercive interrogation appears to be increasing, worldwide. We report an empirical study of cross-cultural persuasion, using the Frame applied Controlled Cognitive Engagement (FaCCE) technique. FaCCE is a modified version of Controlled Cognitive Engagement (Ormerod & Dando, 2015), and draws on Regulatory Focus Theory, and Prospect Theory to reduce the cognitive dissonance experienced during persuasive interrogations, thereby bringing about information gain. Participants interrogated in their first language, by a same culture interrogator were persuaded to reveal significantly more event intelligence despite having been financially incentivised to withhold.

076. Feigning and Malingering
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Mary Elizabeth Wood, PhD - Vanderbilt University Medical Center

**Specificity and Item Endorsement Rates of Personality Assessment Inventory Over-Reporting Scales Across Ethnic, Gender, and Diagnostic Groups in a Forensic Inpatient Sample**

Mary Elizabeth Wood, PhD - Vanderbilt University Medical Center; David M. Glassmire, PhD - Patton State Hospital

The purpose of the present investigation was to evaluate the specificity of the overreporting indices of the PAI in a forensic sample with no known incentive to feign. Although item endorsement and configural elevations on the Negative Impression Management (NIM) and the Malingering Index (MAL) appeared to reflect genuine psychopathology, results indicated that the overall specificity estimates across groups were generally adequate. Further, and consistent with the collection of available literature on the topic, Rogers Discriminant Function (RDF) performed poorly in this sample, leading to the recommendation that it not be relied upon in forensic settings.

**Evaluating the Use of Symptom Validity Tests (SVTs) in Individuals with FASD**
Katelyn Mullally, BA/BS - University of Guelph; Kaitlyn McLachlan, PhD - University of Guelph

Symptom validity tests (SVTs) are frequently used to assess effort on psychological tests in forensic contexts, though evidence suggests that these measures may inaccurately classify performance in individuals with serious neurocognitive deficits. The current study sought to assess performance on four commonly used SVTs in adult offenders with and without suspected/diagnosed fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD). In keeping with previous studies, we found higher failure rates in the FASD suspected/diagnosed group compared to controls, and negative correlations between neurocognitive test scores and SVT failure. Findings are discussed with reference to high rates of FASD in the criminal justice system.

**Detection of Feigned Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: A Meta-Analysis of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2**
Alicia Nijdam-Jones, MA/MS - Fordham University; Yanru Chen, MA/MS - Teachers College, Columbia University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD - Fordham University

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is particularly vulnerable to feigning due to the heterogeneous symptom profile, subjective nature of the symptoms required for diagnosis, and the potential opportunity for external gain. This meta-analysis examined 20 studies (N=3168) of feigned PTSD that used the MMPI-2. Using Robust Variance Estimation to analyze the effects, three scales presented with large and significant effect sizes: Back Infrequency (FB) scale (g=1.60), Obvious-Subtle (O-S) scale (g=1.58), and the Gough Dissimulation Index (F–K) (g=1.53). As these scales demonstrated the strongest utility for identifying feigned PTSD, forensic professionals should consider using these scales over other MMPI-2 validity scales.
Correspondence Between Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms' (SIRS) Scores and Clinicians' Opinions of Malingering

Jessica R. Hart, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Ellen E. Reinhard, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Marla Domino, PhD - ; Victoria Cooper, PhD -

The Structured Interview of Reported Symptoms (SIRS) is frequently used by forensic evaluators to assess feigning. This study's purpose was to examine correspondence between SIRS’ scores and clinicians’ opinions of malingering among 237 forensic examinees. Using AUC analyses, the SIRS’ total score was the strongest predictor of clinician feigning classification (AUC=.88, SE=.03, p<.001, d=1.56). SIRS’ scores were interpreted per the manual's guidelines, creating “manualized classifications” of feigning which were compared to clinicians’ opinions. A chi square analysis (X²=2(1,N=237)=78.92, p<.001) indicated different individuals were classified as feigning by evaluators as compared to the SIRS manual. Implications and recommendations will be discussed.

A Glance at the MAP: Assessing Feigning with the Malingering Assessment of Psychopathology

Laura M. Grossi, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Mollimichelle Cabeldue, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belf, PsyD - Kirby Forensic Psychiatric Center; Chelcie R. Rollock, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Ekaterina Pivovarova, PhD - Center for Law, Brain and Behavior at Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School

Forensic evaluators must consider potential for fabricated/exaggerated symptoms and/or deficits, given incentives for examinees to present with impairment. A number of validated assessment tools have assisted evaluators in identifying feigned impairment; however, no comprehensive method has been empirically validated for consolidating data from multiple sources. The current study examines the Malingering Assessment of Psychopathology, a tool developed to guide comprehensive assessment of feigning by providing structure to data collection and conceptualization. Preliminary results indicate items assessing bogus symptoms, symptom disclosure, testing results, and testing versus observations differentiate defendants identified as Low, Moderate, or High likelihood of feigning.

077. Eyewitness Memory
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
The Desoto Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Robert B. Michael, PhD - University of Louisiana at Lafayette

The Order of Question Difficulty Affects Eyewitness Beliefs: A Meta-Analysis of Two Paradigms

Robert B. Michael, PhD - University of Louisiana at Lafayette; Yana Weinstein, PhD - University of Massachusetts Lowell

A simple change to test construction—flipping questions from an easy-to-hard to hard-to-easy order—affects test performance evaluations. This effect has been demonstrated in eyewitnesses and students. But with limited studies, it is difficult to know a precise estimate of the effect's magnitude. We meta-analyzed 7,215 participants across 39 studies to more precisely estimate the influence of question difficulty order. These more precise and robust estimates show that question difficulty order affects performance evaluations: Easy-to-hard questions produce 8% more optimistic performance evaluations than hard-to-easy questions. These more precise effect size estimates have implications for test constructors and interviewers.

Memory and the Cooperative Source: How Can We Obtain Richer Information?

Jacob M. Champagne, BA/BS - University of Michigan - Flint; Haley Dawson, BA/BS - University of Michigan - Flint; Peter F. Mollnaro, PhD - University of Michigan - Flint

Investigators need to gather rich information about suspects, from others, connected to that individual. While current interviewing research focuses on cooperative witnesses, little research has examined interviewing strategies for cooperative sources. Cooperative sources rely on both semantic and episodic memories when reporting their “biographical memories”. Biographical memories may be organized within autobiographical memory, and thus, be subject to organizational mnemonics. The current experiment tested two mnemonics: semantic categorization and life period retrieval strategies. Amounts of information gathered in both conditions were compared to a control condition, where no retrieval/organizational strategy was implemented. Results and implications for investigative interviewing are discussed.

Emotional Memory: The Role of Personality Traits and the Central-Peripheral Trade-Off

Lauren Thompson, BA/BS - Carleton University; Ellen Tansomy, MA/MS - Carleton University; Adelle Forth, PhD - Carleton University

With a sample of 68 students, the current study sought to explore the effects of the Five-Factor Model personality dimensions and central-peripheral trade-offs on emotional memory and attention. Participant's eye movements were tracked as they viewed a negative, positive, and neutral image. Memory for these images was subsequently tested. Results indicated that memory was enhanced for the positive compared to the negative image and a central-peripheral trade-off was found only for the positive and neutral images. When personality
Participants watched a video featuring a car theft. They were then given a target-present or target-absent, six-person lineup. Following their choice they were given either confirming or neutral feedback. Following feedback participants either completed a filler task only or a filler task and a guided context reinstatement, focusing on when they made a decision in the lineup. Participants then completed post-identification feedback questions. Context reinstatement provided a more diagnostic value to confidence statements. Correct choosers reported significantly increased levels of confidence with context reinstatement, but incorrect choosers showed no significant effect of context reinstatement.

**Does Retrieval Enhance Eyewitness Suggestibility Because Taking an Initial Memory Test Increases the Perceived Accuracy of the Misinformation Narrative?**

Krista D. Manley, MA/MS - Iowa State University; Jason CK. Chan, PhD - Iowa State University

Despite the robust memory-enhancing benefits of retrieval practice, it can ironically exacerbate eyewitness’ susceptibility to later misinformation - a phenomenon known as Retrieval-Enhanced Suggestibility (RES; Chan, Manley, & Lang, 2017). One explanation for this finding is that after taking a memory test, participant witnesses are more likely to treat the subsequently-presented misinformation narrative as providing corrective feedback (e.g., Rindal, DeFranco, Rich, & Zaragoza, 2016). In the current study, we provided a direct test of this hypothesis by asking participants to rate their perceived accuracy of the narrative. Our results are inconsistent with this account of RES.

**079. The Impact of Polyvictimization on Justice-Involved Adolescents**

9:15 AM - 10:35 AM

Ballroom B

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Keith R. Cruise, PhD - Fordham University

Discussant: Jodi Viljoen, PhD - Simon Fraser University

Prevalence of traumatic event exposures (Dierkerheising et al., 2013) and trauma reactions (Abram et al., 2004,) reinforce the call for trauma screening and trauma-informed care in juvenile justice settings (NCTSN, 2016). Polyvictimization, defined as the experience of multiple types of traumatic events (Finkelhor, Omrod, & Turner, 2007) has been linked to multiple negative outcomes (Ford, Connor, & Hawke, 2009). However, polyvictimization has not been identified based on trauma screening results conducted in the field. Screening results have also not been compared to concurrent mental health screening results and post-screening adjustment. This symposium will address these gaps. Paper #1 highlights results of a comprehensive literature review (using PRISMA-P guidelines) addressing the measurement, prevalence, and impact of polyvictimization on justice-involved adolescents. Paper #2 reports results of a latent class analysis establishing polyvictimization rates, associations with mental health, and legal outcomes. Paper #3 identifies whether PV and probable PTSD are accurately detected on a standard mental health screen. Paper #4 provides the first test of a symptom-severity model for PTSD using latent class analysis and links with mental health and legal outcomes. The impact of polyvictimization on justice-involved adolescents, and implications for trauma screening practices, trauma-informed treatment and case management will be highlighted.
Poly-Victimization in Justice-Involved Adolescents: What We Know
Maria Jimenez, BA/BS - Fordham University; Evan Auguste, BA/BS - Fordham University; Zoe Feingold, BA/BS - Fordham University; Keith R. Cruise, PhD - Fordham University

Poly-victimization (PV), the experience of multiple traumatic event types (Finkelhor, Ormrod, & Turner, 2007), is recognized as a predictor of internalizing (Cyr, Clément, & Chamberland, 2014) and externalizing mental health problems (Adams et al., 2016) in adolescent samples. This paper summarizes the current literature on PV in justice-involved adolescents focusing on operationalization, prevalence, and associations with mental health and legal outcomes. Implications for research and practice are highlighted.

Polyvictimization in Detained Adolescents: Impact on Mental Health and Legal Outcomes
Keith R. Cruise, PhD - Fordham University; Damion Grasso, PhD - University of Connecticut; Julian D. Ford, PhD - Fordham University; Maria Jimenez - University of Connecticut Health Center; Evan Holloway, MA/MS - Fordham University

This study identified latent classes of juvenile detainees based on self-reported post-traumatic stress symptoms at juvenile detention admission. Studies with other populations have found a severity-based model, with a large low-severity class, fewer constitute a moderate-severity class, and a minority of participants belongs to a high-severity class. Results identified a three-class solution that follows this pattern. Members of the high- and moderate-severity groups reported higher levels of functional impairment and more problems on the MAYS1-2. However, class membership was only a marginal predictor of new juvenile court cases after controlling for baseline court history.

Refining Use of the MAYS1-2 to Identify PTSD and Probable PTSD in Justice-Involved Adolescents
Evan Auguste, BA/BS - Fordham University; Keith R. Cruise, PhD - Fordham University; Julian D. Ford, PhD - University of Connecticut; Damion Grasso, PhD - University of Connecticut

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 and probable PTSD. Participants were 320 adolescents admitted to two juvenile detention facilities in an east coast state. Regression and ROC analyses indicated the TE scale has utility as a screen for PV, particularly for girls, but not for probable PTSD. Research and practice implications are discussed.

Latent Class Analysis of PTSD Symptoms in Detained Adolescents: Associations with Emotional and

Behavioral Functioning
Evan Holloway, MA/MS - Fordham University; Damion Grasso, PhD - University of Connecticut; Keith R. Cruise, PhD - Fordham University; Julian D. Ford, PhD - University of Connecticut

This study identified latent classes of juvenile detainees based on their self-reported post-traumatic stress symptoms at juvenile detention admission. Studies with other populations have found a severity-based model, with a large low-severity class, fewer constitute a moderate-severity class, and a minority of participants belongs to a high-severity class. Results of the current study identified a three-class solution that follows this pattern. Members of the high- and moderate-severity groups reported higher levels of functional impairment and more problems on the MAYS1-2. However, class membership was not associated with criminal history, recidivism, or re-admission to detention at 12 months.

080. Incompetent Defendants: A National Problem
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM
Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Barbara E. McDermott, PhD - University of California, Davis
Discussant: Ira Pack, PhD - University of Massachusetts Medical School

The Supreme Court in Dusky v. U.S. requires that all individuals facing criminal prosecution are competent to stand trial. There is evidence that the number of individuals referred for competence evaluations are rising, with a corresponding increase in defendants ordered for restoration. In presentation one, national trends are discussed, including recent case law that has set unrealistic timelines for the evaluation and restoration of defendants in whom the issue of competence has been raised. The impact of these timelines is discussed. Presentation two discusses data collected in California assessing the characteristics of patients admitted and the court evaluations that led to their commitment. The results suggest that the quality of the evaluations leading to an IST finding are poor. As a consequence, many individuals are inappropriately ordered for restoration. In presentation three, the results of a nationwide survey are discussed. This survey was conducted in early 2017 and received responses from 49 states and the District of Columbia. Results indicate that the majority of jurisdictions are experiencing increases in referrals for competence evaluations and restoration. Efforts by states to intervene in the process are presented.

An Increase in Forensic Patients at State Hospitals Throughout the United States
Robert Schaufenbil, BA/BS - California Department of State Hospitals

The results of a survey conducted by the National
Association of State Mental Health Program Directors (NASMHPD) were clear: individuals with mental illness are overrepresented in the criminal justice system. Between 1999 and 2014 national trends show a 76% increase in the number of forensic patients in state hospitals. We may be witnessing a reinstitutionalization of people with major mental illnesses via the forensic state hospital system. Evidence suggests a lack of community based mental health beds. To reverse this trend more research is important; however, a national discussion about the root causes and potential solutions also is necessary.

Incompetent Defendants and Untrained Evaluators Lead to an IST Crisis
Barbara E. McDermott, PhD - University of California, Davis

In an effort to understand the reasons for the increasing numbers of defendants ordered for restoration to competence in CA, we evaluated the characteristics of 396 patients admitted for this purpose. We found that a substantial percentage of these admissions were either already competent or feigning a mental disorder/defect. The majority of court evaluators did not assess for feigning. Records reviewed from these admissions indicated that many were in extraordinarily poor condition at the time of arrest and a large number were homeless. We are currently exploring linkages to services in the community to evaluate what treatment these individuals received.

National Trends in Increasing Incompetent to Stand Trial Populations
Katherine Warburton - California Department of State Hospitals

In the US, the number of forensic patients in state hospitals increased 76% from 1999 to 2016; patients found incompetent to stand trial (IST) are largely responsible for this trend. We developed a survey to assess if other jurisdictions were experiencing increases and requested information about possible causes. The results of our survey indicate that CST evaluations and the demand for restoration services are rising across the nation. The data from our survey support a disturbing trend of forensically driven re-institutionalization of patients living with serious mental illness. It appears that expanding state hospital capacity is not an adequate remedy.

081. A System of Pleas
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Miko M. Wilford, PhD - University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Discussant: Vanessa A. Edkins, PhD - Florida Institute of Technology

“...criminal justice today is for the most part a system of pleas, not a system of trials.” As the majority observed in Lafler v. Cooper (2012), the prevalence of guilty pleas has reached an unprecedented proportion representing over 95% of criminal convictions in the U.S. This symposium will address a number of questions and concerns related to this system of pleas. First, a national survey of policies and procedures related to the guilty plea process will be presented with a particular focus on jurisdictional variations in time-limited offers, instructions regarding collateral consequences, and baseless pleas. Second, the predictive validity of the current dominant model of plea decision-making, the shadow-of-the-trial model, will be tested. Third, a new method of experimental plea research that moves beyond vignettes while avoiding the pitfalls of cheating paradigms will be introduced. Fourth, a close examination of sentencing for sexual versus non-sexual crimes in Massachusetts will illustrate the concrete impact that this system of pleas can have on the administration of justice. Finally, observational data concerning the factors that influence standard guilty pleas versus Alford pleas, which allow defendants to plead guilty while maintaining innocence, will be presented.

State of the States: Advancing Guilty Plea Research Through a National Survey of United States Law
Tina M. Zottoli, PhD - Montclair State University; Tarika Daftary-Kapur, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Vanessa A. Edkins, PhD - Florida Institute of Technology; Allison D. Redlich, PhD - George Mason University; Christopher M. King, JD, PhD - Montclair State University; Lucian E. Dervan, JD - Belmont University; Elizabeth Tahan, BA/BS - Montclair State University

We conducted a national survey of statutes, case law, and court rules in the United States pertaining to the guilty plea process. We present the results of our survey in three areas (time-limited offers, collateral consequences instructions and baseless pleas) and we discuss implications for future research that is informed by jurisdictional differences in policies and procedures across the U.S. We anticipate that these data will facilitate the development of novel research questions about the impact of existing policies on plea decision-making and outcomes.

Sometimes the Trial Casts a Long Shadow: Pleading Guilty When Odds are in your Favor
Jennifer Bartlett, BA/BS - Montclair State University; Tina M. Zottoli, PhD - Montclair State University

By the middle of the 20th century, plea bargaining had supplanted the jury trial as the primary method for resolving criminal cases in the United States. Nonetheless, research on guilty pleas lags well behind research on trials. The leading model of plea-deal decision making, Shadow of the Trial (SOT), relies on expected utility theory and has been criticized for failing to account for cognitive bias. We tested the
predictive utility of SOT under various acquittal probabilities and trial penalties. Results are discussed in terms of how they might shape model improvements, and thereby advance research on guilty plea decision making.

**To Plea or Not to Plea: A Virtual Simulation of Plea-Bargain Scenarios**

Miko M. Wilford, PhD - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Misha Rabinovich, MA/MS - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Annmarie Khairalla - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Kaitlyn Shea - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Melanie Flatt, BA/BS - University of Massachusetts Lowell

95% of criminal convictions in the U.S. are achieved without a jury. Instead, these convictions are the result of guilty pleas, which are often prompted through plea bargains. Yet, there is still relatively little research on plea-bargaining. The current project is the first to create and employ a virtual, computer-based framework to simulate plea environments in a more dynamic way than traditional vignette studies, while avoiding the pitfalls of newer cheating paradigms. Data from the first two studies using this computer program will be presented, and the potential applicability of this computer framework for future plea research will be discussed.

**The Plea Discount Revisited: Outcomes of Violent Crime Prosecutions in a Sentencing Guidelines State**

Annabelle Shestak, MA/MS - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Kristy L. Shockley, MA/MS - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Jaime M. Keenan, BA/BS - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Miko M. Wilford, PhD - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Joseph E. Gonzales, PhD - University of Massachusetts Lowell

Plea bargaining is often perceived as a means by which criminals evade consequences for their crimes. It is presumed that pleas are associated with significant sentencing discounts. The current study compared public records for sexual crime indictments with other violent crime indictments in three Massachusetts counties to assess whether defendants who pled fared better than those who did not. We also assessed which factors accounted for variation in plea outcomes among defendant groups. Analyses demonstrated that defendants who pled fared worse across custodial and probationary sentencing outcomes, with sex crime defendants faring even worse than other, similarly-rated crime defendants.

**Alford Pleas and the Presumption of Strong Evidence**

Amy Dezember, MA/MS - George Mason University; Skye A. Woestehoff, PhD - George Mason University; Melissa Manley, BA/BS - George Mason University; Allison D. Redlich, PhD - George Mason University

Although Alford pleas are constitutional, these pleas, which allow defendants to plead guilty while maintaining innocence, have garnered significant controversy. To date, there is only one empirical study exploring these pleas in practice. In the proposed, we present data from observations of plea hearings of traditional and Alford guilty plea-takers and interviews with these same plea-takers to explore the factors that influence Alford plea decisions. We find that, contrary to ideals of Alford pleas, these cases often lack strong evidence. Instead, early findings indicate that pre-trial detention and sentencing discounts influence the Alford decision-making process.

**082. The Neurobiology of Callous-Unemotional Traits: A Case for the Importance of Biological Factors in Understanding Antisocial Behavior**

9:15 AM - 10:35 AM

Ballroom E

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Laura C. Thornton, PhD - Boystown National Research Hospital

Discussant: Stuart F. White, PhD - Boystown National Research Hospital

Much of the early literature on biological influences on antisocial behavior was deeply flawed. However, with the advent of modern techniques, a more nuanced picture of the bidirectional relationship between biology and behavior is developing. The biological underpinnings of callous unemotional (CU) traits are relatively well studied and offer an example of the field's more nuanced understanding of psychobiology. This symposium incorporates neuroimaging and salivary hormone data, samples from both healthy and clinical populations, experimental and meta-analytic methods. Johnson and Glenn show that cortisol reactivity is associated with self-report of callousness. Thornton et al demonstrate that Disruptive Behavior Disorders are associated with increased activation of neural threat systems during frustration, and that this activation is independent of level of CU traits. Hawes et al report on the state of the literature with respect to differences in reward processing deficits across development, but particularly in antisocial youth with high and low levels of CU traits. The final presentation represents an attempt to bring biological measures within a broader assessment framework that includes personality, behavioral and clinical variables. Taken together these presentations make a strong case for more extensive consideration of biological factors in understanding antisocial behavior.

**Associations Between Hormones, Stress Reactivity, and Psychopathic Traits in Adolescence**

Alexandria K. Johnson, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Andrea L. Glenn, PhD - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

This study examined the hormones cortisol and testosterone in adolescents with varying levels of...
psychopathic traits. Hormone levels were measured at rest and in response to a pop-quiz at school. Adolescents who rated themselves as more callous demonstrated less cortisol reactivity in response to the quiz and reported feeling less worried when the quiz was announced. No relationships were observed between psychopathic traits and testosterone, resting cortisol, or the ratio of testosterone to cortisol. These findings suggest that cortisol responses to stress may be a useful biomarker for psychopathic traits in adolescents.

The Neural Correlates of Frustration in Youth with Disruptive Behavior Disorders
Laura C. Thornton, PhD - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Harma Meffert, PhD - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Kathryn O. Adams, BA/BS - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Elizabeth Ternent, BA/BS - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Abraham D. Killanin, BA/BS - University of Nebraska Medical Center; Patrick M. Tyler, PhD - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Matthew Dobbertin - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Kayla Pope - Creighton University; Dobbertin R. Blair, PhD - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Stuart F. White, PhD - Boys Town National Research Hospital

Youth with Disruptive Behavior Disorders (DBDs) often show antisocial behavior and show increased levels of frustration and dysfunction within threat systems as well as decision-making systems implicated in frustration. Callous-unemotional (CU) traits moderate dysfunction within some of these regions. Neural response differences to frustration were examined in 39 typically developing youth and 61 youth with DBDs. Youth with DBDs showed greater activation in PAG/thalamus, dmFC, and striatum. CU traits were not associated with BOLD responses within threat systems during frustration. These data have implications for theory and suggest the need for interventions for coping with frustration in youth with DBDs.

Differences in Reward Processing across Development and Conduct Problem Subtypes
Samuel Hawes, PhD - Florida International University; Raul Gonzalez, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Amy L. Byrd, PhD - University of Pittsburgh; Dustin A. Pardini, PhD - Arizona State University

Conduct problem (CP) youth appear to be characterized, in part, by difficulties suppressing their reward-seeking behaviors. In addition, some evidence suggests that these deficits are most pronounced in CP youth with callous-unemotional (CU) features. The current investigation aims to shed light on these issues by 1) using voxel-wise activation likelihood estimation (ALE) meta-analytic procedures to pool results across 20 studies (834 adolescents; 546 adults) to directly compare child, adolescent, and adult neural reactivity to rewards; and 2) examining differences in reward-related brain activation among CP youth (ages 9-11) with and without CU traits.

Considering Diagnostically Relevant Biomarkers for Parsing Callousness and Disinhibition: Toward a Biologically Informed Understanding of Antisocial Behavior
Sarah Brislin, MA/MS - Florida State University; Christopher J. Patrick, PhD - Florida State University

This talk will focus on efforts to integrate brain and behavioral response within and across laboratory tasks with the hope of better understanding the personality traits that contribute to a diagnosis of Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD). The DSM 5 has adopted a continuous improvement model in an effort to better reflect the quickly changing body of scientific literature on clinical problems and disorders and, paralleling work done to define specifier of Conduct Disorder, research on ASPD should also consider defining callous and unemotional traits as a means of better understanding antisocial pathology and predicting recidivism.

083. Legal Socialization: The Critical Importance of Perceptions of and Participation in the Legal System
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM
The Venetian Room

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Adam D. Fine, MA/MS - University of California, Irvine
Discussant: Caitlin Cavanagh, PhD - Michigan State University

Legal socialization is the process through which people develop their perceptions of laws, law enforcement, and the justice system. With the many recent high-profile deaths of youth of color at the hands of police, scholars have posited that a “crisis of confidence” particularly in law enforcement might be developing. Understanding individuals’ legal perceptions is critically important, particularly considering negative perceptions are associated with law violation and non-compliance with legal directives. The three papers in this symposium advance our understanding of legal socialization in important ways. The first paper, using a sample of serious juvenile offenders, finds that the relation between legal socialization and recidivism is mediated by perceptions of chances for success. The second study, using young adults, finds that civil participation in the legal system promotes legal socialization. The final study, using national cohorts of adolescents from 1976-2015, finds that legal socialization is distinct from other socio-cultural socialization and youths’ perceptions of law enforcement are declining to a decades-long low. The three studies make significant contributions to the scientific understanding of legal socialization and its implications for behavior.

Perceptions of the Legal System and Recidivism: Investigating the Mediating Role of Perceptions of
Chances for Success in Juvenile Offenders
Anna Abate, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD - Sam Houston State University

Using a sample of serious juvenile offenders, the current study examined relations between perceptions of the legal system and recidivism, exploring the roles of perceptions of chances for success as a mediator and ethnicity as a moderator. The results indicate that, in Black and Hispanic juvenile offenders, but not White, perceptions of chances for success mediates the relationship between perceptions of the legal system and recidivism. The current study offers support for the notion that interventions aimed at preventing youth from engaging in illegal behaviors may need to be tailored to target ethnic-specific attitudes.

Legal Socialization and Civil Participation in the Law: The Effect of Jury Service on Legal Reasoning Capacity
Lindsey M. Cole, PhD - University of New Hampshire; Ellen S. Cohn, PhD - University of New Hampshire

Historically, legal socialization has focused on the development of legal reasoning to explain the legal socialization process. Founding legal socialization researchers theorized that civil participation in the legal system could act as a catalyst for development of legal reasoning capacity. The current study examined the effects of simulated jury service on legal reasoning capacity for pre-conventional, conventional, and post-conventional reasoning schemes. Results revealed that participants displayed reduced reliance on pre-conventional reasoning and increased use of post-conventional reasoning following jury service. These findings have important implications for current directions in legal socialization research and support the re-integration of foundational theories.

A Crisis of Confidence? Adolescents’ Perceptions of Law Enforcement from 1976 to 2015
Adam D. Fine - University of California, Irvine; Sachiko Donley, PhD - Princeton University; Caitlin Cavanagh, PhD - Michigan State University; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD - University of California, Irvine

In the U.S., there has been a long and complicated relationship between the justice system and youth of color. With the many recent high-profile deaths of youth of color at the hands of police, a “crisis of confidence” in law enforcement might be developing. Leveraging nationally representative cohorts of adolescents from 1976-2015, structural equation and longitudinal models indicate that: 1) legal socialization is distinct from other socio-cultural socialization (e.g., school, religion); 2) racial differences in perceptions of law enforcement have existed since the 1970s; and 3) across races, youths’ perceptions of law enforcement are declining to a decades-long low.

084. International Reforms for Vulnerable Witnesses: Implications for the US Criminal Justice System
9:15 AM - 10:35 AM
The Desoto Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Samantha J. Andrews, PhD - Keele University
Discussant: Thomas D. Lyon, JD, PhD - University of Southern California

This symposium will discuss findings from analogue-experiments and field studies investigating international reforms for vulnerable witnesses. The first presentation examines the effects of Ground Rules Hearings and pre-recorded cross-examinations on lawyers’ questioning strategies in cases involving 6- to 15-year-old alleged abuse victims in England. New procedures resulted in defense lawyers asking fewer suggestive questions compared to matched cases using existing procedures. The second study investigated the effects of juror education on deliberations in mock cases of child sexual abuse in the UK. Jurors in the neutral expert testimony and judicial instructions conditions entertained fewer misconceptions about child sexual abuse than control condition jurors. The third presentation describes studies that evaluated the quality of Portuguese pre-trial proceedings (DMF interviews), where presiding judges conducted interviews that could be used as evidence-in-chief. DMF interviews were found to be of poor quality, relying primarily on “risky” recognition-based prompts, but the use of best-practice Protocols increased DMF interview quality dramatically. The fourth presentation will assess the quality of forensic interviews with 100 2- to 6-year-old alleged victims of abuse conducted by Norwegian Barnahus police. Barnahus help police intervene more in cases of suspected abuse, and contribute to better interactions and cooperation between professionals and agencies.

Effect of Ground Rules Hearings on Lawyers’ Question Types and Children’s Responses
Hayden M. Henderson, BA/BS - University of Cambridge; Samantha J. Andrews, PhD - Keele University; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

This study examined the effects of Ground Rules Hearings and pre-recorded cross-examinations on English lawyers’ questioning strategies. Cases involving 6- to 15-year-old alleged victims of sexual abuse in which these innovations were and were not employed were compared with respect to the types of questions asked and the ways children responded. Defense lawyers asked significantly fewer suggestive questions when the new procedures were employed. There were no significant group differences in the proportion of utterances that were open-ended. The youngest children were less responsive to defense lawyers and older children were less compliant with suggestions.
The Effect of Juror Education on Juror Decision-Making in Cases of Child Sexual Abuse

Eleanor Prince, BA/BS - University of Cambridge; Samantha J. Andrews, PhD - Keele University; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

This study investigated the effect of juror education on deliberation in cases of child sexual abuse in the UK. Using data from previous research on forensic interviews and children’s testimony, a mock trial was created with three conditions. The trial either contained neutral expert witness testimony, expert knowledge given via judicial instructions, or a control condition. The trial was video recorded and played to three twelve-person mock juries. Participants took a beliefs questionnaire pre- and post- trial and deliberations were audio and video recorded to examine the extent to which neutral education influenced decision-making processes.

Child Forensic Interview in Portugal: Interview Practices and Judicial Decision Making

Carlos Peixoto, PhD - Centro for Studies in Human Development (CEDH), Faculdade de Educação e Psicologia - Universidade Ca

Since 2007, alleged victims of child sexual abuse in Portugal have provided evidence in a mandatory proceeding - DMF. In a study we examined those interviews conducted in several Portuguese criminal courts. The vast majority of details provided by children were obtained using recognition-based prompts associated with the risks of contaminating and limiting children’s informativeness. In another study we demonstrated that using the NICHD Protocol in DMF interviews, the majority of details provided by children were provided in response to open-ended prompts. In this presentation we will discuss these results in terms of their implications concerning judicial decision making.

Quality of Extended Forensic Interviews of Preschool Children Conducted at the Barnahus of Norway

Gunn Astrid Baugerud, PhD - Oslo Metropolitan University; Miriam S. Johnson, PhD - Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

The present study will assess the quality of Extended Forensic interviews with 100 2- to 6-year-old alleged victims of violence and child sexual abuse. The interviews were conducted by the police in Norwegian Barnahus between 2015 and 2017 and in many cases allegations were corroborated by medical findings or photographs/video records. Owing major contributions to improve the quality of investigative interviews for vulnerable children during the recent years, we expect that the quality in interview practice is higher as compared to findings in previous studies. Forensic applications of the findings will be discussed.

085. Plenary Session
10:45am - 12:15pm
The Continental Room

Using Our Research in the Struggle for Racial Justice: Pathways to Engaged Scholarship

Linda Tropp, PhD - University of Massachusetts Amherst and Co-founder of The Public Engagement Project

This talk will review a variety of ways in which research psychologists can use their research to promote the public good, with a particular focus on promoting racial justice. Through sharing personal examples and writings about public engagement, Tropp will encourage us to consider the roles we can play, the contributions we can make, and strategies through which we can develop trusting relationships with the audiences we seek to reach.

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom A

Chair: Christopher Slobogin, JD, LLM - Vanderbilt University

Grant Morgan, PhD - Baylor University; Christopher Slobogin, JD, LLM - Vanderbilt University; James Andretta, PhD - Child Guidance Clinic, Court Social Services Division Superior Court of the District of Columbia

In order to set the stage, the session will begin with a brief overview of the importance of statistics to the field of psychology and law specifically. Discussion will be given to both associated case law and federal rules of evidence, as well as APA guidelines for publication, best practices in expert witness testimony, and APA Specialty Guidelines for Forensic Psychology. Next, the most commonly reported statistics (CRSs) in Law and Human Behavior and Psychology Public Policy and Law will be briefly reviewed. Discussion will be given to different ways of interpreting CRSs coefficients, including the shortcomings of Null Hypothesis Testing and the benefits of effect sizes. Some attention will also be given to statistical standards required for publication in peer-reviewed journals, and the admissibility of empirical research in expert witness testimony.

Following the refresher course and discussion on the interpretation of statistics, attention will be given to statistical resources, including helpful texts, seminal journal articles, blogs, consultants, trainings, etc. At the end of the floor, a group discussion on statistics will be open.
The present symposium utilizes mixed methodology to inform best practices for interviewing children in forensic and legal settings. The first study examined 4-9-year-olds’ spontaneous use of “I don’t know” responses to varying forms of wh-questions. Children had higher rates of confabulation, and lower rates of “I don’t know” responding, to rote-wh questions asking for information such as the color of an object or the number of times something occurred. The second study examined 5-9-year-olds’ accuracy to “how” and “why” questions about their own actions, finding that children are better able to explain how they completed an activity, compared to how someone made them complete the activity. The third study examined how attorney questioning affected juror perceptions and case decisions regarding alleged child sexual abuse, finding that jurors were swayed by attorney-specific factors. The fourth study examined the effect of repeated questions on 6-12-year-olds’ testimony in child sexual abuse cases, finding that younger victims were more vulnerable to self-contradiction. The final study examined individuals with intellectual disability, and their age matches, to assess productivity and responsiveness to gold-standard forensic interviewing protocol. Those with intellectual disability were able to answer a substantial amount of questions seeking diverse types of information.

Don’t Know Responding and Confabulation When Maltreated Children are Questioned: The Problem with Rote Wh-Questions
Kelly McWilliams, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Shanna Williams, PhD - University of Southern California; Stacia N. Stolzenberg, PhD - Arizona State University; Angela D. Evans - Brock University; Thomas D. Lyon, JD, PhD - University of Southern California

Research has shown that children are more likely to give don’t know responses to wh-questions than to yes/no and forced-choice questions. However, researchers have not examined the rates of “I don’t know” responding and confabulation among different types of wh-questions. We examined 4-7-year-old maltreated children’s responses to different forms of wh-questions, including wh-rote questions (i.e., questions about number and color). Children were significantly less likely to respond “I don’t know” and more likely to confabulate to rote-wh questions, suggesting that the ease with which children can generate a response influences admissions of ignorance and confabulation.

Children’s Accuracy in Responding to “How” and “Why” Questions
Breanne E. Wylie, BA/BS - Brock University; Stacia N. Stolzenberg, PhD - Arizona State University; Angela D. Evans, PhD - Brock University

Children have demonstrated difficulty in responding to causality questions; those that require an explanation or motive (Ahern et al., 2015; Andrews et al., 2016). However, the accuracy of children’s responses is unestablished. The present study examined 5-9-year-olds’ accuracy to “How” and “Why” questions about their own actions. Children were less accurate when responding to “How Make” questions compared to “Why” or “How come” questions, suggesting that children may be better able to respond by explaining how they completed the activity, rather than how someone made them complete the activity. Further, we found developmental improvements, suggesting that accuracy improved with age.

Attorney Questioning Style in Child Sexual Abuse Cases Influences Jurors’ Perceptions, Verdict Decisions, and Recall of Case Details
Alma P. Oloquez, MA/MS - University of California, Irvine; J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD - University of California, Irvine

Undergraduate mock jurors were presented with a brief trial excerpt in which a child witness was questioned about alleged sexual abuse. Examination phase (direct-vs. cross-examination) and attorney temporal structure (defined as using temporal cues like “what happened next?” and posing questions in temporal order) were experimentally manipulated and varied to examine effects on participants’ perceptions of the child witness and questioning attorney, verdict decisions, and delayed memory reports. Jurors’ perceptions and decisions were in accordance with attorney goals. Memory was more accurate for direct examination after a 2-day delay. Implications for theory and practice will be discussed.

Lawyers’ Question Repetition and Children’s Responses in Scottish Criminal Courts
Samantha J. Andrews, PhD - Keele University; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - Cambridge University

This study examined the effects of repeated questions (n=7,968) on 5- to 17-year-olds’ testimony in child sexual abuse cases. Defense lawyers repeated more questions (39.6% of total questions asked) than prosecutors (30.6%). Defense lawyers elicited proportionally more self-contradictions than prosecutors. Over half (69.2%) the repeated questions were repeated more than once. Younger children were asked more repeated questions than older children, but age was not associated with repeated question types or children’s responses. Findings suggest that lawyers frequently ask ‘risks’ repeated questions. Official judicial guidance and training is needed need to help
identify and limit the inappropriate repetition of questions.

The Investigation of Individuals with Intellectual Disability: A Descriptive Analysis
Irit Hershkowitz, PhD - University of Haifa, Israel

This study follows investigative interviews with 100 individuals with mild or moderate intellectual disability (ID) and their mental age matches. ID individuals were faced with a substantial number of prompts, with recall prompts dominating the interviews. They replied to almost all prompts, addressed substantive issues following over two thirds of the prompts and provided new details following one third of the prompts, although they performed lower than their counterparts. Performance varied according to the severity of ID with the mild ID group outperforming the moderate ID group. The findings challenge the notion that individuals with ID cannot act as witnesses.

088. Mental Health Evidence, Perceptions of Mental Disorder, and Their Impact on Legal Decision-making
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom C

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair and Discussant: John F. Edens, PhD - Texas A&M University

Evidence concerning mental disorder frequently is presented in various types of legal cases. Despite the potential importance of this type of information and its relatively common introduction into these proceedings, how such information impacts judge and juror attitudes and their decision-making about defendants is a somewhat understudied topic. Of particular concern, many types of mental disorder seem to evoke considerable stigmatization among non-mental health professionals, particularly disorders that are disproportionately prevalent among those who run afoul of the legal system (e.g., psychopathy, antisocial personality disorder [ASPD], pedophilia, addictive disorders). This symposium will focus on the role of mental health evidence in mock criminal trials, how it is perceived by judges and jurors, and its impact on case outcomes. Individual talks will present meta-analytic findings, original research results, and attempts to replicate important recent research findings, with the common focus across all presentations being on the impact of evidence concerning disorders (i.e., psychopathy, ASPD) that have considerable potential to stigmatize defendants. Presentations will also focus on important methodological considerations when attempting to research these psycho-legal issues using simulation designs, in terms of potential threats to both internal and external validity.

Dangerous, Depraved, and Death-Worthy: A Meta-Analysis of the Correlates of Perceived Psychopathy in Jury Simulation Studies
Brittany Penson, MA/MS - Texas A&M University; John F. Edens, PhD - Texas A&M University; Shannon E. Kelley, MA/MS - Texas A&M University; Elyse Mowle, MA/MS - Texas A&M University; Allison Rulseh, MA/MS - Texas A&M University

Expert evidence concerning psychopathy increasingly is introduced in legal settings, with a growing body of research suggesting that decision-makers judge defendants characterized as psychopathic more negatively and punitively. We conducted a quantitative synthesis of ten juror simulation studies (N=2,980), which found that their perceptions of psychopathy predict characterization of a defendant as dangerous and evil, and are associated with greater support for death sentences and longer sentence length. These findings have important implications for the admissibility of psychopathy evidence and raise questions regarding the design of previous experimental trial simulations reporting no effect of psychopathy evidence on these outcomes.

Perceptions of Mental Health Conditions in Criminal Cases - A Survey of Swedish Lay Judges
Jennifer Cox, PhD - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Mariissa Stanziani, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Karolina Sorman, PhD - Karolinska Institutet; Charlotte Eklund Rinsten - Karolinska Institutet; Claes Lernstedt - Stockholm University; Marianna Kristiansson - Stockholm University; National Board of Forensic Medicine; Katarina Howner - National Board of Forensic Medicine; Howner -

Perceptions of mental health conditions influence how individuals with psychiatric diagnoses are treated within the criminal justice system. We examined perceptions of schizophrenia, antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), and intellectual disability (ID) among lay judges working within the Swedish court system. Participants read a vignette in which the defendant was described as having schizophrenia, ASPD, or ID. Although participants’ perceptions of schizophrenia were largely in line with Swedish legislation regarding severe mental disorders, perceptions of ASPD and ID were inconsistent with Swedish legislation. The results highlight the complexity of legislation addressing mental illness and criminality.

Reducing "Psychopath" Labeling Effects in Capital Sentencing
Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo, JD - Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD - Drexel University

Future dangerousness is sometimes used as an aggravating factor in capital sentencing and is often demonstrated via PCL-R score. This is problematic, as the PCL-R is a poor predictor of institutional violence. In contrast, labeling a capital defendant as a "psychopath"
does predict that a capital defendant will be sentenced to death. This study sought to diminish the “psychopath” labeling effect via courtroom tools of teaching expert testimony and jury instructions. However, the “psychopath” labeling effect did not emerge in this study, preventing investigation of these courtroom tools. Possible explanations and avenues for future research are discussed.

**Does Mental Health Testimony Impact Juror Perceptions of Psychopathy in Capital Murder Simulations? A Replication Study**

*Tiffany Truong, BA/BS - Texas A&M University; Shannon E. Kelley, MA/MS - Texas A&M University; John F. Edens, PhD - Texas A&M University*

Saks, Schweitzer, Aharoni, and Kiehl (2014) conducted a jury simulation manipulating mental health evidence presented in a mock capital murder trial. Regarding case outcomes (e.g., death verdicts), they reported that describing the defendant as ‘psychopathic’ had relatively limited impact compared to other diagnostic conditions. We replicated their study using identical stimulus materials but also included manipulation checks assessing whether the experimental conditions resulted in differences in how psychopathic the participants actually perceived the defendant to be. Notably, participant ratings of psychopathic traits were uniformly high across all conditions, raising concerns about the internal validity of their study’s design.

**089. Culturally Competent Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations**

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom D

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

*Chair: Jude Bergkamp, PsyD - Antioch University Seattle*

*Discussant: Dianna L. Rehn, PsyD - Alaska Psychiatric Institute*

Although the ethics code stresses the importance of cultural competence in clinical practice, there remains a notable lack of focus on culture within forensic psychology (Koiz & Chauhan, 2016). This symposium is comprised of three papers, each of which aim to bring increased awareness into the importance of cultural considerations in competency to stand trial evaluations. The first paper explores the existing academic literature, identifying current best practices. This paper also includes a legal analysis of two Washington Supreme Court cases, both in which the Court noted the need for forensic evaluators to be culturally competent. In the second paper, grounded theory methodology was used in order to identify systemic, individual, and external variables that impacted why forensic evaluators did - or did not - conduct cultural formulations as part of their competency to stand trial evaluations. The final paper of the symposium serves as a practical application of the theoretical considerations presented in the first two papers. In this paper, two culturally complex competence to stand trial case studies will be presented, with a discussion about the benefits in each case of utilizing the Cultural Formulation Interview.

**Cultural Considerations in Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations: Professional Best Practices and Pertinent Case Law**

*Katharine A. McIntyre, PhD - Private Practice; Jennifer Piel - University of Washington*

While cultural competency in clinical practice has long been viewed as an essential component of ethical psychological practice, there has been a historic lack of emphasis for the incorporation of cultural factors in forensic evaluations. This paper serves as a review of the current empirical literature related to cultural considerations in competency to stand trial evaluations, as well as provides a legal analysis for two cases from the Supreme Court of Washington where cultural considerations effected both judicial perception of expert witnesses and the admissibility of competency to stand trial evaluations.

**Applied Cultural Competency in CST Evaluations: Two Case Studies of the Jinni**

*Jude Bergkamp, PsyD - Antioch University Seattle*

In an effort to pragmatically apply cultural competency to Competency to Stand Trial evaluations, two case studies that utilized a modified Cultural Formulation Interview of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5). Each case study delineates how each cultural factor identified impacts the threshold issue of mental disease or defect and the two-prongs of the Dusky standard. While the two case studies share common cultural variables and demographics, the application of these variables to the standards resulted in differing opinions of competency.

**The Examination of Cultural Influence in the Determination of Adjudicative Competency: A Grounded Theory**

*Shawn Curtis, PsyD - Antioch University Seattle*

The Washington State Supreme Court decision in Washington v Sisouvanh identified culture as a critical component in adjudicative competency evaluations. This paper identified attitudes, opinions, and current practices of forensic examiners conducting competency to stand trial evaluations with culturally diverse populations in Washington following the Court’s ruling. Several areas of concern when conducting culturally competent competency evaluations were identified. The goal of the paper was to identify practices that present as problematic and run counter to the Court’s directive, as well as identifying and applying those practices that fulfill the ruling and could contribute to a best practice.
090. Implications of Callous-Unemotional Traits in Juvenile Offending
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
Ballroom E
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Cortney Simmons, MA/MS - University of California, Irvine
Discussant: Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD - University of California, Irvine

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits (e.g., lack of empathy, deficient guilt/remorse, and shallow affect) are a well-established risk factor for delinquent behavior. Youth with elevated CU traits are more likely to engage in severe, violent, and persistent patterns of delinquency. Four papers will present cutting-edge, methodologically rigorous research on how these traits contribute to different facets of juvenile offending, including recidivism, sentencing, and risky sexual behavior. Paper one examines how youths’ CU traits and parents’ CU traits may interact to affect youthful offending. Paper two investigates the independent and interactive effects of CU traits and psychosocial maturity on reoffending. Paper three explores how assigning the limited prosocial emotions (LPE) specifier for conduct disorder may influence juror perceptions and judicial decision-making. Paper four tests whether CU traits predicted risky sexual behavior and whether substance use and sensation seeking mediated this relationship over two years. All four papers test ecologically valid questions with implications for juvenile justice policy. As the discussant, Dr. Elizabeth Cauffman will integrate the findings and discuss how this emerging research contributes to our understanding of CU traits and their implications for the juvenile justice system.

The Relation Between Callous-Unemotional Traits, Psychosocial Maturity, and Re-Offending Among Justice-Involved Youth

Cortney Simmons, MA/MS - University of California, Irvine; Adam D. Fine, MA/MS - University of California, Irvine; Alissa Mahler - University of California, Irvine; Paul J. Frick, PhD - Louisiana State University; Laurence Steinberg, PhD - Temple University; Elizabeth Cauffman - University of California, Irvine

The current study investigated the independent and interactive effects of CU traits and psychosocial maturity on reoffending among first-time juvenile offenders. Our results indicated that both factors were independently associated with reoffending—youth with high CU traits or low psychosocial maturity engaged in more crime during the year following their first arrest. The test for interaction effects between CU traits and psychosocial maturity revealed that increased psychosocial maturity was associated with less offending, but only for low CU youth. That is, high CU youth with low, average, and high psychosocial maturity engaged in similar amounts of re-offending.

CU Traits Among Mothers and Juvenile Offenders
Caitlin Cavanagh, PhD - Michigan State University; Erica Dalzell, BA/BS - Michigan State University; Cortney Simmons, MA/MS - UC Irvine; Elizabeth Cauffman - UC Irvine

Interviews with 384 mother-son dyads, first-time juvenile offenders, were conducted. Analyses revealed that mothers’ CU traits moderated the relation between youth CU traits and youth reoffending. Specifically, when mothers report low CU traits, youth CU traits are not associated with reoffending. When mothers report high CU traits, youth higher in CU traits offend more, while there is no change for youth low in CU traits. Importantly, models account for relationship warmth and hostility, which no longer affect youth offending once accounting for maternal CU traits. Implications for family-level interventions will be discussed.

Risky Sex, Drugs, Sensation Seeking, and Callous Unemotional Traits in Justice-Involved Adolescent Males
Laura C. Thornton, PhD - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Paul J. Frick, PhD - Louisiana State University; James V. Ray, PhD - University of Central Florida; Tina D. Wall Myers, PhD - University of Dayton; Laurence Steinberg, PhD - Temple University; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD - University of California, Irvine

We examined whether callous-unemotional (CU) traits predicted risky sexual behavior (i.e., unprotected sex, casual sex) and whether substance use and sensation seeking mediated this relationship over 24 months. Bootstrapped mediation analyses revealed that CU traits exerted direct effects on risky sexual behaviors, and indirect effects through substance use but not sensation seeking. These effects were largely unchanged when accounting for the youth’s delinquency. These findings demonstrate that CU traits predict later risky sexual outcomes and which is partly explained by substance use; and highlight CU traits role for important juvenile-justice outcomes such as risky sexual behavior and substance use.

Implications of the ‘With Limited Prosocial Emotions’ (LPE) Specifier for Conduct Disorder on Judicial Decision-Making
Ashneeta Prasad - University of New South Wales; Eva R. Kimonis, PhD - University of New South Wales

The present study examined the implications of the ‘With Limited Prosocial Emotions’ (LPE) specifier for Conduct Disorder (CD) on judicial decision-making for juveniles using an ethical vignette design with a juror eligible US sample (N=294). Relative to undiagnosed offenders, those with either a CD or CD+LPE diagnosis were perceived as less amenable to treatment, more dangerous, and requiring a more restrictive treatment setting. Perceptions and treatment recommendations did not differ between youth with a CD versus CD+LPE diagnosis. Controlling for diagnostic status, higher
levels of perceived CU traits in youth predicted negative perceptions and recommendations for more restrictive treatment settings.

091. The Psychology of the Police Public Relationship
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair and Discussant: Joseph Hamm, PhD - Michigan State University

The police/community relationship in the United States is strained. Although not a new conversation, recent high-profile events have brought this strain into sharp focus and provided the impetus for local, regional, and national efforts to address the problem. The scholarly discussion on the topic has also been lively with researchers in a variety of fields contributing their substantive and methodological disciplinary expertise to this critical issue. The proposed interdisciplinary panel will advance this discussion by leveraging the methods and theory of psychology to shed additional light on this critical intersection of the psychology and the law. The first two talks apply psychological theories of development and risk perception to deepen our understanding of the public side of the police community relationship, while the second two apply vignette and psychometric methodologies popular in psychology to evaluate the police side of the relationship. Together these four talks seek to demonstrate how the theoretical and methodological advances in psychology can be applied to add nuance to the scholarly understanding of this important relationship by presenting new substantive knowledge and by providing a road-map for future interdisciplinary research. These themes will be addressed in each talk and highlighted by a to-be-determined discussant.

Legal Socialization in the Non-Legal World: A Longitudinal Test of the Ubiquity Hypothesis
Rick Trinkner, PhD - Arizona State University; Ellen S. Cohn, PhD - University of New Hampshire

A central tenet of legal socialization theory is that interactions with non-legal authorities during adolescence shape views of legal authorities later in life. At three points in time participants completed measures tapping exposure to different parenting styles. Years later they completed an experiment where they read a scenario describing a procedurally (un)fair encounter with an officer. Participants were more likely to view the officer as a legitimate authority when they were exposed to authoritative parenting early in life. Judgments of procedural justice were unrelated to parental style. Legal cynicism showed a mixed pattern of association.

Using Risk Perception Theory to Understand the Police/Community Relationship
Joseph Hamm, PhD - Michigan State University; James D. Carr, MA/MS - Michigan State University; Rosalind Searle, PhD - Coventry University (UK)

Considerable work has addressed the police/community relationship but less has considered the interdependencies between these groups that make the relationship important in the first place. This research seeks to address a portion of this gap by evaluating the public's perceived vulnerability to negative impacts of police action. Using risk perception theory, the current work quantified eight risk dimensions and elicited ratings from a nationwide convenience sample with oversamples of White, Black, and Muslim participants. The results suggest that these groups perceive their vulnerability differently and that these dimensions add important predictive power in modeling trust and cooperation with the police.

Do You Hear Me When I Talk to You?: Police and Civilian Perceptions of Voice
Katherine P. Hazen, MA - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The current research expands past research by examining how police officers and civilians evaluate the voice components of the group value model of procedural justice. Research indicates that perceptions of voice functions differently for police officers and civilians when evaluating police-civilian encounters. This vignette study examines how aspects of perceptions of voice predict perceptions of fairness for each group. Regression analyses reveal that perceptions of voice opportunity is a significant predictor of fairness for civilians and perceptions of voice opportunity and voice instrumentality are significant predictors for police officers. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Police Officers as Warriors or Guardians: Empirical Reality or Intriguing Rhetoric?
Kyle McLean - University of South Carolina; Scott E. Wolfe, PhD - Michigan State University; Jeff Rojek, PhD - University of Texas at El Paso; Geoffrey P. Alpert, PhD - University of South Carolina; Michael R. Smith, JD, PhD - University of Texas at San Antonio

A key source of problematic police use of force, according to some experts, is an overreliance on the warrior mindset—officers viewing themselves as warriors fighting crime. Moving toward a guardian orientation—officers valuing working with the public to protect against crime—is believed to help reduce the use of force. We examined survey data from two U.S. police departments and demonstrated that the warrior and guardian mindsets represent distinct orientations toward police work. Warrior officers held positive attitudes toward force misconduct and placed less priority on communication. Guardian-oriented officers held greater communication priorities and less support
Problem-solving courts are a rapidly-growing addition to the American legal system. In 2006, federal judges in Philadelphia began planning a specialized reentry court to aid individuals returning to society from federal prison incarceration. The resulting court and program—the Supervision to Aid Reentry (STAR) Program—has helped hundreds of participants receive services in areas ranging from vocational training to financial planning in efforts to reduce recidivism. In 2014, the Drexel Reentry Project (DRP) was started with the goal of providing “criminogenic CBT” to STAR Program participants. These services have been available to referred STAR participants since 2015. The present symposium provides the respective views of a federal judge who was one of the STAR Program’s founders, two federal parole officers who help facilitate day-to-day program operations, members from the Drexel Reentry Project, and a former STAR participant. Representing important components within the STAR Program’s problem-solving court, speakers will describe how this program was established, early and ongoing challenges, growth and effectiveness data, and implications for other jurisdictions seeking to establish a similar reentry court and associated program.

The Development of the STAR Program
Timothy Rice, JD - United States Federal Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Over the past decade, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania’s Supervision to Aid Reentry (STAR) court reentry program has assisted federal justice-involved individuals returning from prison with a high risk of recidivism for violent crime to reintegrate into society. Two courts meet biweekly to discuss participants’ progress and setbacks and connect them with services. Reentry Court aims to reduce recidivism and assist participants in becoming contributing members of society. In this presentation, U.S. Magistrate Judge Timothy Rice would provide an overview of the fifty-two-week STAR program, including the history, participant eligibility, objectives, operation, partnership with outside organizations, businesses, and measured outcomes.

The Role of Parole Officers in the STAR Program
Fred Crawford, BA/BS - U.S. Probation; Derrick Luby, BA/BS - U.S. Probation

Mr. Fred Crawford, a Supervising U.S. Probation Officer, and Mr. Derrick Luby, a Senior U.S. Probation Officer, would discuss their involvement with the Supervision to Aid Reentry (STAR) Program, a reentry court in Philadelphia, PA. They would highlight their different roles within the reentry court program, to include an overview of their daily responsibilities, a discussion of the systematic and individual challenges they have faced while performing their duties, and their conclusions relevant for those who are interested in developing similar programs.

The Drexel Reentry Project: Filling a Treatment Gap for Returning Citizens
Alice Thornehill, BA/BS - Drexel University; Alisha Desai, BA/BS - Drexel University; Victoria Pietruszka, BA/BS - Drexel University

This presentation would focus on the Drexel Reentry Project, a criminogenic cognitive-behavioral mental health program tailored to meet the needs of justice-involved community members. The Reentry Project was developed to fill a treatment gap for returning citizens identified by a team of judges and probation officers involved in the Supervision to Aid Reentry (STAR) Program in Philadelphia. This presentation would involve a discussion of the development and theoretical underpinnings of the Reentry Project. In addition, it would highlight key factors associated with the project’s functioning, including open and consistent communication between involved parties and responsibility to client needs.

Lessons Learned from Reentry: A Participant’s Perspective
Shaun Mays - Drexel University

In this talk, a graduate of the Drexel Reentry Project and Supervision to Aid Reentry (STAR) Program would discuss the experience of reentry to the community, from challenges faced upon release to involvement in reentry court. Emphasis would be placed upon lessons learned as a participant in the STAR Program and Drexel Reentry Project.

093. Corrections Committee: Privatization of Prisons
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Ballroom A

Chair: Sarah Miller, PhD, ABPP - CCS/Maine DOC
Panel: Mark Simpson, PhD - Correct Care Solutions; Keven Wright, PhD - Arizona State University, and Joel Dvoskin, PhD, ABPP - Chair, Nevada Behavioral Health and Wellness Council

Since 1997, the Federal Bureau of Prisons has used private institutions to alleviate some of the pressure caused by the high rate of incarceration in the US. Private prisons have since proliferated; as of 2015, almost 7% of state and 18% of federal prisoners were
held in private facilities (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2016). This issue has made its way onto the political stage in recent months. Following reports of increased costs and security concerns, the Department of Justice issued a memorandum in 2016 directing the BOP to reduce the use of private contracts. The discussion of privatization has also found its way into the public eye through documentaries and television shows such as Orange is the New Black. The current panel discussion seeks to engage the audience in a balanced discussion of private prisons from a variety of perspectives, ranging from individuals working on the front lines of these facilities, to administrators, to outside consultants. Panelists will address the experiences of those inside the walls; unique challenges that arise with privatization; ethical, legal, and political aspects of the work; and the role of psychologists (academic, practicing, and consulting) in the modern era of private prisons.

094. Attorney Behavior
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Ballroom B
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Megan Kienzle, PhD - Flagler College

Does Question Style Impact Credibility Assessments in Expert vs. Lay Witnesses?
Megan Kienzle, PhD - Flagler College; Joshua Behl, PhD - The College at Brockport (SUNY)

This project examines if the types of questions attorneys ask and the way witnesses answer impact jurors' ratings of credibility for attorneys and witnesses among both expert and lay witnesses. In study 1, we found that attorneys who asked close-ended questions and witness who answered in a close-ended format were viewed as less credible compared to attorneys and witnesses who answered in an open-ended format. Study 2 is furthering the research by adding an expert condition, and enhancing the ecological validity of the study materials. This gives practical advice to attorneys and trial consultants to help prepare cases for trial.

How do Jury-Eligible Population Perceptions of Lawyers and Child Witnesses Change as a Function of Lawyers’ Questions?
Amelia J. Peck - University of Cambridge; Samantha J. Andrews, PhD - University of Keele; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge; Emma Wills - University of Cambridge

The current study assessed how different question types posed during a mock sexual abuse trial by a defence lawyer to a child witness, affected 144 jury-eligible individual's perceptions. Findings indicated that jury-eligible individuals perceived the demeanour of the defence lawyer to be most negative and least persuasive having prompted the child with suggestive questions, and least negative and most persuasive having prompted the child with closed-ended questions. The child witness was perceived to be most credible when defence lawyers prompted with open-ended questions, and least credible when prompted with suggestive questions.

Victim-Blaming and Humanization: The Effect of Defense Attorney Strategies on Mock Jurors’ Verdicts
Georgia M. Lundon - University of Cambridge; Hayden M. Henderson, BA/BS - University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

Because research suggests that a wealth of extra-legal factors influence jurors' attitudes, the present study aimed to investigate whether blaming the victim or humanizing the defendant significantly affected mock jurors’ proposed verdicts and/or perceptions of the defendant and victim. The study used a mock-jury paradigm with 676 US participants, recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk. Results showed that experimental condition significantly affected verdict. In addition, experimental condition significantly affected the perceived likeability, honesty, and credibility of both the victim and defendant. Participant age also significantly affected verdict.

Use of Suggestive Questions in Pre-Recorded Cross Examinations.
Laura M. Stevens, BA/BS - The University of Cambridge; Hayden M. Henderson, BA/BS - University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

This study examined the effect of Ground Rules Hearings and pre-recorded cross-examinations on the use of suggestive questioning in courtroom examinations of 6- to 15- year old alleged victims of sexual abuse. In half of the cases, the innovations were implemented. More suggestive questions were asked when the reforms were not implemented, but the innovations had no effect on the types of suggestive questions asked. Suggestive questions that introduced information were more common than suggestive questions that directly challenged the children or presumed information not reported by the children. Tagged suggestive questions were used more often in cases without reforms.

095. Forensic Evaluators
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Natalie Armstrong-Hoskowitz, PhD - Medical University of South Carolina

Defendant/Evaluator Characteristics Among Combined CST/CR Evaluations
Natalie Armstrong-Hoskowitz, PhD - Medical University of South Carolina; Oona Appel, PsyD - Medical University of South Carolina; Sheresa Christopher, PhD - Medical
Kois et al. (2017) reported that defendant composition from combined CST/CR opinions are dissimilar to CST or CR evaluations in isolation. Differential referral rates for race (McCallum et al., 2015) and potential racial bias (Perry et al., 2013) must also be considered. This study seeks to replicate and expand upon Kois et al.'s findings; and explore the influence of evaluator and defendant characteristics using five outcome variations (competent-sane, competent-insane, incompetent-no CR, incompetent-re-evaluation-competent/sane, and incompetent-re-evaluation-competent/insane). Over 130 adult, court-ordered, combined CST/CR evaluations from 2011 to 2016 were reviewed and analyzed. Results and implications are discussed.

Monitoring One’s Personal Bias in Forensic Evaluation: A How-to Guide

Neil Gowansmith, PhD - University of Denver; Kris Smith, BA/BS - University of Denver; Kristin Yeager, BA/BS - University of Denver; Laura Meyer, PhD - University of Denver

Recent studies unequivocally demonstrate the potential for bias within the forensic evaluation process (Murrie et al., 2013). Parker (2016) outlined a process for individual forensic evaluators to monitor their own potential sources of bias. The current study describes one agency’s subsequent “bias detection” monitoring system, which captures multiple independent variables (e.g., defendant ethnicity, age, diagnosis, etc.) and outcome variables (e.g., forensic opinion, favorable opinion). A description of the creation of the database, analysis of the data (including areas indicating potential bias within the agency), and lessons learned for guarding against potential bias will be discussed.

A First Step Toward Developing Guidelines for Feedback in Forensic Evaluations

Elizabeth Foster, PhD - Widener University; Sharon M. Kelley, JD, PhD - University of Virginia; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD - Rand Corporation

Although evaluation feedback is traditionally part of the psychological assessment process, forensic contexts are commonly identified as a potential exception to the rule. Sources of ethical and professional standards provide little guidance regarding whether and what type of feedback should be provided to forensic examiners. A recent survey demonstrated that forensic psychologists are unsure of their ethical and/or legal responsibility with regards to providing feedback to examiners. In this study, we invited experts to discuss feedback in forensic contexts. Experts emphasized assessment context and the notification of purpose. This work provides a foundation toward building guidelines in this area.

Psychoeducation Fails to Inoculate against Forensic Confirmation Bias

Zachary Egner, BA/BS - Towson University; Jeff Kukucka, PhD - Towson University; Antonia Santoro, MA/MS - Towson University

Judgments of forensic science evidence are vulnerable to confirmation bias (Kassin et al., 2013). In a recent survey, 71% of forensic examiners believed that ignoring one’s expectations is an effective debiasing strategy (Kukucka et al., 2017), implying that cognizance decreases vulnerability to bias. The current study tested this hypothesis. Participants received experiential or passive education about confirmation bias (or neither), and then completed a standard forensic confirmation bias paradigm (Kukucka & Kassin, 2014). As predicted, neither form of education mitigated the biasing effect of confession evidence on judgments of forensic evidence. Implications for forensic science practice are discussed.

096. Race and Juries
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Amy J. Kleynhans, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Racism in the Deliberation Room: Federal Rule of Evidence 606(b) and Jury Reporting Behavior
Amy J. Kleynhans, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The current studies examine how jurors react to and whether they report racist comments that occur during deliberation. During participants’ online deliberation, they read the racist remarks of a purported fellow participant. In Study 1, co-juror race, severity and frequency of the comment is manipulated. In Study 2, participants are randomly assigned to be the foreperson and the content of jury instructions is manipulated. While data collection is ongoing, preliminary results indicate very few participants report the racist comments. Frequency and co-juror race have an impact on reporting rates, while the foreperson and instruction manipulations do not.

Identifying Anti-Muslim Biases in Jury Selection: Making a Case for Implicit over Explicit Measurement
Donovan Kelley, BA/BS - University of New Hampshire; Ellen S. Cohn, PhD - University of New Hampshire

Social desirability bias is particularly problematic in jury selection. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate that there are accurate techniques to identifying biases (implicit measurement) that could replace techniques currently used (explicit measurement), because they are not susceptible to social desirability. Participants completed two anti-Muslim bias questionnaires, a social desirability scale, and an implicit reading task previously used in stereotype research. Explicit measures were susceptible
to social desirability, but implicit measures were not. The implicit task identified biased participants, along with participants undetected by the questionnaires. These results create a foundation for using implicit measurement in jury selection.

**Mad v. Bad: Juror Perceptions of Responsibility and Dangerousness as a Function of Race?**
Kyle N. Gamache, MA/MS - Community College of Rhode Island; Judith Platania, PhD - Roger Williams University; Matt Zaitchik, PhD - Roger Williams University

Historically, Black defendants have faced more severe sentences compared to Whites. Research investigating this consequence in the paradigm of the insanity defense, found that Black defendants were acquitted NGRI significantly more often than Whites (Poulson, 1990). In the current study, we investigate the influence of race of defendant and victim on NGRI. We varied race White v. Black v. Hispanic. Hispanic defendant was acquitted NGRI and perceived as least dangerous. Assessments of future dangerous were greatest with Black defendant and White victim. Our findings offer an alternative to Poulson, expanding the research to include Hispanic as essential in this paradigm.

**The Effect of Cognitive Load on Jurors' Reliance on Stereotypes**
Sarah A. Trescher, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno

Jurors are often exposed to complex information which could be a cognitive burden. Cognitive load can affect people's reliance on stereotypes. This experiment investigates how load affects stereotype use in a juror decision-making context. Participants were put under high or low load and gave a verdict in a trial about either a White or Black defendant charged with a crime associated with Black defendants. According to the Encoding Flexibility Model, jurors under high load might not rely on stereotypes. Results indicated participants under high load were more punitive toward the White defendant compared to the Black defendant. Implications are discussed.

**Dialect on Trial: Bias Against AAVE Influences Juror Appraisals and Potentially Decision Making**
Courtney A. Kurinec, MA/MS - Baylor University; Charles A. Weaver, III, PhD - Baylor University

We investigated the effect of dialect and race on juror decision making. Mock jurors read a summary of an ambiguous criminal case, which included audio of a defense witness (Study 1) or defendant (Study 2). Speaker dialect [General American English (GAE)/African American Vernacular English (AAVE)] and race (White/Black) were crossed. Jurors who heard the AAVE recording evaluated the speaker overall more negatively than those who heard the GAE recording, and jurors in Study 2 were marginally more likely to find the GAE speaker not guilty. These findings suggest that bias against AAVE can negatively impact juror appraisals and potentially verdicts.

**097. Psycholegal Data-Blitz 5**
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Ballroom E

Chair: Leah Georges, PhD, MLS - Creighton University

**The Disparate Impact of Procedural Due Process on Feelings of Fairness in Drug and Mental Health Courts**
Leah Georges, PhD, MLS - Creighton University; Richard Wiener, PhD, MLS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

This research presents evidence that mock drug and mental health court clients experience disparate levels of procedural fairness and well-being in the absence of due process protections. Specifically, mental health court clients experienced a sanction hearing in which the client was incarcerated for 30 days for program noncompliance as less procedurally fair and anticipated a greater negative emotional outcome than drug court clients who considered an identical scenario. These findings provide an opportunity to inform psycholegal research in the area of procedural fairness, procedural due process, and the inherent differences between drug and mental health courts and their clients.

**When Women Conceive in Rape: A Qualitative Investigation of Legal Choices, Experiences, and Outcomes**
Lucy A. Guarnera, MA/MS - University of Virginia; N. Dickon Reppucci, PhD - University of Virginia

Women who conceive in rape—an estimated 32,000 U.S. women per year—face a complex legal landscape that spans the criminal, civil, and family law systems. The present qualitative study is the first to empirically investigate how rape-related pregnancy influences women's legal trajectories. We recruited 34 women who conceived in rape for 2.5-hour semi-structured interviews via targeted sampling with over 150 strategically selected starting points. Results suggest that rape-related pregnancy impedes reporting and successful prosecution and reduces women's credibility in the eyes of law enforcement, as well as complicating child support, child custody, adoption, and government assistance.

**Memory Accuracy and the Ability to Recall Psychological Distress and Behavior Over Time**
Megan Murphy, MA, JD - Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD - Drexel University; Rachel Bomysoad - Drexel University

Criminal responsibility evaluations require forensic mental health professionals to retrospectively investigate the mental state of individuals. Although defendants are routinely asked to recall their symptoms, feelings, and behaviors around the time of
an offense, little research has examined human ability to accurately recall psychological symptoms over prolonged periods similar to those in CR evaluations. This study examines the accuracy, confidence, and biases of recalled symptoms, behaviors, and events in a sample of therapy clients. Preliminary results suggest systematically biased memory errors and a complex relationship between confidence and memory accuracy. Forensic, clinical, and legal implications are discussed.

Parents’ Attitudes About and Socialization of Honesty and Dishonesty in Typically-Developing Children and Children with Disruptive Behavior Disorders
Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD - Florida International University; Allison P. Mugno, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Daniel A. Waschbusch, PhD - Pennsylvania State Hershey Medical Center; William E. Pelham, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Victoria Talwar - McGill University

Little research has examined how parents socialize children’s honesty, especially parents of children for whom lying is of substantial concern. We surveyed parents of typically-developing (TD) children (n=49) and parents of children who had been diagnosed with a Disruptive Behavior Disorder (DBD, n=47) regarding honesty-related attitudes. In comparison to parents of TD children, parents of children with DBD reported (a) more punitive reactions to children’s lie-telling, (b) less encouragement of dishonesty among their children, and (3) perceiving their children as more prolific and sophisticated liars. Findings shed light on potential sources of individual differences in children’s lie-telling.

How Many Witnesses Are Sufficient?
Meagan Jackson, BA/BS - Arkansas State University; Christopher S. Peters, PhD - Arkansas State University; Olivia Smith, BA/BS - Arkansas State University

Eye witness testimony can be unreliable. The current study examined the effects of different types of eyewitness statements on participants’ verdicts when there was no other type of evidence presented. Statements were worded either in favor of the defendant’s guilt or innocence. Participants required significantly fewer statements to arrive at decisions of guilty when presented with statements in favor of a guilty verdict than to a decision of not guilty when presented with statements in favor of the defendant’s innocence. Furthermore, nearly half of participants still stated guilty when presented with only evidence that indicated the innocence of the defendant.

What’s in a Name? Eponymous Policies and Public Support
Melanie B. Fessinger, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Krystia Reed, MA, JD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Legislators often propose eponymous bills (e.g., Kate’s Law) when a story provokes a community to demand action against injustice. We examined the effects of these bills on public support. We presented 100 participants a bill proposal that limited the use of juvenile solitary confinement; it was either attached to a victim story (context: “Rosemary’s Bill”) or not (no context: “Bill 124”). Preliminary data shows context significantly affected participants’ beliefs in the harms of solitary confinement and their humanization of juveniles, but did not significantly affect their bill approval. Results suggest that concerns about these bills requires additional examination.

Court-Involved, Non-Incarcerated Girls’ Sexual Risk-Taking: A Public Health Issue for the Juvenile Justice System
Leah A. Brogan, PhD - Violence Prevention Initiative, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia; Naomi E. Goldstein, PhD - Drexel University; Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD - UCSF Department of Psychiatry, Weill Institute for Neurosciences; Mina Ratkalkar, MA/MS - Drexel University

Court-involved, non-incarcerated (CINI) girls are particularly vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and often have limited access to community-based sexual health resources. STI prevention programming is typically provided to detained and incarcerated youth. Providing CINI girls with STI prevention programming may reduce their sexual risk-taking that poses deleterious health and psychosocial outcomes. This study compared risky sexual behaviors of 129 former CINI and 93 former community girls. Former CINI girls were significantly more likely to engage in risky sexual behaviors. Findings are vital to determining how existing sexual health programming can best meet CINI girls’ unique sexual health needs.

Threats, Implied Threats, and Problematic Behavior on Campus: Examining Differences Between Levels of Targeted Violence
Jessica Semmann, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Elizabeth C. Low, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Rosa Viñas-Racionero, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; M.J. Schlosser, BA/BS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mario J. Scalora, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Targeted violence on college campuses creates unsafe environments and presents law enforcement and campus officials with the difficult task of managing concerning persons to prevent escalation of violence. The current study explores targeted violence at a large, Midwestern university. Results indicate a greater proportion of individuals who make threats display physically violent behavior, contact third-parties, use multiple means to communicate with their targets, demonstrate signs of mental illness, and have personal and violent or harassing grievances as compared to
concerning persons who do not make threats. These differences may provide insight into identification and management of targeted violence on campus.

098. Youth Capacity and Reasoning
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Andrea Arndorfer, PhD - California State University, Fresno

Exploring Possible Factors Underlying Young Suspects' Increased Interrogative Vulnerability
Andrea Arndorfer, PhD - California State University, Fresno; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD - University of Ontario Institute of Technology

The criminal justice system relies heavily on eliciting truthful information from suspects to solve crimes. A paramount problem in questioning young suspects is the elicitation of false information. This study sought to understand why youth are more susceptible to providing false information during questioning by examining, experimentally, characteristics of youth (i.e., impulsivity and deficits in future orientation) possibly underlying their interrogative vulnerability. Adolescent and adult participants (n = 205) were questioned about their engagement in criminal/unethical behaviors and were told responding “yes”/“no” to these questions had either immediate or future consequences. Additionally, multiple impulsivity and future orientation measures were administered.

Trauma Exposure and Competency to Stand Trial: An Update Regarding Juvenile Offender Characteristics
Sheresa Christopher, PhD - Medical University of South Carolina; Natalie Armstrong-Hoskowitz, PhD - Medical University of South Carolina; Oona Appel, PsyD - Medical University of South Carolina

Research consistently describes similar characteristics among samples of traumatized and delinquent youth. Childhood victimization is cited as a risk factor for delinquent behavior and rates of trauma found in justice-involved youth far surpass those found in the general population. Further, minority youth are over-represented in the juvenile justice system and account for the highest rate of victimization in the child welfare system. Despite the similarity of characteristics observed, little is known about trauma exposure in youth ordered for evaluation of their competency to stand trial (CST). The current study describes differences in demographic characteristics and victimization relevant to CST deficits.

Understanding Functional Deficits in Juvenile Adjudicative Competence
Christina L. Riggs Romaine, PhD - Wheaton College, MA; Jessica Kruger, BA/BS - Wheaton College; Sara Liebert, MA/MS - William James College; Jaqueline Garcia, MA/MS - Roger Williams University

Evaluations of adjudicative competence are frequently ordered, yet significant gaps remain in the field's understanding of referred youth and only limited information is available on juveniles' functional deficits. The current paper provides evaluators and researchers with needed information regarding the specific functional deficits demonstrated by youth experiencing the real adjudicative context. Evaluations of 277 juveniles were examined to analyze demographic and competency-related information. A range of 10-62% of youth demonstrated any one functional deficit, and deficits in appreciation were more common than those in factual understanding. The exhibited relationship between factual and rational understanding will be explored.

Intellectual Disability Affected Case Judgment Differently Depending on Juvenile Race
Connie M. Tang, PhD - Stockton University; Julia Collins - Stockton University; Shannon Hartman - Stockton University; Alison Bastien - Stockton University; Rakayat Olunlade - Stockton University

This research investigated how juvenile race interacts with intellectual disability to affect case judgment involving recanted confession. We conducted two experiments with 416 participants who served as mock jurors using a 2 (Juvenile Race: black, white) X 2 (Intellectual Disability: disabled, nondisabled) between-subjects design. We found that juvenile race influenced case judgment in a complex way. We confirmed that intellectual disability was a mitigating factor, but more so for the white than for the black juvenile defendants. In addition, mock jurors judged the nondisabled white juvenile defendants harshly, but nondisabled black juvenile defendants benefited from their lack of disability.

099. Lineups and Showups
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM
The Desoto Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Curt Carlson, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce

Suspect Position in a Simultaneous Lineup Affects Eyewitness Identification
Curt A. Carlson, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Alyssa R. Jones, BA/BS - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Charles A. Goodsell, PhD - Canisius College; Maria A. Carlson, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Dawn R. Weatherford, PhD - Texas A&M University - San Antonio; Jane E. Bednarz, MA/MS - Texas A&M University - Commerce

An item’s position within an array affects choosing rates (e.g., Bar-Hillel, 2015). Across five experiments, we investigated position effects for faces in simultaneous lineups. Suspect position consistently affected choosing
rates, with the most robust finding being a preference to choose from the top row of a 2x3 array. Surprisingly, suspect position also affected accuracy, an effect we could not eliminate by having participants rank each face based on its match to their memory for the target. We argue that suspect position could be an important variable to consider for researchers and the criminal justice system.

Improving Witnesses’ Lineup Identification Decisions With a ’Not Sure’ Instruction: The Moderating Role of Memory Strength
Keith Wylie, MA/MS - Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD - Florida International University, Miami

Studies have demonstrated that providing witnesses with an explicit ‘not sure’ (NS) instruction prior to administering a lineup decreases false identifications. Presumably, an explicit NS instruction leads low confidence choosers—who otherwise tend to make false identifications—to respond not sure. The current study (a) tests this theoretical assumption, (b) explores conditions under which we would expect witnesses to be more likely to respond not sure (i.e., when they have a weak memory), and (c) examines whether the harmful impact of a weak memory on lineup identification accuracy can be mitigated by a not sure instruction.

The Effect of Eyewitness Motivations on Response Bias and Discriminability in Showups
Ryan E. Ditchfield, BA/BS - Iowa State University; Max Guyll, PhD - Iowa State University; Stephanie Madon, PhD - Iowa State University; Curt More, BA/BS - Iowa State University

Do eyewitness motivations influence whether or not they decide to choose a suspect? The results of this research indicate that they do, even under identical encoding conditions. Participants (N = 137) were randomly assigned to read one of two news reports that manipulated their awareness of identification errors and then asked to identify a suspect in a showup. Participants believed their identification could have real-world consequences. Results indicate that eyewitnesses motivated to avoid missing the culprit were more willing to choose than eyewitnesses motivated to avoid identifying an innocent suspect. This has implications for eyewitness identification policy-making and research.

Comparing Alternative Pre-Lineup Instructions
James M. Lampinen, PhD - University of Arkansas; Alexander Wolfe, BA/BS - University of Arkansas; Brittany Race, MA/MS - University of Arkansas; Andrew Provenzano, MA/MS - University of Arkansas; Nia Gipson, BA/BS - University of Arkansas

It is generally accepted the pre-lineup instructions are important for preventing mistaken identifications. Many best practice guidelines have proposed that police use detailed, multi-part, pre-lineup instructions (e.g., Technical Working Group, 1998). Yet most research on pre-lineup instruction has simply compared telling witnesses “The perpetrator may or may not be present” to a control that fails to provide this admonishment. The purpose of this research is to compare the more detailed set of instructions as exemplified by the DOJ Guide with the simpler instructions. Both versions of instructions decreased mistaken identifications, but did not differ from each other.

The Effect of Phenotypic Bias and Lineup Construction Method on Fairness
Sydney Yvonne Wood, MA/MS - City University of New York, Graduate Center; Margaret Bull Kovera, PhD - City University of New York, Graduate Center

Black men expressing an African facial phenotype experience more negative criminal justice outcomes (e.g., more death sentences, more likely to be shot by police) than do black men expressing a more European phenotype. Using a mock witness paradigm, we assessed whether different methods of lineup construction (match-to-suspect versus match-to-description) are more likely to produce lineups that disadvantage suspects with an African phenotype. Irrespective of construction method, mock witnesses exhibited phenotypic bias, choosing suspects with higher African phenotype expression at rates greater than chance and suspects with more European phenotype expression at rates lower than chance.

100. Pleas
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
Ballroom A

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Joshua A. Haby, MA/MS, MLS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Breaking Brady: Assessing the effect of situational factors on plea decisions
Joshua A. Haby, MA/MS, MLS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Despite the variable circumstances in which pleas take place, research is lacking on the influence of situational factors on plea decision-making. Using a cheating paradigm and manipulating size of space and time pressure, we found innocent participants may be more willing to accept a nolo contendere-like plea when making a delayed decision, suggesting time pressure may interfere with the participant decision processes. Participants report making their decisions in line with the requirements for a valid plea (i.e., knowingly, voluntarily, and with understanding), however additional responses and a SEM test call the Court's current analysis of a valid plea into question.

Probability and Delay Discounting: A Promising
Discounting research in behavioral economics suggests that humans prefer certain and immediate outcomes to uncertain and/or delayed outcomes. However, the robust findings of discounting have been tested primarily using financial commodities and only testing one feature at a time: delay, probability, or amount of money being received/lost. This paper presents the first application of discounting paradigms to plea bargaining while using Vanderveldt and colleagues’ new, complex task that combines probability and delay into a single task. The findings suggest partial replication of Vanderveldt and colleagues’ findings. Implications for theory and future research are discussed.

Collateral Consequences of Guilty Pleas: Implications for the Brady Standard and Public Perceptions
Natalie S. Gordon, MA/MS - City University of New York, Graduate Center; Johanna Hellgren, MA/MS - City University of New York, Graduate Center

In addition to the direct consequences of pleading guilty, such as prison or jail time, defendants—often unknowingly—face the imposition of various collateral consequences, such as barriers to employment and access to public housing. This raises concerns that pleas are not being entered knowingly and intelligently, as required by the Brady standard. We review factors that can inform how knowledge of collateral consequences might influence defendants’ willingness to plead guilty—such as defendants’ decision-making vulnerabilities and guilt/innocence, among others—and report the results of two studies on public perceptions of the direct and collateral consequences associated with pleading guilty.

Differences in Plea Negotiations between Public and Private Defense Attorneys
Jennifer S. Harris, PhD - Northwest University; Joshua R. Marks - University of Washington Tacoma

The current study was interested in which aspects of defendants’ cases were influential in plea recommendations and whether these factors were weighed differently by public defenders or private attorneys. The study hypothesized that the different legal actor subtypes will rate strength of evidence, defendants’ preference to plea or proceed to trial, and length of sentence at differing values of importance. Eighty-one Washington State defense attorneys completed surveys and results were compared across subtypes. Results showed that while strength of evidence did not significantly differ, defendant’s wishes to plea and potential sentence were rated differently between public defenders and private attorneys.

Exploring the Influence of Mental Illness on Offending Among Women
Jennifer Eno Louden, PhD - The University of Texas at El Paso; Tamara Kang, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Elizabeth Hutchins, MA/MS - The University of Texas at El Paso; Xylia Ortega - The University of Texas at El Paso; Brooke Leos - The University of Texas at El Paso

Mental health is a key concern for the increasing number of women entering the criminal justice system. Most extant research on mental health among female offenders has focused on the role that factors such as depression and trauma play in women’s entry into the criminal justice system. Less is known regarding the extent to which mental illness may be a direct risk factor for criminal behavior among some women. This exploratory study examined this issue via 111 mixed-methods interviews with justice-involved women. Implications for the role mental health treatment may play in rehabilitation efforts for female offenders will be discussed.

A Transdiagnostic Therapy for Dysregulated Behavior: Mindfulness and Modification Therapy Customized for Multiple Specific Behaviors
Peggilee Wupperman, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Cameron Pugach, MA/MS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Nancy Burns, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Emily Edwards, MA/MS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Jacqueline Douglas, MA/MS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY

Disorders of behavior dysregulation often involve more than one dysregulated behavior (alcohol abuse and aggression) and/or a transition from one behavior to another once the first has decreased (from drinking to smoking). To address this co-occurrence, Mindfulness and Modification Therapy was developed as a transdiagnostic treatment for dysregulated behavior. Preliminary trials of MMT have shown decreases in 1) alcohol abuse and physical aggression in court-referred women; 2) alcohol/drug problems and physical/verbal aggression in self-referred women; and 3) binge-eating and depressive symptoms in mixed-gender groups. Case studies have shown decreases in smoking, drug use, trichotillomania, and checking in men and women.

Treatment Outcomes in a Sample of Dually-Diagnosed Felony Offenders
Stephanie Van Horn, MA/MS - Texas Tech University; Robert Morgan, PhD - Texas Tech University
Changing Lives, Changing Outcomes: A Therapeutic Program for Justice-Involved Persons with Mental Illness is a new intervention designed specifically to address the mental health and correctional rehabilitation needs of justice-involved individuals with severe and persistent mental illness. The present evaluation aims to examine the effects of this intervention on probation completion and drug use in a sample of felony offenders with severe mental illness mandated to residential substance abuse treatment.

Do Mental Disorders Differentially Predict Trajectories of Violent Offending?
Catherine S. Shaffer, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Evan McCuish, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Kevin Douglas, JD, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Raymond Corrado, PhD - Simon Fraser University

Using data from 338 male offenders, this study examined whether symptoms of mental disorder predicted violent offending trajectories from adolescence into early adulthood. Three violent offending trajectories were identified: an adolescent-limited trajectory (AL), a late-onset persistence (LOP) trajectory, and a high-rate fast desistance (HRFD) trajectory. Antisocial and borderline personality disorder features were associated with membership in the LOP trajectory. In addition, impulsive propensity was associated with membership in LOP and HRFD trajectories. These findings provide evidence for the link between mental disorder and violent offending trajectories, while also highlighting treatment needs of offenders.

102. Legal Decisions and Intellectual Disabilities
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Amanda Rosinski, MA/MS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY & The Graduate Center, CUNY

Examining State Statutes for Definitions of Intellectual Disability in Capital Punishment Cases
Amanda Rosinski, MA/MS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY & The Graduate Center, CUNY; Rebecca Weiss, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY & The Graduate Center, CUNY

As part of the holding in Atkins v. Virginia (2002), the U.S. Supreme Court granted states’ discretion regarding the criteria for intellectual disability. However, in 2017, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned an idiosyncratic definition that utilized a fictional character (Moore v. Texas), recommending that states incorporate the medical community’s updated standards. This study included a review of current state statutes. Despite the recommendations, 12 (34.3%) states include a specific IQ cutoff score in their definition of subaverage intellectual functioning, and use varied definitions of adaptive functioning and different burdens of proof. The implications of the diverging definitions will be discussed.

Juror Perceptions of Disability: Victim Credibility, Testimony, and Decision Making
Jaqueline Garcia, MA/MS - Roger Williams University; Judith Platania, PhD - Roger Williams University

Research investigating factors affecting perceptions of disability in the context of a crime has focused primarily on intellectual disabilities. With this in mind, in the current study we examined the moderating influence of victim age (16 v. 26) in the relation between type of disability (no disability v. mobility impaired v. Down Syndrome) and perceptions of the victim and defendant in a mock sexual assault scenario. We observed a significant effect of disability on perceptions of the defendant. Specifically, perceptions of the defendant’s motives were questioned when the victim was depicted as having DS compared to a non-disabled victim.

Juror Perceptions of Intellectual Disability in Capital Cases
Emily V. Shaw, BA/BS - University of California Irvine; Nicholas Scurich, PhD - University of California Irvine; David L. Faigman, MD, JD - UC Hastings Law School

The Supreme Court ruled in Atkins v Virginia (2002) that intellectually disabled defendants cannot be sentenced to death. However, little is known about how intellectual disability judgments are made by jurors in capital cases. Our experiment presented venire jurors (N=286) with a disability hearing in which we manipulated the defendant’s clinical diagnosis (disabled or not) and the provision of crime information (present or absent). We found that both factors predicted juror perceptions of intellectual disability and their willingness to sentence the defendant to death. The information shapes juror perceptions of culpability and mental ability, which in turn predict death sentencing.

Adaptive Behavior and Malingering in Atkins Cases
Stephanie Chambers Doran, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Karen L. Salekin, PhD - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Sydnee L. Erickson, BA/BS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

In 2002 the Supreme Court of the United States ruled offenders diagnosed with intellectual disability (ID) could not be sentenced to death. Part of determining ID involves assessment of a defendant’s level of adaptive functioning, which is measured via standardized instruments completed by respondents who know the defendant well. In capital cases, respondents may endorse exaggerated deficits in attempts to “save” a defendant from death. The aim of this ongoing study is to assess the susceptibility of three commonly used adaptive functioning measures to malingering, thus providing valuable information regarding the validity of information gathered in these high profile cases.
The current study is ongoing and is designed to assess the intellectual capabilities and level of Miranda relevant knowledge as measured by the Standardized Assessment of Miranda Abilities (SAMA) in individuals with Intellectual Disability (ID). The study will provide data on the Miranda abilities of individuals with ID and help identify areas that likely exacerbate disadvantages people with ID face when entering the legal system. The data will also be compared to the standardization sample for the SAMA. We expect results will show significantly lower abilities in Miranda vocabulary and overall knowledge, and significantly higher rates of acquiescence and nay-saying.

103. Culture and Assessment
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
Ballroom D
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Stephane Shepherd, PhD - Johns Hopkins University and Swinburne University of Technology

Cultural Competence and Forensic Assessment - Scientific Limitations and Clinical Consequences
Stephane Shepherd, PhD - Johns Hopkins University and Swinburne University of Technology

Cultural competence/awareness training is now commonplace across mental health care service providers and increasingly among forensic clinical services. Learning about the practices and idiosyncrasies of non-mainstream cultural groups can help equip health care professionals with an improved ability to engage with multi-cultural clientele. While these are important objectives, the utility of cultural competence/awareness training in its various forms is currently equivocal and warrants greater levels of scientific scrutiny to ensure that it is effective in improving cross-cultural clinical interactions. This presentation outlines existing limitations and ways forward for future cultural competence training in the forensic sphere.

Comparison in Scoring on the HCR-20v3 Between Immigrant and U.S. Born NGRI Acquittees and Relationship of Scoring to Institutional Violence
Rebecca May Steinert, BA/BS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Mollimichelle Cabeldue, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Jacqueline Smith, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belfi, PsyD

Research suggests that some factors related to immigrants’ violence risk are not adequately captured on current risk assessment measures. The current study investigated differences in the presence of HCR-20v3 items between immigrant and U.S. born NGRI acquittees and the relationship of scoring to violence within a forensic hospital. Results indicate that the groups differed on several historical scale items and HCR-20v3 total scores. The accuracy of the HCR-20v3 to predict institutional violence also differed between groups. Findings suggest that there is a need for a better understanding of the types of historical factors that may inform immigrants’ risk for violence.

Legal Relevance of Indigenous Culture in High-Stakes Evaluations of Risk
Madison F. Edge - Simon Fraser University; Alana N. Cook, PhD - Simon Fraser University; Jennifer S. Storey, PhD - Royal Holloway, University of London; Eva Dvorakova, BA/BS - Royal Holloway, University of London

In this study, we examined the relevance of violence risk assessment expert evidence in Canada for offenders who are Indigenous versus non-Indigenous, specifically in the context of Dangerous Offender (DO) and Long-Term Offender (LTO) Hearings. We found that few judges identified culture as relevant in their decisions concerning VRA. We also determined that there are different issues judges consider for the two groups, with culture issues being the most frequent for Indigenous offenders. Lastly, while there is some overlap in the specific risk tools used in Indigenous versus non-Indigenous cases, Structured Professional Judgement tools were used more frequently with Indigenous offenders.

Using the ILK with Foreign-Born Adults in the United States
Jennifer L. Hale, PhD - Florida State Hospital; Jorge G. Varela, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Lisa Y. Kan, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Randy Otto, PhD, MLS - University of South Florida; Sherzine McKenzie, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Hsiao-Wen Wang, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Hyemin Jeon, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Carla G. Munoz, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Lysia Tan, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University

An increase in foreign-born individuals in the U.S. (Camarota, 2007) highlights the importance of considering multicultural factors when conducting evaluations. We explored how acculturation status impacted performance on measures that assume familiarity with cultural knowledge, such as the Inventory of Legal Knowledge (ILK) and U.S. legal system, among foreign-born adults (n = 41). Length of time residing in the U.S. was positively correlated with ILK scores. Years residing in the U.S., English language skills, and preference for English had the strongest positive association with acculturation to U.S. culture.

The Influence of Race in Forensic Assessment: A Critical Analysis
Tina R. Lee, BA/BS - Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD
Forensic mental health assessment (FMHA) captures a range of symptoms in the attempt to provide an impartial evaluation of the examinee in the legal system. FMHA depends on recognized behavioral health diagnostic systems and minimally (if at all) consider the impact of race. Research demonstrates a relationship between implicit bias and discriminatory behavior, with implications for the legal system. This proposal provides an analysis of how race-based perceptions may influence the process of FMHA by presenting two models (race-neutral and race-conscious) for considering the impact of race. Factors were identified from a review of literature on race and its impact.

104. Psycholegal Data-Blitz 6
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
Ballroom E

Chair: Nesa E. Wasarhaley, PhD - Bridgewater State University

Public Perceptions of Sex Trafficking: Investigating Crime Prototypes via Semantic Networks
Nesa E. Wasarhaley, PhD - Bridgewater State University; Claire M. Renzetti, PhD - University of Kentucky; Anne M. Lippert, PhD - The University of Memphis

Although awareness of sex trafficking (ST) in the U.S. has grown, the public’s conceptualization of this complex crime is not fully understood. The present research explored ST prototypes (i.e., typical mental representations) by deriving semantic network representations of ST from male and female community members’ descriptions of a typical ST case (N=439). The resulting network for women uniquely included “coercion” and “abuse” while the men’s network uniquely included “transportation” and “violence”, suggesting some gender differences in ST conceptualizations. Both networks included “foreigners” and “third world countries”. We discuss implications for public awareness campaigns and criminal justice responses to ST cases.

Beliefs About Children’s Cognitive and Social Abilities When Testifying in Scotland
Samantha J. Andrews, PhD - Keele University; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - Cambridge University; Juliet L. Foster, PhD - Cambridge University

This was the first study to investigate Scottish lay population beliefs about children’s cognitive and social abilities, in the context of testifying about alleged sexual abuse, using a nationally representative sample of 699 jury-eligible adults. Their beliefs were evaluated in relation to empirical evidence about children’s memory, suggestibility, and average ability to testify. Participants’ beliefs were accurate in some respects but unrealistic on other issues. The overall accuracy rate was 60%. Individual differences in accuracy were related to the participants’ gender, education, and if they had children.

Anticipated Early Death and Delinquency: A Systematic Literature Review
Sarah Ross Fishel, BA/BS - Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD - Drexel University

Anticipated early death (AED), an individual’s expectation that they will not live a full lifespan, is a recently operationalized construct that has been theoretically linked to the offending habits of youth. A systematic literature review was conducted to determine the state of the current research on the link between AED and delinquency. Twelve relevant studies were identified. Research suggests that early exposure to violence is associated with the development of AED, which in turn is associated with negative future outcomes, such as criminality. Limitations to the research and future directions are discussed.

Culture Wars: The Long-term Ramifications of a Legacy of Doubt
Brooke Schroeder - Utah Valley University; Daren Elmont - Utah Valley University

A history of unethical experts testifying in the US courts and research regarding expert judgment resulted in a legacy of doubt concerning the use of social science in the justice system. This study evaluated the current status of the culture conflicts between social science and the law by analyzing the role of mental health experts in murder cases in Utah (2011 - 2016) and evaluating the formative legal culture through a survey of Utah law students. This presentation will summarize the results of the study and ask participants to evaluate their role in this ongoing culture war.

Identification of First Episode Psychosis in Transitional Age Defendants
Oona Appel, PsyD - Medical University of South Carolina; Natalie Armstrong-Hoskowitz, PhD - Medical University of South Carolina; Sheresa Christopher, PhD - Medical University of South Carolina

Rates of psychotic disorders in the incarcerated population exceed those in the community, suggesting rates of first episode psychosis (FEP) may follow suit. However, little is known about the prevalence of FEP in the criminal justice system. This study describes the prevalence, demographics, comorbidities, and legal charges for transitional age youth (ages 16 to 25) experiencing onset of psychosis and referred for forensic evaluation. The study considers how disproportionate minority contact/confine ment may affect early FEP identification and intervention. The feasibility of using the criminal justice system as an early identification point to improve prognoses for defendants with FEP is assessed.
Decision Making in Interrogation and Plea Bargaining Contexts: The Role of Individual Differences and Sentence-Related Factors Among College-Aged Adults

Sarah A. Shaffer, MA/MS - Florida International University; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Lindsay C. Malloy, PhD - Florida International University, Miami

The current study examined individual differences in future orientation as they relate to both true and false admissions of guilt. Participants (N=275) were presented a series of vignettes in which context, culpability, sentence discount, and perspective were varied and were asked whether the subject should admit guilt. Measures of participants’ orientation toward future planning and future consequences, as well as belief in a just world, were measured. Making an admission was recommended for both innocent and guilty subjects, but more so for guilty. Belief in a just world as well as future orientation moderated the effect of the independent variables.

Outpatient Competency Restoration Programs: Updates on the Hows, Wheres, and Whos

Neil Gowensmith, PhD - University of Denver; Philip Candillus - St. Elizabeths Hospital; Jessica Morel - St. Elizabeths Hospital; Ivan Kruh, PhD - Private practice; Amanda Alkema - Utah Dept of Human Services; Kirstin Swensen - Utah Dept of Human Services; Amber Graf, MA/MS - University of Denver

Despite their recent emergence, outpatient competency restoration programs ("OCRPCs") are increasingly commonplace. However, little is known about how these programs operate internally. This survey surveyed 23 OCRPs to better understand their operations, curricula, and infrastructure. Among other results, most programs rely primarily on individual restoration sessions provided by mid-level mental health professionals. Most reported an interest in further formalizing their curricula and operations. Substantial differences existed in the scope and array of ancillary psychosocial services as well as settings for restoration. Juvenile programs showed more variability and individualized approaches than adult programs, though both appear to hold great promise overall.

Guilty Until Proven Innocent: Variables Influencing the Acceptance of Exonerations on Crime Victims’ Families

Paula A. Bernhard, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Rowland S. Miller, PhD - Sam Houston State University

When exonerations occur, crime victims’ family members often remain unconvinced of an exoneree’s innocence. Using scenarios, we examined reactions to exonerations, comparing victims’ family members to their neighbors and manipulating the evidence that led to the exonation and whether or not the true perpetrator of the crime was apprehended. The persuasive quality of the exoneration evidence mattered—DNA evidence and apprehension of the actual perpetrator were both influential—but across the board, family members continued to judge exonerees to be guiltier than neighbors did. Victim’s families were particularly likely to doubt an exoneree’s innocence when DNA evidence was not involved.

105. Competency
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
The Venetian Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Christopher M. King, JD, PhD - Montclair State University

The Relationship Between (In)competence to Proceed and (In)competence to Make Treatment Decisions

Christopher M. King, JD, PhD - Montclair State University; Patricia A. Zapf, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York

The relationship between (in)competence to proceed (in criminal court) and (in)competence to make treatment decisions has not been adequately investigated. This study examined the concordance between cutoffs on the MacArthur Competence Assessment Tools (MacCAT–CA and MacCAT–T) in an archival sample of 100 Canadian men referred for competence-to-proceed evaluations. Treatment-related competence was impaired in three-fourths of those who were incompetent to proceed, contrasted with about a third of those who seemed competent to proceed. Psychotic disorders were associated with treatment-related incompetence regardless of competence-to-proceed status. Practice implications and study limitations are discussed.

A Five-Year Review of a Jail-Based Competency Restoration Program: Lessons Learned

Tomina J. Schwenke, PhD - Emory University; Ginny Chan, PhD - Georgia Regional Hospital at Atlanta; Glenn J. Egan, PhD - Emory University; Vicki Roberts - Emory University; Peter Ash - Emory University

This review reflects on the process of constructing, monitoring, and reviewing a jail-based competency restoration program located in a large urban city over five years. Based on the population we serve and outcomes, we examine the benefits and consequences of a jail-based program in the context of its role in the larger state judicial system. We also discuss initiatives that have arisen from the program and explore different ways of improvements such as to more accurately differentiate characteristics of defendants who will benefit from a jail-based restoration program. Finally, we explore related ethical concerns and ways of resolving these issues.
Content and Quality of Forensic Reports of Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations
Kelsey L. Laxton, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Claire N. Bryson, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Laurel A. Mattos, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Ellen E. Reinhard, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Samantha M. Holdren, MA/MA - Sam Houston State University; Jason M. Lawrence, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Brittany R. Minor - Sam Houston State University

Empirical studies of forensic reports have identified significant problems, including failure to include documentation of disclosures, over-reliance on self-report and limited use of third-party information, inadequate substantiation of opinions, and omission of competency-related abilities required by statute. Using 352 reports of competency evaluations from a large, urban jurisdiction, the current study found improvements in ethical documentation, the use of collateral information, and the inclusion of statute-required CST-abilities. Reports continued to evidence inadequate support of diagnostic and psychosocial opinions and unclear links between competency-domain impairments and psychopathology. Sample characteristics are discussed as potential explanations for noted improvements.

Does Use of an Interpreter Predict Length of Competency Restoration?
Laura Dewhirst, MA/MS - Pacific University, Oregon; Jessica Murakami-Brundage, PhD; Leonardo Bobadilla, PhD

While several barriers to restoration of defendants found incompetent to stand trial (IST) have been identified in the literature, use of an interpreter has yet to be examined as a predictor of restoration. This study seeks to fill this gap through a review of competency evaluations conducted between 2012 and 2017 at a state psychiatric hospital to determine whether or not IST defendants who utilize an interpreter during their evaluation(s) take longer to restore to competency and/or are more likely to be found “not restorable in the foreseeable future” relative to defendants who do not utilize an interpreter.

106. Eyewitnesses
4:10 PM - 5:10 PM
The Desoto Room
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Siegfried Ludwig Sporer, PhD - University of Gießen, Germany

Confidence of Older Eyewitnesses: Is it Diagnostic of Identification Accuracy?
Siegfried Ludwig Sporer, PhD - University of Gießen, Germany; Natalie Martschuk - Charles Sturt University; Melanie Sauerland, PhD - University of Maastricht

Wixted and colleagues (2015) argued that confidence recorded at the time of identification is a far better postdictor of eyewitness identification than previously thought. While these data appear persuasive, the authors did not discuss noteworthy exceptions. A re-analysis of a field study by Sauerland and Sporer (2009) (N total = 720; n = 436 choosers between 15 and 83 years old) showed that the postdictive value of confidence was reduced for participants aged 40 years or older. Calibration analyses and other methods to assess these relationships show a progressive dissociation between identification performance and confidence across age groups.

Age and Certainty as Predictors of Eyewitness Accuracy
Julia Korkman, PhD - Åbo Akademi University, Finland; Thomas J. Nyman, MA, JD - Åbo Akademi University; James M. Lampinen, PhD - University of Arkansas; Jan Antfolk, PhD - Åbo Akademi University; Pekka Santtila, PhD - New York University

Research has found that young adults outperform both children and older adults as eyewitnesses (Fitzgerald & Price, 2015). However, more research is needed regarding both the development of this ability and its possible association with eyewitness certainty. A sample of over 1600 participants aged 5 to 80 years participated in an experiment set up at a science park. All participants saw 4 targets at different distances, after which they made a line-up identification. Immediately after the identification, participants assessed how certain they were of their identification. The performance at different ages and its possible association with certainty are analysed.

International Police Survey: Conducting Eyewitness Identification Procedures for Multiple Perpetrator Crimes
Nina Tupper, BA/BS - Maastricht University (NL) and the University of Portsmouth (UK); Melanie Sauerland, PhD - Maastricht University; James Sauer, PhD - University of Tasmania; Lorraine Hope, PhD - University of Portsmouth

Police officers in Sweden, Belgium, and the Netherlands were surveyed on eyewitness identification procedures for multiple perpetrator crimes. This survey aimed to (a) inform our understanding of the prevalence and characteristics of multiple perpetrator crimes from the perspective of law enforcement agencies, (b) discern how agencies in various European countries conduct identification procedures (e.g., lineups, photo-arrays, show-ups) with multiple perpetrators, and (c) gain insight into how law enforcement agents and eyewitnesses experience the identification process in the context of such crimes. Results provide an initial look at the differences in police practice within and between three European countries.
Age-Related Lineup Accuracy Differences Due to Scenario Type and Contextual Transference
William B. Erickson, PhD - Texas A&M University - Commerce; Moshe Naveh-Benjamin, PhD - University of Missouri, Columbia

The present study investigated the role of context transference in reducing older adults’ lineup identification accuracy. Older and younger adults viewed neutral and criminal events featuring bystanders and targets who were temporarily proximal or distal to each other. Six-person simultaneous lineups followed containing either bystander or target. Older adults were less accurate than younger adults, tending to reject lineups more often than younger adults, but chose more often in the temporally proximal condition regardless of lineup type or scenario.

**107. Mental Health in Corrections**
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom A

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Kaitlyn McLachlan, PhD - University of Guelph

Understanding Rates of FASD in Corrections: Findings From a Recent Canadian Prevalence Study
Kaitlyn McLachlan, PhD - University of Guelph

Individuals with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) are thought to be overrepresented in the criminal justice system, however empirical evidence is limited. We sought to estimate the prevalence of FASD in a Canadian correctional jurisdiction. Eighty participants completed multidisciplinary diagnostic evaluations, resulting a point prevalence estimate of 17.5% (95% CI [9.2, 25.8%]). This estimate could have been as high as 31.2% (95% CI [21.1, 41.4]) with sufficient information about PAE (between 176 and 311 per 1,000). Findings underscore the need for improved screening and diagnostic approaches, and both research and policy direction regarding correctional risk management, and intervention.

Inmates’ Mental Health Functioning in Prison and the Effects of Administrative Segregation
Jeremy F. Mills, PhD - Carleton University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD - Texas Tech University

The purpose of this research is to continue the study of the effects of placement in administrative segregation on inmates’ mental health functioning. Participants include inmates that requested (n = 20) or were administratively placed (n = 47) in administrative segregation and inmates not placed in administrative segregation (n = 92). Results indicated that the presence of mental health symptoms was not related to the number of admissions, total number of days in segregation or longest single segregation placement. Notably, mental health symptoms did not worsen as a result of time spent in segregation.

That’s Why We’re Here: The Experience of Incarcerated Men who Lived in Congregate Care as Youth
Oona Appel, PsyD - Medical University of South Carolina

As jails grew to be the largest mental health treatment facilities in the United States, researchers called for studies to explore the connections between trauma exposure, psychopathology, and criminal behavior (Wolff & Shi, 2012). The present study examined the lived experiences of incarcerated men with mental illness in a large county jail. The study used semi-structured interviews and analysis based on the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis method of research (Smith & Flowers, 2009). Findings suggested jails adopt trauma informed care treatment principles, hire mental health clinicians as administrators, and meet the standard of mental health care mandated in the community.

Antisocial Personality, Borderline Traits, and Increased Psychiatric Comorbidity and Lethality Risk Among Seriously Mentally Ill Inmates in a Jail Setting
Corey Mark. Leidenfrost, PhD - University at Buffalo, State University of New York; Erin Burch, PsyD - University at Buffalo, State University of New York; Daniel Antonius, PhD - University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Individuals with personality disorders pose significant management challenges in a correctional environment. The current study sought to extend findings that individuals with antisocial and borderline traits present with increased psychiatric comorbidity, worse psychological health and higher lethality risk to a jail setting. We also examined treatment outcomes for these individuals. Individuals with high borderline traits and antisocial personality exhibited more broad psychiatric comorbidities and higher lethality risk. Individuals with borderline traits had lower well-being. All groups improved with treatment, but had differing level of changes. Congruent with the risk-need-responsivity model, these individuals may require more treatment resources in correctional settings.

**108. Adult Recidivism**
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom B

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Keelah Williams, JD, PhD - Hamilton College

Stereotypes of Criminality and Recidivism Track
Ecology, Not Race
Keelah Williams, JD, PhD - Hamilton College

Why do perceivers use race to infer a target’s propensity for criminal behavior? In a series of studies, I demonstrate that many race stereotypes about criminality and recidivism actually reflect inferences of the target’s presumed home environment. Because race
Dynamic risk factors are offender characteristics and they change across time. This project examines whether certain dynamic risk factors predict violent recidivism. An entire jurisdiction of paroled offenders in New Zealand (N = 3,421 offenders) was reassessed for risk regularly for up to two years. Using Cox regression survival analysis with time-linked covariates, I analyze how risk predicts violent reoffending in "real time". Establishing that risk assessments are able to predict imminent violence presents the possibility for future improvements in the correctional system’s ability to intervene when individuals are most at risk.

109. Jurors and Sex Offenses and Interpersonal Violence
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom C
**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Emily Pica, PhD - Austin Peay State University

Engendering IPV: The Influence of Mock Jurors’ Attitudes Towards Gender Roles on Decision Making in Case of Intimate Partner Violence
Marissa Stanziani, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; C. Adam Coffey, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Andrea Newman, MA/MS - University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

This study explored how mock jurors’ attitudes toward gender roles influence decision making in a case of alleged IPV. Participants read an IPV vignette in which the sex and sexual orientation of the defendant and victim were manipulated. Participants then rendered a verdict and provided attitudinal statements about the case. Results suggest violence perpetrated by a man against a woman is viewed most adversely. A moderated mediation model suggests participant attitudes regarding gender roles explained both the influence of sex and sexual orientation on outcome measures. Data are discussed in terms of implications for legal decision makers and public policy.

The Influence of Juror Gender, Defendant Gender, Eyewitness Age, & Type of Intimate Partner Violence
Emily Pica, PhD - Austin Peay State University; Chelsea Sheahan, MA/MS - Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD - Carleton University

The current study examined whether juror gender, defendant gender, eyewitness age, and type of intimate partner violence influenced mock jurors’ decision making. Mock jurors read a trial transcript and answered related questions. Male jurors were more likely to find the defendant guilty when the defendant was female and the witness was 16-years-old; additionally, female mock jurors assigned higher guilt ratings for the male defendant compared to the female defendant. Mock jurors also assigned higher guilt ratings when for physical abuse compared to both...
Sexual Victimization Affects Jurors' Empathy and Child Sexual Abuse Case Judgments Across 9 Studies

Taylor M. Jones, BA/BS - University of Illinois at Chicago; Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD - University of Evansville; Bette L. Bottoms, PhD - University of Illinois at Chicago

Collapsing across 9 mock trial studies of child sexual abuse (N=2447), we explored the relation between mock jurors' own sexual abuse history and their empathy for child victims, child sexual abuse attitudes, and case judgments. As expected, a history of having experienced sexual abuse oneself was associated with more pro-child victim case judgments (e.g., guilt, victim credibility). Victimization history was also related to increased general trait empathy, empathy toward child sexual abuse victims, and greater general belief in child sexual abuse victims, which partially mediated the relation between sexual abuse history and case judgments.

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

**10. Legal Decisions in Civil Law**
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom D

Chair: Rebecca Helm, PhD - University of Exeter, UK

Numeracy in the Jury Box: The Influence of Juror Numeracy on Damage Award Decisions
Rebecca Helm, PhD - University of Exeter, UK; Valerie F. Reyna, PhD - Cornell University; Valerie P. Hans, PhD - Cornell Law School

Legal cases often require jurors to generate numerical award amounts from their assessment of qualitative evidence. Research suggests this is challenging for jurors and can lead to variable real-world outcomes. This project employs an experimental design to test theoretical predictions regarding how numerical ability helps jurors make these awards. Results suggest that numeracy is important in helping jurors find a number that matches their qualitative assessment of a case, that numeracy decreases the variability of damage awards under certain conditions, and that more numerate jurors are better at recognizing the difficulty of determining damage award amounts for pain and suffering.

**110. Legal Decisions in Civil Law**
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom D

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Rebecca Helm, PhD - University of Exeter, UK

Numeracy in the Jury Box: The Influence of Juror Numeracy on Damage Award Decisions
Rebecca Helm, PhD - University of Exeter, UK; Valerie F. Reyna, PhD - Cornell University; Valerie P. Hans, PhD - Cornell Law School

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Behavioral Claim Construction
Jeremy Bock, JD - The University of Memphis

Existing proposals for enhancing predictability in patent claim interpretation focus primarily on adjudicatory and doctrinal issues, while rarely addressing the psychological factors that might yield reader-to-reader variance. This Article explores how cognitive biases, priors, and situational factors may affect how different readers (e.g., attorneys, judges, scientists) may interpret the same claim. To mitigate the influence of behavioral elements in patent claim interpretation, this Article proposes an interpretive regime that limits the realm of plausibility for answers molded through motivated reasoning, while also accommodating certain cognitive biases that may yield an interpretation corresponding to the "cognitive default" answer of most readers.

The Impact of Malingering and Deception on Jury Decision Making in Civil and Criminal Cases
Richard P. Conti, PhD - Kean University; Melanie A. Conti, MA/MS - College of Saint Elizabeth

Two studies were conducted to examine the impact of malingering and deception on jury decision making. In study 1, participants read a case involving an automobile accident and evidence was presented that the plaintiff was either honest, exaggerating, or malingering. In study 2, participants read a criminal case in which evidence was presented that the defendant was malingering or honest. All participants completed the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW) and the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ). In both studies, plaintiff/defendant conduct, participant gender, scores on the BJW and RLAQ had an impact on damage awards and sentencing recommendations.

Do Litigants Know What They Want? A Longitudinal Field Study of Forecasting in Civil Disputes
Gent Silberkleit, MA/MS - University of California, Davis; Donna Shestowsky, JD, PhD - University of California, Davis School of Law

Using data from the first multi-court field study to examine how actual civil litigants evaluate characteristics of legal procedures both immediately after case filing (i.e., ex ante) and after case resolution (i.e., ex post), we find that litigants are poor at forecasting which dispute resolution procedure attributes will most satisfy them. Our results bolster emerging procedural justice theory regarding the two different psychologies of dispute resolution (one in operation ex ante and the other ex post), and suggest that when during a dispute people are polled moderates their attitudes regarding procedures. Practical implications for law and policy are also discussed.

**111. Juvenile Assessment**
5:20 PM - 6:20 PM
Ballroom E

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**

Chair: Nora E. Charles, PhD - University of Southern Mississippi

Personality Assessment Inventory-Adolescent Profiles and Associations with Institutional Misconduct Among Youths in a Military-Style Residential Program
The Personality Assessment Inventory—Adolescent, (PAI-A; Morey, 2007) measures a variety of personality and psychopathology constructs. The adult version of this measure (PAI; Morey, 1991) has been found useful for adult forensic assessments and decision-making. It is likely that the PAI-A has similar utility with juvenile justice-involved youths and related populations. However, empirical research on the PAI-A in this context is lacking. This paper will present PAI-A results for a diverse sample of 304 youths in a military-style residential program. Results to be discussed include scale and subscale means, demographic differences, and associations between PAI-A scales and institutional infraction counts.

**A Study on the Validity and Utility of Children's Attributions and Perceptions Scale (CAPS) Scores in a Large Sample of African-Americans Involved in the Juvenile Justice System**

James R. Andretta, PhD - Superior Court of the District of Columbia; Katara M. Watkins, PhD - Superior Court of the District of Columbia; Gizelle V. Carr, PhD - Howard University; Dominique Howell, MA/MS - Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Washington DC Campus; Adrian D. Thompson, MA/MS - Howard University; Malcolm H. Woodland - Superior Court of the District of Columbia

The purpose of the present study was to examine the structural validity of Children’s Attributions and Perceptions Scale (CAPS) scores, and the viability of CAPS profiles, in a large sample of African-Americans involved in the juvenile justice system (N = 1,856; 38% female; 100% African-American; M-age = 15[SD = 1.44]). Inter-correlations with mental health assessments, intra-correlations among CAPS subscales, CFA, ESEM, and LPA all indicated a multidimensional CAPS construct, though measurement was not invariant by gender. It appears the CAPS is a useful screener for therapists working in this population, especially in regard to the identification of profiles.

**A Psychometric Examination of Personality Assessment Inventory - Adolescent Scores in Court Ordered Evaluations of African American Youth**

Gizelle V. Carr, PhD - Howard University; James R. Andretta, PhD - DC Superior Court - Child Guidance Clinic; Malcolm H. Woodland, PhD - DC Superior Court - Child Guidance Clinic

We examined the psychometric properties of the Personality Assessment Inventory - Adolescent version (PAI-A) in African American youth in a forensic setting. Internal consistency was adequate for 9 of the 11 clinical scales, with some concerns on the remaining treatment and validity scales. When grouping items together using exploratory factor analysis, the 4-factor model for the 22 PAI-A scale scores proposed by Morey (2007) was supported. When grouping adolescents together using latent profile analysis, four distinct categories emerged as well. However, confirmatory factor analyses indicated adequate fit for 2 of the 22 models. Measurement invariance by gender was not supported.

**A Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the MAYSI-2 with Legally Involved Juveniles**

Margot M. Williams, MA/MS - University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD - University of North Texas

The Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-Version 2 (MAYSI-2; Grisso & Barnum, 2006) is widely used with juvenile detainees because of its brevity and coverage of significant diagnostic concerns. However, confirmatory research to corroborate its scale structure is limited (Russell et al., 2017). Confirmatory factor analysis supported a seven-factor model with good fit for the current sample of legally involved juveniles. The diagnostic content addressed by the MAYSI-2 represents critically important treatment concerns and behavioral issues relevant in juvenile detention settings. Accordingly, forensic clinical practitioners rely on accurate screening measures, and the current investigation contributes further empirical support for the MAYSI-2.
that people can lie in myriad ways, lie discrimination may differ based on the type of lie that is told and the degree of rehearsal. In the current study, participants judged the veracity of statements given by speakers who told truths or lies about an action by describing it or by denying it occurred. We also varied whether the statements were rehearsed once or repeatedly. Participants were more accurate in discriminating unRepeated versus repeated descriptions, but not denials. Repeated statements were more likely to be believed, regardless of veracity.

Detecting Deception in Non-Native Speech: Understanding the Effects of Hesitation Phenomena

Lyndsay R. Woolridge, MA/MS - University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Amy Leach, PhD - University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Elizabeth Elliott, MA/MS - University of Ontario Institute of Technology

When detecting deception, observers exhibit a “truth bias” toward native English speakers, but this effect disappears when judging non-native speakers (e.g., Elliott & Leach, 2016). Using linguistic analyses of interviewees (N = 116) with varying English proficiencies, we tested whether hesitation phenomena (e.g., pauses, response latency) characteristic of speaking in a non-native language influenced observers’ (N = 132) deception judgments. Preliminary results challenge perceptions of hesitations as signs of deceit and suggest that truth-tellers pause more often than lie-tellers. Hesitation phenomena did not affect deception judgments; however, data collection is ongoing. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

The Impact of Increased Experience with Speaker on Deception Detection

Daniella K. Cash, MA/MS - Louisiana State University; Rachel E. Dianiska, MA/MS - Iowa State University; Sean M. Lane, PhD - Louisiana State University; Deah Quinlivan, PhD - Florida Southern College

Most deception detection studies examine situations where individuals judge the veracity of the same people, but do not directly contrast how accuracy may change as a result of making single versus multiple judgements about a person. Participants in this experiment provided veracity ratings for one person making multiple statements or many individuals making single statements. Additionally, we varied the number of times the speaker repeated the statement. Participants making multiple assessments for one person displayed a truth bias for repeated statements compared to unRepeated statements. Participants who made one judgment per person performed at chance levels regardless of repetition.

113. Psychopathy in Non-Offenders

5:20 PM - 6:20 PM

The Desoto Room

**Session Eligible for CE Credit**
relations between two psychopathy measures and interpersonally-directed and organizationally-directed deviance in employed individuals. Broadly, both interpersonal-affective and impulsive-antisocial traits predicted interpersonal deviance; however, the latter evidenced stronger relations to organizational deviance. Conversely, certain traits appeared adaptive for workplace success. Considerations for psychopathy assessment in the workplace using empirically-supported self-report measures and for theoretical conceptualization of "successful psychopathy" are discussed.

The Relationship Between Childhood Polyvictimization and Psychopathy in College Students

Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD - University of Denver

Research suggests a link between childhood victimization and psychopathy (Lang et al., 2002; Weiler & Widom, 1996); however, previous studies neglect evaluating the influence of polyvictimization. The present study examined the relationships among polyvictimization, six aggregate categories of childhood victimization, and psychopathy in 430 college students. Regression analyses reveal a) polyvictimization accounts for a significant proportion of variability in scores for psychopathy, beyond what accounted for by four of the six categories of childhood victimization alone, and b) the categories of childhood victimization contribute little to no variability beyond that accounted for by polyvictimization. Implications for research will be discussed.
114. Saturday Evening Poster Session

6:30 PM - 8:00 PM
The Tennessee Exhibit Hall

001. 1st Place Best Undergraduate Paper Award: Gruesome Photographic Evidence Moderates Racial Bias in Juror Decision Making
Nicholas Michalski, SUNY Buffalo State; Jennifer S. Hunt, PhD - SUNY Buffalo State

This study examined whether race moderates the effects of gruesome evidence on jurors’ judgments. A diverse sample (N = 293) read a murder trial that manipulated defendant and victim race (White, Black) and gruesome photographs (present, absent). When gruesome evidence was not presented, White and Black participants showed the similarity-lenience effect, with more favorable judgments about the evidence, less negative emotion, and lower guilt judgments for same-race defendants. Gruesome photographs eliminated these biases. Beliefs about the prosecution’s case and moral outrage mediated the interaction between race and gruesome evidence. Thus, gruesome evidence may reduce racial bias by decreasing favoritism toward same-race defendants.

002. 2nd Place Best Undergraduate Paper Award: To Veil or Not to Veil? The Effect of Face Covering and Muslim Veils on the Perceived Credibility of a Witness
Weyam Fahmy - Memorial University; Brent Snook, PhD - Memorial University

The perceived credibility of a Muslim victim’s court testimony was examined. A 2 (Face Covered: No, Yes) x 2 (Muslim Veil: No, Yes) between-participant design was used. Participants (N = 120) were assigned to watch one of four videos of a sexual assault victim providing testimony, and asked to rate her credibility. Results showed that the victim was perceived as more credible when she wore a Muslim veil (i.e., niqab or hijab) compared to when she did not wear a veil. Whether or not the victim wore a face covering did not have an effect on credibility ratings, and there was no significant interaction between covering the face and wearing a Muslim veil. The implications of these findings for veil-wearing Muslim women who testify in court are discussed.

003. 3rd Place Best Undergraduate Paper Award: The Construction of Allegedly Abused Children’s Narratives in Scottish Criminal Courts
Eleanor Prince, Cambridge University; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - Cambridge University

This study investigated lawyers’ use of social narratives surrounding child sexual abuse when questioning 66 5- to 17-year-old alleged victims in Scottish criminal courts using a mixed-methods approach. Thematic analysis found that the use of beliefs and stereotypes varied depending upon the lawyers’ role (defense/prosecution), children’s age, and the alleged victim-defendant relationship. These findings were investigated further using narrative analysis, which showed that, with increasing age and decreasing familiarity with defendants, narratives increasingly focused on the characteristics and actions of the victims rather than the defendants. Older children contributed more to narratives than younger children, but their contributions were only incorporated into the prosecutors’ narratives. Defense lawyers adopted more victim-blaming tactics as the narratives developed. Findings suggest that the criminal justice system, practitioners, and researchers must do more to recognize and guard against the reinforcement of stereotypes that may influence public rhetoric and jury decision-making.

004. Objectivity is a Myth for You but Not for Me (or Police): A Bias Blind Spot for Viewing and Remember
Kristyn A. Jones, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; William E. Crozier, PhD - City University of New York, Graduate Center; Deryn Strange, PhD - City University of New York, Graduate Center

Now more than ever people have access to police footage; yet, people disagree about what some footage depicts. This is not surprising, given that research demonstrates that social factors shape what people see. However, we do not know whether people are attuned to the fact that peoples’ judgments of observed criminal encounters may be biased. Our results suggest that people deny their and officers’ susceptibility to bias but do not give others the same benefit. We explore the implications our results have for policies and disagreements that may arise when people assume they (and police) are more objective than others.

005. Amnesia and Competency to Stand Trial
Colleen Lillard, PhD - West Virginia University

Wilson v. U.S. (1968) established a standard by which judges can determine is a defendant with bonefide retrograde amnesia can be competent to stand trial. The current presentation summarized the D.C. Circuit Court’s opinion and provides a case study. The current case study is of a 30-something male who is charged with DUI, Felony Murder and DUI, causing serious injury. This defendant was initially found incompetent to stand trial, but subsequently restored to competency.

006. Harming Cats and Dogs: People are as Morally Outraged, but not as Punitive, in Animal vs. Human Abuse Cases
Kelly C. Burke, BA/BS - University of Illinois at Chicago; Liana Peter-Hagene, PhD - Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Tayler M. Jones - University of Illinois at Chicago; Bette L. Bottoms, PhD - University of Illinois at Chicago; Sankhya Amaravadi - University of Illinois at
Laws have become increasingly punitive toward animal cruelty, but we know little about public (and potential jurors') perceptions of animal abuse cases. We found that although people were not more morally outraged about human vs. animal abuse overall, they were significantly more likely to punish a perpetrator of violence against humans versus animals. Moral outrage predicted punishment for more vulnerable animal and human victims (baby, cat), but not less vulnerable ones (dog, adult woman). Furthermore, different mechanisms explained moral outrage toward animal vs. human abuse: Action-centered judgments predicted moral outrage for humans, but victim-centered judgments predicted moral outrage for animals.

**007. Is Something Wrong here? The Effects of Threat Ambiguity on Eyewitness Memory and Suspect Perceptions**  
Gavin S. Vance, BA/BS - University of Michigan; Kevin D. Michaels, BA/BS - University of Michigan; Peter F. Molinaro, PhD - University of Michigan

While many crimes are obvious, many are ambiguous. The current study sought to understand how the ambiguity of a potentially threatening situation may shape subjective perceptions of "creepiness" and moderate eyewitness memory performance. Participants viewed a mock crime involving a case of suspected child sexual abuse. In the ambiguous condition the reasons for the adult touching the child was neither clearly helpful nor clearly threatening while in the unambiguous condition the adult was clearly attempting to aid the child. Participant perceptions of trustworthiness, creepiness, and the subsequent effects of ambiguity on eyewitness memory accuracy and confidence were examined.

**008. Effects of Humanizing a Misrepresented Population on Public Sentencing Attitudes**  
Cheryl (Daisy) Ort, MA/MS - Teachers College, Columbia University; Naomi Lewy, PsyD - University of Hartford; Michael Ort, BA/BS - Teachers College, Columbia University; Tomas Chamorro-Premuzic, PhD - Teachers College, Columbia University

Individuals within the criminal justice system are often misrepresented, even dehumanized, through media discourse and political rhetoric. As a result, public perception of these individuals is largely distorted, (Natapoff & Alexandre, 1991). When the public retains negative attitudes towards these individuals, they are more likely to support punitive sentencing measures, (Kaukinen & Colavechia, 1999). In light of these concerns, we developed an experiment to examine the extent to which humanizing portrayals of individuals facing incarceration increases the public’s willingness to adopt a more inclusive social attitude and shorter sentencing measures. These findings have important implications for forensic psychologists.

**009. Belief In Science and the Battered Woman Defense**  
Alexis Marie. Hawley - University of Northern Iowa; Kim Maclin, PhD - University of Northern Iowa

Battered Woman Syndrome (BWS) was brought to the psychological forefront in 1979 by Lenore Walker as a plausible diagnosis for women who live their everyday lives in fear of their significant other. The present study examined what evidence compels mock jurors to return a verdict of not guilty by reason of self-defense (essentially upholding the BWS defense). Evidence evaluated included expert testimony as to mental state and presence or absence of BWS in the defendant, as well as the presence or absence of physical evidence (MRF’s, photographs of injury, etc.). Participant factors including gender and belief in science were evaluated.

**010. Impact of Manhattan's Enhanced Pre-Arraignment Screening Unit Diversion Summaries on Arraignment Decisions and Case Dispositions**  
Angela Solimo - NYC H&H; Anne Siegler, PhD - NYC Health + Hospitals; Michelle Martelle - NYC Health + Hospitals; Ayesha Delaney-Brumsey, PhD - NYC Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice; Mariana Veras - NYC Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice; David Cloud - Vera Institute; Nicole DiLorenzo, MSW - NYC Health + Hospitals; Kristina Zabarnaya, MSW - NYC Health + Hospitals

In May 2015, Correctional Health Services, a division of NYC Health + Hospitals, began a new pilot initiative called the Enhanced Pre-Arraignment Screening Unit (EPASU) in the Manhattan central booking facility. The role of the EPASU is to screen patients for medical and behavioral health needs prior to arraignment, and support diversion to behavioral health services, in lieu of incarceration, for individuals with mental health and/or substance use conditions. This poster will include analysis to explore how diversion summaries at pre-arraignment impacts case disposition and arraignment decisions for assessments conducted between October 14, 2015 and October 31, 2016.

**011. Examining the Link Between PCL-R Psychopathy and Conceptually Relevant PAI Scales Across Gender and Ethnicity among Criminal Offenders**  
Sanam Monjazeb, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Adam Blanchard, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Katherine B. Hanniball, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Dylan T. Gatner, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, PhD - Simon Fraser University; John F. Edens, PhD - Texas A&M University

Previous research has demonstrated the utility of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) for estimating scores on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R). To further investigate the predictive validity of this
personality inventory, the present study assessed whether 13 theoretically relevant PAI scales predicted PCL-R scores in a sample of criminal offenders (n=1,742). Additionally, optimized regression equations were derived to test these predictions as a function of gender and ethnicity. Results demonstrated unique predictive validity of certain PAI scales for men, women, Caucasians, and African Americans. Findings contribute to ongoing research on how psychopathy manifests across various demographics.

012. Legal Attitudes and the Not Proven Verdict
William Ridgway, MA/MS - University of Toledo; Jamal Mansour, PhD - Queen Margaret University

In some jurisdictions, jurors have a third verdict option—Not Proven. Not Proven and Not Guilty both result in an acquittal. Not Proven is generally chosen as an alternative to Not Guilty, but also influences conviction rates when evidence is moderately strong (Hope et al., 2008). Legal attitudes and justice philosophies are related to conviction rates (Roesch & Zapf, 2013). We found that attitudes towards the Not Proven verdict negatively correlated with the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire 23 (RLAQ23; Kravitz et al., 1993) and with the RLAQ's antiauthoritarianism and egalitarianism subscales, in particular.

013. Perceptions of Adolescent Offenders
Ashley M. Kendall, BA/BS - Sam Houston State University; Brittany Bate, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD - Texas Tech University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD - Sam Houston State University

The present study examined the influence of parental incarceration and childhood trauma on perceptions of adolescent culpability and jury decision-making. Four-hundred and sixty-four participants read one of four vignettes describing a juvenile committing a crime and their associated developmental history (i.e. history of parental incarceration and history of childhood trauma). Dependent variables included both dichotomous and continuous ratings of guilt, self-reported degree of certainty regarding verdict decisions, sentencing and rehabilitation recommendations, and the juvenile’s perceived likelihood of re-offending. Implications for practice and policy are discussed.

Quincy Miller, BA/BS - University of Toledo; Amy Capparelli, MA/MS - University of Toledo; Christina Perez, BA/BS - University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD - University of Toledo

We explored the effects of expert testimony (ET) regarding maltreated children’s disclosure patterns on mock jurors’ decisions and beliefs. Participants read a trial summary and were assigned to one of four ET conditions: prosecution, defense, prosecution + defense, or no ET. Mock jurors who received prosecution ET rendered the highest rate of guilty verdicts and defense ET the lowest rates. Mock jurors in the no ET and the prosecution + defense ET rendered a similar and intermediate rate of guilty verdicts. ET also had an impact on beliefs about disclosure patterns. Females expressed greater endorsement in “CSAAS” beliefs over males.

015. Gender Bias in Juror Perception and Memory of Child Testimony
Audris Y. Jimenez, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Charles B. Stone, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Children are often the only witnesses in cases of child abuse. As a result, it is important to examine factors, such as gender and credibility, and their impact on juror perception in those cases. Prior research in the field suggests women find female child victims of abuse to be more believable. Expanding on these findings, the current study will investigate the effect of juror and witness gender congruence on perceived credibility; along with the relationship between witness credibility scores and juror memory recall of the child testimonies.

016. Parental Fitness of Substance Abusing Parents in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases
Jennifer Guriel Myers, PhD - Fairmont State University

As West Virginia leads the nation in prescription drug overdose deaths and is identified as one of the hubs of the current opioid epidemic in the United States, it comes as no surprise that one of the groups most adversely impacted by the collateral damage of addiction are children of addicted parents. While it is generally conceded that children of drug addicted parents are at risk for various forms of child maltreatment, little empirical evidence is available to accurately identify etiological factors and areas for treatment focus, for either the parents or the children.

017. Assessing the Construct Validity of the TCU Criminal Thinking Scales Using the Jesness Inventory Classification System
Alison Concannon, BA/BS - Creighton University; Matthew T. Huss, PhD - Creighton University

The present study seeks to further validate the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scales (TCU CTS) in comparing performance on this measure with the psychopathology of the offender as assessed by the Jesness Inventory Classification System (JICS). The proposed sample includes 339 offenders from a midwestern correctional facility that have committed a variety of offenses. This study hopes to address questions surrounding the construct validity of the TCU CTS in evaluating its convergence with the JICS classification types and how this fits in the larger body of research on psychopathology, as well as that of risk...
018. Perceptions of Interrogations: A Moral Foundations Perspective
Patricia Y. Sanchez, BA/BS - City University of New York, Graduate Center; Maria Hartwig, PhD - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY

The present study examined the role of moral foundations in perceptions of interrogations, investigators, and suspects. Moral foundations theory has recently been proposed as a framework for examining the relationship between conservative ideology and punitive judgments (Silver & Silver, 2017). We aimed to extend this framework by looking at the role of MFT in perceptions of interrogations. Results showed moral foundations significantly predict perceptions of an investigator and suspect. This relationship is mediated by identification with a community and is weaker for interrogations that use minimizing themes. Findings provide novel insight into moral foundations’ role in punitive judgments.

019. An Analysis of the Relationship Between Competency and Insanity Statues
Rami S. Mogannam, MA/MS - Palo Alto University; Paul Whitehead - Utah State Hospital; Michael Brooks, JD, PhD - Utah State Hospital; Candice Waltrip, PsyD - Utah State Hospital

Much commentary has been written regarding the concepts of insanity and competency to proceed, but little attention has been devoted to the interaction between the two types of statutes within jurisdictions. What little research exists (Callahan et al., 1995) suggests that those states with less robust or nonexistent insanity statutes compensate with greater protections for competency. This study examined the relationship between competency and insanity statutes within jurisdictions and found that the expected relationship (stringent competency requirements in jurisdictions with weak insanity statutes) was at best tenuous. Further analysis and commentary will help to understand this interaction.

020. Influence and Discretion: The Influence of District Attorneys, and Bail and Sentencing Judges on Indictment Outcomes
Annabelle Shestak, MA/MS - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Kristy L. Shockley, MA/MS - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Jaime M. Keenan, BA/BS - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Joseph E. Gonzales, PhD - University of Massachusetts Lowell

The practice of plea bargaining has been criticized for its reliance on prosecutorial discretion, which may inappropriately restrict judicial influence on defendant outcomes. The current study applied intercept only multilevel models to public records of violent crime prosecutions (N = 791) from three counties in Massachusetts to evaluate the influence of different judges and prosecutors on plea dispositions and sentencing outcomes. Analyses indicate that plea dispositions are influenced by sentencing judges, while case outcomes are influenced by prosecutors. Results suggest that criticism regarding the influence of prosecutorial discretion may be warranted.

021. Intent, Harm, and Racism (but not Sexism) Influence Moral and Legal Judgments
Angela C. Bell, PhD - Lafayette College; Jessica Curtis - Arkansas State University

Two studies examined how intent, harm, and type of prejudice (sexism or racism) influenced perceptions of an agent. Study one revealed that when information about an agent’s intent is absent, information about harm was used to make moral and legal judgments. Study two revealed that intent, harm, and victim’s race (but not gender) influenced judgments. Specifically, the race-based transgression was rated as more severe but participants were more willing to forgive a racist agent than a sexist agent. Findings reveal the complexities behind moral and legal judgments, demonstrating that intent, harm, and victim characteristics influence third-party perceptions of prejudice.

022. Characteristics and Revocation Rates for a Sample of Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity Acquitees
Brian S. Bitting, PhD - Central State Hospital, Petersburg, VA; Elizabeth M.A. Wheeler, PhD - Central State Hospital, Petersburg, VA

Individuals adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity (NGRI) are underrepresented in recidivism literature. We examined associations with conditional release revocation and length of stay (LOS) for a sample of 102 NGRI acquitees. Results indicated past behavior (i.e., violent arrests, previous aggression) and use of a weapon during the instant offense were associated with higher likelihood of conditional release revocation. We also observed a positive relationship between number of prior hospitalizations, evidence of personality disorder, and felony (as opposed to misdemeanor) instant offense, with LOS. Finally, we observed a longer period of hospitalization for Nonwhite patients than White patients.

Olivia K. Hitchcock-Smith, BA/BS - Arkansas State University; Christopher S. Peters, PhD - Arkansas State University

Research suggests that graphic evidence, in the form of visual photographs, results in an increase in guilty verdicts, but other presentation modes, such as auditory, have not been examined thoroughly. The current study expands the literature by examining the effects of graphic auditory and visual evidence on verdicts and analyzing need for affect in parallel.
Results showed that regardless of the medium in which it was presented, graphic evidence resulted in higher numbers of guilty verdicts. Furthermore, this effect was moderated by the participants’ need for affect.

024. Forensic Mental Health Assessment of Youth Involved in Terrorism
Claire Lankford, MA/MS - Drexel University; Alisha Desai, BA/BS - Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD - Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD - Drexel University

Historically, psychologists have played significant roles in national security settings, with involvement ranging from assessment of detainees to potential terrorist threats. Additionally, psychologists may be retained in criminal or juvenile contexts to evaluate individuals who have allegedly committed terrorist acts. This proposal aims to provide considerations for psychologists retained by legal professionals to conduct forensic mental health assessment (FMHA) on youth involved in terrorism. There is a particular question arising in this context—whether developmental immaturity limits culpability sufficiently to justify retention in (or transfer back into) the juvenile system—that creates a distinct role for FMHA in such cases.

025. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Juvenile Probation Officers
Kelsey A. Maloney, MA/MS - Texas Tech University; Jay McAndrew - Texas Tech University; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD - Texas Tech University

The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of juvenile probation officers (JPOs) in reducing recidivism in juvenile offenders in Harris County, Texas. The current study examined the effects of having multiple JPOs across a probation term on juvenile offenders’ (N = 739) recidivism. Although the total number of JPOs did not add significant information in reducing recidivism beyond severity of juvenile offenders’ first offense, the relationship between which JPO was assigned to a juvenile’s case and whether or not that juvenile recidivated was approaching significance. Limitations and future directions are discussed.

026. Educating Jurors via Cross-Examination: Adversarial Allegiance and Juror Perceptions of Expert Biasability
Rebecca Griffith, BA/BS - Washburn University; Dave Provorse, PhD - Washburn University; Cindy L. Nebel, PhD - Washburn University

Participants (n = 210) placed in the juror role read a synopsis of a sexually violent predator proceeding wherein a forensic clinician presented the results of a structured risk assessment and was cross-examined as to the possibility of bias (i.e., adversarial allegiance) impinging on their work. Clinicians either denied or conceded the possibility of bias. Regardless of whether the expert witness was testifying for prosecution or defense, no significant differences across ratings of objectivity, credibility, or persuasiveness were found across the accept and deny conditions. However, a trend toward denying bias was perceived as more persuasive.

027. Alibi Corroboration: An Examination of Laypersons’ Expectations
Kelly Warren, PhD - Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Mark Snow, BA/BS - University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Heidi Abbott, BA/BS - Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Laypersons’ expectations of the abilities of alibi corroborators were examined. Participants (N = 314) were presented with a mock crime scenario and answered questions about the alibi provider (i.e., the criminal suspect) and alibi corroborators. Participants also completed a lineup task and rated the likelihood of their own ability to corroborate the suspect’s alibi. Results indicated a significant difference in expectations based on participants’ accuracy in identifying the suspect from a lineup. Participants believed that it was moderately likely that an alibi corroborator with no prior relationship with the suspect would remember the suspect’s height, clothing, and hair colour.

028. Laypeople’s Beliefs about Disclosure Patterns of Child Sexual Abuse
Christina Perez, BA/BS - University of Toledo; Quincy Miller, BA/BS - University of Toledo; Amy L. Capparelli, MA/MS - University of Toledo; Dan Wright, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Kamala London, PhD - University of Toledo

Laypeople (n = 1,204) were asked about their beliefs regarding patterns of disclosure in cases of child sexual abuse (CSA). The results indicate that people believed abused children delay disclosure, but that delayed disclosure is not indicative of abuse. Additionally, people believed abused children sometimes recant true allegations of child CSA. The majority of people believed abused children will delay disclosure during forensic interviews and will only disclose if interviewed for several hours. This finding stresses the importance of educating laypeople and professionals at all levels of the justice system about the dangers of aggressive interviewing techniques.

029. Of Effort and Control: How Prior Actions Predict Blame for Future Wrongdoing
Shelby Hunter, MA/MS - Arizona State University; N. J. Schweitzer, PhD - Arizona State University

The morality of past actions has been shown to spill over into judgments and attributions of future unrelated actions. This leads to complex attributions of blame in the cases of individual who acquire a brain injury / disorder through unintentional but self-inflicted means. This study examines the pathways
through which prior actions that led to a TBI and ongoing impairment permeate judgments of future bad acts, which then affect punishment decisions. The findings show a complicated set of attributions, focusing not on the initial incident itself, but rather on the effort placed into getting the impairment under control.

030. The Influence of Confirmation Bias and Criminal Stereotypes on Interrogation Strategies
Andrew Guhin - Iowa State University; Dominick J. Atkinson, MA/MS - Iowa State University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD - Iowa State University

Participants took on the role of a police investigator and were presented with a robbery case report about a Caucasian or African American suspect that was either more or less guilt presumptive. After reading the case report and making an initial rating of the suspect’s guilt, participants viewed a video of the suspect’s interrogation. At five points during the interrogation, the participant was prompted to choose the next statement made by the investigator. The statement options were in line with either maximization, minimization, or information-gathering interrogation approaches. The relationship between suspect race, guilt presumption level, and interrogation strategy was examined.

031. Deviant Sexual Fantasy Across the Lifespan
Tiffany Harvey, MA/MS - Self; Elizabeth L. Jeglic, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

The objective of this study is to examine the frequency of normative and deviant sexual fantasies in a non-offending sample to determine how these fantasies change across the lifespan. A stratified random sample of 300 U.S. adult males will be collected. Participants will complete a demographics questionnaire and two sexual fantasy measures. Correlational analysis will be used to analyze the data. Expected outcomes are that adult males under 30 years of age will experience a higher frequency of normative and deviant sexual fantasies than adult males over 50 years of age. Deviant sexual fantasies will be infrequent across all ages.

032. The Effects of Mock Jurors’ Psychopathology on Case Outcomes for a Battered Woman Murder Case
Raghad Hassabelnaby - University of Toledo; Alissa A. Call, MA/MS - University of Toledo

Individual differences have been observed to affect mock jurors’ decision-making. However, mock juror psychopathology has not been studied with regard to legal judgments for criminal cases. In this study, mock jurors reviewed a battered woman criminal case and were asked to render a verdict decision and sentencing recommendation. The anxiety and depression of each mock juror was measured by the DASS-21. Verdict decisions did not significantly differ between anxious/non-anxious or depressed/non-depressed mock jurors. However, anxious mock jurors suggested less harsh sentence recommendations than non-anxious mock jurors. Implications for the legal system will be discussed.

033. Annual Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations: Revisiting a Commonly Cited Estimate
Olivia Aveson, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jacqueline Berenson - NY State Office of Mental Health; Stephanie Simeone, BA/BS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Rebecca Weiss, PhD - City University of New York, Graduate Center

Using data from 1994, Bonnie and Griso (2000) estimated that 60,000 competence to stand trial (CST) assessments for felony charges are completed annually in the United States. Since publication, this statistic has become an integral part of the competency literature and is cited over 200 times. The current study revisited this oft referenced statistic and compared it to contemporary data collected directly from state records in five states. Comparisons indicated substantially higher estimations than actual evaluations conducted. Implications will be discussed.

034. Investigation of Feigned ADHD in College Sample Using Multiple Detection Strategies
Maris C. Adams, BA/BS - University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD - University of North Texas

In clinical settings, practitioners face the challenges of accurately assessing feigned cognitive impairment. Due to their ease of use, busy clinicians often rely upon self-report ADHD checklists, which are often vulnerable to feigning. The current study explores the use of a complex measure of cognitive feigning for the detection of feigned ADHD. Rogers (1996) designed the Test of Cognitive Abilities (TOCA) as a multi-scale measure of neurocognitive feigning. Overall, the current study supports that assessment tools in both forensic and university settings should employ a breadth of detection strategies to screen and evaluate different types of malingering, including feigned ADHD.

035. Examining the Relationship Between Impaired Intellectual Functioning and Potential Feigning of Psychological Symptoms (as measured by the M-FAST) in a Sample of Pretrial Defendants
Chelcie R. Rollock, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Mollimichele Cabeldue, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Jacqueline Smith, MA/MS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belfi, PsyD - New York University

Inmates and forensic psychiatric patients disproportionately present with cognitive impairment. The current study evaluated the relationship between cognitive functioning and scores on the Miller Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST), a screening measure of feigned psychopathology. Results indicated that patients with IQ scores in the Borderline and lower
range were significantly more likely to be classified as feigning on the M-FAST than those with at least Low Average IQ. Additionally, there was a significant relationship between education level and M-FAST classification, where lower levels of education were associated with M-FAST classification of feigning, versus those with above high school education.

036. Sequential Intercept Mapping and its Perceived Impact on Cross-Systems Collaboration to Address Adults with Mental Illness in the Criminal Justice System
Natalie Bonfine, PhD - Northeast Ohio Medical University

Sequential Intercept Mapping brings together stakeholders from community mental health and criminal justice systems, consumer advocates, family members, and local government officials to discuss the challenges of diverting people with severe mental illness from the criminal justice system into the mental health treatment system, as appropriate. This program evaluation consists of interviews conducted with participants of Sequential Intercept Mapping in Ohio. Stakeholders identified barriers to collaboration and achieving objectives set forth through the Sequential Intercept Mapping, as well as strategies to overcome these barriers. Sequential Intercept Mapping appears to help stakeholders develop sustainable and effective cross-systems collaboration.

037. Measures of Cognitive Functioning and Emotional Health Discriminate Between High and Low Supervisor Field Performance Ratings in Police Officers
Jeanine Marie Galusha, PhD - University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center; Antoinette McGarrah, PhD - University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center; Stephen Bishop, PhD; Linda Hynan, PhD - University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center; Timothy Proctor, PhD - University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center; Munro Cullum, PhD - University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center

Police officers’ roles have changed dramatically and increasingly require multitasking abilities to perform well. Currently, there is no mandate to evaluate any cognitive skills prior to employment. While past research indicates that neuropsychological testing results are related to job performance in some fields, this has not been evaluated in police. In this investigation, standard and computerized neuropsychological tests and measures of emotional health were administered to evaluate whether these assessments discriminate between high and low performers on a police supervisor survey. Results suggest the combination of several neuropsychological measures may be useful in discriminating higher from lower performing police officers.

038. Mock Jurors’ Perceptions of Bias in Forensic Testing
Ashley Taylor - Edinboro University; Kendra Taylor - Edinboro University; Ron Craig, PhD - Edinboro University

DNA evidence is very influential and often unchallenged. However, sometimes DNA technicians must make judgment calls with their findings. Blind testing of DNA is not required; technicians often know the source of samples. Such prior knowledge can result in inaccuracies in forensic tests. This project examined perceptions of bias in the non-blind testing of forensic evidence. Participants read a mock trial scenario varying type of forensic evidence (DNA vs. fingerprint) and technician foreknowledge. Results indicated no difference in verdicts based on technician knowledge for either type of forensic evidence, though participants did feel such foreknowledge may influence the technician’s decision.

039. Are Different Psychopathy Measures Measuring the Same Constructs?
Jamie T. Byas, BA/BS - Appalachian State University; Twila Wingrove, JD, PhD - Appalachian State University

Psychopathy is an extensively researched construct, that has generated considerable debate regarding its definition. Researchers’ conceptualizations of psychopathy vary, which has resulted in the development of multiple measures of psychopathy that exhibit differences in the way the construct is being understood and, therefore, measured. The purpose of the current study was to examine the convergence and divergence amongst five different psychopathy measures. We identified six core constructs of psychopathy after an extensive review of the literature. After an item-level analysis, we found significant overlap of targeted constructs among the measures. However, the emphasis placed on each construct varied.

040. Media Portrayal of Student-Teacher Sexual Relationships: An Exploratory Analysis
Samantha Shireman, BA/BS - Appalachian State University; Twila Wingrove, JD, PhD - Appalachian State University; Alexa DeLisle, MA/MS

Abstract Student-teacher sexual relationships often make headlines due to the illegal and violative nature of the situation. This study is part of a content analysis of media coverage of student-teacher sexual misconduct. More articles were written per female teacher, and headlines used general (e.g., “sexual acts”) rather than legal or moral terminology (e.g., “sexual abuse” or “sexual assault”). There was no evidence of gender bias in headlines, suggesting that while female teachers receive more attention, news agencies refrain from differentiating terminology based on gender.
041. The Role of Ascribed Socio-Economic Status in Mock Juror Verdicts and Sentencing

Recommendations
Wala Hijaz, BA/BS - Auburn University at Montgomery; Brittany Cox, MA/MS - Auburn University at Montgomery; Rolando N. Carol, PhD - Auburn University at Montgomery

The present study investigated the effect of ascribed SES on mock juror verdicts and sentencing. Ascribed social status refers to a status that an individual has not earned, but has instead been determined for the individual by his/her family. Participants listened to a case summary where evidence was ambiguous and the defendant either had a high or low SES. Next, they rendered a verdict, provided a written justification, and then recommended a prison sentence (probation = 20 years). Results revealed no main effect of ascribed SES. Data coding and entry for written justifications of verdicts is ongoing.

042. Lawyers’ Question Centrality and Children’s Responses in Scottish Criminal Courts
Samantha J. Andrews, PhD - Keele University; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - Cambridge University

The centrality of lawyers’ questions, and the effects on witnesses’ responses, were examined in 56 trial transcripts of children testifying as alleged abuse victims. Over 40% of questions focused on peripheral content and defense lawyers asked more peripheral questions than prosecutors. Children were more productive to central than peripheral questions, particularly when prompted by prosecutors. Children were less responsive, and expressed more uncertainty and self-contradictions to central than peripheral questions. Lawyers did not alter the centrality of their questions when prompting children of different ages. Question centrality is an important parameter to consider when evaluating responses to different question types.

043. Does Practice Make Perfect? Examining the Effects of a Practice Lineup on Pre-confidence Calibration
Kelley E. DuBuc, BA/BS - University of Michigan; Peter F. Molinaro, PhD - University of Michigan; Kevin D. Michaels, BA/BS - University of Michigan; Gavin S. Vance, BA/BS - University of Michigan

Pre-identification confidence is a potentially valuable tool for assessing the viability of an eyewitness for law enforcement. The majority of published research has found little to no relationship between eyewitness pre-confidence and subsequent accuracy. However, metamemory researchers have previously observed that experience improves the calibration of metamemory judgments. Applying these principles to eyewitness psychology, we examined the ability of lineup “practice” on improving witness confidence accuracy calibration. Our findings suggest that experience with the difficulty of a lineup task does improve the calibration of pre-confidence judgments particularly for overconfident individuals reporting higher pre-confidence.

044. Family Involved Rehabilitation Services Treatment (FIRST) Court: A Program Evaluation
Rebecca Human - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Melanie B. Fessinger - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Katherine P. Hazen, MA - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M. Brank, JD, PhD - University of Nebraska, Lincoln

One juvenile court in a Midwestern city established a specialized problem solving court, the Family Involved Rehabilitation Services Treatment (FIRST) Court. Problem solving courts seek to increase parent engagement in order to increase positive perceptions of fairness. As part of a larger evaluation, researchers observed FIRST Court and control hearings and interviewed parents. While participation increased significantly for parents on the FIRST Court, they did not perceive the court system as more fair, which could indicate the presence of the frustration effect as parents believe they are not being fully listened to or acknowledged.

045. Post Critical Beliefs and Insanity Defense Attitudes
Logan A. Yelderman, PhD - Prairie View A&M University

In insanity defense cases, jurors often incorporate personal beliefs of mental illness, right and wrong, and injustice into their decisions. For many jurors, religious beliefs, specifically religious fundamentalism, underlie these attitudes and beliefs. This study involves a post critical beliefs analysis to examine whether the relationship between fundamentalism and negative insanity defense attitudes is explained by the general belief in a higher power or the rigidity of such beliefs. Results suggest that rigidity of beliefs plays a more critical role in insanity defense attitudes compared to general beliefs in a higher power. This is consistent with previous research.

046. Social Media as a Vehicle for Pre-Trial Publicity? A Look at Canadian Mock Jurors
Sarah R. Shaw, BA/BS - Saint Mary's University; Veronica Stinson, PhD - Saint Mary's University

This study examined how pre-trial publicity (PTP) presented via social media affects mock juror verdicts. Our study included 84 jury-eligible Canadians who received case-relevant or case-irrelevant publicity, via social media posts (Facebook) or from a traditional online newspaper. After media exposure, participants completed a filler task and viewed a condensed video of an edited criminal trial. They then rendered verdicts and responded to a series of questions. Results show that exposure to PTP did not significantly affect verdicts but it affected recommended sentence duration. To examine this issue further and rule out alternative
explanations, we are currently conducting Study 2.

047. Exoneration or Observation? Examining Differences in Liars and Truth Tellers and How they Are Questioned
Kathryn Fishwick, BA/BS - University of Michigan; Peter F. Molinaro, PhD - University of Michigan; Jacob M. Champagne, BA/BS - University of Michigan; Haley R. Dawson, BA/BS - University of Michigan

Liars' and truth-tellers' statements were observed across two experiments. We predicted that liars driven to exonerate themselves, would use proportionately more first-person pronouns compared to truth-tellers when given a more ecologically valid crime scenario that did not explicitly instruct participants to lie. Study 1 tested basic differences in written statements using a variation of the cheating paradigm. Study 2 sought to replicate the findings of study 1 and expanded to compare how linguistic strategies might change when an accusatory or non-accusatory instruction is implemented. Differences in linguistic strategy across liars and truth-tellers with regard to questioning strategy will be examined.

Tracy J. Holland, BA/BS - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Robert A. Prentky, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University; Raina V. Lamade, PhD - Fairleigh Dickinson University

The present study sought to determine whether the rates of re-offense committed by boys in a Massachusetts child welfare system would lend support to previous taxonomies. We examined the persistence of factors such as adverse life effects / neurocognitive factors, Sexual / Nonsexual Misconduct, and Non-Criminogenic Outcomes using a 7-year postdictive design. Our sample was divided into two cohorts reflecting pre-adolescence and adolescence. The pre-adolescent onset re-offenders differed both from pre-adolescent non-re-offenders and from adolescent re-offenders on most adverse life events, sexual & nonsexual antisocial indices, and non-criminogenic outcomes. Findings appeared to provide support for the distinctions delineated by Moffitt.

049. An Investigation of Triarchic Model Psychopathy Constructs, Five Factor Model Traits, and Attachment Style
Shannon Toney Smith, PhD - Francis Marion University; Teresa K. Herzog, PhD - Francis Marion University; Meagan Hruska, MA/MS - Francis Marion University; Griffin Brandt - Francis Marion University; Andrew Quattro - Francis Marion University

In the midst of debates about the essential components of psychopathic personality disorder, Patrick and colleagues’ (2009) triarchic model of psychopathy re-emphasizes the role of putatively adaptive features of this disorder. The present research investigates the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (Patrick, 2010) in relation to the Five Factor Model factors and facets (NEO-PI-3; McCrae & Costa, 2010) among a diverse sample of undergraduate students. This research also examines theoretically relevant external correlates (e.g., adult attachment style, trauma history, self-reported impulsivity, computerized assessment of decision-making via the Iowa Gambling Task Version 2 (Bechara, 2016) in relation to the triarchic psychopathy model components.

050. The Impact of Haven Training on Victim Blaming in a Rape Scenario
David Zimmerman, PhD - Missouri State University; Michaela Goldsmith - Missouri State University; Paige Lehman - Missouri State University; Brittany Wise, MA/MS - Missouri State University; Jessica Dickey, BA/BS - Missouri State University; Paul Deal, PhD - Missouri State University; Katerina Oberdieck, MA/MS - Missouri State University

The vast majority of rapes are not reported to law enforcement, in part due to a tendency among perceivers (and perhaps victims themselves) to assign a nontrivial amount of responsibility to victims of sexual violence. In the current research, we examine the efficacy of Haven training in reducing victim blaming amongst participants judging an acquaintance rape scenario. Thus far, analyses provide little evidence that completion of Haven reduces victim blaming. Instead, preliminary analyses indicate a (typical) trend amongst male participants to assign more blame to the victim, along with a positive correlation between conservatism and victim blaming.

051. Further Support for a 3 Factor Model of Child Witness Credibility
Morgan N. Andrews, BA/BS - The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Amye R. Warren, PhD - The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Andre Kehn, PhD - University of North Dakota; Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD - University of Wyoming; Narina L. Nuñez, PhD - University of Wyoming

Research on jurors’ perceptions of child witnesses has been limited by the lack of a reliable and valid child credibility scale that can be applied across various types of legal cases and ages of child witnesses. In the seventh of a series of studies, 151 participants were randomly assigned to one of two conditions in which they read about an alleged victim of child sexual abuse (4 or 10-years-old). Participants then completed 43 items measuring perceptions of credibility. Factor analysis confirmed the 3-factor model of child credibility (honesty, cognitive competence, and suggestibility) from our previous studies.

052. Evaluating Eyewitnesses
Bailey A. Barnes - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kimberly S. Dellapaolera, MA/MS - University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD - University of
Videotaping lineup identifications is frequently recommended as a means of deterring police misconduct, preventing misrepresentation by investigators in police reports or testimony, and aiding jurors in evaluating eyewitnesses. The present study compares two ways of presenting lineup identifications (video versus written police report) to observers, as well as asking them to evaluate the identifications from one of two different perspectives (police investigator or juror). We also varied eyewitness confidence (high/low) and eyewitness instructions (biased/unbiased). Results indicated that eyewitnesses with high confidence were evaluated as more accurate than eyewitnesses with low confidence.

053. Does Neurological or Neuroimage-Based Evidence Have an Advantage Among Opposing Expert Witnesses?
Olivia A. Miske, BA/BS - Arizona State University; N.J. Schweitzer, PhD - Arizona State University; Madison Bohan, BA/BS - Arizona State University

Recent findings suggest that neuroimagergy is not particularly persuasive to jurors, but those studies have been limited to single-expert situations. This experiment examines the relative impact of neuroscience and neuroimagergy-based diagnoses when there are competing experts involved. Consistent with previous findings, in single expert witness conditions participants were more persuaded by a diagnosis given by a neurologist rather than a clinical psychologist. However, in opposing expert conditions, neither was found to be more persuasive than the other. In both conditions, neuroimages were not found to influence judgments over and above neurological testimony.

054. Neuropsychological Assessment in Criminal Forensic Cases: A Quantitative Case-law Review
Callie B. Wallace, BA/BS - Texas Tech University; Ashley Peck, BA/BS - Texas Tech University

Previous research suggests that neuropsychological assessments are used frequently within the criminal court system. Unfortunately, there are gaps in research in regards to importance of these assessments. The current study assessed 50 cases, majority being appeals (78%), retrieved from the database LexisNexis to determine the importance and use in court. Experts using these assessments are typically testing for seven executive functioning factors, most commonly: working memory (24%), attention (17%), and reasoning (15%). After initial review, it was concluded that testimonies on neuropsychological assessments had mild to moderate effect on the judge’s verdict with the defendant winning only 12 cases (24%).

055. The Effects of the Comprehensibility of Tender of Plea Form on Plea Decision-Making
Annmarie Khairalla - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Miko M. Wilford, PhD - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Misha Rabinovich, MA/MS - University of Massachusetts Lowell

Defendants who consider plea offers are often provided tender-of-plea forms—these forms vary significantly in length, content, and complexity. Yet, we know very little about how these differences affect defendants’ plea decision-making. In this study, participant-defendants will complete a plea simulation in which they will be charged with a hit-and-run, presented one of four tender-of-plea forms, and asked to estimate their likelihood of accepting the plea. Their decision comprehension and confidence will also be measured. We predict that form complexity will decrease comprehension, causing participants to rely on what they do know (e.g., their guilt status) when making a decision.

056. Quality of Lay Persons Assessments of Forensically Relevant Stimulus
Danielle Sneyd, MA/MS - Florida International University; Jillian Rivard, PhD - Barry University; Michelle M. Pena, MA/MS - Florida International University, Miami; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Stéphanie Stoiloff - Forensic Services Bureau Miami-Dade Police Department; Igor Pacheco - Forensic Services Bureau Miami-Dade Police Department; Thomas Fadul - Forensic Services Bureau Miami-Dade Police Department

Recent research on the importance of confirmation bias in forensic decision-making has used lay people as participants (Smalarz et.al, 2016; Kukucka & Kassin, 2014) despite the fact that the assessment of some of the stimuli used arguably requires expert knowledge and training (e.g. fingerprints). The present study thus assessed a lay person’s ability to assess pairs of forensically relevant stimulus (shoe-prints pairs) as either matches or non-matches. Results suggest that this specific stimulus material does allow for accurate distinction between matches and non-matches with students more accurately identifying matches over non-matches.

057. Post-Prison Release and Chronic Depression Prevalence and Cognitive and Personality Associations in African American Men
Faith A. Scanlon, BA/BS - Texas Tech University; Joy D. Scheidell - New York University; Maria R. Khan, PhD - New York University

In 90 African American men, we measured (1) the prevalence of depression one-month post-prison release and chronic depression (prior to incarceration and one-month post-prison) and (2) associations between personality and cognitive factors and depression. 56% had symptoms of depression post-release and nearly one in five had chronic depression. Post-release and chronic depression were associated with impaired executive function and antisocial
personality disorder; chronic depression was also associated with borderline personality disorder severity (odds ratios ranged from 3-16). In addition to treating depression during incarceration and re-entry, addressing co-occurring personality disorder symptoms and cognitive impairment may improve re-entry and prevent recidivism.

058. Does Rapport Increase Suggestibility Resistance for Adult Eyewitnesses?
Andrea C F. Wolfs, MA/MS - Florida International University; Danielle Sneyd, MA/MS - Florida International University, Miami; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Jonathan P. Vallano, PhD - University of Pittsburgh; Kristen Slapinski - University of Pittsburgh; Christina Kaziminski - University of Pittsburgh; Abigail Briggs - University of Pittsburgh

Despite the widespread recommendation to build rapport during investigative interviews (see Vallano & Schreiber Compo, 2015), little research has examined the benefits of rapport with adult eyewitnesses. One of its proposed benefits is suggestibility resistance. Although rapport reduces suggestibility with child eyewitnesses, it remains unclear whether rapport has similar benefits with adult. Therefore, the present study examined the effects of rapport-building on adult eyewitness suggestibility. Participants watched a mock crime video and engaged with interviewers who built rapport (or not), followed by suggestive correct and incorrect questions. Preliminary analyses indicate that rapport does not serve as a buffer against suggestibility.

059. Do Anti-Bias Judicial Instructions Aggravate the Impact of Feature-Based Racial Bias on Juror Verdicts and Sentencing Decisions?
Melanie Close, MA/MS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Margaret Bull Kovera, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY

Psychologists have proposed anti-bias judicial instructions as a potential safeguard to protect against racially biased jury verdicts. Although anti-bias instructions could mitigate the impact of category-based bias, they may simultaneously aggravate the impact of feature-based bias, thus putting defendants with Afrocentric features at risk of receiving unfair punishment. The present study examined the influence of anti-bias instructions on category and feature-based racial biases on juror verdicts and sentencing decisions. Conflicting with past research and despite adequate power to test the effects of our manipulations, neither defendant characteristics nor instructions influenced mock juror verdicts or sentencing decisions.

060. The Law That Doesn’t Protect: An Examination of Gendered Application of Failure to Protect Laws
Leah Elizabeth Kaylor, MA/MS - Saint Louis University; Katherine Kelton, BA/BS - Saint Louis University; Noel Elrod, MA/MS - Saint Louis University; Diana Heaghey - Saint Louis University; Terri L. Weaver, PhD - Saint Louis University

Researchers estimate that 3 to 10 million children are exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) annually. Failure to protect connotes inaction to prevent harm of a child by a responsible party. Gender asymmetry exists in sentencing for failure to protect. Using MTurk, 382 participants were randomized into one of four vignette conditions varying gender and mental health. Participants ascribed percentage of guilt and sentencing, as well as mitigating and aggravating qualitative information. Preliminary results suggest a gendered effect when the mother is the non-offending parent, and that mental health fails to mitigate percentage of guilt. Implications for policy are discussed.

061. The Problem of Information Dissemination in the Psychology-Law Field (and How to Fix It)
Alice Thornwill, BA/BS - Drexel University; Shelby Arnold, MA/MS - Drexel University

Valuable work is done each year reflecting advancements in the psychological and legal fields that has implications for policy, legal and clinical practice, and the public’s day-to-day lives. However, this work often goes unnoticed due to a lack of timely and effective dissemination. The first part of this presentation highlights the shortcomings of dissemination from the psychology-law field. The second half presents potential solutions to this issue, including the establishment of collaborative partnerships among different disciplines, greater advocacy and presence in the court systems, and a broader media presence through newsletters and social media platforms.

062. Role of Offender Type, Victim-Offender Relationship, and Age Stereotypes on Elder Financial Abuse Reporting
Sheri C. Gibson, PhD - Rocky Mountain Health Care Systems; Miyla McIntosh, BA/BS - University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; Edie Greene, PhD - University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

The fastest growing segment of the U.S. population is adults age 60 and older. One consequence of longevity is increasing numbers of older adults who are victims of abuse. The most common form of elder abuse is financial victimization, yet only approximately 20% of these crimes are reported. This study used vignette methodology to determine the circumstances under which older adults report financial abuse and whether reporting behavior is influenced by offender type, bidirectional dynamics of the victim-offender relationship, and age-related self-perceptions and attitudes. Offender type and relational dynamics had little influence on reporting behavior; age-related attitudes mattered more.
063. Risky Business: Innocence, and Plea Decision-Making
Lesley Zannella, MA/MS - Ryerson University; Tara Burke, PhD - Ryerson University

Innocent individuals are at risk of accepting pleas, yet the perception is often that only guilty people would do so. Participants read legal scenarios describing innocent and guilty defendants, and one academic cheating scenario involving an innocent student. We asked participants to indicate the likelihood of these individuals accepting pleas. Across all legal scenarios, participants were significantly more likely to expect guilty rather than innocent defendants to accept the plea. In the cheating scenario, 39% of participants thought the student would accept the plea, compared to only 27% who believed that they themselves would accept such a plea.

Justin J. Joseph, MA/MS - Prairie View A&M University; Logan A. Yelderman, PhD - Prairie View A&M; Matthew West, MA/MS - University of Nevada Las Vegas

Globally, amongst the world’s most advanced nations the United States possess the highest proportion of rampage shooting incidents. Many policymakers, media outlets, scholars, and citizens attribute this to firearm legislation, mental illness, and access to weapons. Therefore, this study examines 1) if mass shooters with prior mental illness are more dangerous than those without; 2) does the number of firearms increase mass shooting severity; and 3) if mass shooters with mental health histories are likely to bring more firearms than mass shooters without mental health issues. The results, limitations, and policy implications of the study will be discussed later.

065. The Impact of Mitigating Evidence on Real Capital Juries
Alex Vrolijk, MA/MS - None at present; Abbey Sokol, BA/BS - University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; Edie Greene, PhD - University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

This study examined the transcripts of 54 capital murder trials to assess the influence on juries’ sentencing decisions of mitigating evidence in defense closing arguments. Based on prior research, we hypothesized that, after controlling for crime heinousness, we would observe that trials ending in life sentences contained more references to mitigating circumstances beyond the defendant’s control, and that trials ending in death sentences contained more references to 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.

066. Violence Risk Assessment and Gender: A Survey of Mental Health Professionals
Kellyn N. Blaisdell, BA/BS - University of Virginia; Brett O. Gardner, PhD - University of Virginia; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD - University of Virginia; Sharon M. Kelley, JD, PhD - University of Virginia

Research suggests that mental health professionals (MPHs) underestimate women’s risk of violence, and overestimate men’s risk, when performing violence risk assessments among psychiatric patients. This study surveyed 187 MPHs to investigate whether MPHs would be more likely to request a Temporary Detention Order (TDO) and rate likelihood of causing harm to self and others as higher for male compared to female examinees described in two vignettes. Participants were more likely to request a TDO for a male examinee in one, but not the other, vignette version. Perceived likelihood of harm did not differ by examinee gender, although expected trends emerged.

067. Non-Blind Lineup Administration and the Interpretation of Ambiguous Witness Statements
Alexis Mook, BA/BS - Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Kureva Matuku, BA/BS - Florida International University, Miami

It is recommended that lineups be conducted by administrators who are blind to the identity of the suspect to prevent them from influencing witnesses’ decisions. However, lineup administrators’ knowledge of the suspect may bias their behavior in another manner. It may lead them to interpret ambiguous witness statements (e.g., “it looks like #3...”) in a belief-consistent manner (i.e., as an identification only if it matches their belief). When confederate witness’s identifications matched administrator beliefs, they (a) were more likely to interpret the ambiguous statement as an identification, and (b) erroneously perceived the witness as having had a better witnessing experience.

068. 911: What is Your Emergency?
Jennifer Dysart, PhD - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Brittany Kassis, MA/MS - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Persons employed as 911 dispatchers are often the first point of contact after an individual is in an accident, needs emergency assistance, or witnesses a crime. Dispatchers therefore play an important role in collecting evidence that could assist the investigative process, such as asking a witness to describe a perpetrator before memory contamination from co-witnesses or the media can take place. In this study, we are the first to survey dispatchers on their training, knowledge and practices in eyewitness cases. The results highlight several areas where dispatchers lack important information or training.
069. Item Response Theory Properties of PCL-R Field Scores
Gabriele F. Trupp, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD - Sam Houston State University

Although the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) is commonly used for civil commitment proceedings for individuals convicted of a sex offense, no prior research has used field data to assess whether the PCL-R is a good measure of psychopathy for this population using item response theory (IRT) analyses. Using a two-factor model, the results of the current study mirror those obtained in previous IRT research using samples of offenders. However, researchers were unable to conduct IRT analyses on a four-facet model, as the analyses would not conform for Facet 2 due to the properties of Item 16.

070. Perceptions of Transferred Juvenile Defendants’ Culpability and Dangerousness: Defendant and Juror Characteristics
Melanie Taylor, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno; Tatyana Kaplan, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Philip Mulvey, PhD - Illinois State University; Monica K. Miller, JD, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno

The current study examined mock jurors’ perceptions of blameworthiness, dangerousness, and severity of deserved punishment for transferred juveniles. Participants (n=252) were randomly assigned to one of six conditions where the juvenile defendant’s race/ethnicity and gender varied. Findings indicated that in some cases, girls were perceived as less blameworthy and deserving of punishment in comparison to boys and jurors’ perceptions occasionally varied by demographic factors. Despite these limited differences, results from the current study demonstrate that jurors are rarely influenced by demographic factors of juveniles and their own backgrounds, suggesting that jurors’ decisions are largely shaped by legal case characteristics.

071. Perceptions of Culpability and Dangerousness: Waived Juvenile Defendants’ Mental Health, Race-Ethnicity, and Gender
Tatyana Kaplan, BA/BS - University of Nevada, Reno; Melanie Taylor, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno; Philip Mulvey, PhD - Illinois State University; Monica K. Miller, PhD - University of Nevada, Reno

A mock juror study examined whether perceptions of transferred juveniles’ culpability and punishment were predicted by defendants’ mental health, race-ethnicity, and sex. Defendants with schizophrenia were considered less culpable and deserving of punishment, but more dangerous with the diagnosis than without. Defendants described with antisocial traits and behaviors were considered more culpable, deserving of punishment, and dangerous. Race, ethnicity, and gender did not shape jurors’ perceptions of juveniles. Findings suggest that jurors’ decisions are shaped by labels or descriptions of juveniles with mental illnesses, which can lead to more punitive responses, despite the fleeting nature of many adolescent behaviors.

072. The Disclosure of Alleged Child Sexual Abuse: An Investigation of Criminal Court Transcripts in Scotland
Guy Skinner - University of Cambridge; Samantha J. Andrews, PhD - University of Keele; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

Children’s disclosure is a topic frequently addressed by lawyers in the courtroom. This study examined trial transcripts of 5-to-17-year-old children testifying as alleged victims of sexual abuse, and was the first study to detail how children discussed their disclosure process in court and the strategies lawyers used to elicit disclosure related testimony. Lawyers question children about their disclosures in different ways, with both prosecutors and defense lawyers utilizing questioning methods that often exceed children’s developmental capabilities. Findings suggest that further juror education may be needed, and strategies that contravene developmentally proven approaches to examination of children should be challenged.

073. Predicting the Whole Picture: Predictive Validity of the START for Non-Aggressive Adverse Outcomes
Lee M. Vargen, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Duncan Greig, MA/MS - Simon Fraser University; Tonia L. Nicholls, PhD - BC Mental Health and Substance Use Services; Jessica Ahn - McGill University

START (Webster et al., 2009) is a structured professional judgment tool designed to assess the short-term risk for multiple adverse outcomes. Meta-analysis has demonstrated START possesses good predictive validity for aggression and self-harm, but less research has examined its ability to predict a wider range of outcomes (O'Shea & Dickens, 2014). We examined the predictive validity of START in a sample of 67 male forensic inpatients. Results indicated that some components of START were predictive of suicidal behavior, substance use, and self-neglect. Additional research examining the utility of START assessments for a broader range of outcomes is needed.

074. Child Credibility Conjectures: Differences between Mock Juror Gender, Sample Type, and Verdict Decision
Alissa A. Call, MA/MS - University of Toledo; Raghad Hassabelnaby - University of Toledo; Bertha Lopez - University of Toledo

Child witness credibility is important to consider when adjudicating child sexual abuse (CSA) cases. In this study, we solicited mock jurors’ beliefs about child witness credibility. Mock jurors indicated multiple aspects that contribute to the conceptualization of child
credibility including child age, trustworthy/honesty, motivation to lie, sexual knowledge, delayed disclosure, disclosure details, and witness corroboration. Mock jurors' views of child credibility differed by verdict decision, mock juror gender, and sample type. The results of our study suggest that child credibility is a more complex construct than what has been proposed by current theories.

Ashley Trow, BA/BS - Arizona State University; N.J. Schweitzer, PhD - Arizona State University

This experiment uses the Community of Knowledge framework (Sloman & Rabb, 2016) to better understand how jurors process novel scientific information. Participants learned of an ostensibly new scientific finding that was either claimed to be well-understood or not understood by experts. Despite including no additional information, expert understanding led participants to believe that they personally understood the phenomenon, and ultimately place more trust in its existence. Further, this effect was particularly pronounced with low-credibility sources. These results are discussed in the context of how claims of understanding may influence the admissibility and weight of expert evidence in court.

076. Differentiating Factitious Psychological Presentations from Malingering: Implications for Forensic Practice
Sarah Frances. Velsor, MA/MS - University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD - University of North Texas

Practitioners and researchers have long been challenged with identifying deceptive response styles in forensic contexts, particularly when differentiating malingering from factitious presentations. As an alternative to a formal diagnosis, practitioners may choose to consider most factitious psychological presentations (FPPs) as a dimensional construct to be classified like a malingering V code. Building on Rogers (1990) work on central motivations for malingering, four explanatory models for FPPs are provided; three parallel malingering (pathogenic, criminalological, and adaptational) but differ in their central features, and an additional nurturance model was added. Relying on these models, practical guidelines are recommended for evaluating FPPs in forensic contexts.

077. Assessment of the MMPI-2-RF Substantive Scales for Predictive Ability of University Police Performance and Supervisorial Ratings Related to Rehiring
Kaitlin A. Guston, BA/BS - Western Carolina University; Stephanie Haugh, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Alvin Malesky, PhD - Western Carolina University; Ernie Hudson - Western Carolina University PD; David McCord, PhD - Western Carolina University

The current study examined 27 police officer candidates at a university police department of a midsize public university. Candidates completed MMPIs as part of a psychological evaluation, and a Behavior Outcome Measure was completed by the police chief at the university to assess fitness for employment and job performance. Zero-order correlations and logistical regressions were conducted to predict performance ratings and rehire based upon higher-order and substantive scales on the MMPI-2-RF. Results found that FML and AGG-r were the largest predictors of rehire, and HPC, FML, and RC2 were the largest predictors of adequate job performance.

078. Predictive Accuracy of the COMPAS in Identifying Positive Toxicology and Program Completion in a Sample of Court Mandated Clients
Allison Mischel, BA/BS - Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD - Fordham University

This study examines the predictive accuracy of an actuarial risk assessment tool, the COMPAS, in gauging risk of substance abuse in a sample of 250 individuals court-mandated to the diversion program in Brooklyn, New York. All participants were charged with driving under the influence (DUI). Of the 250 participants, 7.2% had at least one positive toxicology test result and 91.2% successfully completed the program. An ROC curve based on the Substance Abuse Scale evidenced an AUC of .57 for positive toxicology. This study explores the predictive accuracy and utility of the COMPAS in predicting positive toxicology and program completion.

079. Metacognitive Instruction and Encoding Condition on Memory for a Word List
Kelsey L. Hess, BA/BS - Florida International University; Ronald Fisher, PhD - Florida International University, Miami; Stephanie McLaney, BA/BS - Florida International University, Miami

Mistaken eyewitness testimony has been cited in numerous cases of false convictions which were overturned through DNA exoneration (Kassin & Gudjonsson, 2004). The present study sought to enter into the area of metacognitive instruction and self-monitoring for accuracy under poor and good encoding conditions to demonstrate that even under poor conditions of encoding, accuracy of memory can still be relatively high and even on par with that of good encoding conditions in a word list remembrance task. Though data collection is still ongoing, preliminary results suggest a successful manipulation of the variables and show promise for researcher hypotheses.

080. Evaluation of Feigning in Forensic Psychological Assessment: Factors Influencing Methods Utilized by Evaluators
Rebecca T. Cheiffetz, BA/BS - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Amanda L. Reed, MA/MS - The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Patricia A. Zapf, PhD - The City College of New York
In response to the lack of research examining the methods being used by forensic evaluators to assess feigning, the current study investigated the state of this practice in a sample of forensic evaluators. In addition, variables such as perceived base rates of feigning and experience conducting forensic evaluations were examined to determine their relationship with the methods chosen by an evaluator to assess feigning. Results indicated variability in how often feigning was assessed and the evaluation instruments chosen to do so. However, perceived base rates of behaviors and experience in forensic evaluation did not significantly predict this variation.

081. No 'Double Bind?' Female Lawyers Seen as Both Competent and Warm
Courtney A. Kurinec, MA/MS - Baylor University; Tierra Carter - Baylor University; Charles A. Weaver, III, PhD - Baylor University

Despite growing numbers of women pursuing legal careers, gender-based discrimination against female legal professionals continues. The Behaviors from Intergroup Affect and Stereotypes (BIAS; Cuddy, Fiske, & Glick, 2007) model predicts that women in these traditionally male roles receive active harm due to their perceived lack of warmth, but passive aid due to their perceived competence. We found female lawyers received passive aid due to their high competency, but their warmth ratings predicted aid rather than harm, contrary to expectations. Future research will compare the perception of female lawyers to their male counterparts and examine if these views influence courtroom outcomes.

082. Concurrent Validity of the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality (CAPP) Self-Rating Form
Maddison Schiafo, MA/MS - Sam Houston State University; Nicholas Kavish, BA/BS - Sam Houston State University; Jaime L. Anderson, PhD - Sam Houston State University; Martin Sellbom, PhD - University of Otago

The Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality self-rating form (CAPP; Cooke et al., 2012) was developed as a unifying model of psychopathy. Presently, only one study has investigated the CAPP self-rating form (Sellbom, Cooke, & Hart, 2015), suggesting the need for further validation. The current study bridged this gap by examining the utility of the CAPP self-rating form in assessing psychopathy within an international sample (n=739). Correlation and regression analyses indicated relevant CAPP self-rating form scores adequately predicted psychopathy/antisocial behavior on the theoretically related TriPM scales and ABQ, as well as related personality domains assessed by the PID-5-BF.

083. Examining Dissociation, Childhood Trauma, and Psychopathy in a Female Offender Sample: Preliminary Findings
Melissa A. Kurkoske, MA/MS - Pacific University, Oregon; Leonardo Bobadilla, PhD - Pacific University, Oregon

Psychopathy is a disorder characterized by interpersonal/affective traits and antisocial behaviors. Theorists propose at least two subtypes of the disorder: Primary which is thought to result mainly due to genetics, and secondary which develops as a result of chronic dissociation in response to trauma that eventually leads to callousness. Women experience higher rates of abuse which could mean an increased risk for secondary psychopathy. The current study found that dissociation, PTSD and depression in a sample of women in prison were unrelated to secondary psychopathy features. These results suggest a possible different manifestation and etiology of secondary psychopathy among women.

084. Dating Application Users: The Presence of Online and In-Person Victimization
Jennica Janssen, MA/MS - Drexel University; Victoria Pietruszka, BA/BS - Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD - Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD - Drexel University

As technology continues to develop, so do avenues that can be used to perpetuate online and in-person interpersonal violence. This study aims to understand and quantify victimization in the digital age by investigating whether individuals using an online dating profile have experienced sexual victimization. Six hundred participants nationwide will complete an online survey soliciting information about their online dating application use. Researchers hypothesize that individuals with active online dating profiles will experience more victimization. Knowledge gathered from this survey may highlight the need for future research to investigate the characteristics of victims and perpetrators of these crimes.

085. Only Time Will Tell: The Effects of Interrogation Length on Juror Decision-Making
Kirsten A. Domagsalski - Central Michigan University; Haven M. Taylor - Central Michigan University; Chris James Normile, MA/MS - Central Michigan University; Mary A. Catlin, BA/BS - Central Michigan University; Kyle C. Scherr, PhD - Central Michigan University

This study investigated how introducing a situational factor into the testimony of an expert witness could override a juror's reaction to make dispositional attributions. Participants (N = 58) read a trial summary involving an expert witness who described the coarseness of the minimization technique in interrogations. Half of the participants also read that the interrogation lasted 6 hours while the other half received no such information. Results indicated that participants who read about the length of the
interrogation were less confident in the suspect’s guilt and believed the interrogation to be more coercive. Theoretical and applied implications will be discussed.

086. Relationship of Triarchic Psychopathy Constructs to Working Alliance and Motivation to Engage in Treatment

Jacomina Paulina. Gerbrandij, MA/MS - Fordham University; David Bernstein, PhD - Maastricht University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD - Fordham University; Christopher Patrick, PhD - Florida State University

Psychopathy is often considered to be an untreatable disorder, a belief that has increasingly been debated in recent years. Furthermore, treatment outcomes are thought to be influenced by both therapeutic alliance and motivation to engage in treatment. However, the role of these treatment variables has rarely been studied among highly psychopathic individuals. The current study examined associations of Triarchic psychopathy constructs with therapeutic alliance (TA) and motivation to engage in treatment. Results indicate that while Boldness was not significantly related to either TA or motivation, Disinhibition was negatively associated with treatment motivation, and Meanness was negatively related to both.


Holly Hargreaves-Cormany, PhD - Marymount University; Samantha Rhinerson, BA/BS - Marymount University; Allison Burke, BA/BS - Marymount University; Danielle Ciolek, BA/BS - Marymount University; Amanda Ford, BA/BS - Marymount University; Haley Keglolvits, BA/BS - Marymount University; Emily Newton, BA/BS - Marymount University; Kim Poul, BA/BS - Marymount University; Cassandra Pinaire, BA/BS - Marymount University; John Pitsenbarger, BA/BS - Marymount University; Emma Sims, BA/BS - Marymount University

Previous research has documented successful intervention programs designed to increase empathy and reduce antisocial behaviors. In this study we plan to examine, through both quantitative and qualitative analyses, a similar program known as the "Junior Teaching Love and Compassion (jTLC) Humane Education/Diversion," of the Los Angeles Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The expectation is that post completion of the program, our participants will show an increase in empathy and a reduction in antisocial behavior. The goal of the jTLC Program is to provide youth with this opportunity and, in doing so, hopefully prevent future violence.

088. Emotional Expression and Children’s Reports of Intra-Familial Abuse

Yael Karni-Visel, PhD - University of Cambridge; Irit Hershkowitz, PhD - University of Haifa; Uri Blasbalg, PhD - University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

Abused children must often provide testimony in legal proceedings, but most studies examining the quality of their testimony have emphasized cognitive factors. The current study examined the association between emotion expression and children’s informativeness. 217 transcripts of interviews with 4- to 14-year-old alleged victims of physical abuse were conducted using the Revised NICHD Protocol. Transcripts were coded to reflect the amount and types of emotions expressed and details reported. Decreased expressions of emotions when the children were discussing substantive issues were associated with increases in informativeness. Negative emotions were associated with reports of more central, peripheral, and specific details.

089. Factors that Influence Sentencing Decisions in Capital Cases for Defendants with Mental Illness

Shelby Arnold, MA/MS - Drexel University; Alisha Desai, BA/BS - Drexel University; Claire Lankford, MA/MS - Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD, PhD - Drexel University

A limited body of research exists looking at juror characteristics’ impact on sentencing decisions. This study examined how juror demographics relate to capital sentencing decisions, particularly for defendants with mental illness. Defendant diagnosis emerged as a significant predictor of sentencing decisions, such that defendants with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder were more likely to be recommended for life sentences. Of the demographic variables included (age, gender, race, ethnicity, setting), only setting emerged as a significant predictor of sentencing outcome, such that individuals from a rural area were more likely to recommend a death sentence.

090. The Legal Attitudes Inventory: A Comprehensive New Measure of Legal System Attitudes

Brittney Amber, BA/BS - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Dennis J. Devine, PhD - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Jacob Wolfarth, BA/BS - Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis

This study evaluates a new measure of legal attitudes, the Legal Attitudes Inventory, which includes nine subscales that each capture attitudes towards unique subsystems relevant to jury decision making. Initial analyses reveal support for the reliability of this measure and its utility in explaining verdict preferences and jury-related behaviors. The Legal Attitudes Inventory shows similar predictive validity regarding verdict preferences when compared to the Juror Bias Scale. However, the Legal Attitudes Inventory is a comprehensive assessment of attitudes regarding the legal system, focusing on nine important dimensions, while many other extant measures remain narrow in
091. The Associations among Socio-Emotional Factors and the Coherence of the Statement in Forensic Interviews with Alleged Victims of Intra-Familial Abuse

Uri Bišnovát, PhD - University of Cambridge; Irit Hershkowitz, PhD - University of Haifa; Yael Karni-Visel, PhD - University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD - University of Cambridge

Socioemotional factors crucially affect the quality of children's testimonies when forensically interviewed. Prior research has shown that reluctance impairs children informativeness, and that supportive interviewing can promote it. However, the quality of the statement also depends on coherence -- the degree to which the account makes sense to the listener and includes various aspects of narrative organization. The substantive phase of 200 Revised Protocol interviews was analyzed. The results confirmed a negative association between children's reluctance and their statement coherence. Further tests showed that interviewer's support had positive effects on coherence, which were partly mediated by decreased reluctance.

092. Competency Restoration for Adult Defendants in Different Treatment Environments: A Future Direction for Research and Policy

Graham Danzer, PsyD - Alliant International University, San Francisco Bay; Elizabeth M.A. Wheeler, PhD - Central State Hospital and Bay Forensic Psychology; Petersburg, VA; Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD - University of Colorado Denver; Tobias D. Wasser - Yale University

How to optimize competency restoration is a topic of growing interest and controversy. Extent competency literature will be reviewed and shown to suggest that optimization may be achieved via redefining what constitutes an outcome and placing defendants in different competency restoration environments (i.e., a state hospital, jail, or outpatient restoration setting). Placement decision should be based in large part on whether or not they have a psychotic, cognitive, and/or intellectual disorder, whether there are issues with medications and/or malingering, and their relative level of dangerousness/seriousness of crime. Limitations of extant research, future directions, and audience questions will follow.

093. A Longitudinal Study of Child Welfare Cases: When They Return to the System

Ryan D. Davidson, MA/MS - University of Arizona; Megan S. Irgens, BA/BS - University of Arizona; Connie J. Beck, PhD - University of Arizona

When children leave foster care and return to the physical custody of their parents it is not always successful. The current study investigates families returning to the child welfare system either after a previous reunification or after a termination of parental rights. In one jurisdiction, 88 families returned following a reunification in 2007 and 7 families returned after a termination of parental rights. Families returned with 1 or 2 children. When families return following a reunification, they are on average 8 years old. However, when families return following a termination of parental rights, they are on average under one year old.


Victoria Hall, BA/BS - University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Kimberley A. Clow, PhD - University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Regina A. Schuller, PhD - York University

The current study assessed participants' reactions to news headlines regarding wrongful conviction, correct convictions, or control. Across participants, the wrongful conviction headline manipulated the crime that the exoneree was accused of (murder vs. sexual assault), the victim (child vs. young adult), and time in prison (10 days vs. 10 years). Although exonerees were perceived less negatively than presumptive actual offenders, exonerees were perceived more negatively than controls. Even though exonerees are innocent, participants viewed exonerees more negatively when accused of sexual assault rather than murder. Implications will be discussed in terms of possible theories, and reintegration needs of exonerees.

095. Understanding High Utilizers in a Fragmented Behavioral Health System: Importance of Data Sharing

Na Young Kim, BA/BS - Drexel University; Christy L. Giannelia, PhD - Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD - Drexel University

The term "high utilizers" is increasingly used by health professionals and policy makers. Individuals in the criminal justice system with socioeconomic struggles often present high utilization records spanning across physical and behavioral health challenges. They rely on costly high-level resources such as emergency rooms and jails for treatment and temporary resolution. The Center for Supportive Housing created the Frequent Utilizers System Enhancement (FUSE) to use collaborative data between agencies and supports to reduce dependency on these resources. This presentation will review literature on high utilizers, impact of FUSE, and significance of this issue in context of data management and policy.

096. Puppy Dog Eyes: Courthouse Dog’s Effect on Jury Decision Making

Carissa Stalnaker, BA/BS - University of Arkansas; Christopher S. Peters, PhD - Arkansas State University

Some jurisdictions allow courthouse dogs to support victims; however, some defense attorneys have
objections to this practice believing the dog’s presence could bias jurors against their client. Previous research does not support this claim. The current research extends the use of the dog to three victims of sexual assault: a minor, an adult with intellectual disability, and an adult who was intoxicated at the time of the offense. Results again indicated no support for defense attorney claims. In fact, if anything the presence of the dog biased jurors against the victim when they were an adult with no disability.

097. The Impact of Disclosure Consistency on Children’s Credibility
Victoria W. Dykstra, BA/BS - Brock University; Madison B. Harvey, BA/BS - Simon Fraser University; Kaila C. Bruer, PhD - University of Toronto; Heather L. Price, PhD - Thompson Rivers University; Angela D. Evans, PhD - Brock University

The current study examined how the consistency of disclosing a transgression across interviews influenced adult perceptions of a child’s credibility. Participants listened to a child being interviewed by a peer and an adult. In a between-subjects design, the child’s disclosure pattern fell into one of four conditions: consistent disclosure, selective peer disclosure, selective adult disclosure, consistent non-disclosure. Participants rated the child’s accuracy, honesty, and credibility. Results revealed that consistent non-disclosers were rated as significantly more honest and credible than selective peer disclosers and more accurate, honest, and credible than consistent disclosers. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

098. How Big is Too Big? The Potentially Coercive Effects of Plea Discount on Innocent Defendants
Ryan Schneider, BA/BS - Montclair State University; Jennifer Bartlett, BA/BS - Montclair State University; Tina M. Zottoli, PhD - Montclair State University

Many scholars are concerned with plea bargaining’s potential to be coercive, and by extension, its contributions to wrongful convictions. Research findings show that innocent people do plead guilty to crimes they did not commit, and that there are numerous factors that may increase a defendant’s willingness to plead guilty. Discount sizes and sentence disparities on defendants in in an attempt to find the “breaking point” at which plea acceptance rates among innocent and guilty mock defendants begins to converge.

099. The Associations Between Callous-Unemotional Traits, Beliefs About the Future, and Offending in Justice-Involved Adolescent Boys
Alison Poor - Louisiana State University; Toni Walker, BA/BS - Louisiana State University; Emily L. Robertson, BA/BS - Louisiana State University; Paul J. Frick, PhD - Louisiana State University; James V. Ray, PhD - University of Central Florida; Laura C. Thornton, PhD - Boys Town National Research Hospital; Tina D. Wall Myers, PhD - University of Dayton; Laurence Steinberg, JD - Temple University

The current study investigated the roles of callous-unemotional (CU) traits and beliefs (aspirations and expectations) about the future for predicting later offending in an ethnically-diverse sample (n=1,216) of male, first-time juvenile offenders (mean age = 15.29, SD = 1.29) who were reassessed at 6-month intervals for 2.5 years. Analyses revealed that at baseline, beliefs about the future were more consistently associated (negatively) with CU traits than with self-reported delinquency. Further, both CU traits and negative beliefs contributed independently to the prediction of later self-reported offending, but only CU traits predicted later arrests based on official reports.

100. The Effect of Alcohol and Feedback on Metacognition
Roy Groncki, PhD - Swinburne University of Technology; Jennifer Beaudry - Swinburne University of Technology; Andrew Scholey - Swinburne University of Technology; Sarah Benson - Swinburne University of Technology

Eyewitnesses play a vital role in the criminal justice system, but witnesses are often intoxicated at the time of the crime or during an identification. This study examines the effects of intoxication and feedback on participants’ confidence in their performance on two tasks: a lineup and a general knowledge task. Data collection is ongoing; 52 of the targeted 100 participants have completed the study. Once data collection is complete, the potential results will add to the literature examining the effect of alcohol and feedback on eyewitness identification confidence. Furthermore, the results may inform theoretical frameworks regarding confidence assessments in general.
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For being an awesome team

Student Volunteers

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2019 AP-LS Conference

The Hilton, Downtown Portland, OR
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Hope to see you there!
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