2019
American Psychology-Law Society Annual Conference

AP-LS
50th Anniversary

American Psychology-Law Society
Division 41
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The 2019 AP-LS Conference has again gone mobile.

A mobile guide is available for you to use through Guidebook. Get the guide to access the most up-to-date information about the conference, including schedules, maps, and much more.

Due to paid Internet at the conference hotels, we recommend downloading and setting up your mobile guide ahead of the conference.

Get the guide here: https://guidebook.com/g/apls2019

Android and iOS users:
1. Tap the "Download" button to download the free Guidebook app
2. Open Guidebook and you can find our "2019 AP-LS Conference" guide
3. Tap "Enter passphrase" and enter apls2019 to download our guide

Alternatively, download the guide by scanning this QR code:

In addition, the guide is available through any modern web/mobile browser: http://guidebook.com/guide/156389
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<td>8:30am – 4:30pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop A (Full Day) (CE)</td>
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<td>Capital Sentencing Evaluations</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Daniel Murrie, PhD</td>
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<td>Pre-Conference Workshop B (Full Day) (CE)</td>
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<td>Neuropsychology in Forensic and Legal Practice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Casey LaDuke, PhD, Chriselyn Tussey, PsyD, ABPP-FP, and Scott Bender, PhD, ABPP-CN</td>
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<td>Pre-Conference Workshop C (Half Day) (CE)</td>
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<td>Assessing Psychological Injury: Empirical Methods &amp; Common Pitfalls</td>
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<td>William Koch, PhD, ABPP</td>
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<td><em>Galleria III</em></td>
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<td>Pre-Conference Workshop D (Half Day) (CE)</td>
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<td>Alternative Dispute Resolution Workshop</td>
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<td>Donna Shestowsky JD, PhD, and Deborah Goldfarb, JD, PhD</td>
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<td>10:35am – 10:45am</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Grand Ballroom Foyer</td>
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<td>8:30 am – 12:00 pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop E (Half Day) (CE)</td>
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<td>Conducting Program Evaluations in the Justice System</td>
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<td>Stephanie Brooks Holiday, PhD</td>
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<td>1:00pm – 4:30pm</td>
<td>Pre-Conference Workshop F (Half Day) (CE)</td>
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<td>Hidden in the System: Screening, Identification and Assessment of Special Populations in the Juvenile and Adult Justice System</td>
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<td>Stefanie Varga, PhD, LP, and Rebecca Jorgensen, PsyD, LP</td>
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<td>3:00pm – 3:15pm</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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*Conference Program Overview*
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<th>Time</th>
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| 8:00am – 12:00pm    | Executive Committee Meeting | Pavilion Ballroom East  
|                     |                 | *Atrium Ballroom*                                                      |
| 10:00am – 10:30am   | Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation | Pavilion Ballroom East  
|                     |                 | *Parlors*                                                              |
| 10:30am – 11:30am   | 001            | Student Committee Professional Development Event:  
|                     |                 | Legal Workshop:            
|                     |                 | What is Free Speech and Will I Know It When I See It? Basics of Constitutional Analysis for the Law of Free Speech and Obscenity  
|                     |                 | Emma Marshall, Evan McCracken, Katherine P. Hazen, Corrie Day, and Emma Danigole  
|                     |                 | *Parlors*                                                              |
| 12:00pm – 2:00pm    | 002 (CE)       | Presidential Plenary:  
|                     |                 | Celebrating 50 Years of AP-LS: Reflecting on our Origins and Charting our Future  
|                     |                 | Stanley L. Brodsky, Edie L. Greene, Thomas Grisso, John T. Monahan, and Stephane M. Shepherd  
|                     |                 | *Grand Ballroom I/II*                                                  |
| 2:15pm – 3:35pm     | 003 (CE)       | Verbal and Written Warnings, Encouraging Attention, and Consent to Search, Ground Rules Hearings, Prosecutorial Misconduct and True Perpetrators  
|                     | 004 (CE)       | Navigating Ethical and Diagnostic Challenges in Criminal Responsibility Assessments  
|                     |                 | Hill  
|                     |                 | Millkey  
|                     |                 | Demetrioff  
|                     |                 | Guyton  
|                     |                 | *Packer*                                                              |
|                     | 005 (CE)       | Examining Success in a Mental Health Diversion Program  
|                     |                 | Smith  
|                     |                 | Dubus  
|                     |                 | Rosinski                                                              |
|                     | 006 (CE)       | Social Influence in Eyewitness Identification Evidence  
|                     |                 | Douglass  
|                     |                 | Eisen  
|                     |                 | Quigley-McBride  
|                     |                 | *Kovera*                                                              |
|                     | 007 (CE)       | Towards an Evidence-Based Approach for Assessing Risk of Lone Actor Terrorism  
|                     |                 | Brugh  
|                     |                 | Rostmeyer  
|                     |                 | Katon  
|                     |                 | *Desmarais*                                                           |
|                     | 008 (CE)       | Discrimination, Violence, and the LGBTQ+ Community  
|                     |                 | Wilsey  
|                     |                 | Cox  
|                     |                 | Hafdahl  
|                     |                 | Cramer  
|                     |                 | *Salerno*                                                             |
|                     | 009 (CE)       | Interpersonal Engagement and Children's Reporting in Interview Contexts  
|                     |                 | Blasbalg  
|                     |                 | Klemfuss  
|                     |                 | Goldfarb  
|                     |                 | Quas  
<p>|                     |                 | <em>McAuliff</em>                                                            |</p>
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<td>014 (CE)</td>
<td>015 (CE)</td>
<td>016 (CE)</td>
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<td>Neal Woodland Bishop Carr</td>
<td>Avila Cramer Mulay Haney-Caron Kotlaja Abate Irgens Leland</td>
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<td>5:00pm – 6:00pm</td>
<td>Pavilion Ballroom</td>
<td>017 (CE) Opioid Use, Conflict Resolution, Labeling, Youth Probation Staff, Criminal Thinking, Alternative Justice, Social Groups, Adaptive Functioning&lt;br&gt; Duhart&lt;br&gt; Clarke&lt;br&gt; Gillespie&lt;br&gt; King&lt;br&gt; McPhee&lt;br&gt; Concannon&lt;br&gt; Lyons&lt;br&gt; Sutherland&lt;br&gt; Aparcero-Suero</td>
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<td>Pavilion Ballroom West</td>
<td>018 (CE) Cheating, Transparency, Cues, Polygraph&lt;br&gt; Geven&lt;br&gt; Leins&lt;br&gt; Luke&lt;br&gt; Honts</td>
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<td>Galleria North</td>
<td>019 (CE) Plaintiff Injuries, Sanctions, Confession Evidence, Video-Taped Identifications, Mental State Defenses, Attorney Anger Expression&lt;br&gt; Slapinski&lt;br&gt; Gongola&lt;br&gt; Henderson&lt;br&gt; Cash&lt;br&gt; Yamamoto&lt;br&gt; Phalen&lt;br&gt; Hans&lt;br&gt; St. Pierre</td>
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<td>Galleria South</td>
<td>020 (CE) Practice, Procedure, Feedback, Informants&lt;br&gt; Molinaro&lt;br&gt; McAdoo&lt;br&gt; Smalarz&lt;br&gt; Shambaugh&lt;br&gt; Groncki</td>
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<td>Parlors</td>
<td>021 (CE) Stereotypes, Victim Photos, Defendant Perceptions, Immigration/Asylum, Foster Youth, Exonerees, Free Speech, Body-Worn Camera Footage&lt;br&gt; Kurinec&lt;br&gt; Adamoli&lt;br&gt; Hamm&lt;br&gt; Acosta&lt;br&gt; Hobbs&lt;br&gt; Durham&lt;br&gt; Bernstein&lt;br&gt; Jones</td>
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<td>Broadway I/II</td>
<td>022 Presidential Address: Kevin Douglas&lt;br&gt; Accomplishments and Aspirations: The Role of Psychology and Law in Fostering Public Good</td>
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<td>Broadway III/IV</td>
<td>023 (CE) Psychopathy, Theoretical Models of Sexual Coercion, Personality and College Sexual Assault, Rape Myths and Title IX&lt;br&gt; McCallum&lt;br&gt; Kelly&lt;br&gt; Mowle&lt;br&gt; Ross</td>
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<td>6:00pm – 6:30pm</td>
<td>Parlors</td>
<td><strong>AP-LS Business Meeting</strong>&lt;br&gt; All are invited&lt;br&gt; Parlor(s)</td>
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<td>6:30pm – 8:00pm</td>
<td>Atrium Ballroom</td>
<td><strong>Welcome Reception</strong>&lt;br&gt; All are invited&lt;br&gt; Atrium Ballroom</td>
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<td>8:00pm – 10:00pm</td>
<td>Skyline II</td>
<td><strong>Drexel/UMass/Fordham Reception</strong>&lt;br&gt; Skyline II</td>
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# Friday, March 15, 2019

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<td>7:00am – 7:50am</td>
<td><strong>Student Committee-Sponsored 5K Fun Run</strong></td>
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<td><em>Meet in Hotel Lobby</em></td>
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<td>Teitcher</td>
<td>Perez</td>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Wiltsie</td>
<td>Yasuhara</td>
<td>Garvey</td>
<td>Miller</td>
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<td>8:45am</td>
<td><strong>Corrections Committee Meet and Greet</strong></td>
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10:35am – 10:45am

Coffee Break

*Grand Ballroom Foyer*

10:45am – 12:15pm

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<th>038 (CE) Plenary: Prosecutorial Misconduct: Oversight &amp; Accountability in the Empire State Rebecca Brown, Jabbar Collins, and Marvin Schechter</th>
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12:20pm – 1:30pm

Lunch Break

*Lunch is not included—please plan accordingly*

12:20pm – 1:30pm

| Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon  |
| Student Committee Networking Event  |
| Practice Committee Social Event  |

*Skyline I*  
*Bring your own lunch*  
*Hospitality Suite*
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<td>Waller</td>
<td>Guyton</td>
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<td>Crockett</td>
<td>McCarthy</td>
<td>Osborne</td>
<td>Golding</td>
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<td>2:50pm – 3:00pm</td>
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Coffee Break

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<td>4:10pm – 5:10pm</td>
<td>051 Professional Development of Women Committee: Mentoring (and Being Mentored) in the Era of #MeToo: Interactive Mentoring Workshop</td>
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*Refer also to associated workshop at 4:10pm in the Hospitality Suite*
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<td>Salerno</td>
<td>Crozier</td>
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<td>Mental State Defenses, Prisoners, Gender and Criminal Thinking, Female Parolees</td>
<td>Timing, Initial Findings, Restoration, Compliance with Best Practice</td>
<td>LGBTQ+ Student Victims, Sexual/Gender Minorities in Juvenile Justice, Race/Gender Prohibition Disparities, Gender-Responsive Youth Law Enforcement Training</td>
<td>False Confessions and Voluntariness, Attorneys and Contested Confessions Cases, Self-Reported Likelihood of False Confession</td>
<td>Digital Visual Evidence, Subsequent Remedial Measures, Multiple Sexual Assault Complainants, Social Support and Child Sexual Abuse Cases</td>
<td>Forgiveness, Specialty Court for Youth Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Prior Non-Compliant Behavior and Time Supervised</td>
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Coffee Break

Grand Ballroom Foyer
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<td>Punch Bowl Social, 340 SW Morrison St #4305, Portland, OR 97204</td>
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### Friday Night Poster Session Presenters

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<td>001 1st place*</td>
<td>027 Idrogo</td>
<td>066 Tazi</td>
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<td>002 2nd place*</td>
<td>045 Jones</td>
<td>025 Thoen</td>
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<td>003 3rd place*</td>
<td>077 Jones</td>
<td>097 Tobin</td>
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*Undergraduate Paper Award winners*
# Saturday Night Poster Session Presenters

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Continuing Education

Several pre-conference continuing education workshops have been arranged for Wednesday, March 13th. Workshops A and B are full day from 8:30am–4:30pm (7 CEUs for psychologists; 6.5 CLEs for Oregon attorneys). Workshops C, D, E, and F are half day, respectively from 8:30am–12:00pm and 1:00pm–4:30pm (3.5 CEUs for psychologists; 3.25 CLEs for Oregon attorneys).

The CE credits for the pre-conference workshops are provided by the AP-LS Continuing Education Committee.

**Workshop A (full day): Capital Sentencing Evaluations**
Presenters: Daniel Murrie, Ph.D.
Location: Parlors

**Workshop B (full day): Neuropsychology in Forensic and Legal Practice**
Presenters: Casey LaDuke, Ph.D.; Chriselyn Tussey, Psy.D., ABPP-FP; Scott Bender, Ph.D., ABPP-CN
Location: Galleria II

**Workshop C (half day, morning): Assessing Psychological Injury: Empirical Methods & Common Pitfalls**
Presenter: William Koch, Ph.D., ABPP
Location: Galleria III

**Workshop D (half day, afternoon): Alternative Dispute Resolution Workshop**
Presenter: Donna Shestowsky, J.D., Ph.D.; Deborah Goldfarb, J.D., Ph.D.
Location: Galleria III

**Workshop E (half day, morning): Conducting Program Evaluations in the Justice System**
Presenter: Stephanie Brooks Holiday, Ph.D.
Location: Galleria I

**Workshop F (half day, afternoon): Hidden in the System: Screening, Identification and Assessment of Special Populations in the Juvenile and Adult Justice System**
Presenter: Stefanie Varga, Ph.D., L.P.; Rebecca Jorgensen, Psy.D., L.P.
Location: Galleria I

In addition to the pre-conference workshops, CONCEPT will also be offering CE credit for psychologists for many of the sessions held throughout the conference. The plenary, symposium, paper (including abbreviated paper), and award address sessions eligible for CE credit have “CE” following the session number in the preceeding Conference Program Overview/conference grid. CE credit is not available for some committee-sponsored programming and the poster sessions. Moreover, CONCEPT is not offering CLE for attorneys.

Please see the CONCEPT page in the full program for details about how to obtain credit for attendance at designated plenary, symposium, paper, and award address sessions.
Welcome and Summary Information from the Conference Co-Chairs

Welcome to Portland and the 2019 Annual Conference of the American Psychology-Law Society, a multidisciplinary professional organization that has now reached the half-century milestone!

The annual conference is a special time on several fronts. It provides a forum for society business to be conducted, including, and in line with this year’s presidential theme, taking stock and charting a path forward. Conference goers—professionals, students, exhibitors, and other interested attendees—have the opportunity to learn about and present new or important research findings and issues; legal and policy analyses and solutions; practice considerations and matters; and future directions and opportunities for research, practice, policy, and society at the intersections of psychology and law. Continuing education credit is available. Attendees can meet the division’s current leadership and learn how to become more involved in the organization. Members of all levels are honored for their accomplishments or recognized for their competitive ideas. The conference is also a time—during sessions, breaks, receptions, and the fun run—to confer with colleagues and mentors, visit with friends, and make new connections. The cumulative effect, we have found, is to leave informed, inspired, invigorated, and refreshed.

We trust that you’ll find much programming to be of interest this year. The 2019 conference is populated by approximately 360 talks—symposia, papers, and abbreviated papers—and 200 posters. There are also pre-conference workshops, special committee sessions and events, and receptions of various sorts. Moreover, we are particularly excited to be featuring, alongside our division’s president, a multitude of plenary speakers this year, whom collectively represent the history of our organization, its diverse (in many senses of the word) nature, and the awe-inspiring lived experiences and potential for impact of psychology and law. We are also pleased to be featuring many exhibitors for conference goers.

During the conference, we are happy to answer any questions or help you with anything you might need—please do not hesitate to approach or email us. AP-LS’s administrative assistant, Kathy Gaskey, is also available to assist. Kathy, who is extraordinarily helpful and knowledgeable about all things AP-LS, staffs the registration table at most times throughout the conference.

Mini Programs and Hotel Internet Information

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

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

Programming Session Details/Abstracts

All programming reflected in the Programming Session Details section of the full program—i.e., programming with associated abstracts—are numbered in the Conference Program Overview/conference grid section. Posters are numbered separately from other conference programming to assist poster presenters in locating their respective poster boards where they will display their posters.
Presenter Information

**Poster sizing:** The poster boards for mounting a poster are 4 (height) × 8 (width) feet. Presenters are free to print any size poster that will fit within this space. We previously recommend that posters be printed as 4 × 6 feet (48 × 72 inches), so as to maximize the visual reach of a poster. However, presenters are free to print their posters using other dimensions (e.g., 4 × 3 feet). We advise that presenters bring their own hanging materials.

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

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

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

**Abbreviated papers (formerly referred to as data blitzes):** Abbreviated papers allow for more talks to populate the conference. They have been organized thematically as much as possible this year. There are typically eight abbreviated papers in a session. Thus, individual presenters are encouraged to finish in approximately 5 minutes, which leaves approximately 12 minutes for questions at the end of the session. In light of the shortened presentation time available for each abbreviated paper, we encourage presenters to focus on their results and implications, while significantly abbreviating their introduction and method sections.

Use of approximately five slides is recommended.

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

Some additional tips for abbreviated papers are as follows.

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

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

Conference Programming Highlights

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

Continuing Education

Pre-conference workshops: Several pre-conference continuing education workshops (CEs for psychologists; CLEs for attorneys) are scheduled for Wednesday, March 13th. Full-day workshops start at 8:30am. Half-day, morning workshops start at 8:30am; half-day, afternoon workshops start at 1:00pm. The AP-LS Continuing Education Committee, chaired by Beth Arrendondo (bethcaillouet@hotmail.com), is the point of contact for pre-conference CEs and CLEs.

A. Full-day workshop on Capital Sentencing Evaluations with Daniel Murrie, Ph.D.
B. Full-day workshop on Neuropsychology in Forensic and Legal Practice with Casey LaDuke, Ph.D.; Chriscelyn Tussey, Psy.D., ABPP-FP; Scott Bender, Ph.D., ABPP-CN
C. Half-day, morning workshop on Assessing Psychological Injury: Empirical Methods & Common Pitfalls with William Koch, Ph.D., ABPP
D. Half-day, afternoon workshop on Alternative Dispute Resolution Workshop by Donna Shestowsky, J.D., Ph.D., and Deborah Goldfarb, J.D., Ph.D.
E. Half-day, morning workshop on Conducting Program Evaluations in the Justice System by Stephanie Brooks Holiday, Ph.D.
F. Half-day, afternoon workshop on Screening, Identification and Assessment of Special Populations in the Juvenile and Adult Justice System with Stefanie Varga, Ph.D., L.P.; Rebecca Jorgensen, Psy.D., L.P.

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

Plenaries and Presidential Address

Thursday, March 14th, 12:00–2:00pm

Presidential Plenary: Celebrating 50 Years of AP-LS: Reflecting on our Origins and Charting our Future
Stanley L. Brodsky, Edie L. Greene, Thomas Grisso, John T. Monahan, and Stephane M. Shepherd
Moderator: Kevin S. Douglas

This Presidential Panel will celebrate AP-LS’s first half-century, and distinguished panelists will help us contemplate an agenda for the next half a century. From the latest winner of the Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence in Psychology and Law, to foundational members of AP-LS, the panel will reflect on what we
have accomplished in 50 years; the driving mission of early members; how we have impacted law, policy, or practices in legal settings; and to what extent have diversity, fairness, and human rights influenced AP-LS trends, historically and throughout AP-LS‘ existence? Panelists will also discuss the opportunities for the next 50 years; and whether there are any emerging legal trends that AP-LS should get ahead of. This will be an excellent opportunity to take stock of our field, and to look ahead.

**Thursday, March 14th, 5:00–6:00pm**  
**Presidential Address: Accomplishments and Aspirations: The Role of Psychology and Law in Fostering Public Good**  
Kevin S. Douglas

In this talk, Dr. Douglas will highlight some of the many strengths and accomplishments of AP-LS, and speak of how the Psychology and Law field can be proactive in targeting its future reach to important legal and social events and issues.

**Friday, March 15th, 10:45am–12:15pm**  
**Plenary: Prosecutorial Misconduct: Oversight & Accountability in the Empire State**  
Rebecca Brown, Jabbar Collins, and Marvin Schechter

This panel will feature the case study of a wrongfully convicted man whose case is an outstanding example of justice gone awry and which featured egregious prosecutorial misconduct, ranging from threats against witnesses to inaccurate testimony to Brady violations. His case, along with several others in the Empire State, led to the introduction and eventual passage of a piece of legislation that created the nation’s first independent statewide commission on prosecutorial misconduct. The panelists will also describe the features and mission of this commission and discuss the policy implications of this new approach.

**Saturday, March 16th, 10:45am–12:15pm**  
**Plenary: Endurance and Exoneration**  
Richard Phillips and Marvin Schechter

The unenviable record holder of the longest time incarcerated as an innocent person, Richard Phillips will tell his heroic story of endurance behind bars for 45 years and 2 months. Mr. Phillips will discuss his journey—starting with the wrongful conviction based on inadequate legal defense and prosecutorial and official misconduct—and how he remained resilient while maintaining his innocence the entire time in prison. Not bitter, and of the opinion that the judicial system works, Mr. Phillips will discuss his hope that his extraordinary experience will inform more thorough investigations of exoneration, and therapeutic evolutions of the law for persons who have endured wrongful conviction. Mr. Phillip’s portion will conclude with an opportunity for the audience to ask questions.

The plenary will conclude with Marvin Schechter, a member of the Committee on Identifying the Needs of the Forensic Science Community that authored *Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward*. Mr. Schechter will discuss how psychological science can address important questions related to prosecutorial misconduct such as frontend decisional biases and post-conviction appeals and reintegration.

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

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

**Thursday**

10:00am  
Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation
10:30am  Student Committee Professional Development Event: Legal Workshop Series: *What is Free Speech and Will I Know It When I See It? Basics of Constitutional Analysis for the Law of Free Speech and Obscenity*

12:00pm  Opening Presidential Plenary: *Celebrating 50 Years of AP-LS: Reflecting on Our Origins and Charting Our Future*

3:50pm  Early Career Professionals Committee: *Productivity and Impact: Doing More with Less*

3:50pm  Corrections Committee: *Bridging the Research-Practice Gap: How to Successfully Translate Corrections Research into Practice (& Vice Versa)*

3:50pm  AAFP Distinguished Contributions Award: Stephen Hart, Ph.D.: *Beyond Validity: The Quest for Justice in Violence Risk Assessment*

6:00pm  AP-LS Business Meeting (open to all!)

6:30pm  Welcome Reception (open to all!)

8:00pm  Drexel/UMass/Fordham Reception

**Friday**

7:00am  Student Committee Sponsored 5K Fun Run

12:20pm  Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon (invitees only)

12:20pm  Student Committee Networking Event (bring your own lunch)

1:30pm  Scientific Paper Review Committee: *Draft Recommendations for Collecting and Preserving Eyewitness Identification Evidence: An AP-LS Scientific Review Paper*

1:30pm  Research Committee: *How Do You Get that Grant? Investigator Perspectives on Strategic Approaches to Applying for Traditional and Non-traditional Funding for Psycho-legal Research*

3:00pm  Legal Scholars Committee: *Risk Assessments in the Criminal Justice Arena*

3:00pm  Professional Development of Women Committee: *Mentoring (and Being Mentored) in the Era of #MeToo*

4:10pm  Minority Affairs Committee: *Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System*

6:30pm  Friday Evening Poster Session

8:00pm  Early Career Professionals Committee Reception

8:00pm  University of Nebraska–Lincoln Reception

8:00pm  Student Committee Reception

8:00pm  University of California, Irvine, Center for Psychology and Law Reception

**Saturday**

1:30pm  Publications Committee: *Writing and Publishing a Successful Book Proposal*

5:20pm  Saleem Shaw Early Career Award: Stephane Shepherd, Ph.D., *Beyond Essentialism and Color-Blindness – A Journey Through Cross-Cultural Assessment*

6:30pm  Saturday Evening Poster Session

7:30pm  John Jay College of Criminal Justice Reception

**Hospitality Suite Events**

**Friday**

...
8:45am Corrections Committee Meet and Greet
12:20pm Practice Committee Social (bring your own lunch)
4:10pm Professional Development of Women Committee: *Mentoring (and Being Mentored) in the Era of #MeToo*: Interactive Mentoring Workshop
6:00pm Members-at-Large Event: “Meet Your MAL” (for incoming and current committee chairs and co-chairs)

**Saturday**
12:20pm Minority Affairs Committee meeting

We hope that you join us in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the American Psychology-Law Society/Division 41 of the American Psychological Association, and that you have a great conference!

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to give back to the organization and its constituents this year; we are grateful and proud to call this our professional home.

In respectful service,

Kyle Scherr, Ph.D.  
Christopher M. King, J.D., Ph.D.

*2019 AP-LS Conference Co-Chairs*
AP-LS on Social Media

Policy for Social Media Use at the Annual American Psychology-Law Society Conference

Statement of Purpose:

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

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

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

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

Social Media Guidelines for Conference Program

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

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

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

American Psychology-Law Society

American Psychology-Law Society/Div 41

@APLS41
Welcome to Portland, and the 2019 Annual Conference of the American Psychology-Law Society! I have looked forward to attending these conferences for many years, and I am as happy and expectant as ever to be updated on the latest research trends and findings, as I am sure you are as well.

We have a very engaging and compelling program this year. First, AP-LS is fifty! Hard to believe. This fact has become part of my initiative to reflect on and celebrate AP-LS’s accomplishments over our first half-century, and to look forward to our next half-century. We’ve accomplished a lot – what’s next?

To reflect this, our opening Presidential Plenary will be a panel devoted to exploring our respective past and future half-centuries. I am delighted that some of our founders will be present to lead this – Drs. Stan Brodsky, Edie Greene, Tom Grisso, and John Monahan. And, consistent with my goal of promoting and facilitating the careers of early career professionals, our latest winner of the Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence – Stephane Shepherd – will also be on the panel. The panel will also address the history and future of how AP-LS has been and might continue to be a vehicle to address issues of diversity and human rights, another aspect of my presidential initiative.

We will have stimulating Plenary Addresses on Friday and Saturday as well, on the timely and weighty topics of prosecutorial misconduct, by Rebecca Brown, Jabbar Collins, and Marvin Schechter, Esq., and exoneration, by Richard Phillips and Marvin Schechter, Esq. Both are compelling narratives both of how justice is not always served, but how we can learn and improve moving ahead. I am confident that you will be fully engaged, informed, and inspired by these presentations.

Our organizing team has been simply fantastic. Our Conference Co-chairs, Drs. Christopher King and Kyle Scherr, are wonderful people and wonderfully talented, and I’m sure they will be poached by professional conference organizing companies once they hear of their splendid work! They were admirably supported by our Conference Advisory Committee, chaired by Kathleen Kemp. Our programming is rounded out by exceptional continuing education workshops. These are organized by our Continuing Education Committee, chaired by Beth Arrendondo. Thank you all!

This conference is an opportunity to engage or re-engage with established colleagues and friends, and to make new colleagues and friends. AP-LS has always valued and promoted student and early career professional involvement and recognition. So, for those of you who are new to our field, or who are still forming professional and personal connections, please reach out and feel free to get involved and join the many extra-curricular activities. You are very welcomed here.

And last but most certainly not least, I would like to recognize and applaud the work and support of Kathy Gaskey in ensuring that this conference – and all of AP-LS – runs smoothly. She is a true professional, and we are all so very fortunate to rely on her, day in and day out. Thank you, Kathy!

There are so many opportunities for getting to know each other – social events, fun runs, poster sessions, meet and greets, sponsored sessions. Please avail yourselves of these fun and engaging events. I am humbled and grateful to be President of AP-LS, and I hope to chat with many of you during these few days. Please come and say hi!

Kevin S. Douglas, LL.B., Ph.D.

President, American Psychology-Law Society
## AP-LS Executive Committee and Committee Chairs
### August 2018 – August 2019

### VOTING MEMBERS of the Executive Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<th>Name</th>
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</table>

### COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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

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2019 APA Conference Co-Chairs (Chicago, IL)

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2020 AP-LS Conference Co-Chairs (NOLA)

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2020 APA Conference Co-Chairs (Chicago, IL)

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<td>Lauren Kois</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Message from the Student Committee Chair

On behalf of the Student Committee, welcome to Portland and the 2019 Annual Meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society! I am so excited about this year’s conference. There are many interesting sessions planned - including two sessions discussing the history and future of APLS, mentoring in the era of #metoo, the Student Committee Legal Workshop, and maximizing productivity! Over the last year, the Student Committee has maintained the connection between students and APLS through the ongoing webinar series; internship, post-doc, and grants information and databases; highlighted student work on social media and our blog; and sharing updates on APLS and the field on social media. Over the next three days, we will bring that programming to life and provide many opportunities for professional development!

Each year, our programming comes together at this conference. Throughout the next three days, you will have the opportunity to hear about new research, share your own research, and connect with students and professionals in the field. The highlight of the Student Committee programming this year will be our 4th Annual Legal Workshop on Thursday morning and the Student Committee Social on Saturday evening. We also want to draw your attention to a few of the sessions that will enhance your experience at this year’s conference and as a member of the Society:

Thursday, March 14

10:00 am - Student Committee Welcome Breakfast and Conference Orientation (Parlors) - Enjoy breakfast on us and get to know the Student Committee as well as other students attending the conference

10:30 am - Student Committee Professional Development Event - What is Free Speech and Will I Know it When I See it? Basics of Constitutional Analysis for the Law of Free Speech and Obscenity (Parlors) - Learn the basics of an area of law impacting psycho-legal research and practice

12:00 pm - Presidential Plenary: Celebrating 50 Years of AP-LS: Reflecting on our Origins and Charting Our Future (Grand Ballroom I/II)

3:50 pm - Early Career Professionals Committee: Productivity and Impact: Doing more with Less (Pavilion Ballroom East)

5:00 pm - Presidential Address: Kevin Douglas (Broadway I/II)

6:00 pm - AP-LS Business Meeting (Parlors) - All are welcome! Come learn about the state of the Society and opportunities to get involved!

Friday, March 15

7:00 am - Student Committee 5K Fun Run (Lobby) - if you haven’t registered already, stop by the registration table

9:15 am - Where are we and Where do we go From Here? Status and Future Directions in Psychology and Law (Galleria South)

10:45 am - Plenary: Prosecutorial Misconduct: Oversight & Accountability in the Empire State (Grand Ballroom I/II)

12:20 pm - Student Committee Networking Event (Parlors) - Meet-up with other students and professionals to discuss research and future collaborations over brown bag lunch

1:30 pm - Research Committee: How do You Get That Grant? Investigator Perspective on Strategic Approaches to Applying for Traditional and Non-traditional Funding for Psycho-legal Research (Broadway III/IV)
3:00 pm - Professional Development of Women Committee: Mentoring (and Being Mentored) in the Era of #MeToo (Broadway I/II)

8:00 pm - Student Committee Social Event (Atrium Ballroom) – Join us for a cocktail hour to relax and network with fellow students

Saturday, March 10
10:45 am - Plenary: Endurance and Exoneration (Grand Ballroom I/II)

12:20 pm - Law and Human Behavior New Review Event (Parlors)

5:20 pm - Saleem Shah Award Winner: Stephane Shepard (Pavilion Ballroom East)

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

For a fun guide to key sessions and interesting Portland adventures, participate in the Student Committee Scavenger Hunt! Find out more on our website and social media. Prizes for completion and participation will be awarded at the Student Social on Friday night!

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), Twitter (https://twitter.com/APLSsc), and our NEW Instagram (https://www.instagram.com/aplsstudents/). Follow at the conference and all year for highlights of the Society and profession!

None of this would be possible without the incredible Student Committee members who work hard to bring you high-quality programming and resources: Victoria Pietruszka (Chair-Elect), Sarah Moody (Communications Officer), Ariel Breaux (Campus Representative Coordinator), Jill Del Pozzo (Secretary), Haley Potts (Clinical Liaison), Emma Marshall (Law Liaison), and Cortney Simmons (Experimental Liaison). Do not hesitate to say hello to or ask questions of any members of the Student Committee! We are here for you and welcome you to join us!

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

Welcome, and enjoy!

Katherine Hazen, MA, JD
Student Committee Chair
Minority Affairs Committee Highlights

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thursday, March 14</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Committee-Sponsored Session</strong></td>
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<td>Early Career Professionals Committee: Productivity and Impact: Doing More With Less</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Committee-Sponsored Sessions</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority Affairs Committee Luncheon (invitation only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority Affairs Committee: Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System</td>
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**Symposium Sessions**

- The Psychology of Forensic Science: Cognitive Bias and Context Effects in Forensic Science Analyses | 9:15am | Pavilion Ballroom East |
- Public Reactions and Mock Juror Decisions in Response to Specific Instances of Police Use of Force | 1:30pm | Galleria South |

**Paper Sessions**

- Sexual Abuse Victim Testimony, Facial Expressions, Miranda Comprehension, Autism and Fifth Amendment | 8:00am | Broadway I/II |
- LGBTQ+ Student Victims, Sexual/Gender Minorities in Juvenile Justice, Race/Gender Probation Disparities, Gender-Responsive Youth Law Enforcement Training | 5:20pm | Galleria South |

**Abbreviated Paper Sessions**

- Bilingual Youth Testimony, Latino Exonerees, Gender Objectifica-tion, Race, Crisis Intervention Training, Implicit Bias | 8:00am | Pavilion Ballroom |
- Recantation, Human Intelligence Interviewing, Intoxicated Witnesses and Victims, Police Reports and Juvenile Interroga-tions, Personality and Investigative Interviews, Homicide Crime Scene Characteristics, Youth Deception Detection, Confessions and Exculpatory DNA Evidence | 4:10pm | Galleria South |

**Poster Session**

- Are Perceptions of Alibi Credibility Affected by Defendant and Alibi Witness Race, and Defendant-Alibi Witness Relationship? | 6:30pm | Exhibit Hall |
- Racial Identity, Racial Socialization, and Perception of Police | 6:30pm | Exhibit Hall |
- Differences in Eyewitness Accuracy Amongst the Deaf and Hearing Population | 6:30pm | Exhibit Hall |
Saturday, March 16

Committee-Sponsored Session

Minority Affairs Committee Meeting 12:20pm Hospitality Suite

Paper Session

Invitations in Forensic Interviewing, Teen Dating Violence Prevention, Gangs and Victimization, Traumatic Stress and Institutional Misconduct 3:00pm Pavilion Ballroom East

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

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

- Anna Abate
- Fabiana Alceste
- Apryl Alexander
- Meredith Allison
- John Anderson
- Shelby Anderson
- James Andretta
- Joyce Anastis
- Keisha April
- Natalie Armstrong
- Andrea Arndorfer
- Andrea Avila
- Brianna Bailey
- Cassandra Bailey
- Gary Baker
- Shirin Bakhshay
- Ericka Ball Cooper
- Jessica Barragan
- Ashley Batistini
- Erica Baxter
- Jordan Beardslee
- Joshua Behl
- Amanda Bergold
- Zoe Berko
- Kimberly Bernstein
- Megan Berry
- Colt Blunt
- Jeremy Bock
- Natalie Bonfine
- DR MKAY BONNER
- Ryan Brady
- Leah Brogan
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- Kaila Bruer
- Christine Brugh
- Holly Buckman
- Erin Burch
- Kayla Burd
- Jean Cabell
- Toni Caddell
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- Joshua Camins
- Jason Cantone
- Curt Carlson
- Rolando Carol
- Gizelle Carr
- Daniella Cash
- Mary Catlin
- Bernard Chao
- Maria Chaffarano
- Samuel Choi
- Sherese Christopher
- Julie
- Chrysosferidis
- Jennifer Clark
- Hayley Cleary
- Christopher Coffey
- Alison Conannon
- Richard Conti
- Sarah Coupland
- Jennifer Cox
- Ron Craig
- Tyleia Craig
- William Crozier
- Lauren Currie
- Michelle Currier
- Laleh Dadgardoust
- Leora Dahl
- Graham Danzer
- Haley Dawson
- Jill Del Pozzo
- David DeMatteo
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- Alisha Desai
- Sarah Desmarais
- Nikoleta
- Despoda
- Rachel Detrie
- Frank DiCataldo
- Ryan Ditchfield
- Meagan Docherty
- Jason Doll
- Stephanie Doran
- Amy Douglass
- Yu Du
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- Jennifer Dysart
- Vanessa Edkins
- Jennifer Eno
- Louden
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- Sydnee Erickson
- William Erickson
- Victoria Estrada-Reynolds
- Danieli Evans
- Jacqueline Evans
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- Tracy Fass
- Zoe Feingold
- Natasha Feldman
- Elise Fenn
- Melanie Fessinger
- Christina Finello
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- Ryan Fitzgerald
- Heather Flowe
- Krista Forrest
- Elizabeth Foster
- Carla Galusha
- amy gambow
- Brett Gardner
- Leah Georges
- Linda Geven
- Deborah Goldfarb
- Linda Gomberg
- Kenny Gonzalez
- Ilvy Goossens
- Emily Gottfried
- Taylor Goulet
- Karen Grabowski
- Debbie Green
- Rachel Greenspan
- Rebecca Griffith
- Jennifer Groscup
- Lucy Guarnera
- Michelle Guyton
- Angelica Hagsand
- Leah Hamovitch
- Emily Haney-Caron
- Katherine Hanniball
- Stephen Hart
- Kathleen Hart
- Jessica Hart
- Sara Hartigan
- Wendy Heath
- Johanna Hellgren
- Hayden
- Henderson
- R. Cortlandt Heroy
- Derek Hess
- Morgan Hill
- Ashley Himmelstern
- Sue Hobbs
- Heath Hodges
- Meret Hofer
- Joseph Hoft
- Kate Houston
- Amelia Hritz
- Jennifer Hunt
- Shelby Hunter
- Nataly Ibarra
- Jasmine Idrogo
- Shaela Jalava
- Jennica Janssen
- Marisa Jaross
- Lily Jiang
- Maria Jimenez-Salazar
- Alyssa Jones
- Kristyn Jones
- Michelle Jones
- Ria Kalyan
- Lisa Kan
- Melissa Kavetski
- Andre Kehn
- Shannon Kelley
- Sharon Kelley
- Theresa Kelly
- Jenna Kieckhaefer
- Megan Kienzle
- Laura Kirsch
- Jacqueline Kirshenbaum
- Lauren Kois
- Elisa Krackow
- Daniel Krauss
- Cliff Kusaj
- Casey LaDuke
- Ari Lakritz
- James Lampinen
- Natasha Latzman
- Jason Lawrence
- Brianne Layden
- Alexis Le Grand
- Robert Leark
- Karissa Leduc
- Lora Levett
- Jennifer Lewey
- terry libkuman
- Bronwen
- Lichtenstein
- Sara Liebert
- Emily Line
- Tyler Livingston
- Michelle
- Lockwood
- Rocío Lopez-Sharifi
- Timothy Luke
- Samantha Luna
- Georgia Lundon
- Carla MacLean
- Evelyn Maeder
- Lindsay Malloy
- Kelsey Maloney
- Megan Manheim
- Jamal Mansour
- Emma Marshall
- Dorothy Marsil
- Patrick Martin
- Jessica Mattera
- Bradley McAuliff
- Kimberley McClure
- Monica McCoy
- Patrick McGonigal
- Sherzine McKenzie
- Adam McTighe
- Andrew Meisler
- Bevin Merles
- Deanna Metropoulos
- Nicholas Meyerson
- Alyssa Mikytuck
- Barbara Miller
- Molly Miller
- Quincy Miller
- Sara Millsbaugh
- Olivia Miske
- Tara Mitchell
- Karima Modjadidi
- Peter Molinaro
- Ryan Montes
- Sarah Moody
- Alexis Mook
- Aviva Moster
- Elyse Mowle
- Abby Mulay
- Jessica Murakami-Brundage
- Lavita Nadkarni
- Tess Neal
- Amanda NeMoyer
- Brittany Nesbitt
- Christopher
- Normile
- Narina Nunez
- Alison O’Connor
- Philip O’Donnell
- Susan Oehler
- Alma Olaguez
- Daisy Orť
- Melissa Paiva-Salisbury
- Alisia Palermo
- Nancy Panza
- Unnati Patel
- Carlton Patrick
- Casey Pederson
- Robert Pelc
- Brittany Penson
- Liana Peter-Hagene
- Christopher Peters
- Karen Petersen
- Taylor Petty
- Emily Pica
- Andrew Pollack
- Liza Preminger
- Karlee Provenza
- Andrew
- Provenzano
- Deah Quinlivan
- Brittany Race
- Taylor Ramler
- Margaret Reardon
- Krystia Reed
- Ellen Reinhard
- Peter Rerick
- Joshua Reynolds
- Elijah Ricks
- William Ridgway
- Christina Riggs
- Romaine
- Jillian Rivard
- Christopher
- Robertson
- Dario Rodriguez
- Haley Rosen
- Amanda Rosinski
- Stephen Ross
- Debra Row
- Jared Ruchensky
- Christine Ruva
- Tara Ryan
- Danielle Rynczak
- Alisha Salerno
- Patricia Sanchez
- Daniel Saravia
- Jennifer Schriver
- Robin Schupper
- Kimberly Schwitzel
- Nick Schweitzer
- Tomina Schwenke
- Megan Shaal
- Catherine Shaffer
- Sarah Shaffer
- nabeela siddiqui
- Casey Skvorc
- Emily Slonecker
- Andrew Smith
- Krissie Smith
- Amy Smith
- Katie Snider
- Kylie Snow
- Kathryn Sperry
- Alicia Spidel
- Maria St. Pierre
- Marissa Stanziani
- Nancy Stebøy
- Matthew Stimmel
- Jillian Strauss
- Jessica Sutherland
- Teresa
- Tempelmeyer
- Megan Thoen
- April Thomas
- Lauren Thompson
- Alice H. Thornehill
- Martin Tobin
- Kristina Todorovic
- Kelsey Tom
- Claire Tomlinson
- Donia Tong
- Samantha Torres
- Colin Tredoux
- Siny Tsang
- James Underhill
- Brigitte Vallabajosula
- Stephanie Van Horn
- Jorge Varela
- Rosa Viñas-Racionero
- Ashley Votruba
- Leila Wallach
- Hannah Walsh
- Candice Waltrip
- Kelly Warren
- Nesa Wasarhaley
- Dawn Weatherford
- Julie Wershler
- Stacy Wetmore
- Chelsea Wheeler
- Miko Wilford
- Jennifer Willard
- Shanna Williams
- Lindsey Wilner
- Georgia Winters
- Mary Wood
- Stacey Wood
- Jennifer Woolard
- Braneen Wyle
- Keith Wylie
- Lindsey Wylie
- Yueran Yang
- Kento Yasuhara
- Logan Yelderman
- Amanda Zelechoski
## LHB Student/ECP Reviewer Mentoring Program

### Students (12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>University or Institution</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keisha</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Drexel University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laleh</td>
<td>Dadgardoust</td>
<td>University of Ontario Institute for Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dana</td>
<td>Formon</td>
<td>Sam Houston State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda</td>
<td>Geven</td>
<td>University of Amsterdam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Cortlandt</td>
<td>Heroy</td>
<td>Chicago School of Professional Psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa</td>
<td>Jankowski</td>
<td>University of Maine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kristina</td>
<td>McGuire</td>
<td>Virginia Commonwealth University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alyssa</td>
<td>Mikytuck</td>
<td>Georgetown University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casey</td>
<td>Pederson</td>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karly</td>
<td>Siffin</td>
<td>Widener University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>Zapata</td>
<td>Hofstra University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Career Professionals (10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Position and Institute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaila</td>
<td>Bruer</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Toronto; Assistant Professor, University of Regina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gizelle</td>
<td>Carr</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Howard University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>Estrada-Reynolds</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Stockton University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel</td>
<td>Greenspan</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Research Fellow; Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice: University of Pennsylvania Law School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angelica</td>
<td>Hagsand</td>
<td>Researcher, Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia</td>
<td>Hritz</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Fellow, Cornell Law School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carla</td>
<td>Munoz</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Massachusetts Medical School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>Pica</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Austin Peay State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessica</td>
<td>Sutherland</td>
<td>Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Vanderbilt University Medical Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Award Announcements

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

Conference Award Addresses

The following awards will be presented during the conference:

**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.

**Honoree: Stephen Hart, Ph.D.**
**Address: Thursday, March 14th from 3:50–4:50pm, in Broadway III/IV**
**Title: Beyond Validity: The Quest for Justice in Violence Risk Assessment**
**Abstract:** How should we assess violence risk? For the past 25 years, research on violence risk assessment has attempted to answer this question by focusing largely on the psychological concept of validity. One avenue of research sought to identify the individual risk factors that best discriminate people who have a history of violence from those who do not. The second avenue sought to evaluate and compare multi-factor assessment procedures to determine which of them maximize the accuracy of predictions concerning who will be violent and who will not. Both avenues relied on empirical research methods, and their research findings were interpreted within a pragmatic framework. In this talk, I will discuss my concerns that, with some notable exceptions, the field of psychology and law has paid scant attention to legal issues related to violence risk assessment—and, as a consequence, those of us working in the field are failing to adequately respect and protect the fundamental legal rights of the people we evaluate. I will illustrate these concerns by discussing some experiences dealing with serious legal challenges to violence risk assessment in the United States and Canada in recent years. I will conclude by considering some ways forward, ways to ensure that we promote justice rather than injustice in the course of our work.

**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.

**Honoree: Stephane Shepherd, Ph.D.**
**Address: Saturday, March 16th from 5:20–6:20pm, in Pavilion Ballroom East**
**Title: Beyond Essentialism and Color-Blindness – A Journey Through Cross-Cultural Assessment**
**Abstract:** How, or to what extent, should we accommodate or consider multi-cultural issues/practices/beliefs in forensic clinical assessment? Over the course of ten years, the presenter has contended with this often sensitive, complex and politicized area of inquiry. Forensic
assessment is a common yet critical undertaking in correctional settings with implications for medico-legal decision making. Yet recent high-profile court decisions and public commentary have raised concerns that approaches to forensic assessment may not extend equally to diverse groups. Furthermore, contemporary movements and initiatives aimed at ‘de-centering’ dominant cultural assumptions and worldviews have gained momentum in both clinical and legal settings. This presentation aims to navigate the often competing foci of optimizing predictive/diagnostic precision, maximizing community safety, and ensuring that our practices are fair and non-discriminatory. The ideas discussed will be drawn from the presenter's own research and experiences in cross-cultural psychology and law, with consideration to evidence based-practice and bigger-picture social challenges.
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 2019 Awards for Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring in the Field of Psychology and Law. The 2019 awards are awarded to teachers/mentors from a program/department that is doctoral-granting or postdoctoral granting; including law schools, medical schools, and non-university positions such as hospitals, clinics or other organizations (category 2 awards).

The 2019 Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award winners are:

**Eve M. Brank**, Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

**Robert E. Cochrane**, Clinical Training Director, Federal Medical Center, Butner, North Carolina.

The 2019 Early Career Teaching and Mentoring Award winner is:

**Cynthia J. Najdowski**, Assistant Professor, School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany.

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

We congratulate them on this grand achievement. The awards will be announced at the Opening Plenary Session on Thursday, March 14th.

Past winners of the Outstanding Teaching and Mentoring Award include:

- 2018 Jennifer L. Groscup
- 2017 Monica K. Miller & Jennifer Robbennolt
- 2016 Matthew T. Huss
- 2015 Jodi A. Quas
- 2014 Bradley McAuliff
- 2013 Roderick C.L. Lindsay
- 2012 Amye R. Warren
- 2011 Brian H. Bornstein
- 2010 Mark Costanzo
- 2009 Ronald Roesch
- 2008 Edith Greene
- 2007 N. Dickon Reppucci
- 2006 Beth Schwartz
- 2005 Bette Bottoms & James R. P. Ogloff
- 2004 Margaret Bull Kovera

Past winners of the Early Career Award include:

- 2018 Tess M.S. Neal
- 2016 Amanda Zelechoski
**Book Award**

The Book Award Committee is pleased to announce that the winner of the 2018 award for an authored book is:

Brian H. Bornstein and Edie Greene for “The Jury Under Fire: Myth, Controversy and Reform” published by the Oxford University Press in 2017 as part of its American Psychology-Law Society Series. This is a book that analyses 13 different myths or controversial beliefs about juries, reviews the empirical research that calls these beliefs into question and provides a unique insight into jury-related issues and justice system reforms.

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**Dissertation Award Winners**

Dissertation award winners will show case their work in the “Winners Circle” at the Saturday evening poster session from 6:30–8:00pm.

**1st Place:** Lucy Guarnera, University of Virginia  
Title: *When Women Conceive in Rape: A Mixed-Methods Investigation of Legal Obstacles, Public Misperceptions, and Policy Implications*  
Advisor: Dr. N. Dickon Reppucci, University of Virginia

**2nd Place:** Dr. Pia S. Hollerbach, University of Zürich/University Hospital of Psychiatry Zürich, Switzerland)  
Title: *Psychopathic Personality Traits: Assessment and Genetic Correlates*  
Advisor: Prof. Dr. Andreas Mokros, FernUniversität in Hagen [University of Hagen], Germany

**3rd Place:** Dr. Rachel Greenspan, University of Pennsylvania  
Title: *A New Method of Studying Confidence Malleability: Self-Sourced Misinformation as Post-Identification Feedback*  
Advisor: Dr. Elizabeth F. Loftus, University of California, Irvine

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**Awards for Best Undergraduate Papers**

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

**1st Place:** Kajal Sachdev, University of Illinois at Chicago  
Title: *Experience with Children is Related to Fear of Being Falsely Accused of Child Sexual Abuse*  
Mentor: Dr. Bette L. Bottoms, University of Illinois at Chicago

**2nd Place:** Georgia M. Lundon, University of Cambridge  
Title: *To Veil or Not to Veil? The Effect of Face Covering and Muslim Veils on the Perceived Credibility of a Witness*  
Mentor: Dr. Michael E. Lamb, University of Cambridge
3rd Place: Laura Stevens, University of Birmingham
Title: Use of Risky Question Types in English High Courts With and Without Implementation of Reforms Authorized in Section 28 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act
Mentor: Dr. Michael E. Lamb, University of Cambridge
Minority Affairs Committee Awards

2019 Access Path to Psychology-Law Experience (AP):

Emily C. Line
School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Arizona State University
**Mentor:** Tess Neal, Ph.D.
*Experts Screening Experts: Are Courts Effectively Gatekeeping Psychological Assessment Evidence?*

Jessica E. Muñoz
Department of Psychology, Williams College
**Mentor:** Laura Smalarz, Ph.D.
*Preventing Post-Identification Feedback-Induced Inflation: Do Numeric or Verbal Confidence Statements Better Protect Eyewitnesses?*

Elizabeth Purser
Department of Psychology, The University of Texas at El Paso
**Mentor:** April Gile Thomas, Ph.D.
*Effects of Parental Offending on Youth Offending and Future Outlook: Exploring the Role of Parent-Child Relationship Quality*

Daniel Saravia
Department of Psychology, California State University, Northridge
**Mentor:** Bradley D. McAuliff, J.D., Ph.D.
*The Effects of Refreshing Recollections on Children’s Accuracy for Different Question Type Across Repeated Interviews*

Kamar Tazi
Department of Psychology, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
**Mentor:** Rebecca Weiss, Ph.D.
*An Analysis of Multidimensional Factors Associated with Positive Outcomes for Justice-Involved Youth in Community Programming*

Annelisse Danielle Velázquez Fernández
School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Arizona State University
**Mentor:** Tess Neal, Ph.D.
*How Bias and the Bias Blindspot Affect Professional Forensic Psychologists’ Decisions*

**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.

**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.

Winners of these latter two awards will be reported in a PDF copy of this full program if they become available prior to the conference.
Early Career Professional Grants-in-Aid

The Committee on Early Career Professionals funds four to five grants annually, each up to $5,000. The purpose of the award is to support AP-LS members who are within seven years of receiving their last degree to conduct research related to psychology and law. The following are the ECP Grants-in-Aid recipients for 2018–2019.

Liana C. Peter-Hagene, Southern Illinois University
Neither Anger nor Sympathy Should Influence You: Effects of Jury Instructions on Jurors’ Processing of Emotional Trial Evidence

Kayla A. Burd, Iowa State University

Laure Brimbal, Iowa State University
Validating a Conceptual Framework for Resistance in Investigative Interviewing

Kelsey S. Henderson, Portland State University
Examining the Effect of Jury Decision Rules on Legal Actors’ Plea Decisions

William E. Crozier, Duke University Law School
Taking the Bait: How Deceptive Interrogation Tactics Distort Memory and Verdicts

Graduate Student Grants-in-Aid

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

Spring 2018 AP-LS Grants in Aid for Graduate Students Award Winners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly Bernstein</td>
<td>State University of New York at Albany</td>
<td>What More Can I Say?: First Amendment Knowledge and Competence in American Adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Cardenas</td>
<td>John Jay College of Criminal Justice</td>
<td>The Effect of Police Questioning Technique and Schema Reliance on Innocent Alibi Generation, Consistency, Corroboration, and Credibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelli Dickerson</td>
<td>University of California - Irvine</td>
<td>Is Neglect In the Eye of the Beholder?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith Eiboff</td>
<td>University of British Columbia</td>
<td>Examining intimate partner violence among women who are homeless with mental illness: Evidence from a Canadian Housing First project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison Goldstein</td>
<td>University of California - Irvine</td>
<td>Building Conceptual Models of Maltreatment Risk in Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tayler Jones</td>
<td>University of Illinois at Chicago</td>
<td>Jurors’ Abuse History, Empathy, and Child Sexual Abuse Case Judgments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Name</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Project Title</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Jonsson</td>
<td>Simon Fraser University</td>
<td>The Influence of Risk Assessment Evidence on Judges’ Juvenile Sentencing Decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carey Marr</td>
<td>Maastricht University</td>
<td>Investigating the Effect of Stress at Encoding and Retrieval on Unfamiliar Face Recognition Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacy Metcalf</td>
<td>University of California - Irvine</td>
<td>Coping Under Stress: Measurement and outcomes in maltreated and community youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia Mindthoff</td>
<td>Florida International University</td>
<td>Perspectives from the Jury Box: Having a Third Party Present during a Juvenile Interrogation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Stoner</td>
<td>Old Dominion University</td>
<td>Sexual Violence Victimization among College Females: An Evaluation of Psychological Wellbeing, Coping skills, and Health Service Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Wijetunga</td>
<td>Fordham University</td>
<td>Developing an Intellectual Disability Screening Tool for Use in Correctional Settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergei Yaremenko</td>
<td>Maastricht University</td>
<td>Chronotype and Time of Day in Innocent Bystander Misidentifications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fall 2018 AP-LS Grants in Aid for Graduate Students Award Winners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Project Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aisha Bhanwer</td>
<td>Simon Fraser University</td>
<td>The Impact of Gender and Culture on Service Providers’ Strategies for Success in Diversion Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Adam Coffey</td>
<td>The University of Alabama</td>
<td>Litigation overdone, overblown, and overwrought: A mixed-methods study of civil litigants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly Dellapaolera</td>
<td>University of Nebraska-Lincoln</td>
<td>Stress and Judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Denne</td>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>Effect of Expert Testimony on Perceptions Child Sexual Abuse Cases Involving Recantation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amy Dezember</td>
<td>George Mason University</td>
<td>Alford Pleas and the Presumption of Strong Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda Garcia</td>
<td>Barry University</td>
<td>Differences in Eyewitness Accuracy Between Deaf and Hearing Individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Gongola</td>
<td>University of California, Irvine</td>
<td>Venire Jurors’ Ability to Detect and Willingness to Disclose Bias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janelle Knoop</td>
<td>Carleton University</td>
<td>Effect of Victim Race, Defendant Race, and Victim Work in the Sex Trade on Mock Juror Decision-Making in a First-Degree Murder Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Meaux</td>
<td>The University of Alabama</td>
<td>Evaluators’ practices and opinions of combined evaluations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aisha Bhanwer (MacArthur Award Recipient)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brianna Verigin</td>
<td>Maastricht University</td>
<td>Liars’ Perspectives on the Strategic Formulation of Deceptive Accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keith Wylie</td>
<td>Florida International University</td>
<td>Assessing Cognitive Interview Mnemonics and their Effectiveness with Non-Native English Speakers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Student Travel Award Winners

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

Charles Edwards, University of Nevada, Reno
Megan Irgens, University of Arizona
Amber Lin, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Ericka Ball Cooper, Sam Houston State University
Alyssa Mikytuck, Georgetown University
Shelby Mikkelsen, University of Wyoming
Faith Scanlon, Texas Tech University
Alec Twibell, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Alisha Desai, Drexel University
Jessica Hart, Sam Houston State University
Madeleena Rizzo, Drexel University
Lauren Rubenstein, Sam Houston State University
Lauren Meaux, University of Alabama
Kaitlyn Card, American School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University, Northern Virginia
Dana Formon, Sam Houston State University
Meghan Garvey, Carleton University
Courtney Wade, North Carolina State University
Stephanie Van Horn, Texas Tech University
Claire Bryson, Sam Houston State University
Andrea Avila, University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Maria Aparcero-Suero, Fordham University
Marie Gillespie, University of Southern California
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:**

- **John Anderson**
  - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
- **Beverly Henkel**
  - The Chicago School of Professional Psychology
- **R. Cortland Heroy**
  - The Chicago School of Professional Psychology
- **Shelby Hunter**
  - University of Alabama
- **Melissa Jankowski**
  - University of Maine

**Early Career Professional Recipients:**

- **Oona Appel**
  - Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Office of Diversion and Reentry
- **Jessica Britt**
  - Medical College of Georgia/Augusta University partnership with East Central Regional Hospital
- **Sabrina Demetrioff**
  - University of Manitoba/Winnipeg Regional Health Authority
- **Shannon Kelley**
  - Bridgewater State Hospital
- **Mary Elizabeth (M.E.) Wood**
  - Vanderbilt University Medical Center
CONCEPT Professional Training @ Palo Alto University is pleased to offer Continuing Education (CE) Credit for selected AP-LS Sessions. Anyone interested in obtaining CE credit for attending these sessions can do so by following the steps outlined below. There is a $35 administrative fee for this service but this entitles you to earn up to 21.25 CEs.

1. Register your contact information with CONCEPT

Register your contact information and pay the administrative fee online at www.concept-ce.com/apls During the registration process, you will create a username and password. Once the conference begins you will be able to login to the CONCEPT website by clicking the LOGIN link in the top, right corner and access the Dashboard by hovering over the TRAINING PROGRAMS link.

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

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

- Login to the CONCEPT website (login link in top, right corner)
- From the Dashboard page, please select APLS 2019 Portland under Active Registrations; Select the time slot, and then the CE-eligible session that you attended, and hit the “Start” button to begin the Evaluation Form
- Once you have completed/submitted the Evaluation Form, you will be able to download and print your Certificate of Attendance (these do not have to be downloaded or printed right away. The links will accumulate in your Dashboard and you can come back to download and print at your convenience)
- To move to an Evaluation Form for another session you attended, you will select the time slot and session 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

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

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

For more information: www.concept-ce.com/apls
**Exhibitors**

**Western State Hospital**  
We are seeking highly qualified psychologists to join our team to promote recovery and well-being in partnership with the people we serve. Various positions are available, with areas of emphasis that include forensic assessments, ward programming, treatment and consulting.  
Website:  

**Groundswell Services, Inc.**  
CaseRate is the first iPhone App made specifically for forensic evaluators that organizes your deadlines, calculates the base-rates of your opinions, and compares your base-rates to normative data. Try it at our booth or download directly through the App Store!  
Website: CaseRate.org  
Representative: Neil Gowensmith

**American Academy of Forensic Psychology (AAFP)**  
Interested in getting your ABPP? Leaders of the American Academy of Forensic Psychology and the American Board of Forensic Psychology will be available to promote, encourage, and answer questions about board certification in forensic psychology.  
Website: [https://aafpforensic.org/](https://aafpforensic.org/)  
Representative: Julie Gallagher

**William James College**  
William James College is a leader in educating forensic and correctional mental health professionals at both the doctoral and master’s level. Integrating field work with academics, the college prepares students for careers at all levels of the criminal justice system.  
Website: [https://www.willi amjames.edu/](https://www.willi amjames.edu/)

**Oxford University Press**  
Visit the Oxford University Press booth to browse both new and classic titles and our online products from our leading psychology list.  
Website: [http://global.oup.com/](http://global.oup.com/)  
Representative: Sarah Harrington

**New York Press**  
NYU Press seeks to publish cutting-edge scholarship that will be relevant to students, and practitioners alike. NYU’s list of books on some of the most pressing topics in the field, from gender to youth to family law.  
Website: [https://nyupress.org/](https://nyupress.org/)

**Multi-Health Systems**  
Multi-Health Systems Inc. (MHS) and the Global Institute of Forensic Research (GIFR), leading developers of innovative scientific technology solutions, are committed to advancing knowledge in the global criminal justice community through assessments, training, knowledge sharing of peer-reviewed research, and innovative assessment platforms.  
Website: [https://www.mhs.com/](https://www.mhs.com/)  
Representative: Meghan Krohn
CONCEPT
CONCEPT Professional Training @ Palo Alto University provides premium professional training in specialized areas of psychology. Our online professional training options serve the needs of individuals and groups, with evidence-based professional training developed and delivered by the field's top experts. Monthly webinars on critical clinical tropics, guided online spring and fall training sessions accompanied by consultation, self-paced online professional training, and in-person summer training institutes allow busy professionals the opportunity to build their knowledge, skill set, and expertise on their own time from anywhere in the world.
Find out more about us at: https://www.concept-ce.com/

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (APA)
Representative: Annie Hill

ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND/CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM
Our attorneys provide free legal assistance to criminal justice professionals nationwide. Emphasizing "The Link" between animal abuse and violence against humans, we seek to prevent cycles of violence and recidivism.
Website: https://aldf.org/
Representatives: Kathleen Wood and Lisa Grae

SPRINGER
Representative: Sharon Pannula

WELLPATH
We are a public healthcare company caring for under-served patients in correctional settings, psychiatric hospitals and residential treatment facilities. Our journey begins with a belief in compassionate care and the way to succeed is by helping our people grow and succeed in their careers.
Website: https://wellpathcareers.com/
Representative: Bridget Guti

BRIAN BORNSTEIN
Brian Bornstein is currently serving as Program Director for the National Science Foundation Law & Social Sciences (LSS) Program of the Directorate for Social, Behavioral & Economic Sciences. He will be making himself available on Friday afternoon for “office hours” to scholars interested in federal funding.
Programming Session Details

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 2019

Pre-Conference Workshop A (Full Day): Capital Sentencing Evaluations
8:30am - 4:30pm
Parlors
Daniel Murrie, PhD

This workshop will address capital sentencing evaluations, i.e., the comprehensive psychological evaluations performed specifically for death penalty proceedings. The U.S. Supreme Court has defined capital mitigation as “any aspect of a defendant’s character or record, or any of the circumstances of the offense that the defendant proffered as a basis for a sentence less than death” (Lockett v Ohio). This could include any of “the diverse frailties of humankind” (Woodson v North Carolina). Thus the range of potentially mitigating information at capital sentencing is expansive, and the job of the forensic psychologist is more broad and challenging than in any other form of forensic mental health evaluation. This workshop addresses the unique tasks and challenges of capital sentencing evaluations, including the broader investigation, greater collaboration with the legal team and other experts, and the need to present more extensive and complex findings. The workshop will also address capital-case violence risk assessment—a focus of capital sentencing in many jurisdictions—which differs in important ways from violence risk assessment in other contexts. We will use case examples and sample report sections as teaching tools throughout. Finally, we will consider some of the heightened ethical, professional, and emotional challenges that forensic psychologists face in capital cases.

Learning Objectives:
1. Participants will be able to define, and give examples of, mitigation at capital sentencing.
2. Participants will describe strategies for identifying and presenting mitigating information at a capital sentencing evaluation.
3. Participants will be able to describe key considerations in violence risk assessment at sentencing (including ways this differs from general risk assessment in community contexts).

This workshop is at the Intermediate level.

Credits: 7 CE Credits

Pre-Conference Workshop B (Full Day): Neuropsychology in Forensic and Legal Practice
8:30am - 4:30pm
Galleria II
Casey LaDuke, PhD, Chriscelyn Tussey, PsyD, ABPP-FP, and Scott Bender, PhD, ABPP-CN

Neuropsychology is the scientific study of brain-behavior relationships. Forensic and legal practitioners often work with individuals experiencing cognitive deficits due to mental illness, neurological injury/illness, or other medical conditions, and are increasingly tasked with determining how these conditions affect individuals’ legally-relevant behaviors. This workshop will describe the current state of neuropsychology in civil and criminal forensic contexts, and then focus on practical applications for forensic clinicians and legal professionals working with neuropsychological concepts. The workshop will incorporate didactic training, audience questions, and group discussion to ensure the information provided is tailored to participants’ interests and needs.

Learning Objectives:
1. Describe the role of neuropsychology in contemporary civil and criminal forensic and legal practice.
2. Evaluate psycholegal referral questions and evidence involving neuropsychological concepts.
3. Apply knowledge gained about foundational and practical aspects of neuropsychology in professional practice and training.

This workshop is at the Intermediate level.

Credits: 7 CE Credits

8:30am - 12:00pm
Galleria III
William Koch, PhD, ABPP

This workshop will focus on the assessment of PTSD, other anxiety disorders, and depression within personal injury claims. A general scientific introduction will be provided with respect to these conditions occurring as consequences of different types of trauma. The workshop will then turn to a discussion of empirical assessment methods, areas where few empirical methods exist, as well as common pitfalls in assessment. Case examples will be used to illustrate common issues. The workshop will involve a mixture of didactic and audience participation elements with participants.
providing opinions based on case data.

Learning Objectives:
1. Attendees will learn to integrate structured interviews, clinical tests, validity tests, and collateral data from health records and family members appropriate to psychological injury claimants in common torts claims (e.g., motor vehicle accidents, sexual assault).
2. Attendees will learn scientific limitations related to commonly requested opinions about psychological injury claims and how to ethically respond with respect to such questions.
3. Attendees will learn to detect inadequate assessment methods and flaws in opinions in mental health professionals’ opinions and to write scientifically supported criticism.

This workshop is at the Beginner-Intermediate level.

Credits: 3.5 CE Credits

Pre-Conference Workshop D (Half Day): Alternative Dispute Resolution Workshop
1:00pm - 4:30pm
Galleria III
Donna Shestowsky JD, PhD, and Deborah Goldfarb, JD, PhD

According to the latest statistics, fewer than 5 percent of cases proceed to trial. The legal field thus has a growing need for research on the psychological processes underlying the procedures used to resolve cases outside of court. This workshop will help researchers think beyond issues related to trial-related processes. We will review the main alternatives to trials - i.e., mediation, arbitration, negotiation - and synthesize key psychological research relating to these procedures. We will provide an overview of the procedural justice paradigm, which helps us understand disputants’ preferences amongst alternatives to trial. This workshop will be interactive. Participants will brainstorm future directions for their own research agenda, or applications of existing research, to real-world problems in the civil justice area.

Learning Objectives:
1. You will learn about problems in the current civil justice system within the United States and how psychology can help solve them,
2. You will learn distinction between common ADR procedures,
3. You will learn about the procedural justice paradigm.

This workshop is at the Beginner level.

Credits: 3.5 CE Credits

Pre-Conference Workshop E (Half Day): Conducting Program Evaluations in the Justice System
8:30am - 12:00pm
Galleria I
Stephanie Brooks Holiday, PhD

Program evaluation can be a valuable tool for assessing whether and how programs work – a question that is often highly relevant in justice system settings. Program evaluation can include both process evaluation – designed to measure the implementation of a program – and outcome evaluation – designed to determine if programs are achieving their intended outcomes. This workshop will cover the background and rationale for program evaluation; provide an introduction to process and outcome evaluation; and then work through the steps of developing an implementable process and outcome evaluation plan, including selecting data sources, selecting measures, and balancing feasibility and methodological rigor.

Learning Objectives:
1. Describe the purpose of program evaluation
2. Describe the distinction between process and outcome evaluation, and how these evaluation types inform each other
3. Identify measures of performance and measures of effectiveness as part of developing an evaluation plan.

This workshop is at the Beginner level.

Credits: 3.5 CE Credits

Pre-Conference Workshop F (Half Day): Hidden in the System: Screening, Identification and Assessment of Special Populations in the Juvenile and Adult Justice System
1:00pm - 4:30pm
Galleria I
Stefanie Varga, PhD, LP, and Rebecca Jorgensen, PsyD, LP

This workshop presents an in-depth look at those disorders within the juvenile and adult criminal justice system that are commonly overlooked or misdiagnosed. Special populations that will be covered in this workshop include those with neurological injury and illness (e.g., FASD, TBI, medical conditions), autism spectrum disorders, and co-occurring sexual disorders. Psychologists' findings regarding diagnosis and treatment related to these disorders may be utilized by judges, attorneys and correctional staff when making legal decisions, and understanding issues such as competency to stand trial, ability to meet conditions of supervision and further adverse outcomes including risk for recidivism and public safety.
Learning Objectives:

1. Describe several key hidden/undiagnosed disorders in juvenile justice system found to be increasing in prevalence and the common characteristics they share that impact legal process and involvement in correctional system.

2. Identify: 1) best general screening techniques for TBI, FASD, autism and co-morbid associated sexual disorders, 2) several valid and reliable assessment measures for the clinical evaluation of special populations, 3) appropriate interview questions and screening procedure for legal professionals and correctional staff when working with special populations in the justice system.

3. Describe/state several key legal implications and impact on legal process for individuals with special mental health, organic and neurodevelopmental conditions.

This workshop is at the Beginner level.

Credits: 3.5 CE Credits
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2019

10:30am - 11:30am
Parlors
Emma Marshall, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Evan McCracken, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Katherine P. Hazen, JD and MA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Corrie Day, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; and Emma Danigole, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

This workshop will provide an overview of the law of the First Amendment. The First Amendment protects the right to freedom of religion and freedom of expression from government interference. This workshop will explore the doctrinal principles and purposes underlying the scope of that protection, with a particular focus on the law of free speech. Supreme Court doctrine has created shades of gray and spaces for psychological scholarship inherent in many legal questions that persist in this area of Constitutional law. During the session presenters will review the historical development of the case law involving free speech. The presenters will also consider modern legal rules and analysis courts employ to resolve free speech issues. These topics will be primarily explored through an interactive discussion about the categories of unprotected speech, specifically obscenity. The law of obscenity will be scrutinized in terms of the assumptions about human behavior and socio-cultural norms that are central to the justifications for allowing this type of offensive, sexual speech to be regulated. Colloquial understandings of the meaning of free speech will be compared and distinguished from legal notions and definitions of terms in the case law.

002. Presidential Plenary: Celebrating 50 Years of AP-LS: Reflecting on our Origins and Charting our Future
12:00pm - 2:00pm
Grand Ballroom I/II
Stanley L. Brodsky, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Edie L. Greene, PhD, University of Colorado Colorado Springs; Thomas Grisso, PhD, University of Massachusetts Medical School; John T. Monahan, PhD, University of Virginia School of Law; Stephane M. Shepherd, PhD, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

Moderator: Kevin S. Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University

This Presidential Panel will celebrate AP-LS’s first half-century, and distinguished panelists will help us contemplate an agenda for the next half a century. From the latest winner of the Saleem Shah Award for Early Career Excellence in Psychology and Law, to foundational members of AP-LS, the panel will reflect on what we have accomplished in 50 years; the driving mission of early members; how we have impacted law, policy, or practices in legal settings; and to what extent have diversity, fairness, and human rights influenced AP-LS trends, historically and throughout AP-LS’s existence? Panelists will also discuss the opportunities for the next 50 years; and whether there are any emerging legal trends that AP-LS should get ahead of. This will be an excellent opportunity to take stock of our field, and to look ahead.

003. Verbal and Written Warnings, Encouraging Attention, and Consent to Search, Ground Rules Hearings, Prosecutorial Misconduct and True Perpetrators
2:15pm - 3:35pm
Pavilion Ballroom East
Do You Need Me to Write It Down? The Impact of Verbal Versus Written Warnings on Consent to Search
Emily Collins, Scripps College; Lauren Shoemaker, Scripps College; Romi Elyashar, Scripps College; Kai Dorsey, Scripps College; Gita Howard, BA/BS, Scripps College; Mariah Farris, BA/BS, Scripps College; Jennifer Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Under the Fourth Amendment, all persons have the right to be free from unreasonable searches by the government, but voluntarily consenting to a search makes a search reasonable. Warning searchees about their rights in a consent search is not required for voluntariness. Participants (N=303) placed themselves in the position of someone who was asked by the police to search their car. The presence and type of warning of rights provided by the police was manipulated (no warning, written warning, officer audio warning, and pre-recorded audio warning). Results indicated that audio warnings may increase consents and decrease understanding of rights.

Don’t Bother Reading This: Encouraging or Discouraging Attention to Consent Search Warnings
Marissa Parks, Scripps College; Chelsea Huang, Scripps College; Madden McDonnell, Scripps College; Javanna Young-Sharpe, Scripps College; Tamara Wachsman, Scripps College; Jennifer Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve Brank, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

All persons have the right to be free from unreasonable searches by the government in the United States, but people can voluntarily consent to be searched by the police. Warning searchees about their rights in a consent search is not required for voluntariness. Participants (N=295) placed themselves in the position of someone who was asked by the police to search their car. The presence and type of warning of rights provided by the police was manipulated (no warning, traditional warning, trivialized warning, and attention-
encouraging warning). Results indicated that traditional and attention-encouraging warnings may increase consents and understanding of rights.

The Association Between Prosecutorial Misconduct and the Identification of True Perpetrators
Jennifer N. Weintraub, MA/MS, University at Albany

In approximately two-thirds of cases involving wrongful convictions, guilty individuals have escaped punishment for a crime. Prosecutors are uniquely situated to be involved with the investigative, trial, and post-conviction stages of a case and, therefore, allegations of prosecutorial misconduct can impact the likelihood of identifying true perpetrators. This study utilized data on DNA exonerations from innocence databases to examine the association between prosecutorial misconduct at trial and true perpetrator identification post-conviction. Results demonstrated that, as predicted, prosecutorial misconduct was associated with a decrease in the odds of true perpetrator identification. Implications will be discussed.

Topics Discussed in Ground Rules Hearings
Hayden M Henderson, PhD, University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD, University of Cambridge

In the UK, judges, lawyers, and intermediaries attend Ground Rules Hearings (GRHs) before children testify to discuss how they should be appropriately questioned. This study was the first to examine transcripts of 31 GRHs. Results showed acknowledgement, particularly amongst judges, of the need to accommodate children in court (e.g., forbidding suggestive questions). Discussions amongst intermediaries and defense lawyers about the framing of questions also seemed beneficial. However, problematic conclusions were reached (e.g., overestimating teenagers’ capabilities, permitting tagged questions) and systematic problems limited the full potential of GRHs (e.g., significant delay in the delivery of forensic interviews and intermediary reports).

004. Navigating Ethical and Diagnostic Challenges in Criminal Responsibility Assessments
2:15pm - 3:35pm
Pavillion Ballroom West

Chair: David Hill, PsyD, University of Manitoba

Criminal responsibility assessments can involve a variety of challenges for forensic evaluators. Among these challenges, diagnostic questions, ethical issues, and case law considerations may arise during the evaluation process. In this symposium, four forensic psychologists will each describe a particularly challenging case that was encountered in a criminal responsibility assessment. These cases include: a non-English speaking individual with dueling experts and response style concerns, a diagnostic puzzle, an examinee who fled the country between the offence and the assessment, and a discussion of the role of substance use in an insanity evaluation. Each presenter will discuss the unique aspects of the case that made it challenging and describe the process that was employed to navigate the issues and provide an opinion. Our goal is to provide the audience with some guidance on how to tackle complex criminal responsibility evaluations in future practice. Our presenters include forensic evaluators from the United States and Canada, with the objective of providing diverse perspectives on approaching complex assessments. In addition, a discussant with specific expertise in criminal responsibility assessments will provide comments at the end.

Evaluating Criminal Responsibility and Response Style in a non-English Speaking Individual
David Hill, PsyD, University of Manitoba; Sabrina Demetrioff, PhD, University of Manitoba

In this presentation, a case study of a non-English speaking individual referred for a criminal responsibility evaluation will be discussed. Diagnostic, response style, and ethical challenges were also encountered in this complex case, which made it quite difficult to formulate an opinion regarding the psycholegal issues. We will describe the process employed by the evaluator to navigate these challenges, along with a consideration of the lessons learned from this case for forensic mental health assessments in general.

Cycloid Psychosis in a Defendant Found Guilty Except for Insanity of Filicide
Alexander Millkey, PsyD, Northwest Forensic Institute, LLC

In this case study, a 42-year-old woman with a history of two prior brief episodes of psychosis killed her adolescent child while severely psychotic. Using DSM-5 criteria, the defendant warranted a diagnosis of Schizophreniform Disorder, but this diagnosis did not account for the repeated nature of her psychotic episodes. The defendant’s presentation was prototypical for a condition not found in the DSM or ICD: Cycloid Psychosis. Where it is recognized, Cycloid Psychosis is not thought to be rare, accounting for 10% to 18% of psychiatric admissions. This presentation describes the presentation and course of Cycloid Psychosis.

Assessing Criminal Responsibility for a Motor Vehicle Accident After a Lengthy Delay
Sabrina Demetrioff, PhD, University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine

Criminal responsibility assessments can pose many challenges. The following case presentation will explore issues related to an assessment of criminal responsibility where there was a lengthy delay between the index offense and the assessment. As well, the most
significant charge was incurred in the context of a motor vehicle accident, rather than due to deliberate actions by the accused. Discussion will focus on complexities related to these issues, as well as difficulties related to obtaining collateral information from across and outside the country, and ethical considerations about sharing personal health information protected by provincial legislation.

**Disentangling the Role of Substance Use from Mental Illness in a Criminal Responsibility Evaluation**

*Michelle R. Guyton, PhD, Northwest Forensic Institute*

Approximately half of individuals arrested also report using substances at the time of their crime (Bronson, Stroop, Zimmer, & Berzofsky, 2017). A smaller but still sizable percentage of people are also acutely mentally ill at the time they commit a crime. While most states and the federal system have laws defining an insanity plea, the relationship between insanity and substance is more varied. This paper presents the results of an insanity evaluation of a felony case where evaluators' opinions diverged on the role of substance use. Statutes and case law are also reviewed.  

**005. Examining Success in a Mental Health Diversion Program**

*2:15pm - 3:35pm*

*Galleria North*

*Chair: Eugenia Dubus, PhD, Queens TASC Mental Health Diversion Program*

Mental health diversion programs were founded to address overrepresentation of individuals with mental illness in the criminal justice system (Barber-Rioja et al., 2016). This symposium will examine (1) individual factors impacting successful completion of a mental health diversion program, (2) demographic and clinical factors examining treatment retention in participants of a mental health diversion program, and (3) non-treatment related factors impacting recidivism risk during participation in a mental health diversion program and after graduation. The main findings in this symposium suggest that (1) successful program completion was related to lower scores on variables related to a history of violence, treatment noncompliance, criminal activity, and substance use severity; (2) self-reported severity of alcohol use was found to be associated with length of mandate, with more severe alcohol use being associated with lower length of mandate; and (3) the odds of an arrest after graduation from a mental health diversion program were 18 times higher for every one point increase in a violent recidivism risk score, while no factors significantly predicted the odds of arrest during participation in the diversion program. Implications of results and areas of future research will be discussed.  

**Examining Factors Related to Successful and Unsuccessful Completion of a Jail Diversion Program**

*Jacqueline Smith, MA/MS, Queens TASC Mental Health Diversion Program; Amanda Rosinski, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY) & The Graduate Center (CUNY); Eugenia Dubus, PhD, Queens TASC Mental Health Diversion Program; Casey Buonocore, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY)*

Scant literature suggests that clients who successfully complete court mandated diversion programs significantly differ from those who do not with regard to previous hospitalizations, diagnoses, substance use, a history of violence or criminal involvement, and housing stability. The current study investigates factors related to successful and unsuccessful completion of a court mandated diversion program, utilizing a structured interview and standardized assessment measure. Results indicated that the groups significantly differed regarding a history of medication noncompliance, violence, previous criminal involvement, and severity of substance. Understanding factors related to unsuccessful completion can aid in developing more effective program interventions.

**Predicting Mandate Length and Number of Treatment Programs Used by Mental Health Court Participants**

*Eugenia Dubus, PhD, Queens TASC Mental Health Diversion Program; Amanda Rosinski, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY) & The Graduate Center (CUNY); Jacqueline Smith, MA/MS, Queens TASC Mental Health Diversion Program; Casey Buonocore, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY)*

Length of stay in treatment has long been associated with more positive long-term outcomes. The current study examined factors affecting treatment retention in mental health court participants mandated to treatment. Of all the demographic and clinical variables examined, only self-reported severity of alcohol use was found to be associated with length of mandate, with more severe alcohol use being associated with lower length of mandate. Implications of results and areas of future research are discussed.

**Examining Mental Health Court Graduates: Factors Impacting Recidivism Risk During MHC Participation**

*Amanda Rosinski, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY) & The Graduate Center (CUNY); Jacqueline Smith, MA/MS, Queens TASC Mental Health Diversion Program; Eugenia Dubus, PhD, Queens TASC Mental Health Diversion Program*

Research has established that mental health court (MHC) participation significantly reduces recidivism risk. However, there is a dearth of research considering additional variables that may impact recidivism risk.
The current study examined the impact of housing, employment status, violence history, psychiatric diagnoses, and substance use history on arrests during MHC participation and after graduation. Results revealed no significant predictors impacting the odds of arrest during MHC participation. The odds of an arrest after MHC graduation were 18 times higher for every one point increase in the COMPAS violent recidivism risk score. Implications for treatment of MHC participants will be discussed.

006. Social Influence in Eyewitness Identification Evidence
2:15pm - 3:35pm
Galleria South

Chair: Amy Bradfield Douglass, PhD, Bates College

Eyewitness identification evidence is ostensibly an accurate reflection of the witness’s memory for a criminal event. However, eyewitness evidence is vulnerable to host of extra-memorial influences from lineup administrators, co-witnesses, and the identification task itself (e.g., Greathouse & Kovera, 2009; Luus & Wells, 1994; Charman, Wells, & Joy, 2011, respectively). This symposium focuses on one type of extra-memorial influence on eyewitnesses: social cues from other individuals. The first paper provides data indicating that suggestions to take another look at a photospread delivered produce more shifts in choosing when delivered in person rather than in an online experiment. The second paper indicates that subtle social information about co-witness identification speed influences false identification rates: slow co-witnesses produce fewer false identifications than fast co-witnesses. The third paper demonstrates that non-blind lineup administrators interacting with real eyewitnesses behave differently from administrators in blind procedures. Moreover, naïve observers can detect these differences in administrator behavior. Finally, Margaret Bull Kovera will serve as a discussant. Her own important work on the impact of social cues in eyewitness identification procedures will serve as a useful scaffold for understanding the critical role of other people on eyewitness behavior and perceptions of identification procedures.

Co-witness Identification Speed Influences False Identification Rates
Amy Bradfield Douglass, PhD, Bates College; Neil Brewer, PhD, Flinders University; Carmen Lucas, PhD, Flinders University

Participant-witnesses were paired with a confederate witness. After watching a crime video together, the confederate exited the room, ostensibly to make her identification. She returned after a fast decision (10 sec) or a slow decision (4 min). The confederate either indicated that she ‘picked someone’ (Experiment 1, N = 200) or that the culprit was ‘not there’ (Experiment 2, N = 151). In both experiments, participants made significantly fewer false identifications after the confederate made a slow (vs. fast) decision. In a third experiment, instructions about ‘typical’ identification speed did not affect false identification rates (N = 802).

Examining the Power of Administrator Influence on Identification Decisions Under Varied Conditions
2:15pm - 3:35pm
Parlors

Mitch Eisen, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles; Marianne Lacsamana, BA/BS, California State University, Los Angeles; T’awna Williams, BA/BS, California State University, Los Angeles; Adriana Mendez, California State University, Los Angeles; Jennifer M. Jones, California State University, Los Angeles; Veronica Monarez, California State University, Los Angeles

These experiments were designed to explore the boundary conditions for a recently developed paradigm which shows how easily witnesses can be steered away from their identifications by asking them reexamine the lineup, and how these changed decisions can be solidified with confirming feedback. Experiment 1 showed that when social pressures were removed by conducting the procedures online, accurate witnesses were less likely to be influenced to change, but when done live, accuracy did not predict shifting. Experiment 2 showed that improving exposure to the culprit’s face and the ease of the identification test did not reduce vulnerability to influence.

Non-Blind Administrators Behave Differently to Blind Administrators when Conducting Field Lineups
2:15pm - 3:35pm
Parlors

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

Blind lineup administration is a core recommendation from eyewitness researchers regarding lineup procedures (Wells et al., 1998). Lab research has shown that non-blind lineup administrators influence the identification behaviors of eyewitnesses (Kovera & Eveso, 2017). The current study is the first to examine the issue of potential influence by blind versus non-blind lineup administrators using data from actual lineups that were conducted by police in ongoing investigations. Audio-recordings of 157 lineups that were administered by blind or non-blind police officers were analyzed. Listeners of the audio-recordings were able to correctly categorize blind versus non-blind for 62% of the lineups.

007. Towards an Evidence-Based Approach for Assessing Risk of Lone Actor Terrorism
2:15pm - 3:35pm
Parlors

Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD, North Carolina State University

Increasingly psychologists are asked to support counterterrorism efforts, including assessment of risk. Hundreds of papers have been written on risk factors
for engaging in terrorist activities (Desmarais et al., 2017). However, much of the work presumes that radicalization to terrorism unfolds in one way across individuals and organizations. In this symposium, we examine risk for lone actor terrorism, specifically. Though some research suggests differences between lone actor and group-affiliated terrorists, the limited study of risk factors and heterogeneity across actors and contexts limits risk assessment within this population. Our first presentation explores the utility of items included in an existing risk assessment framework, the Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol-18 (TRAP-18). Our subsequent presentations delve into promising items, including mental disorder, grievance, and military experience. All presentations draw data from the Western Jihadism Project (WJP). The WJP dataset is an effort to collect publicly accessible information about known radical individuals and to document their connections to terrorist plots, organizations, and locations. Data collection began in 2006 and is ongoing through present day. As of September 2018, the dataset comprises over 6,000 terrorists. All three presentations yield findings that advance the science and practice of assessing risk for lone actor terrorism.

**Evaluating the TRAP-18 Framework for the Identification of Lone Actor Terrorists**

*Christine S Brugh, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD, North Carolina State University; Samantha A Zottola, MA/MS, North Carolina State University; Alexa Katon, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Kaleb Rostmeyer, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Joseph Simons-Rudolph, PhD, North Carolina State University*

Using data from the Western Jihadism Project (Klausen, 2017), this presentation scores on the Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol-18 (TRAP-18). We find support for the presence of four TRAP-18 items (Pathway, Identification, Personal Grievance and Moral Outrage, and Framed by an Ideology), tentative support for three items (Energy Burst, Dependence on the Virtual Community, and Mental Disorder), and contradictory evidence for one item (Creative and Innovation). Findings reveal the difficulty of scoring TRAP-18 items using publicly accessible information. Our results contribute some evidence supporting TRAP-18 as a strategy for identifying lone actor terrorists but also areas for further investigation and revision.

**Presence of Mental Illness among Lone Actor Terrorists**

*Kaleb Rostmeyer, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Christine S. Brugh, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD, North Carolina State University; Samantha A. Zottola, MA/MS, North Carolina State University; Alexa Katon, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Joseph Simons-Rudolph, PhD, North Carolina State University*

Using the Western Jihadism Project (Klausen, 2017) dataset, we describe the presence of mental illness among lone actors (n=79). Less than half of lone actors displayed evidence of mental illness (n=32, 40.5%). Substance abuse disorders (n=11, 34.4%) were most frequent and comorbidity was common (n=13, 40.6%). Only three lone actors (9.4%) received or sought treatment before perpetrating a terrorist act and two (63%) were hospitalized in a psychiatric institution after. Findings show that lone actors are heterogeneous with regard to mental illness, but also underscore the need for further research on the role of mental illness in lone actor terrorism.

**A Qualitative Analysis of Drivers among Lone Actor Terrorists: Does Military Affiliation Matter?**

*Alexa Katon, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Christine S Brugh, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD, North Carolina State University; Kaleb Rostmeyer, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Samantha A. Zottola, MA/MS, North Carolina State University; Joseph Simons-Rudolph, PhD, North Carolina State University*

Using qualitative data from the Western Jihadism Project (Klausen, 2016), this presentation compares drivers of violent action among military-affiliated (n=5) and civilian (n=5) lone actor terrorists. Iterative content analysis yielded five parent codes (Religious Fervor, Action, Growing in Jihad, Arousal/Affect, Grievance). Military lone actors spoke more about action-related concepts and their growth in Jihad while civilian lone actors focused more on aspects related to religious fervor. Grievance was expressed in diverse forms and was discussed slightly more often among military lone actors. Findings suggest meaningful differences and similarities between the statements made by military-affiliated lone actors and their civilian counterparts.

**008. Discrimination, Violence, and the LGBTQ+ Community**

*2:15pm - 3:35pm*  
*Broadway I/II*

*Chair: Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa*

This symposium will disseminate a body of recent research exploring discrimination, violence, and the LGBTQ+ community. Each presentation represents original research examining how the LGBTQ+ population may uniquely experience victimization, prejudice, discrimination, and/or associated mental health problems. The first paper will examine the impact of psychosocial training in sexual and gender minority issues for advocates of sexual assault victims. The second paper uses an experimental design to examine discretionary prosecutorial decision making in a case of same-sex intimate partner violence. The third presentation will empirically explore potential LGBTQ+ discrimination in an academic setting, which may have
implications for gender discrimination and Title IX cases. Finally, drawing from the Integrated Motivation-Volitional Model of Suicide, the fourth presentation will present data from a cross-sectional survey examining factors associated with suicidal ideation/intent. Each presentation will explore implications for public policy, organizations, and/or the criminal justice system. Finally, Jessica Salerno, Ph.D., an authority on LGBTQ discrimination within the criminal justice system, will act as a discussant.

**Evaluation of a Psycho-educational Training on Sexual and Gender Minority Needs**

_Corrine N. Wilsey, MA/MS, Old Dominion University; Robert J. Cramer, PhD, Old Dominion University; Irma Hinkle, MSW, LGBT Life Center; Alison Kukla, LGBT Life Center; Jamie Macchia, BA/BS, Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology (Ph.D.)_

The lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community faces increased risk of violent victimization. Moreover, the military is one setting where anti-LGBT stigma and victimization may be an increased public health concern. This study examined the impact of a psycho-educational training in sexual and gender minority (SGM) issues for military sexual assault victims' advocates (SAVA). Twenty-seven SAVA military personnel completed pre-post training questionnaires. Results showed the training: 1) yielded positive gains in SGM health literacy; 2) resulted in high intent to use training content; but 3) had no impact on participants’ negative attitudes towards lesbians and gay men.

**Prosecutorial Decision Making and Intimate Partner Violence**

_Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren T. Meaux, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Marissa Stanziani, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; C. Adam Coffey, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jane Daquin, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa_

In the United States, prosecutors are typically allotted a large amount of discretion when litigating a criminal case. Concerns have arisen that prosecutorial discretion remains generally unchecked. In the present study, prosecutors responded to a case of alleged intimate partner violence in which the sex and sexual orientation of the defendant was manipulated. Neither sex, nor sexual orientation, impacted prosecutor choice to proceed with charges or the harshness of the plea bargain. However, prosecutors were more willing to proceed without victim cooperation when the victim was female and perceived heterosexual males as more aggressive than heterosexual females.

**Do Professors’ Responses to Students with Atypical Gender Pronouns Reflect Campus Equality Policies?**

_Raquel HafdaHL, MA/MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Brielle Jackson, University of Nevada, Reno; Alicia DeVault, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno_

This 3 (Gender pronoun: she/her, they/their, ze/zir) by 2 (GPA: high, low) by 2 (Location: near, far) experiment investigates university professors’ helping behaviors toward gender non-conforming students. The project utilizes three theories: normative window of prejudice, the justification-suppression model of prejudice (JSM), and ingroup/outgroup bias. It is expected that gender pronouns will not affect helping behaviors when the student has a high GPA (suppressor) and/or lives nearby (ingroup); gender pronouns will affect helping behaviors when the student has a low GPA (justifier) and/or lives far away (outgroup). Implications for campus policy and anti-discrimination laws will be discussed.

**The Integrated Motivational-Volitional Model of Suicidal Behavior among Young Adults in the United States**

_Robert J. Cramer, PhD, Old Dominion University; Susan Rasmussen, University of Strathclyde; Claire MacFadden, University of Strathclyde; Caitlin R. Haule, University of Strathclyde; Victoria L. Sime, University of Strathclyde; Corrine N. Wilsey, Old Dominion University_

LGBTQ+ persons represent a vulnerable population with respect to suicide. Sexual orientation is examined with respect to the Integrated Motivational-Volitional Model of Suicide (IMV) motivational factors of defeat, entrapment, and suicidal ideation/intent. The present investigation featured a cross-sectional health survey of young adults across the United Kingdom. The key findings included: (1) bisexual and other-identifying sexual minority persons reported higher levels of IMV-related outcomes; (2) sexual orientation accounted for significant variance in predicting IMV constructs controlling for covariates; and (3) ‘other’ sexual minority status, compared to heterosexual identity, predicted all IMV outcomes. Implications for theory and prevention will be discussed.

**009. Interpersonal Engagement and Children’s Reporting in Interview Contexts**

2:15pm - 3:35pm
Broadway III/V

_J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD, University of California, Irvine_

This symposium submission is a reaction to the recent push to expand the field’s understanding, definition, and measurement of rapport in forensic interviews with children. The assembled papers represent diverse, but integrated perspectives on interpersonal engagement between children and interviewers, and provide evidence of subsequent impacts on children’s reporting. In Paper 1, the authors demonstrate that interviewer support may be a mechanism by which the Revised NICHD Protocol increases children’s informativeness. Paper 2 explores the utility of a new potential method for both approximating interviewer-child synchrony unobtrusively throughout the course of an interview,
without demand effects, and for predicting children’s response accuracy. In Paper 3, the authors found that clinician perceptions of children’s cooperation in forensic interviews predicted children’s later disclosures and memory accuracy. The final paper in this symposium illustrates the utility of specific facets of interviewer support for increasing children’s informativeness about a stressful experience, particularly in terms of eliciting credibility-enhancing emotional detail. Together, the assembled papers can help practitioners better understand the specific behaviors that can enhance interpersonal connectedness with child witnesses and demonstrate that engagement in these behaviors can have tangible effects on children’s ability, or willingness, to provide complete and accurate details of their experiences.

How Does the Revised NICHD Protocol Enhance the Informativeness of Allegedly Abused Children? 
Uri Blasbalg, PhD, University of Cambridge; Irit Hershkowitz, PhD, University of Haifa; Michael E. Lamb, PhD, University of Cambridge; Yael Karni-Visel, University of Cambridge

Use of the Revised NICHD Protocol (RP), which guides interviewers to interview supportively, is associated with reluctant children’s informativeness, although it is not clear which specific features of these interviews best predict the increased informativeness. Interviewer support, type of questioning, reluctance, emotional expressiveness, non-substantive informativeness, and forensic informativeness were coded during each utterance, as relevant, throughout 223 interviews with allegedly abused children. Analyses showed that interviewer support and the children’s emotional expressiveness during both the pre-substantive and substantive phases predicted forensic informativeness, underlining the need for interviewers to continue behaving supportively throughout the interview, not only in the pre-substantive phase.

Linguistic Synchrony as a Potential Tool for Assessing Interviewer-Child Rapport
J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD, University of California, Irvine; Jennifer Lavoie, McGill University; Lindsay C Malloy, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

A substantial challenge in recent research on child forensic interviewing has been to assess interaction quality between an interviewer and child witness unobtrusively and objectively throughout an interview and to tap into a construct that can be taught in order to enhance rapport. This study is the first to examine patterns of linguistic synchrony, called Language Style Matching (LSM), across phases of an NICHD-style interview, and whether LSM is associated with accurate and complete reporting of information, in an attempt to determine whether LSM may be an unobtrusive means of approximating rapport throughout the course of information-gathering interviews with children.

Children’s Cooperation in and Memory for a Trauma-Focused Forensic Interview
Deborah Goldfarb, JD and PhD, Florida International University; Jessica Appell, BA/BS, University of California, Davis; Daisy Vidales, BA/BS, University of California, Davis; Antonio Cartwright, MA/MS, University of California, Davis; Yan Wang, PhD, University of California, Davis; Julia Wu, BA/BS, University of California, Davis; Lauren Gonzales, MA/MS, University of California, Davis; Mitchell Eisen, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles; JJ Qin, PhD, California State University, Sacramento; Gail Goodman, PhD, University of California, Davis

Forensic interviewers balance numerous tasks, including gathering information while simultaneously assessing children’s cooperation with the interview. Few, if any, studies have analyzed whether interviewers’ perceptions of cooperation predict children’s memory for the interview. We addressed this issue in a sample of 275 3- to 16-year-old children in suspected maltreatment cases. Specifically, we analyzed whether clinicians’ assessments of the children’s cooperation with a trauma-focused forensic interview predicted the children’s disclosures and later memory and suggestibility about the interview. Ratings of the children as more cooperative significantly predicted both increased disclosure and later memory accuracy. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

Implicit Encouragement: Enhancing the Quantity and Quality of Children’s Event Reports
Jodi A Quas, PhD, University of California, Irvine; Cherise Spaulding-Scheffner; Kelli Dickerson, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine

In the present study, we examined the effects of interviewers’ use of implicit encouragement (e.g., back-channeling, vocatives) on children’s (ages 8-15, n = 104) reports of a prior stressful laboratory event. Of interest was the extent to which such encouragement increases the amount of detail children provided in response to recall prompts, including about children’s feelings and thoughts. Implicit encouragement was beneficial across age, with no adverse effects on accuracy. The benefits, moreover, were most noticeable in improving emotional detail, which reflect important experiential facets of memory often influential in shaping the believability of children’s reports.

010. Early Career Professional Committee: Productivity and Impact: Doing More With Less
3:50pm - 4:50pm
Pavilion Ballroom East
Tess Neal, PhD, Arizona State University; Malcolm Woodland, PhD, DC Courts-Guidance Clinic; Christopher Bishop, PsyD, LICSW, Trinity Washington University; Gizelle Carr, PhD, Howard University

The Early Career Professionals Committee along with the Professional Development of Women Committee are
cosponsoring a submission for a session: Productivity and Impact: Doing More With Less. For students, scholars and professionals alike, productivity is critical for ongoing career success, but it can be a challenge to achieve. In addition, despite seeming to have less and less time available, we seek to make our work impactful, not a simple task when volume (whether of clients seen or papers published) might seem more necessary for career advancement. The goal of the proposed session is to host a panel of productive APLS members across early, middle, and senior career levels to speak about, and answer questions concerning, productivity and impact. Because obstacles to productivity and impact vary across settings, we have invited and confirmed willing panelists from a diverse array of professions germane to APLS:

Dr. Tess Neal (early career panelist) is an Assistant Professor in the ASU New College of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences. She has published one edited book and more than two dozen peer-reviewed publications in such journals as American Psychologist; Psychology, Public Policy, and Law; Behavioral Sciences and the Law; and Criminal Justice and Behavior. Dr. Neal can speak to staying productive in an academic setting.

Dr. Malcolm Woodland (midcareer panelist) of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is the Deputy Director of Court Social Services. He also runs his own nonprofit, Young Docs, and can speak to issues around productivity in both large government agencies and nonprofits.

Dr. Christopher Bishop (midcareer panelist; don’t tell him I wrote that!) runs his own private practice in forensic psychology (Mid-Atlantic Services), chairs the forensic psychology concentration at Trinity Washington University, is the chair of the Board of Examiners of Psychologist for Maryland, sits on the Association of Black Psychologists Ethics Committee, and is currently the chair of the Minority Affairs Committee for APLS. He can speak to staying productive while running a private practice.

Dr. Gizelle Carr (early career panelist) is currently an assistant professor at Howard University, and licensed psychologist. Dr. Carr also sits on the Professional Development of Women Committee. She can speak to staying productive during the first years as a professor at a university.

3:50pm - 4:50pm
Pavillion Ballroom West

Applying Olmstead v. L.C. to an SMI Population: Disability Benefits, Employment, and Suicide Rates

Andrea Avila, JD and MA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer Blank, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; William D. Spaulding, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Olmstead v. L.C. (1999) was a landmark US Supreme Court decision holding that if the clinician and client believe community treatment to be appropriate, the state must have reasonable accommodations in place to move clients from the state psychiatric hospital (SPH) into the community. Subsequent litigation applied Olmstead five ways in ten states; some approaches emphasized supported employment and crisis services. Using data from the Social Security Administration and SAMHSA, disability benefits, employment, and suicide rates were examined. Implications, limitations, and future directions are discussed, as well as ideological and ethical considerations for applying Olmstead’s requirements with a recovery orientation.

Working in Secure Forensic Psychiatric Settings: Results from a Workplace Health Assessment
Robert J. Cramer, PhD, Old Dominion University; Jane L. Ireland, PhD, University of Central Lancashire; Victoria Hartley, MA/MS, University of Central Lancashire; Molly M Long, MA/MS, Old Dominion University; Carol A. Ireland, PhD, University of Central Lancashire; Tracy Wilkins, PhD, Astworth Research Centre, Mersey Care NHS Trust

Staff working in forensic psychiatric settings are arguably at increased risk for burnout and reduced mental health. The present paper answers a recent UK National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) call to assess workforce well-being in the Health Service. This paper held the following aims: (1) to quantify existing levels of mental health and subjective well-being; and (2) to evaluate Coping Self-Efficacy (CSE) and Need for Affect (NFA) as risk and protective factors for staff well-being. Descriptive findings suggest staff possessed non-clinical ranges of mental health symptoms. Subjective well-being findings showed burnout was relatively low, whereas job and life satisfaction were modest. Regression models demonstrated that: (a) problem-focused coping beliefs were negatively associated with indolence and positively associated with life satisfaction; (b) NFA Avoidance was a risk factor for poor mental health and burnout; and (c) NFA Approach was a protective factor for subjective well-being. Cognitive- and emotion-focused coping beliefs demonstrate promise as programming intervention targets. Using Emotional Labour Theory, we offer psychological services-based recommendations for enhancing forensic mental health staff workforce health.

An Examination of Personality Characteristics of Public Safety Candidates using a New Set of Perso
Abby L. Mulay, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina; Sheresa Christopher, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina; Emily D. Gottfried, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina; Mark H. Waugh, PhD, University of
Preemployment evaluations of public safety officer candidates use personality measures (e.g., the MMPI-2-RF) and interview assessments to make judgments of psychological suitability and stability. A set of MMPI-2-RF personality disorder (PD) scales was developed by Sellbom, Waugh, and Hopwood (2018), which connect categorical and dimensional PD assessment. This study examines these PD scales in a sample of public safety officer candidates who underwent pre-employment examinations. We provide initial normative data for the Sellbom et al. (2018) PD scales and examine them in relation to concurrent correlations with relevant constructs from other measures of personality and MMPI-2-RF validity and clinical scales.

**Mental Health Symptoms and Delinquency among Court-Involved Youth Referred for Treatment**

*Emily Haney-Caron, JD and PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Christianne Esposito-Smythers, PhD, George Mason University; Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD, University of California San Francisco; Ashley Lowery, MA/MS, University of North Texas Health Science Center; Larry K. Brown, Alpert Medical School of Brown University*

Justice-involved youth have higher rates of psychiatric disorder than youth generally. Extant research demonstrates a relationship between mental health problems and delinquency/recidivism but the relationship between types of symptomatology and types of delinquency has received limited attention. We examined the relationship between offending severity and internalizing/externalizing symptoms among court-involved, non-incarcerated youth referred for mental health treatment. Half of youth and two-thirds of parents reported youth symptomatology at or above the 93rd percentile. Youth reporting serious/violent delinquency were more likely to have externalizing problems. Internalizing symptoms were equally high across levels of delinquency. Study limitations and future directions will be discussed.

**Electronically Monitored Youth: Perceptions of Stigma**

*Marijana M. Kotlaja, MA/MS, University of Nebraska at Omaha; Lindsey E. Wylie, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska at Omaha*

As an alternative to detention, jurisdictions use electronic monitors (EMs) as a way to monitor youth while they remain in the community. Little is known about youth perceptions of having an EM or how those perceptions contribute to outcomes. The current research tests whether having an EM contributes to stereotype assimilation (i.e., acting more delinquent) because the EM serves as a constant reminder of being a delinquent. Participants were randomly assigned to either the stigma salient or stigma non-salient condition and completed several measures. Findings suggest youth experience pains and costs, and stigma associated with being on EM.

**The Mediating Role of Hypermentalizing and Emotion Regulation in the Relation Between Attachment and...**

*Anna Abate, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Jennifer Harmon, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD, Sam Houston State University*

Prior research suggests insecure parental attachment plays a significant role in the development of conduct problems. As yet, attachment quality and the mechanisms by which insecure attachment relate to conduct problems have not been investigated. The current study used a multiple mediational approach to examine the interplay between attachment, hypermentalizing, emotion regulation, and conduct problems. Results indicate that both hypermentalizing and emotion regulation mediate the link between decreased attachment and increased conduct problems in a college sample. However, these results were not replicated in a high school sample. Nonetheless, findings provide empirical support for the development of conduct problems.

**Motivations in the Legal Profession**

*Megan S. Irgens, BA/BS, University of Arizona; Connie J Beck, PhD, University of Arizona; Michele W Gazica, JD and PhD, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University; Samantha Rae Powers, JD and PhD, Howard University*

Attorneys self-report high rates of alcohol and substance use and abuse; in addition, they report high rates of symptoms congruent to depression, stress, and anxiety (Beck, Sales, & Benjamin, 1996; Benjamin, Darling, & Sales, 1990; Krill, Johnson, & Albert, 2016). Learning about one’s motivation could aid in a better understanding how motivation shifts throughout time and potentially cause undue distress. Yet, the specific motivations as to why attorneys go to law school, and if these motivations stay constant throughout the practice of law, have not been established. This is the first study to qualitatively investigate motivations in current practicing attorneys.

**The Association Between Juvenile Female Firesetting, Attachment Style, and Trauma Related Beliefs**

*Carolina Leland, MA/MS, University of Denver; Lavita Nadkarni, PhD, University of Denver; Brad Jackson, PhD, Children’s Hospital Colorado*

Firesetting is one of the most dangerous and costly behaviors on both an individual and societal level. Although arson arrests remain low for children and adolescents compared to other crimes, a high number of children and adolescents contribute to intentional fires set (U.S Department of Justice-Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2016). While the majority of fires set are by males, research indicates there are a number of fires...
set by adolescent and adult females, and that factors contributing to female firesetting differs from their male counterparts (Cannon, 2010; Lamble & Radnell, 2011). Despite this, little is known about female firesetting.

012. Parental Capacity, Child Protection, Divorce, Sexual Assault
3:50pm - 4:50pm
Galleria North

Exploring the Use of a Structured Risk Measure with Mothers and Fathers Involved in Child Protection
Kris F. Smith, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Philip C O’Donnell, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Danielle Rynczak, JD and PsyD, Cook County Juvenile Court Clinic; Rita M. Dalinis, MA/MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Courts frequently ask forensic psychologists to complete parenting capacity evaluations to assess future risk of child maltreatment and assist with permanency planning. Child maltreatment is a significant social concern, affecting several hundred thousand children each year and contributing to the deaths of over 1750 children in 2016 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016). In this study, we explore the utility of a structured risk assessment tool (i.e., the Cleveland-Child Abuse Potential Scale; Ezzo & Young, 2012) to accurately predict court outcomes in child protection cases.

How Do Protective Factors Influence Court Outcomes in Child Protection Cases? An Exploration of the . . .
Jaqueline Garcia, MA/MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Kris F. Smith, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Philip C O’Donnell, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Hope Fiori, MA/MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

In the area of child protection, risk management plans provided by forensic evaluators can help to strengthen protective factors and minimize the risk of future incidents of child maltreatment. This study examines the interaction between risk and protective factors, including parental support systems (i.e. familial support, single parent, social isolation), resilience, and parent training as mediated by SES and ethnicity in forensic child welfare cases. Furthermore, we explore the relationship between mentioned factors and service recommendations for parents undergoing parenting capacity evaluations, for a better understanding of how services are foundational to increasing protective factors associated with parenting capacity.

Exploring the Prejudicial Impact of "Non-Compliant" Labeling in Parenting Capacity Assessments
Tawny Spinelli, BA/BS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Philip C O’Donnell, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Krissie Fernandez Smith, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Catherine Murphy, MA/MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

In conducting forensic parenting capacity evaluations, examiners consider parents’ histories of participation in services, including those required by child welfare service plans. Many factors contribute to parents’ participation in services, but how participation is described in forensic evaluations could have a prejudicial impact. Specifically, it is unclear whether descriptions of parents as “non-compliant,” whether assigned by the examiner or summarized from other records or collateral sources, affect subsequent perceptions and outcomes for parents. This paper explores the potential prejudicial impact of labeling a parent “non-compliant,” by examining this label’s association with behavioral measures of non-compliance, court outcomes, and demographic variables.

Splitting the Marital Home: The Gendered Psychology of Property Division
Bronwen Lichtenstein, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Divorce proceedings often involve splitting the marital home amid contested claims over property and other assets. This paper addresses the splitting the marital home, drawing on key informant interviews and divorce file analysis. The presentation shows how the equitable standard for U.S. property division favors higher earners (generally men), and how gendered behaviors, norms, and processes shape property dispositions in divorce. These original and empirical data identify (1) gender affect and framing in the courtroom; (2) gender differences in attorney representation; and (3) veracity of spousal claims about income, debt, and custody.

Perceptions of Women Claiming Rape-related Pregnancy: An Experimental Investigation
Lucy A. Guarnera, MA/MS, Medical University of South Carolina; N. Dickon Reppucci, PhD, University of Virginia

Women who conceive in rape may be perceived negatively, including in legal contexts, due to biases about rape-related pregnancy. A general U.S. adult sample (N = 592) answered questions about two experimental vignettes in an online survey to assess whether participants perceived a woman claiming rape-related pregnancy differently than a woman claiming rape alone. Participants viewed an adolescent claiming rape-related pregnancy more skeptically than an adolescent claiming rape alone, but pregnancy did not change perceptions of a woman involved in a custody dispute. This study suggests that perceptions of rape-related pregnancy depend on the context surrounding the claim and claimant.
Researchers and practitioners offer unique skills and perspectives that can inform each other. Despite often differing paradigms, bridging these two worlds has substantial benefits. Researchers can provide practitioners a broader view of procedures, point out patterns that may warrant improvement, and use data to develop solutions to common problems faced in practice. Practitioners can provide researchers with real-time feedback on feasibility and implementation issues, as well as facilitate access to populations of interest. Recently, federally agencies such as the National Institute of Justice are aiming to fund relevant research that informs policies and practices centered on what works and what matters. The current panel seeks to engage the audience in a discussion about bridging research and practice. Panelists are recognized for their success in building research-practitioner partnerships and translating research into practice. This discussion will not only focus on if practitioner-researcher partnerships will work, but how, when, where, and why they work.

**014. Miranda Rights, Terry Stops, Confessions, Training**
3:50 pm - 4:50 pm
Parlors

The Effects of Alcohol on Individuals’ Miranda Rights Comprehension
Amelia Mindthoff, MA/MS, Florida International University; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Andrea Wolfs, MA/MS, Florida International University, Miami; Angelica V. Hagsand, PhD, University of Gothenburg; Naomi E. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Police commonly interact with intoxicated suspects; however, little is known regarding intoxicated suspects’ ability to understand and apply their Miranda rights. In the present study, laboratory participants were randomly assigned to alcohol, placebo, or control drinking conditions. Participants’ Miranda comprehension was analyzed using the Miranda Rights Comprehension Instruments (MRCI; Goldstein, Zelle & Grisso, 2014), while controlling for verbal IQ scores. Results revealed that being intoxicated negatively impacted participants’ general understanding of their Miranda rights. However, more research is needed before strong recommendations to law enforcement can be made.

Reasonable Suspicion of Avoidant Individuals: Fourth Amendment Issues
Joshua Reynolds, PhD, Stockton University; Victoria McCrea, PhD, University of Wyoming; Scott Freng, PhD, University of Wyoming; Roxanne Canfield, Stockton University

Police officers must rely on the available information when investigating crime. One cue police sometimes rely on is evasion (whether a person avoids the police). The courts have explicitly allowed officers to use this information to support warrantless searches. Yet, there is scant empirical evidence examining whether evasion is associated with guilt. This research examines whether individuals who were made guilty (experimentally) will be more likely to avoid the police, using a social distance paradigm. We also test alternative hypotheses, that individuals who have low police legitimacy and/or racial minorities will be more likely to avoid the police.

Contaminated Confessions: A Study of Mock Interrogators and Suspects
Fabiana Alceste, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Kristyn Jones, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center CUNY; Saul Kassin, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

False confessions often contain nonpublic, accurate details about the crime. How is it possible for an innocent person to know the same details that are recorded in the police report? A plausible explanation is contamination—police may communicate facts about the crime to the innocent suspect, who then inserts those details into the confession. In a two-part experiment, we investigate whether contamination is a natural part of the interrogation process and whether mock interrogators and suspects are sensitive to its occurrence and effects. Second, we will test whether naïve participants are attuned to contamination when they listen to an interrogation.

Training Science-Based Methods of Interrogation: Do Training Effects Persist Over Time?
Melissa B. Russano, PhD, Roger Williams University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University; Dominick Atkinson, MA/MS, Iowa State University

Local law enforcement officers from the Northeastern U.S. were trained on an empirically-derived model of interrogation with a primary focus on the use of elements of developing conversational rapport, good questioning tactics, 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. Post-training interviews were collected at 1-4 months post-training and 12-18 months post-training. While training does increase the use of science-based techniques overall, there is a drop-off in use of some of those techniques over time. Implications for training will be discussed.
The goal of the current study was to examine the standardized procedures with regards to admission. Solving courts, veterans courts do not have Unlike other well-established models of problem-solving courts, veterans courts do not have standardized procedures with regards to admission. The goal of the current study was to examine the military service members are at higher risk for traumatic brain injury (TBI) which has been linked with negative outcomes including criminal convictions, violent offenses, and substance abuse. Cox proportional hazard models were used to quantify associations of sex, paygrade, waiver status, PDHA item scores, receipt of follow-up referral, and prior offending with subsequent violent or drug offenses in a sample of U.S. Marines (n = 149,800). Marines convicted of a prior offense were at the greatest risk for subsequent violent and drug offenses and reporting a TBI injury with alteration or loss of consciousness increased risk of subsequent violent and drug offenses.

Military Brain Injury and Criminal Offending among U.S. Marines

Widener University; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, RTI International; Jessica K. Morgan, PhD, RTI International; Pamela K. Lattimore, PhD, RTI International

Justice Involved Veterans with PTSD: The Impact of Traumatic Brain Injury on Treatment Engagement.

Matthew A. Stimmel, PhD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System; Megfei Yu, MA/MS, VA Palo Alto Health Care System; Andrea K. Finlay, PhD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System

The current study examined the validity of Sellbom et al’s (2016) MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Psychopathy Scales within a forensic inpatient facility. Sixty forensic inpatients ages 20 to 87 (M = 40.03, SD = 12.49; 76.7% male) were administered a PCL-R and MMPI-2-RF during their psychiatric hospital admission. In line with a priori predictions (and in keeping with previous research), Boldness (a = .78), Meanness (a = .83), and Disinhibition (a = .68) MMPI-Tri scores were uniquely associated with PCL-R facet and factor scores in expected directions (and in expected patterns). MMPI-Tri Meanness scores were also uniquely associated with institutional violence.

Construct Validity of the MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Psychopathy Scales in a Forensic State Hospital

Widener University; Elizabeth Foster, PhD, Widener University; Maurice Prout, PhD, Widener University; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, RAND Corporation; Julie Baldwin, PhD, Missouri State University

An Examination of Current Admission Standards across Veterans Courts in the US

Karly Siffin, MA/MS, Widener University; Elizabeth Foster, PhD, Widener University; Maurice Prout, PhD, Widener University; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, RAND Corporation; Julie Baldwin, PhD, Missouri State University

Unlike other well-established models of problem-solving courts, veterans courts do not have standardized procedures with regards to admission. The goal of the current study was to examine the inclusion and exclusion criteria in courts across the county, comparing practice to literature. Eleven veterans court administrators from across the US participated in half-hour long, semi-structured phone interviews, which were transcribed and coded. Following thematic analysis, major themes from the interviews centered around recommendations for eligibility assessment, the purpose of veterans courts, and characteristics of veterans court participants. Recommendations for assessing admission-related criteria are provided. Limitations and future directions will be discussed.

Recommendations for Assessing Admission-related

Construct Validity of the MMPI-2-RF Triarchic Psychopathy Scales in a Forensic State Hospital

Widener University; Elizabeth Foster, PhD, Widener University; Maurice Prout, PhD, Widener University; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, RAND Corporation; Julie Baldwin, PhD, Missouri State University

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Karly Siffin, MA/MS, Widener University; Elizabeth Foster, PhD, Widener University; Maurice Prout, PhD, Widener University; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, RAND Corporation; Julie Baldwin, PhD, Missouri State University

Unlike other well-established models of problem-solving courts, veterans courts do not have standardized procedures with regards to admission. The goal of the current study was to examine the inclusion and exclusion criteria in courts across the county, comparing practice to literature. Eleven veterans court administrators from across the US participated in half-hour long, semi-structured phone interviews, which were transcribed and coded. Following thematic analysis, major themes from the interviews centered around recommendations for eligibility assessment, the purpose of veterans courts, and characteristics of veterans court participants. Recommendations for assessing admission-related criteria are provided. Limitations and future directions will be discussed.

Recommendations for Assessing Admission-related
compared to controls. Unexpectedly, PoP participant attitudes and increases in conflict resolution skills participants exhibited greater decreases in hostile post-contro
separate unit were randomly selected to be Pure jail. Using a quasi-experimental design, participants in a high-risk unit were randomly assigned to PoP or Contamination Control, and inmates housed in a separate unit were randomly selected to be Pure Control participants. Inmates were assessed at pre- and post-intervention, and at 6-month follow-up. PoP participants exhibited greater decreases in hostile attitudes and increases in conflict resolution skills compared to controls. Unexpectedly, PoP participants exhibited a greater increase in official misconduct than controls at follow-up.

Bias-Free Language Preferences, Labeling Theory, and People Who are Justice-Involved

Christopher M. King, JD and PhD, Montclair State University; Tristin Faust, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Jessica Mattera, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Kaitlyn Komar, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Jill Del Pozzo, MA/MS, Montclair State University; Alma Munoz-Enriquez, Montclair State University

The people-first or characteristic-first language preferences of persons who are and are not justice-involved have not been investigated, even though the former may be more consistent with ethical principles for psychologists. In the present study, incarcerated individuals and community members were surveyed about socially desirable responding, criminal history, and language preferences for different justice-involved populations. The justice-involved group showed a relative preference for people-first constructions. Language preferences did not relate to demographic characteristics, socially desirable responding, or extent of criminal history. Implications for forensic and correctional human service delivery, and criminological labeling theory, are discussed.

Aligning Adolescent Development and Juvenile Probation: Preliminary Staff Knowledge and Opinions

Jeanne McPhee, BA/BS, Drexel University; Elizabeth Gale-Bentz, MA/NS, Drexel University; Amanda NeMoyer, JD and PhD, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School; TuQuynh Le, MA/MS, Drexel University; Shyree Devan, BA/BS, Drexel University; Emily Jarin, Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

In 2017, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) passed a resolution supporting juvenile probation reform guided by adolescent development. As system leaders translate this resolution into local policy, understanding probation staff reactions is critical to successful implementation. Data were collected from 342 juvenile probation department personnel across 32 counties in two mid-Atlantic states. Findings revealed that, although many probation staff endorsed limited understanding of the principles underlying ongoing reform efforts, the majority recognized the need to transition to a developmentally appropriate approach to juvenile probation.

Investigation of the Factor Structure and Validity of the TCU CTS

Alison B Concannon, BA/BS, Creighton University; Matthew T. Huss, PhD, Creighton University

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the...
factor structure and validity of the Texas Christian University Criminal Thinking Scales (TCU CTS). While there has been literature that has suggested that the six scales in the TCU CTS do not all measure distinct constructs, the validity of alternative models has not been fully investigated. A confirmatory factor analysis supports a four-factor solution as opposed to the existing structure that contains six factors. Concurrent validity of this model is examined through comparing scores on TCU CTS scales to a measure of psychopathology, the Jesness Inventory. Implications are discussed.

Influence of Knowledge and Opinions on an Alternative Justice Approach
Courtney E. Lyons, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; Kariena F. Malavanti, PhD, Baylor University

The highly punitive nature of the U.S. criminal justice system has attracted negative attention as of late. With overcrowded prisons and high recidivism rates, there might be a need for a different approach to criminal justice. One approach, restorative justice, has attracted varied responses across cultures. This study sought to expand upon existing research in a new sample, and examine additional factors in understanding these opinions. Results indicate that while some individuals may understand the benefits of restorative justice, they may lack support to participate in such programs. Findings are discussed in relationship to the criminal justice system.

Using Latent Profile Analysis to Identify Social Groups among Incarcerated Girls
Jessica E. Sutherland, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Lindsay C Malloy, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD, University of California, Irvine

In an extension of previous work by Goldweber et al. (2014), we completed a latent profile analysis of 91 incarcerated girls based on social status (likeability, popularity, social impact) and social behaviors (e.g. leadership, victimization) to determine if social dynamics inside were similar to self-reported social dynamics on the outside. A 4-profile model best fit the data, with 2 profiles in particular (antisocial leaders and prosocial leaders) representing especially distinct patterns that reflected their social dynamics on the outside. However, 2 additional profiles revealed some girls have fewer friends both inside and outside, possibly contributing to maladjustment once incarcerated.

Measuring Adaptive Functioning in a Correctional Setting: An Analysis of the Problems in Everyday Life
Maria Aparcero-Suero, MA/MS, Fordham University; Charity Wijetunga, JD and MA, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University

Identifying inmates with poor adaptive functioning is key to ensuring their safety and preserving their legal rights, particularly when a diagnosis of intellectual disability is considered. This study examined the psychometric properties of the Problems in Everyday Living Test (PEDL). Only two studies have examined this tool and there is no established cut-score for identifying deficits in adaptive functioning. The sample consisted of 66 adult jail detainees. The PEDL had acceptable internal consistency after deleting two items. The total score was significantly correlated with IQ, but not with other putative indicators of intellectual disability (e.g., self-reported history of learning disability).

018. Cheating, Transparency, Cues, Polygraph
5:00pm - 6:00pm
Pavilion Ballroom West

Self-initiated versus Instructed Cheating in the Concealed Information Test
Linda Marjoleine Geven, MA/MS, University of Amsterdam; Nathalie Klein Selle, PhD, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Gershon Ben-Shakhar, PhD, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Merel Kindt, PhD, University of Amsterdam; Bruno Verschuere, PhD, University of Amsterdam

The validity of the Concealed Information Test to detect recognition of critical details has frequently been demonstrated. These laboratory studies, however, lack key ingredients of real-life deception, such as deliberate intent to deceive. In two studies, participants were confronted with a difficult trivia quiz. Participants who cheated on their own initiative were compared to participants who were explicitly requested to cheat. Psychophysiological and behavioral responses were found to detect concealed information related to cheating for instructed and self-initiated cheaters. These findings are encouraging from an ecological validity perspective and may pave the way for further field implementation of memory detection.

Revisiting the Illusion of Transparency
Drew Leins, PhD, Aptima, Inc.

This study tested the influence of anchoring and adjustment on the illusion of transparency among liars. Participants completed a game in which they responded truthfully or deceptively to a set of questions. Liars reported one, two, or three lies. At the end of the game, participants reported how they thought lied, how many lies were told, how many participants would identify them as a liar, and how many lies other participants would attribute to them. Liars demonstrated the illusion of transparency more so than truth-tellers; and, the more they lied, the more lies they thought would be attributed to them.

Lessons from Pinocchio: Cues to Deception May be Highly Exaggerated
Timothy Luke, PhD, University of Gothenburg
Deception researchers widely acknowledge that cues to deception - observable behaviors that may differ between truthful and deceptive messages - tend to be weak. Nevertheless, several deception cues have been reported with unusually large effect sizes, and some researchers have advocated the use of such cues as tools for detecting deceit in practical contexts. Reexamining meta-analytic data and with Monte Carlo simulations, I demonstrate that many estimated effect sizes of deception cues may be greatly inflated by selective reporting and low power. Indeed, simulations indicate the extant literature is compatible with the possibility that every effect is actually null.

A Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of the Comparison Question Polygraph Test
Charles R. Honts, PhD, Boise State University; Steven Thurber, PhD, Minnesota Department of Human Services

We conducted a meta-analysis of a common forensic polygraph test, the Comparison Question Test (CQT). We searched the literature and selected studies using broad criteria. We coded data and a number of potential moderators from 138 non-redundant datasets. The meta-analytic effect size including inconclusive outcomes was 0.69 (CI, .65 -.72), and the number of studies for P > .05 was 6082. No potential moderator produced a significant effect, (most notably field vs. experiment, motivation level, and publication status). These results suggest the CQT is accurate, that experiment studies are generalizable, and that a file drawer problem is unlikely.

019. Plaintiff Injuries, Sanctions, Confession Evidence, Video-Taped Identifications, Mental State Defenses, Attorney Anger Expression
5:00pm - 6:00pm
Galleria North

An Exploration of Dimensions Underlying Physical and Psychological Injury Severity
Kristen A. Słapiniski, BA/BS, Iowa State University; Jonathan P. Vallano, PhD, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg

Perceived injury severity is a strong predictor of compensatory damage awards (Bornstein, 1998). Yet scant research has investigated the specific dimensions underlying jurors’ overall perceptions regarding the severity of the plaintiff’s injuries, or if these severity dimensions are perceived differently for physical and psychological injuries. In the present study, undergraduates (N = 274) recorded the typical physical and psychological injuries plaintiffs would suffer in four civil incidents and rated these injuries on 15 severity dimensions (e.g., pain, disfigurement). Results indicated that the predictive value and overall perceptions of the dimensions varied by incident and injury type (physical or psychological).

Do consequences matter? The effects of punishment severity on real and hypothetical decisions
Jennifer Gongola, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine; Nicholas Scurich, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Jury behavior research is primarily conducted through repeated simulations in which participants role-play jurors in mock trials. However, the generalizability of findings from jury simulations to the courtroom is threatened by the consequentiality question (Bornstein & McCabe, 2005): the simulations are fake scenarios and decisions will not impact real people. We review the limited existing literature and present new data on two studies with over 1,000 participants that manipulated consequentiality and punishment severity. Results revealed the importance of manipulation check questions. No significant differences were found using the full samples, but results vary when the samples are parsed.

The Effects of Variations in Confession Evidence and Need for Cognition on Jurors’ Decisions
Kelsey Henderson, PhD, Portland State University; Lora Levett, PhD, University of Florida

Jurors are generally attuned to the consistency between case facts and confession content in their decision-making (Henderson & Levett, 2016). However, early evidence disclosure in the interrogation rooms taints the ability to use consistency as an indicator of accuracy. In our study, mock jurors read a trial in which we varied the type of interrogation technique used (early evidence disclosure vs. withholding evidence/strategic use of evidence) and the consistency of confession evidence with case facts. Overall, results suggest that jurors used consistency as a cue to accuracy. Need for cognition did not affect jurors’ sensitivity to where case details originated.

Are Video-Taped Eyewitness Identifications Detrimental to Juror Decisions?
Daniella K Cash, MA/MS, Louisiana State University; Deah S Quinlivan, PhD, Florida Southern College; Baylee D Jenkins, BA/BS, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Alexis M Le Grand, BA/BS, The University of Alabama in Huntsville

It has been suggested that videos of lineup procedures be shown to jurors as evidence to mitigate the effects of Post-Identification Feedback (PIF). PIF is information given to an eyewitness regarding the accuracy of an identification and has been shown to impact eyewitness’ retrospective judgments (Stebel, Wells & Douglass, 2014). To date, one study has indicated that this evidence does impact observers’ reports of eyewitness reliability (Beaudry et al., 2015). The current studies added verdict decisions as a measure, which demonstrated that while PIF does affect observers’ judgments of eyewitness’ reliability, there was no effect on guilty verdicts.
What’s in the Box? Punishment and Insanity in the Canadian Jury Deliberation Room
Susan Yamamoto, MA/MS, Carleton University; Evelyn Maeder, PhD, Carleton University

Canadian prospective jurors are sometimes hesitant to find defendants Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder (NCRMD), which may in part be attributable to beliefs about fair punishment. In this mixed-methods study, jury-eligible participants (N = 83) completed a measure of punishment orientation, read a fictional NCRMD case, then took part in 45-minute deliberation sessions. Hierarchical linear modeling showed that punishment-prone mock jurors had a lower frequency of Defence position-taking utterances. A qualitative description revealed five major punishment themes: the effectiveness of prisons, the conditions of prisons, the jury’s duty in considering punishment, rehabilitation, and incapacitation.

Explanations for Male versus Female Attorneys’ Anger Expression in Court
Hannah J. Phalen, MA/MS, Arizona State University; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD, Arizona State University; Samantha Bean, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Madison Adamoli, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Valerie Gutierrez, Arizona State University

Quantitative coding of open-ended explanations for an attorney’s anger expressed in court demonstrated that people tend to generate external explanations for both male and female attorneys. The explanation content differed, however, based on attorney gender in ways consistent with gender stereotypes that men are agentic and women are communal. Participants were more likely to interpret male (versus female) attorneys’ anger as agentic (i.e., as part of doing his job well). Yet, they were more likely to interpret the same closing statement and anger from female (versus male) attorneys as communal (i.e., a result of her sympathetic response to the victim).

Diminishing Support for the Death Penalty: Implications for Fair Capital Case Outcomes
Valerie Hans, PhD, Cornell University; Amelia Hritz, JD and PhD, Cornell University; Caisa Royer, JD and MA, Cornell University

We present the current state of the capital jury in the US, beginning with the current legal framework shaping the jury’s role and jury selection in capital trials. We then discuss research demonstrating that the death-qualification process skews the composition of the capital jury so that it fails to represent the community. Next, we examine the contemporary death penalty in the United States, noting the tension between declining support for capital punishment and the need for representative capital juries. Finally, we discuss the implications of current trends and propose specific questions for research on capital juries.

Not Guilty by Reason of Brain Injury
Maria St. Pierre, MA/MS, Towson University; Rick Parente, PhD, Towson University

The current study investigated whether informing mock jurors about the post-injury deficits of a traumatic brain injury (TBI) influenced their perceptions of morality, guilt, and sentencing in cases where the defendant has sustained a TBI. The informed jurors perceived the defendant as less guilty and deserving of rehabilitation compared to the control group. Additionally, the defendant with severe TBI was perceived as least guilty and deserving of milder punishments than the defendant with mild or no TBI. The results suggest that the mock jurors considered the brain injury and its post-injury deficits when determining the verdict of the case.

Does Practice Make Perfect? Examining the Effects of a Practice Lineup on Pre-ID Confidence
Peter P Molinaro, PhD, University of Michigan; Kathryn Fishwick, BA/BS, University of Michigan; Kevin Michaels, BA/BS, University of Michigan

Pre-identification confidence has typically shown little relationship to identification accuracy. One potential reason for this may be a lack of familiarity with the lineup testing environment. In study 1 participants viewed a crime and made a pre-confidence judgment. After receiving feedback about that pre-confidence judgment, participants viewed a second crime and made another pre-ID confidence judgment. In study 2 participants were exposed to a live event, and were randomly assigned to either a similar practice intervention condition or no-practice condition, and then made a pre-ID confidence judgment. Preliminary findings suggest that practice interventions significantly improved the pre-ID confidence-accuracy relationship.

Improving Showup Performance with a Pre-Identification Procedure
Ryan M. McAdoo, MA/MS, University of Oklahoma; Charles A. Goodsell, PhD, Canisius College; Scott D. Gronlund, PhD, University of Oklahoma

The current study was based on our finding that a proposed modification of Clark’s (2003) WITNESS model, called the better-cue model (Goodsell et al., 2010), that could account for performance differences between lineups, but not showups. This modification allows participants learn to distinguish diagnostic from non-diagnostic cues as a sequential lineup unfolds (Wixted & Mickes, 2014), but makes them unable to do this in a showup. This suggested an experiment to test if showups could be improved by asking witnesses to evaluate known-innocent faces prior to the identification. This procedure brought the showup
We examined whether double-blind lineup administrators can influence eyewitnesses through the delivery of process feedback during a lineup. Mock-eyewitnesses were paired with a lineup administrator who was a confederate of the research team. During the lineup, the administrator provided ostensibly spontaneous process feedback to the eyewitness ("It seems like you keep coming back to Number 2") or gave no process feedback. Even though witnesses knew that the lineup was double-blind, the process feedback significantly increased identifications of the target of influence (Number 2). Findings support calls for the adoption of computerized identification procedures that reduce the potential for social influence.

**Informant Testimony and Witness Confidence: An Extension of the Selective Cue Integration Framework**

Laura Shambaugh, BA/BS, Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Jon Vallano, PhD, University of Pittsburgh

The Selective Cue Integration Framework (SCIF; Charman et al., 2010) outlines how eyewitnesses determine their identification confidence. One of its major propositions is that confirming feedback inflates confidence only when internal accuracy cues are weak. To date, the SCIF has never been applied to the effects of informant testimony on eyewitness confidence. We tested the SCIF as a theoretical model of informant testimony. Participants viewed a crime under good (or poor) encoding conditions, made a lineup identification, and received confirming feedback (or not) from a jailhouse informant before reporting their identification confidence. Results may expand the scope of the SCIF.

**Examining the Effects of Feedback and Hypothesis-Disconfirmation with Confidence-Accuracy Calibration**

Roy Groncki, BA/BS, Swinburne University of Technology; Jennifer Beaudry, PhD, Swinburne University of Technology; James Sauer, PhD, University of Tasmania

Confident eyewitnesses consistently influence the decisions of criminal justice personnel, because high confidence is presumed to be associated with identification accuracy. Certain factors, often present in the investigative process, can influence confidence and distort the confidence–accuracy correlation. This preregistered study examines the independent and interactive effects of feedback and hypothesis-

**Process Feedback During a Double-Blind Lineup Can Influence Eyewitness Identifications**

Laura Smalarz, PhD, Williams College; Hussein Ireri, BA/BS, Art & Science Group LLC; Jacob Fink, Mount Greylock Regional High School

We examined whether double-blind lineup administrators can influence eyewitnesses through the delivery of process feedback during a lineup. Mock-eyewitnesses were paired with a lineup administrator who was a confederate of the research team. During the lineup, the administrator provided ostensibly spontaneous process feedback to the eyewitness ("It seems like you keep coming back to Number 2") or gave no process feedback. Even though witnesses knew that the lineup was double-blind, the process feedback significantly increased identifications of the target of influence (Number 2). Findings support calls for the adoption of computerized identification procedures that reduce the potential for social influence.

**021. Stereotypes, Victim Photos, Defendant Perceptions, Immigration/Asylum, Foster Youth, Exonerees, Free Speech, Body-Worn Camera Footage**

5:00pm - 6:00pm
Parlors

"Sounding Black": Does Voice Stereotypicality Influence Expectations about Appearance?

Courtney A. Kurinec, MA/MS, Baylor Livingstone, BA/BS, Rice University; Alaina Baird, Baylor University; Charles A Weaver III, PhD, Baylor University

We explored the effect of voice stereotypicality on phenotypical stereotypicality. Participants listened to clips of stereotypically Black voices (6 weak, 6 strong) before choosing which of a pair of faces was more likely the speaker. Each of the 12 pairs consisted of a weakly and strongly stereotypically Black face; voices and face pairs were matched on age and attractiveness. As expected, voice stereotypicality influenced face selection, such that participants were more likely to choose the face stereotypically congruent with the voice. Our findings suggest that voice stereotypes are strongly associated with expectations about appearance. Implications for witness identifications are discussed.

**The Impact of Living Victim Photographs on Mock Jurors’ Emotions and Verdicts**

Madison M. Adamoli, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Jessica M. Salerno, PhD, Arizona State University

Critics of recent Victim Life Photo Acts argue that admitting photographs of murder victims when they were alive into the guilt phase of a trial might bias jurors to vote guilty based on their sympathy for the victim—perhaps disproportionately for high-status victims. An experiment tested the impact of living victim photographs of White versus racial minority women on mock jurors’ emotions and convictions. Mock jurors who saw photographs of White (but not racial minority) murder victims while they were alive experienced significantly more sympathy for the victim. The increase in sympathy did not, however, translate to increased convictions.

**An Application of an Integrated Framework of Legitimacy to the State Courts Context**

Joseph A. Hamm, PhD, Michigan State University

The current study uses data collected from defendants immediately after their hearings to test the relations
among perceptions of the state courts. Taking the Integrated Framework of Legitimacy as its guide, this research hypothesizes that trustworthiness assessments mediate the effect of procedural fairness, distributive justice, and court performance on trust in the courts, and that trust mediates the effect of trustworthiness on willingness to engage. The current research further advances the state court’s literature by testing the invariance of the model across race, gender, and incarceration status.

Immigration and Asylum Reform: Is Support and Opposition Cognitively and Politically Motivated
Jesse Acosta, MA/MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

This research assesses the interplay between cognitive motivations and group commitment in attitudes toward immigration and asylum reform. Need for cognition (NFC) and faith in intuition (FI) are argued to be meaningful predictors of both ideological commitment and foreign policy attitudes. Our work supports the role of NFC, but not FI. NFC directly related to social (but not economic) conservative identities. Additionally, NFC directly and indirectly predicted opposition toward immigration restrictions by increasing commitment to socially conservative identities. However, NFC only indirectly predicted opposition toward asylum restrictions. The results suggest several implications for theory and social policy.

Factors Related to Negative Outcomes for Foster Youth who are Nearing the Age of Emancipation
Sue D. Hobbs, PhD, California State University, Sacramento; Daniel Bederian-Gardner, PhD, University of California, Davis; Christin M Ogle, PhD, Duke University; Gail S. Goodman, PhD, University of California, Davis

Foster youth are at risk for negative outcomes in adulthood, as are youth who grow up in poverty. For both groups, negative experiences such as incarceration in adolescence and difficulty in school predict problems in adulthood. However, foster youth may face the sequelae of additional past stressors (e.g., child abuse) compared to nonfoster youth in poverty. In the current study, foster youth were at a higher risk of juvenile incarceration, homelessness, parenthood, substance abuse, and educational difficulties compared to nonfoster youth. Implications for foster youth nearing the age of emancipation are discussed.

Individuals Exonerated Following Criminal Convictions: Public Perceptions of Risk and Incarceration
Kelley Durham, Drexel University; Alice H. Thornewill, Drexel University; Rebecca Schiedel, Drexel University; Victoria Pietruzka, Drexel University; Sarah Phillips, Yale University; Benjamin Locklair, Department of Behavioral Health, Philadelphia, PA; Joanna Thomas, Cooper Hospital, Camden, NJ; Kirk Heilbrun, Drexel University

This study examined public perceptions of individuals who have their convictions set aside when potentially exonerating evidence is found. A total of 646 participants (53.7% 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). Reoffense risk significantly influenced participants’ opinions of incarceration in a hypothetical case, but offense circumstances did not. The influences of risk and stigma on exonerees are discussed in their implications for research, policy, and practice.

What More Can I Say?: First Amendment Knowledge and Competence in American Adults
Kimberly M. Bernstein, MA/MS, University at Albany; Cynthia J. Najdowski, PhD, University at Albany

Previous studies suggest that many people lack significant political knowledge. With the recent increase in political dissent around the country, knowing one’s First Amendment rights and understanding those rights in the context of protesting is increasingly important. Results from a survey of online and community member samples revealed that people are more knowledgeable about their rights than hypothesized, and they accurately estimate their level of knowledge. Furthermore, they can transfer their knowledge to relevant “real-world” situations, exhibiting greater than anticipated constitutional competence. Despite these promising findings, there is still room for improvement before boasting a knowledgeable and competent citizenry.

Context Information Shapes How People See Body-Worn Camera Footage
Kristyn A. Jones, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Therese Todd, BA/BS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College; Deryn Strange, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College; Preeti Chauhan, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College

The use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) is becoming increasingly common in the United States. Yet, despite their widespread implementation, little research has examined how people understand BWC footage. In this study, we call on confirmation bias and motivated reasoning literatures to understand whether context information influences how people perceive police footage. We find that people’s judgments of the officer and civilian’s behavior depend on receiving information about the civilian (i.e., a person with mental illness vs. a person with a substance use disorder) and learning the outcome of the encounter (i.e., a fatal shooting vs. de-escalation).

022. Presidential Address: Accomplishments and
Aspirations: The Role of Psychology and Law in Fostering Public Good
Kevin S Douglas, LLB, PhD
5:00pm - 6:00pm
Broadway I/II
Kevin S Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University

In this talk, Dr. Douglas will highlight some of the many strengths and accomplishments of AP-LS, and speak of how the Psychology and Law field can be proactive in targeting its future reach to important legal and social events and issues.

023. Psychopathy, Theoretical Models of Sexual Coercion, Personality and College Sexual Assault, Rape Myths and Title IX
5:00pm - 6:00pm
Broadway III/IV

Using Psychopathy to Distinguish otherwise Similar Subtypes of Sex Offenders
Katherine McCallum, PhD, University of Denver; Marcus Boccaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Craig Henderson, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Jorge Varela, PhD, Sam Houston State University

This study used a mixed latent class and latent profile analysis (LCA/LPA) 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 five latent subtypes of personality profiles as measured by the PAI and PCL-R similar to the four subtypes found by Miller, Turner, and Henderson (2009). Results suggest that psychopathic traits as measured by the PCL-R can distinguish otherwise similar personality profile subtypes among offenders in this sample, resulting in one additional subtype.

Theoretical Models of Sexual Coercion: A Multiple Mediation Analysis
Madeleine Kelly, BA/BS, University of Denver; Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver

Sexual coercion (i.e., tactics used to gain any range of sexual acts or intercourse from an unwilling partner) is a pressing issue on college campuses. Researchers have postulated several theoretical explanations for sexual coercive behavior. The aim of the present study is to examine how socialization factors, such as rape myth acceptance and hostility towards women, mediate the pathway from childhood sexual victimization and sexually coercive behavior among college males. Results revealed the total model examining sexual coercion with rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women as mediators was significant. Implications for college sexual assault prevention efforts will be discussed.

Psychopathy, Narcissism, and the Big Five: Sexual Assault Perpetration on College Campuses
Elyse N. Mowle, MA/MS, Saint Elizabeth’s Hospital

Due to the level of victimization experienced by college students, it is important to understand factors that contribute to perpetration of sexual assault, such as personality traits and sexually aggressive attitudes. The proposed study expands upon previous work by evaluating how specific psychopathic and narcissistic traits predict sexual assault and sexually aggressive attitudes in college men. The project builds on existing literature by testing whether narcissistic and psychopathic traits uniquely predict sexual assault behavior after accounting for Big Five personality traits. Analyses indicate that higher levels of specific narcissistic and psychopathic traits increase the odds of sexual assault perpetration.

The Influence of Rape Myths on Title IX Decision Making
Natalie A. Ross, BA/BS, Mercer University; Sara C. Appleby, PhD, Mercer University

The current study examines the influence of rape myths on investigations of campus-based sexual assaults (aka Title IX investigations). Title IX investigators and students read a case summary of a sexual assault after a party, in which the complainant’s clothing, alcohol consumption, and behavior were manipulated. Participants then answered questions about recommended resolutions, perceptions of the event, and witnesses. Title IX Coordinators trended toward being more likely to recommend formal resolutions than undergraduate students. Students were significantly less likely than investigators to find the accused’s statement reliable. This study contributes to the emerging field of research on campus-based sexual assaults.
024. Non-Identifications, Lighting/Distance, Teaching, Memory Tests, Question Format, Recantation, Source Monitoring, Wrongful Convictions
8:00am - 9:00am
Pavilion Ballroom East

Jurors' Perceptions of the Probative Value of Non-Identifications
Jennifer Teitcher, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine; Nicholas Scurich, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Little research has been conducted on the impact of an eyewitness who states that the defendant is not the perpetrator he saw commit crime, known as a "non-identification." This non-identification could lend valuable insight to a case by suggesting that the suspect is not guilty. We investigate how jurors use non-identification testimony when rendering a verdict. Two studies demonstrate that non-identification testimony does not meaningfully reduce convictions unless it is accompanied by a sufficiently informative explanation. Jurors seemingly want to understand the basis for the non-identification in order to give it detectable weight.

Impact of Lighting and Distance on Juror's Perception of Guilt
Andrew C Provenzano, MA/MS, University of Arkansas; Merjan H Kareem, University of Arkansas; James M. Lampinen, JD and PhD, University of Arkansas

Estimator variables such as lighting and distance impact an eyewitness’ ability to recognize a suspect from a lineup. However, previous research suggests jurors have a difficult time accounting for the influence of estimator variables on the reliability of the eyewitness identification. In the current study, we examined two factors that could impact the reliability of eyewitness identification: eyewitness's distance from suspect and lighting. Participants read a mock trial transcript and rated how guilty they found the suspect after each new piece of evidence. We found that jurors were sensitive to changes in lighting, but not distance.

Teaching Laypersons About Memory: Can Challenging Knowledge Improve Later Learning?
Courtney A. Kurinec, Baylor University; Charles A Weaver III, PhD, Baylor University

Surveys show prospective jurors are misinformed about how memory works. We examined the utility of first challenging people’s knowledge to improve learning about memory. Forcing people to explain what they believed they knew led to reduced ratings of understanding about memory; however, reported increases after receiving expert information were unrelated to actual memory knowledge. Interestingly, those who explained memory items showed better metacognitive accuracy on a questionnaire about memory than those who listed what they knew about the items or who explained unrelated concepts. Future research will investigate whether this task also improves sensitivity to eyewitness evidence strength.

What do you Remember? An Investigation of MPI and Type of Memory Test of Memory Accuracy
Danielle M Rumschik, MA/MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Garrett L. Berman, PhD, Roger Williams University

The misinformation effect posits that information presented following an event can alter memory for the event. Theories explaining how misleading postevent information (MPI) effects memory remain contentious among researchers and include the alteration hypothesis, the coexistence hypothesis, and the no impairment hypothesis. This debate led to different memory tests for events following MPI: the traditional testing procedure and the modified testing procedure. The current study examines the testing procedures used in examining different MPI hypotheses and their interactions with different types of presentation of MPI. Results suggest that misinformation effects may be contributed to by testing procedure.

Question Format and the Confidence-Accuracy Relationship for Simultaneous and Sequential Lineups
Jamal K. Mansour, PhD, Queen Margaret University

Confidence is a better predictor of identification accuracy than has been thought historically. However, the primary method for collecting confidence in eyewitness identification research is at odds with procedures typically used in practice. Different ways of collecting confidence were tested with simultaneous (Experiment 1) and sequential lineups (Experiment 2). Asking for confidence in the eyewitness’ own-words appeared superior for simultaneous lineups while scale ratings (0-100%) appeared somewhat superior for sequential lineups; however, the confidence-accuracy relationship was strong for both approaches for both lineup procedures. Verbal judgements of confidence did not always clearly align with subsequent scale ratings.

Sometimes the Snitch Recants: How Often and Why Informants in the Innocence Project Database Recant
Wendy P. Heath, PhD, Rider University; Da’Naia L. Holden, Rider University; Emely C. Adames, Rider University

According to the Innocence Project, 17% of the wrongful conviction cases overturned using DNA testing included informant testimony. Review of the Innocence Project case summaries reveals that in 21% of these cases the informants recanted. For 31% of the cases with recanting informants, the informant provided the only evidence supporting conviction. Many of these
Bilingual children are vastly underrepresented in the forensic interviewing literature. In the present study, we empirically examined bilingual and monolingual preschool-aged children’s performance on suggestive questions in an analogue forensic interview about a staged event. Bilingual and monolingual children differed significantly on a measure of inhibitory control, but not on measures of expressive vocabulary or suggestibility. Additionally, we found significant relationships between age, vocabulary skills, inhibitory control, and suggestibility. Findings add to the body of literature on individual differences in suggestibility and will help investigators develop best practice protocols for interviewing both monolingual and bilingual children.

Latino Exonerees and the Persistent Taint of Criminality
Kiley N. Gilbert, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Cynthia Willis-Esqueda, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

History demonstrates a legal bias against Latinos in the United States. The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of exoneree race (Latino or White), socio-economic status (high or low), and Mexican American bias on perceived culpability after a 10-year incarceration. Attitudes about exonerees and biases against Mexican Americans were measured as predictors of culpability. With participants from a national, online sample (N = 246), results indicated those high in Mexican American bias perceived higher Latino exoneree guilt, culpability, and perceived criminal personality. Latino exoneree’s children were predicted to become criminals, as well.

Mediators of Ethnic-Criminal Stereotypes
Jeffrey Kaplan, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Kimberley Clow, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

It is well established that some ethnic groups are stereotyped as criminal. We examined the underpinnings of this stereotype by asking participants to rate the criminality, honesty (trustworthiness and cooperativeness), and perceived threat (anger and dominance) of faces from different ethnic groups (White, African American, Indigenous, East Asian). Participants’ ratings suggested that the perception of honesty was the main factor underlying judgments of criminality, taking precedence over but systematically varying with perceptions of threat and ethnicity. Our research suggests that criminal stereotypes are highly driven by other underlying stereotypical judgments, which may be evolutionary in their origins.

Reversing the Misinformation Effect Through Source Monitoring.
Simona Mackovitchova, Carleton University; Bridget Robinson-Riegler, Augsburg University; Andrew M. Smith, Carleton University

We studied the effect of misleading post-event information on memory performance. Using the misinformation paradigm, we presented participants with a to-be-remembered event, exposed them to misleading details, and tested their memory for the to-be-remembered event. We manipulated whether retrieval modality matched the modality of the to-be-remembered information or the modality of the misinformation. Consistent with our predictions, we found that the misinformation effect was more pronounced when retrieval modality matched the modality of the misinformation. Moreover, a post-recognition source-monitoring test helped misled participants “edit out” the misinformation and retrieve the details of the to-be-remembered event.

A Survey of Perceptions of the Leading Contributing Factors to Wrongful Convictions
Leah Hamovitch, BA/BS, Ryerson University; Emma Rempel, BA/BS, Ryerson University; Lesley Zannella, MA/MS, Ryerson University; Tara Burke, PhD, Ryerson University

More than 2,000 individuals have been wrongly convicted of a crime. Researchers have identified four leading factors that contribute to wrongful convictions: eyewitness misidentification, improper forensic science, false confessions, and plea bargaining. We examined laypersons’ awareness of these factors, their beliefs about the precipitating situational and individual variables, and their perceptions of their own likelihood of being wrongfully convicted. Results revealed that although most respondents were aware that wrongful convictions occur, their understanding of the situational and individual variables that precipitate wrongful convictions was less developed. Respondents also indicated that they would not falsely confess or accept a guilty plea.

025. Bilingual Youth Testimony, Latino Exonerees, Gender Objectifica-tion, Race, Crisis Intervention Training, Implicit Bias
8:00am - 9:00am
Pavillion Ballroom West

Testimonial Competence of Bilingual and Monolingual Preschoolers

informants were jailhouse informants. The American Legislature Exchange Council recently proposed model jailhouse informant reform legislation including a recommendation to consider whether the informant ever recanted. States should adopt these procedures in an effort to begin to curb the reliance on unreliable informants.
Objectifying Men: Do They See What You See?
Taylor E. Petty, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Trace C. Vardsveen, JD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Richard L. Wiener, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

This project studies the reactions of men who other men sexually objectified during a simulated job interview. Trained male research assistants administered objectifying gazes and comments to a male participant in the objectification condition and maintained eye contact in the control condition. Additionally, male and female participants randomly assigned to the role of predictors (i.e., reading about the incident) or observers (i.e., watching a videotape of the interaction) evaluated the interactions. Overall, predictors were more sensitive to objectification than observers and experiencers, suggesting men who are objectified by other men may not consider that conduct as hostile work environment harassment.

Effects of Defendant Race and Prior Record on Mock Jurors’ Judgments
Miyla B. McIntosh, BA/BS, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs; Edie Greene, PhD, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs

It is well-established that a defendant’s likelihood of conviction increases when juries learn of his prior criminal record. But this finding may not apply to Black defendants who, because of implicit biases associated with Black criminality, are presumed to be criminals regardless. The current mock-jury study examines how race and prior record interact to affect conviction rates in an assault case. Preliminary data show that conviction rates for White defendants were slightly higher when jurors knew of a prior record than when they did not, but the opposite was true for Black defendants. Implications and secondary findings are discussed.

The Influence of Race on Determinations of Intellectual Disability
Amelia C. Hritz, JD and PhD, Cornell Law School; Sheri L Johnson, JD, Cornell Law School; John H Blume, JD, Cornell Law School; Caisa E Royer, JD and MA, Cornell University;

The determination that a capital defendant has intellectual disability (ID) prevents the death sentence, but jurors may be influenced by racial stereotypes and death penalty attitudes when making this decision. We present findings from a mock jury study in which participants read a vignette and determined if a defendant had ID. When the evidence was ambiguous, participants were less likely to find that Latino defendants had ID compared to White defendants. Support for the death penalty also led to fewer findings of ID. Our findings support previous research demonstrating that attitudes and beliefs play an important role in legal judgments.

Impact of Crisis Intervention Training on Outcomes

with Persons with Mental Illness
Therese Louise Todd, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Preeti Chauhan, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) is the leading model in training police officers in handling situations with persons with mental illness. Research on CIT’s impact on negative attitudes towards mental illness and use of force is generally inconsistent, likely due to methodological differences. The present study aims to inform this literature by focusing on the impact of CIT on use of force and outcomes in police encounters with persons with mental illness. This study will expand on the literature by utilizing department-wide, officer-level data from a large, urban police department. Findings will serve as a basis for informing law enforcement training.

How Implicit Racial Bias Affects Mens Rea Determinations: The Mediating Role of Attribution Bias
Alexander C. Jay, MA/MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Joowon Yoon, MA/MS, John Jay College; Charles B. Stone, PhD, John Jay College; Mark R. Fondacaro, JD and PhD, John Jay College

Jurors can err in making mens rea judgments, and implicit racial bias and attribution bias might help explain why. The present research assessed how these biases interact to affect Black and White jurors’ culpability determinations of a same or cross-raced criminal defendant. Results indicate that when the defendant was Black (vs. White), Black jurors rendered more situational attributions, leading to lower culpability ratings. No significant effects emerged for White jurors. Our results are discussed in terms of the mediating role of causal attributions in jurors’ mens rea determinations and race salience effects in Black and White jurors’ cross-race judgments.

026. Partnerships, Self-Report Outcomes, Treatment Matching
8:00am - 9:00am
Galleria North

Building Academic-Practitioner Partnerships from Scratch
Sarah Miller, PhD, Correct Care Solutions; Kento Yasuhara, PhD, University of New Haven

Academic-practitioner partnerships have long been a topic of discussion at psychology conventions. However, the question remains – how to overcome the many barriers that impede potential collaborations from succeeding. This paper provides an overview of what worked for one such collaboration between the Maine DOC and the University of New Haven for program evaluation of substance use treatment. We describe the barriers addressed in this project, including access to
resources, IRB approval, stakeholder approval, and data management. We close by offering recommendations for both researchers and practitioners in order to increase the likelihood of future successful partnerships.

Results from the TCU CJ Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment (CJ CEST)
Kellie Wiltzie, BA/BS, Drexel University; Kento Yashuhara, PhD, University of New Haven; Sarah Miller, Correct Care Solutions

As part of the evaluation for the substance abuse program, inmates were given the TCU CJ Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment (CJ CEST) scale consisting of 115 Likert scale questions, representing 15 scales in four domains. Currently, data for 197 inmate CJ CEST questionnaires were available for analysis. With ongoing data collection, approximately 300 additional inmate data will be obtained before March, 2019. Analyses indicated pre-post significant differences in the following domains: treatment readiness, treatment participation, treatment satisfaction, counseling rapport, peer support, and social support. Further analyses especially with recidivism data may result in further support for the program.

Results from Stages of Change Readiness and Treatment Eagerness Scale
Kento Yashuhara, PhD, University of New Haven; Sarah Miller, PhD, Correct Care Solutions; Brianna R Coglitore, University of New Haven; Anna S Lawler, University of New Haven

As part of the evaluation for the substance abuse program, inmates were given the Stages of Change Readiness and Treatment Eagerness Scale (SOCRATES) Questionnaires, which were built to assess readiness-for-change for alcohol or drug use and are composed of 19 Likert scale questions. Data from 197 inmate SOCRATES questionnaires were analyzed. With ongoing data collection, approximately 300 additional inmate data will be obtained before March 2019. Analyses indicated pre-post significant differences in the 3 SOCRATES Drug Use domains. Further analyses, especially combining the SOCRATES scores with TCU CJ CEST scores may result in further demonstration of treatment effectiveness.

Matching Treatment to Criminogenic Needs of Substance-Involved Offenders
Meghan L. Garvey, BA/BS, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON; Sarah Elison-Davies, PhD, Breaking Free Group, Manchester UK; John Weekes, PhD, Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care

The current study sought to compare treatment outcomes for substance-involved offenders in the UK who were triaged into two treatment groups. Breaking Free Online (BFO) is a computed assisted-therapy used to treat substance misuse in lower-risk offenders. Pillars of Recovery (PoR) is a more intensive group-based therapy which contains the same techniques as BFO, but it more appropriate for higher-risk offenders. Results demonstrated significantly reduced substance dependence in both groups; however, the PoR group saw greater degrees of improvement in quality of life and biopsychosocial functioning. These findings indicate that matching interventions to level of need can be effective.

Lessons Learned from the MDOC-University of New Haven Collaboration
Sarah Miller, PhD, Correct Care Solutions; Kento Yashuhara, PhD, University of New Haven; Josh Johansen, PhD, Correct Care Solutions

Academic-practitioner partnerships provide mutually beneficial opportunities while adding to the body of research in psychology and law. However, even once the front-end approvals occur and hurdles are overcome, new complications arise over the life of the project. This paper addresses the expected and unexpected difficulties during the multi-year collaboration between the Maine Department of Corrections and the University of New Haven. We describe the practical obstacles from both the researcher and clinician perspectives, as well as lessons learned from this project that can be applied to future partnerships.

027. Monitoring Potential Bias, Empathy, Scientific Class Certification, Capital Punishment Beliefs
8:00am - 9:00am
Galleria South

Monitoring potential bias within a forensic evaluation agency
Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver; Kate McCallum, PhD, University of Denver; Lavita Nadkorni, PhD, University of Denver; Conor Johnson, BA/BS, University of Denver; Marissa Jennings, BA/BS, University of Denver

The potential for bias in forensic evaluation is well-established (Gowensmith, 2018; Murrie, 2013; Parker, 2016). Gowensmith (2018) described a methodology for monitoring the presence of potential individual bias in one’s own forensic evaluations. The current study applies that methodology to an entire agency of forensic evaluators, expanding the amount of independent variables (e.g., evaluator, experience, 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.

Forensic Evaluators’ Opinions Regarding the Use of Empathy in Forensic Assessment
Kathryn N. Schrantz, MA/MS, Sam Houston State
Some forensic scholars argue that the use of empathy in forensic evaluations is potentially problematic. This study examined forensic evaluators’ (N = 134) opinions and practices regarding empathy in forensic assessment. Participants provided their opinions about the use of empathy and its possible effects in forensic assessment, including ratings of appropriateness of using expressive and receptive empathetic techniques. Findings indicated that forensic evaluators use empathy in forensic evaluations, but believe empathy can lead evaluable to disclose potentially harmful information they would not otherwise disclose. Results also indicated forensic evaluators rated receptive techniques as more appropriate than expressive techniques.

Psychologists Can Provide Critical Empirical Assistance to Judges Evaluating Class Certification
Palmer Morrel-Samuels, University of Michigan

Research psychologists can provide critical benefits to judges evaluating class certification motions. As expert witnesses, they can apply reliable well-established methods in two ways: 1) Using double-blind independent coders to classify text-based data about proposed class members so that courts receive empirical data on commonality and the appropriate number of subclasses within that class. 2) Using statistical methods to test quantitative data, and formulating new validated variables that quantify the proposed representative’s typicality. This unique empirical evidence regarding commonality, numerosity, and typicality will help attorneys and judges formulate, or evaluate, class certification motions. Empirical examples from case law are described.

Changing Beliefs about Capital Punishment
Olivia A. Miske, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Zachary Horne, PhD, Arizona State University

People have many misconceptions about capital punishment (e.g., that capital punishment deters crime). How does correcting these misconceptions change people’s attitudes? Prior research suggests that presenting statistical facts may not be an effective tactic for shifting attitudes towards capital punishment. More recent research proposes that moral beliefs can be changed by making moral arguments by analogy to induce coherence-shifts in people’s beliefs. Here, we examined whether statistical or coherence-based interventions were more effective at changing people’s attitudes towards capital punishment. Strikingly, we found that statistical interventions were more persuasive than coherence-based arguments.

#IfTheyGunnedMeDown: How News Photographs Impact Juror Decision Making
Jennifer T. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Kassandra Scioli, MA/MS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Although a body of research has demonstrated the negative influence of pretrial publicity (PTP) on juror decision making, little research has investigated the influence of photographs. Given research that suggests photographs provide valuable context that can impact how individuals perceive the surrounding information, these photographs may have a large impact on future jurors as well. This study replicates research on the emotional valence of photographs with a community sample. Current results suggest photographs could influence jurors: participants rated the defendant and victim more favorably when they were pictured favorably, and their perceptions of guilt also favored the target pictured positively.

Predictors of Trial Judgments in Cases involving Police Officers Who Kill Minority Civilians
Jennifer S. Hunt, PhD, University of Kentucky

This research examines factors that may explain why jurors are reluctant to convict police officers who are charged with killing minority civilians. In two studies, participants completed individual difference, attitudinal, and demographic measures, then made judgments about trials based on actual cases. Perceived criminal responsibility was lower when participants were White, male, high SES, and politically conservative; when they had negative racial attitudes, high social dominance orientation, and high system justification; and when they had positive attitudes toward the police and courts. Peremptory challenges by attorneys based on these characteristics may contribute to the lack of convictions for police killings.

Victim Race and Grand Juror Decision Making of Police Defendants in Lethal Force Cases
Karlee R. Provenza, MA/MS, University of Wyoming; Samuel Choic, BA/BS, University of Wyoming; Nicholas Michalski, BA/BS, University of Wyoming; Narina Nunez, PhD, University of Wyoming; Haley Sutgers, PhD, University of Wyoming

A previous study has shown that a police defendant on trial for excessive use of force can benefit from juror’s positive pretrial attitudes (i.e., authoritarianism and police legitimacy) and having a second-responding officer testify on their side. However, it is unknown how knowledge of victim race in combination with these attitudes can impact how the jury renders verdict. The present study replicates the previous study and asks participants about the victim race. Results indicate differences in decision making by victim race. Limitations and implications will be discussed.

Impact Juror Decision Making
Jennifer T. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Kassandra Scioli, MA/MS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Although a body of research has demonstrated the negative influence of pretrial publicity (PTP) on juror decision making, little research has investigated the influence of photographs. Given research that suggests photographs provide valuable context that can impact how individuals perceive the surrounding information, these photographs may have a large impact on future jurors as well. This study replicates research on the emotional valence of photographs with a community sample. Current results suggest photographs could influence jurors: participants rated the defendant and victim more favorably when they were pictured favorably, and their perceptions of guilt also favored the target pictured positively.
Racial Bias Affects Mock Jurors’ Perceptions of Defendant Guilt Despite Body-worn Camera Footage
Kelly C. Burke, BA/BS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University; Bette L. Bottoms, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago

We examined how mock jurors’ racial bias influences their perceptions of an African American defendant’s guilt when police officer body-worn camera (BWC) footage is Absent, Transcribed, or Viewed. Overall, the more racially biased jurors were, the higher their degree-of-guilt ratings. Yet, this varied as a function of BWC condition: In the Absent and Viewed conditions, racial bias predicted differences in jurors’ decisions; however, in the Transcribed condition, it did not (jurors rated the defendant similarly, regardless of their level of bias). We discuss the implications of pre-existing racial bias for juror decision-making.

029. Sexual Abuse Victim Testimony, Facial Expressions, Miranda Comprehension, Autism and Fifth Amendment
0:00am - 9:00am
Broadway 1/11

Examining Suggestibility, Consistency, and Plausibility Among Child Sexual Abuse Victims Testimonies
Emily R. Denne, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Colleen Sullivan, Arizona State University; Kyle Ernest, Arizona State University; Stacia N Stolzenberg, Arizona State University

Examining 134 CSA victim testimonies, we explored how attorneys assess child credibility through specifically targeting children’s suggestibility, consistency, and plausibility. Results revealed that while prosecutors examine plausibility more often to establish credibility, defense focus their assessments on suggestibility and potential inconsistency. However, both attorneys asked many more questions about children’s consistency than any other area of potential credibility. Furthermore, while prosecutors ask more credibility challenging questions of older children, the defense do not. The results suggest concrete avenues for prosecutors hoping to establish children as credible, by ensuring that they address children’s reports as consistent and lacking outside influence.

Children’s Facial Expression can be used to Identify Those Keeping Secrets
Kaila C. Bruer, PhD, The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education/University of Toronto; Sarah Zanette, MA/MS, University of Toronto; Xiaopan Ding, PhD, National University of Singapore; Thomas D Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California; Kang Lee, PhD, University of Toronto

Using a computer vision program, we automatically decoded children’s (4-9 years-old) nonverbal facial expressions. Using machine learning, we explored whether children’s facial expressions can discriminate between children who kept a secret about breaking a toy (secret-keepers) and those who did not break a toy (controls). We found that, regardless of children’s age, gender, or history of maltreatment, facial expressions accurately (73%) identify secret-keepers better than chance. Moreover, two emotions, surprise and fear, were more strongly expressed by secret-keepers. We provide early evidence of a non-invasive tool to identify child who may be keeping a secret during an initial interview.

Adolescent Miranda Comprehension: Impact of Simplified Wording and Miranda Misconceptions
Evan E. Auguste, MA/MS, Fordham University; Keith R. Cruise, PhD, Fordham University; Maria Jimenez, MA/MS, Fordham University; Zoe Feingold, BA/BS, Fordham University; Taylor Karbowiak, BA/BS, Fordham University; Daniel Lam, Dartmouth College

The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of simplified wording and common adolescent Miranda misconceptions on recall and comprehension of the Miranda warning. Adolescents (N = 77) from a community-based after-school program were assigned to a Miranda warning condition (simplified versus standard) and classified into two levels of misconceptions (high and low). While simplifying the warning resulted in better recall and less omitted components, recall and multiple indicators of Miranda comprehension were impacted by the level of Miranda misconceptions. Implications for both practice and policy are discussed.

Perceptions of Interrogations and Confessions Involving Juveniles with Autism Spectrum Disorder
Leanza G. Greenlee, BA/BS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Morgan N. Andrews, BA/BS, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Alexandra N. Bitter, University of Wyoming; Amye R. Warren, PhD, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Connie M. Tang, PhD, Stockton University; Narina L. Nunez, PhD, University of Wyoming; Andre Kehn, PhD, University of North Dakota

Juveniles with intellectual disabilities and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) may be more likely to falsely confess, but there is limited research on their perceived credibility. The present study assessed the effect of varying disabilities on mock jurors’ perceptions of suspect credibility. Participants (N=241) were randomly assigned to one of six conditions, in which questioning coherences (highly vs. slightly) and disability diagnosis (ASD vs. mild intellectual disability vs. no diagnosis) were manipulated. Suspects with ASD were perceived as more vulnerable; overall they were somewhat less likely to be judged as guilty compared to suspects with no diagnosis or an ID diagnosis.
National Security Interrogations
8:00am - 9:00am
Broadway III/IV

Leveraging State and Local Data on Forensic Admissions to Create Systems and Policy Change
Kristen A. Hudacek, PsyD, Eastern State Hospital/Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

As states grapple with fewer inpatient beds, there has become a struggle for beds among civil and forensic populations. Following two high profile cases in Virginia that significantly increased civil and pretrial admissions statewide, Eastern State Hospital (ESH) saw a disproportionately higher increase in forensic admissions, compared to other state facilities. This regional difference necessitated an examination of state and local data trends. Our paper will discuss a regional approach to identify and share relevant data to stakeholders, the courts, and the community, to reduce forensic admissions and aid in the development of community-based alternatives for justice-involved persons.

The Multnomah County Rapid Fitness to Proceed Program: A public-private partnership.
Alexander Millkey, PsyD, Northwest Forensic Institute; Michelle R. Guyton, PhD, Northwest Forensic Institute

The Multnomah County Rapid Fitness to Proceed Program emerged as an attempt to address the rising numbers of fitness to proceed referrals in the Portland, Oregon area. Initially proposed by the county’s presiding judge, the program was the product of a collaboration of multiple stakeholders; including the judiciary, the prosecutor’s office, the defense bar, county mental health services, and forensic psychologists in private practice. This presentation describes the development and necessary preconditions of the program, including a specialized mental health judge, specialized mental health prosecutors and defense attorneys, and consolidation of all aid and assist cases into a single docket.

Applying Olmstead v. LC to an SMI Population: Treatment Rates
Andrea Avila, JD and MA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer Blank, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; William D. Spaulding, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Olmstead v. L.C. (1999) was a landmark US Supreme Court decision holding that if the clinician and client believe community treatment to be appropriate, the state must have reasonable accommodations in place to move clients from the state psychiatric hospital (SPH) into the community. Subsequent litigation applied Olmstead five different ways in ten states; ensuring treatment rates in the SPH and the community were examined. All states showed decreasing SPH census numbers, but the rate of decline slightly slowed after litigation for most states. Only Minnesota showed an increase in community treatment rates, but actually prior to litigation.

Psychologist Perceptions of the Role of Psychologists in National Security Interrogations: An Examin
Alice H. Thornewill, Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, Drexel University

The current study examines the extent to which psychologists’ opinions of psychologist involvement in national security interrogations are influenced by external circumstances. Specifically, it will address how specific, national-security-relevant events impact opinions in this domain, and, by extension, how they influence policy decision-making. To achieve this goal, the proposed study will evaluate the impact of the imminence level of a terrorist threat (no present threat, imminent threat, imminent threat following an actual terrorist attack) on psychologists’ perceptions regarding the appropriate role of psychologists in a national security interrogation of a specific suspect.

031. The Psychology of Forensic Science: Cognitive Bias and Context Effects in Forensic Science Analyses
9:15am - 10:35am
Pavillion Ballroom East

Chair: Brett O Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia

In 2009, the National Academy of Sciences released their congressionally-mandated report detailing problems in the wide-scale practice of forensic science. This influential report prompted media attention and ongoing calls for reform (e.g., President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, 2016). Authorities continue to warn that the forensic sciences lack many hallmarks of true scientific methods (i.e., known error rates) and remain vulnerable to a variety of cognitive and contextual biases. Indeed, forensic science disciplines have become increasingly aware of contextual effects, or extraneous information that is potentially biasing to scientific forensic analyses. The field of psychology may offer important insights regarding the current crisis in forensic science. For example, a rich body of research in cognitive and social psychology (e.g., Saks et al., 2003) can inform concerns about contextual effects and forensic psychology, in particular, has explored ways to identify and minimize bias and error in justice procedures. We present results from four studies applying psychology to concerns in forensic science. Specifically, studies examine: 1) forensic analysts’ beliefs about error in their discipline, 2) analysts’ opinions regarding what information is relevant to their analyses, 3) lawyers’ ability to recognize potential bias in forensic analyses, and 4) a method with potential to limit contextual effects and cognitive bias in a common forensic science discipline, fingerprint analysis.
What Do Forensic Analysts Consider Relevant to Their Decision Making?
Brett O. Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia; Sharon Kelley, JD and PhD, University of Virginia; Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia; Kellyn N Blaisdell, BA/BS, University of Virginia; Itiel E. Dror, PhD, University College London

In response to research demonstrating that irrelevant contextual information can bias forensic science analyses, authorities have called for crime laboratories to limit analysts’ access to irrelevant and potentially biasing information (e.g., NRC, 2009; PCAST, 2016). However, a challenge in implementing this reform is determining which information is task-irrelevant. We surveyed forensic analysts to examine what they consider relevant versus irrelevant in their forensic analyses. Results revealed that analysts generally do not view information regarding the suspect or victim as essential to their analytic tasks. But there was significant variability among analysts—and a substantial minority explicitly considered relevant certain pieces of information that some scholars have emphasized are task-irrelevant—suggesting lack of consensus in experts’ forensic decision making.

What Do Forensic Science Analysts Know and Believe About Error Rates in Their Disciplines?
Daniel C. Murrie, PhD, University of Virginia; Brett O Gardner, PhD, University of Virginia; Sharon Kelley, JD and PhD, University of Virginia; Kellyn Blaisdell N, BA/BS, University of Virginia; Itiel E. Dror, PhD, University College London;

Daubert directs judges to consider the error rate of a scientific method before admitting the results of that method as evidence. But recent critiques of forensic science argue that error rates for many popular techniques are not entirely known (e.g., NRC, 2009). Furthermore, many forensic analysts historically denied the presence of error in their field. So what do forensic scientists know or believe about errors rates? We surveyed forensic 183 analysts to examine how they think about, and estimate, error in their disciplines. Results revealed that analysts perceive false positive errors to be less frequent than false negatives. Likewise, analysts typically reported that they prefer to minimize the risk of false positives over false negatives. Most notably, analysts provided widely divergent estimates of error in their fields—with some estimates impossibly low—and most could not identify where error rates for their discipline were published or available.

Can Defense Attorneys Detect the Possibility of Forensic Confirmation Bias?
Nikoleta M Despodova, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Alexa Hiley, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Jeff Kukucka, Towson University

Task-irrelevant information can taint judgments of forensic science evidence (i.e., forensic confirmation bias; Kassin et al., 2013), yet many examiners resist blind testing (Kukucka et al., 2017). Can defense attorneys recognize when bias may have tainted evidence against their client? To answer this question, experienced attorneys evaluated a case file that included an autopsy report from a medical examiner who was either aware or unaware of their client’s confession. Overall, attorneys recognized the value of blind testing, but showed pessimism over jurors’ ability to do the same. Implications for investigative and trial procedures are discussed.

Can the Filler-Control Procedure Reduce Bias in the Verification of Forensic Match Decisions?
Adele Quigley-McBride, MA/MS, Iowa State University; Gary L Wells, PhD, Iowa State University

The problem of contextual bias in forensic examination has inspired a decade of research into the circumstances that result in contextual bias effects and ways to reduce or remove the impact of bias. Evidence lineups (the filler-control procedure; Quigley-McBride & Wells, 2018) have shown promise for controlling the influence of biasing information on forensic examination, with a particular focus on fingerprint analysis. The current study examines whether the filler-control would be an appropriate alternative procedure for fingerprint verification decisions, where the examiner is almost certainly biased by the knowledge that another qualified expert already determined that these fingerprints match.

032. Outpatient Competency Restoration: Development and Outcomes from Three Major Programs

Chair: Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver

Services related to competency to stand trial are at an all-time high, with 19-40% of individuals of those evaluated being adjudicated incompetent to stand trial (IST) and committed for competency restoration. Although most states allow for restoration to occur on an outpatient basis, few states operate programs. Data demonstrate that states have lagged behind in the development and utilization of outpatient settings for competency restoration, with outcome data being especially sparse. This symposium will provide an in-depth, comparative analysis of three national programs (located in Colorado, Texas, and Louisiana). Each program possesses unique characteristics. The Colorado program is a small university-based program staffed by graduate students. The Louisiana program is a medium-sized statewide program that operates in both jails and community clinics, including a large clinic in New Orleans. The Texas program is a large statewide program housed in twelve urban areas. Restoration rates range from 20 – 63%, with average days to
restoration ranging from 180 – 226 days. Negative incidence rates are uniformly low and cost savings are substantial across all programs. This symposium will highlight the development of these programs, relevant outcomes, and successes and challenge both within and across programs.

Competent Competency Restoration: Program Evaluation of a University-Based OCR
Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver; Leslie Musgrove, University of Denver; Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver

Little empirical research exists regarding the effectiveness or operations of outpatient competency restoration programs (ORCP). The current paper will examine the University of Denver’s Forensic Institute for Research, Service, and Training (Denver FIRST) OCRP, which was launched in 2015. This is one of two known university-based OCRPs and its development and maintenance is unique and challenging. The restoration rate was 18% with the average participant spending an average of 226 days in restoration, but the negative incidence rate is very low. Future directions and challenges for OCRPs will be discussed.

Patient Characteristics and Successful Outcomes in a Louisiana OCRP
Gina Manguno-Mire, PhD, Tulane University School of Medicine

Competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations are the most frequently ordered forensic mental health evaluations in the criminal justice system (Edens, Poythress, Nicholson, & Otto, 1999). As the numbers of incompetent defendants have grown, local jurisdictions have struggled to evaluate, manage, and provide effective services to defendants deemed incompetent to stand trial (IST). Alternatives to inpatient hospitalization for competency restoration have been developed in recent years, but data on the effectiveness of these programs is lacking. The development of an outpatient competency restoration program in the state of Louisiana, and its preliminary outcome data, will be presented.

Outpatient Competency Restoration: Developing a Framework for OCRP in Texas
Courtney Harvey, Texas Health and Human Services Commission

Since 2007, the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 46B, relating to Incompetency to Stand Trial (IST), has permitted the practice of outpatient competency restoration (OCR). However, roughly 98% of individuals determined IST are admitted to state hospitals for competency restoration services. The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) oversees eleven OCR programs. To maximize utilization of OCR services, Texas HHSC hosted an OCR External Stakeholder Workgroup to develop administrative rules governing the provision of OCR services. This presentation will inform attendees about the process for developing a framework for non-inpatient restoration through the use of OCR in Texas.

033. Crime and Its Consequences: Examining the Juvenile Justice Pipeline
9:15am - 10:35am
Galleria North

Chair: Cortney Simmons, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine

Although the juvenile justice system aims to rehabilitate youth and deter them from reentering the system, juvenile justice system involvement often leads to continued criminal behavior while also negatively impacting youth in other domains of life. A better understanding of the causes of juvenile crime and how juvenile system involvement affects youth may help the improve the overall effectiveness of the justice system. In this symposium, five papers will present methodologically rigorous research on different facets of juvenile justice system. Paper one examines juvenile offending and how it is related to an adolescent’s perceptions of their future and previous exposure to violence. Paper two investigates how criminal capital, psychosocial and contextual variables may help delinquent youth avoid arrest. Paper three explores the practice of isolating juvenile offenders incarcerated in juvenile correctional institutions. Paper four examines how exposure to violence before and during incarceration predicts youth involvement in violent behavior in institutions. Finally, paper five examines how the financial burden of justice system involvement affects the likelihood that youth recidivate. As the discussant, Dr. Caitlin Cavanagh will integrate the findings and discuss how this emerging research contributes to our understanding of delinquency and the juvenile justice system.

Offending Like There is No Tomorrow: The Role of Exposure to Violence in Changing Future Orientation
Zachary Rowan, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Sarai Alaniz, University of California, Irvine; Jordan Bechtold Beardslee, Arizona State University; Sachiko Datta, Princeton University; Elizabeth Schulman, Brock University; Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine; Paul Frick, Louisiana State University; Laurence Steinberg, Temple University

Exposure to violence (ETV) can impact adolescent’s perspectives about their futures. Consequently, violence-exposed youth are more likely to commit crimes because they may perceive their futures as uncertain, thus making them susceptible to engage in offending. The current study uses data from a study of adolescent offenders to evaluate the mediating role of future orientation on the association between ETV and subsequent offending among a sample of first time
adolescent offenders. The results highlight the important and often overlooked role of future orientation with justice involved adolescents who have previously been exposed to violence.

**Evading Detection During Adolescence: The Role of Criminal Capital and Psychosocial Factors**

Alissa Knowles, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine; Zachary Rowan, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Paul J Prick, PhD, Louisiana State University; Laurence Steinberg, PhD, Temple University; Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine; PhD

Many adolescents commit crime, but not all youth are arrested. Previous work highlights the importance of criminal capital, or assets that help individuals evade police detection. Few studies have extended this work to adolescent offenders or have considered the contribution of psychosocial and contextual factors to arrest avoidance. The current study uses data from a study of adolescent offenders to evaluate the contribution of criminal capital, psychosocial and contextual variables in predicting re-arrest. The results highlight the role of psychosocial predictors, above and beyond criminal capital. These findings highlight factors that help youth avoid re-arrest, and may exacerbate continued offending.

**Solitary Confinement of Juvenile Offenders**

Courtney Simmons, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Although numerous international laws, treaties, and regulatory organizations denounce the practice, the isolation of juvenile prisoners persists within the U.S. Using data drawn from a study of serious juvenile offenders, the current study examined the predictors and consequences of experiencing solitary confinement while housed in correctional institutions. Compared to those who did not experience solitary, individuals who were placed in solitary confinement were younger at the age of their first offense, had higher parent education, and reported greater exposure to violence within the institution. Further, individuals who experienced solitary confinement engaged in more offending following their release from the institution.

**Can the Cycle be Broken? How Perceptions of Correctional Staff Moderate Violent Behavior**

Colleen Brown, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Adam Fine, PhD, Arizona State University; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Juvenile justice facilities can be dangerous places for adolescents. With high rates of violence among detained juveniles, youth who do not feel safe may resort to violent behavior to protect themselves. However, this “cycle of violence” may be interrupted if youth can turn to correctional staff for support. Using a sample of 373 male adolescents followed weekly after their first month of incarceration, findings indicate that perceptions of staff serve as a protective factor and break the cycle of violence. Importantly, results also indicated that exposure to institutional violence more strongly predicts violent behavior than prior violence exposure.

**Impact of Juvenile Justice Fees on Recidivism**

Jaclyn Chambers, MSW, University of California, Berkeley; Jennifer L. Skeem, PhD, University of California, Berkeley; Karin D Martin, PhD, University of Washington

Many juvenile justice agencies levy fees on youthful offenders to offset costs of supervision. Fees often result in significant debt and could contribute to family stress—compromising youths’ protective factors against recidivism. Using administrative probation data from a California county that recently repealed fees, this quasi-experimental study compares the outcomes of pre-fee–repeal and post-fee–repeal cohorts of youth, while controlling for potential confounds. Data for 2,572 youth are examined to determine whether the fee repeal affected recidivism. Targeted maximum likelihood estimation—a machine-learning based, causal inference approach—is utilized. Initial data suggest that fees may be associated with higher recidivism rates.

**034. Where are We and Where Do We Go from Here? Status and Future Directions in Psychology and Law**

9:15am - 10:35am
Galleria South

Chair: Lauren E. Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

This symposium brings together students and early, middle, and senior career psychology and law researchers and clinicians from eight research institutions to discuss the current status and future directions of the field. Three speakers present on psychology and law funding trends, the status of diversity in psychology and law research, and prioritizing the psychology and law agenda moving forward. A four-expert panel will reflect on these talks, while encouraging open dialogue among speakers and attendees.

**Identifying Funding Trends in Psychology and Law Research**

Shelby Hunter, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Ashley Peck, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Haley Potts, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Whitney Hovater, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Mercedes Taylor, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Mary Tate Thomas, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Garett Ostdiek-Wille, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

The allocation of federal funds for research is
dependent on myriad factors, including political and economic climate and government awareness of in-need funding areas. Psychology and law researchers seek funding via federal mechanisms, although these resources grow more competitive by the year. In this study, we aim to elucidate funding trends across three large federal funding agencies: the National Science Foundation, National Institute of Justice, and National Institute of Health, from January 2013 through December 2018. Our goal is to direct psychology and law researchers to funding sources that may reap the most benefit.

Diversity in Psychology and Law: Second Verse Same as the First
Jennifer Hunt, PhD, University of Kentucky

This presentation will examine changes over time in 1) the ways that psychosocial research does – and does not – address race, ethnicity, gender, and other forms of diversity, and 2) the inclusion of underrepresented groups in the field of psychology and law. Using empirical data, I will argue that progress on both goals has been limited, with research still failing to address many important issues related to diversity and the demographic composition of the field remaining largely stagnant over time. I will discuss ways to continue building a field of psychology and law that reflects our increasingly diverse world.

The Future of Forensic Psychology: A Review of Progress and Call to Action
Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, RAND Corporation; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, Drexel University

In 2010, Heilbrun & Brooks reviewed the current status of the field of forensic psychology and proposed a research agenda for the next decade. Nearly 10 years later, it is time to revisit these priorities. Though there has been substantial progress (e.g., publishing of updated Specialty Guidelines, rigorous research to develop evidence-based assessment and treatment practices), there remain certain gaps and challenges. In this presentation, we review the current state of the field, identify ongoing priorities, and highlight the need to gather stakeholders to develop an actionable plan to ensure the ongoing progress of the field toward these important goals.

Panel
Apryl A. Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver; Brian Bornstein, PhD, National Science Foundation and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Kevin S. Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University; Tess Neal, PhD, Arizona State University

A four-person expert panel, comprised of a diverse group of psychology and law researchers and clinicians, will reflect on symposium presentations. They will question and critique current status, priorities, and future directions in psychology and law.

035. Weighing Costs and Benefits in Eyewitness Reform
9:15am - 10:35am
Parlors

Chair: James Michael Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas

An enduring question in the application of eyewitness identification research is how best to interpret situations in which an identification procedure decreases innocent suspect identifications, but also decreases guilty suspect identifications (i.e., tradeoffs). One approach to reconciling tradeoffs is to analyze the results making use of expected utility theory (Gark, 2012). In the present symposium we describe new expected utility approaches that can deal with these situations. Our approach leads to the counter-intuitive finding that there are predictable instances in which the ROC curve will not tell us which lineup procedure has superior utility. We also describe the four utilities approach which claims that there are actually four different types of expected utility that should be considered when making policy recommendations and new research on the utility / disutility people assign to different types of eyewitness responses. Tradeoffs are ubiquitous in identification research and the goal of this seminar is to begin a discussion in our field of the best way to resolve tradeoffs.

The Four Utilities in Eyewitness Identification Practice
James Michael Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas; Andrew M. Smith, PhD, Carleton University; Gary L Wells, PhD, Iowa State University

We describe the four utility approach to comparing the benefits and costs of different identification procedures. The four utility approach describes four different types of utility (terminal utility, high confidence utility, average utility and maximum utility) that is important for policy makers to consider. We show how the approach can be used to construct utility difference curves to compare different identification procedures in terms of their impact on expected utility and argue that the approach is superior to extant measurement techniques.

DPP Measures the Diagnostic Utility of Eyewitness Lineups but pAUC Does Not
Andrew M Smith, PhD, Carleton University; James M Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas; Gary L Wells, PhD, Iowa State University; Laura Smalarz, PhD, Williams College; Simona Mackovichova, BA/BS, Carleton University

When one lineup procedure leads to both fewer innocent-suspect identifications and fewer culprit identifications than does some other procedure, it is
An Expected Cost Model of Eyewitness Identification
Yueran Yang, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno; Laura Smalarz, PhD, Williams College; Sarah Moody, University of Nevada, Reno; Jean Cabell, University of Nevada, Reno; Chris Copp, University of Nevada, Reno

This article presents an expected cost model for evaluating the performance of eyewitness identification procedures, which estimates expected costs in order to quantify the discrepancy between identification outcomes and the police goal of identifying and incriminating the criminal perpetrator. We apply the expected cost model to analyze five major procedural reforms. Importantly, our cost analysis simultaneously considers all lineup outcomes (i.e., suspect identifications, filler identifications, and rejections) and reveals that conclusions about procedural superiority depend on whether these outcomes are assumed to have equivalent or different costs and on the prior probability of the suspect’s guilt.

How Common Are Tradeoffs in the Eyewitness Identification Literature
Brittany Race, University of Arkansas

Recent years have seen contentious debates about what measurement techniques are most appropriate for eyewitness identification studies. But these questions only arise in those cases where there are substantial tradeoffs between the procedure that maximizes correct suspect identifications and the procedure that minimizes incorrect suspect identifications. Yet little is known about how often such tradeoffs even occur and how different measurement techniques compare in situations that involve tradeoffs. I reviewed extant research making use of ROC methodologies. A slight majority of cases involved no tradeoff. In many of the cases with tradeoffs, ROC methodologies and alternative methodologies yielded similar results.

036. Do Parents Know Best? The Role of Parents in Juvenile Interrogation and Plea Bargaining Contexts
9:15am - 10:35am
Broadway I/II

Chair: Lindsay C Malloy, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Surprisingly little is known about the potential external influences on juveniles’ decisions in interrogation and plea bargaining contexts, especially social or familial influences on their decisions. In general, parents are thought to be the primary agents of their children’s socialization and often influence their children’s most critical life decisions. However, the extent to which parents understand and affect juveniles’ legal decisions in interrogation and plea related situations, and how parental influence is perceived by fact finders in these contexts, remains elusive. This symposium brings together diverse research in this area, including both field and laboratory studies. Papers 1 and 2 involved interviewing justice system involved youth and their parents to assess parents’ and juveniles’ knowledge of their legal rights and parental engagement in the plea process. Paper 3 tested the influence of varying contextual factors (e.g., age, nature of the police encounter) on parents’ knowledge of and advice concerning police interrogation using hypothetical scenarios. Paper 4 examined potential jurors’ verdicts and perceptions of juvenile confession evidence when obtained in the presence of a parent, attorney, or no allied adult. A leading scholar in juvenile justice with a background in clinical psychology will discuss the studies’ theoretical and practical implications.

Parents’ Interrogation Knowledge and Situational Decision-Making in Juvenile Interrogations
Todd C. Warner, PhD, University of Miami; Hayley M.D. Cleary, PhD, Virginia Commonwealth University

Some states require youth to consult with parents before police interrogation, yet little research has explored parents’ understanding of police interrogation practices or parents’ approaches to advising their children. Two studies assessed parents’ practical knowledge and recommended actions (e.g., talk to police, invoke Miranda) across three different police-youth encounters. Overall, parents’ accuracy varied based on the context of the police encounter, with higher performance regarding perceptions of custody and poorer performance regarding police practices, parental notification, and parental presence during questioning. Regardless of context or youth’s age, one-third of parents reported they would advise the youth to cooperate with police.

Youth Engagement in the Plea Process: What Happens when Neither Youth nor Parents Understand?
Amanda Sadri, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Elizabeth Cathcart, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Allison D. Redlich, PhD, George Mason University; Jodi A. Quas, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Little is known about the role that parents play in the tail end of a juvenile case, that is, after youth plead guilty to crimes and must now complete court-mandated programs or detention. We interviewed youth defendants ($n=52$) who pled guilty to
misdemeanor and felony offenses and their parents (n=48) about youth’s and parents’ engagement in and understanding of the plea process. Youth exhibited minimal understanding, although understanding improved with age. Parents were slightly more involved with less- versus more knowledgeable youth. Parental involvement was unrelated to youth engagement. Findings have implications for families during plea hearings with juvenile defendants.

**Perspectives from the Jury Box: Having an Allied Adult Present during a Juvenile Interrogation**

*Amelia Mindt*hoff, MA/MS, Florida International University; *Johanna Höhs*, BA/BS, University of Heidelberg; *Lindsay C. Malloy*, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Juveniles are vulnerable during interrogations, and one recommendation is to have an allied adult present. However, it is unknown how jurors’ trial decisions/perceptions are influenced by allied adults’ presence. This research examined potential jurors’ verdicts and perceptions of a juvenile’s interrogation and confession, which occurred with an attorney, parent, or no allied adult present. Overall, participants recognized a coerced confession’s impropriety. However, allied adults’ presence was associated with higher conviction rates and interrogation-appropriateness ratings, but lower juvenile vulnerability ratings. Findings indicate possible disadvantages of allied adults’ presence, at least regarding how jurors evaluate juveniles, but further research is required.

**What Parents Do and Don’t Know about the Juvenile Plea Bargain Process**

*Erika Fountain*, PhD, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; *Jennifer Woolard*, PhD, Georgetown University

Research on juvenile plea bargaining should account for the influence of relevant ecological factors, such as parents, on adolescents’ decisions. Adolescents are legally required to decide how to plead on their own, which is unique given parents must consent to most adolescent decisions. Therefore, parents may be unaware of their role in court or their children’s rights to plead. The current study examines how informed youth and parents are of juveniles’ legal rights by conducting structured interviews with juveniles and their parents. Results indicate parents, while more knowledgeable, lack awareness of juveniles’ rights and may attempt to override juvenile decisions.

**037. Expanding the Role of Psychology in Jail Settings: Mental Health Reforms at Rikers Island**

9:15am - 10:35am

Broadway III/IV

*Chair: Virginia Barber-Roiha, PhD, Rikers Island Correctional Facility/NYC Health + Hospitals*
will review the components of the CIT program and introduce patient confidentiality as the principal ethical challenge practitioners face while operationalizing crisis responses.

**Jail Competency Maintenance: A Rikers Island Project**

*Marilyn Chen, PhD, NYC Health + Hospitals/Correctional Health Services; Angela Solimo, MA/MS, NYC Health + Hospitals/Correctional Health Services*

Repeat hospitalizations for competency restoration burden both the criminal justice and mental health system with delays in adjudication and compromise defendants’ constitutional rights. The challenge, in large part, lies in jail restoration maintenance. In the last two years, CHS has developed a specialized unit for individuals returning from long restoration state hospitalizations, and a jail mobile team to serve individuals who have been found unfit at least once during the current incarceration. These projects include the use of court liaisons to facilitate exchange of information with the courts. This session will describe these projects and present preliminary outcome data.

**Jail Reentry Strategies: Coordination Between the Jail and a Transitional Casemangement Program**

*Melodie Foezimi, PhD, EAC Network; Ellen Quick, MA/MS, Fordham University; Merrill Rotter, EAC Network; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University*

With the transition to NYC Health + Hospitals, Correctional Health Services developed a system for closer communication and sharing of information with a transitional case management agency in the community. This agency provides reentry and court liaison services, with the aim of increasing alternative to incarceration options and shortening jail days. This paper presents preliminary data on a cohort of at least 300 individuals with serious mental illness who qualified for this program aimed at maximizing clinical stability and reducing recidivism. Outcome data will be presented, as well as challenges, further potential changes, and future research.

**038. Plenary: Prosecutorial Misconduct: Oversight & Accountability in the Empire State**

*Rebecca Brown, Jabbar Collins, and Marvin Schechter*

This panel will feature the case study of a wrongfully convicted man whose case is an outstanding example of justice gone awry and which featured egregious prosecutorial misconduct, ranging from threats against witnesses to inaccurate testimony to Brady violations. His case, along with several others in the Empire State, led to the introduction and eventual passage of a piece of legislation that created the nation’s first independent statewide commission on prosecutorial misconduct. The panelists will also describe the features and mission of this commission and discuss the policy implications of this new approach.

**039. Rapid Fitness to Proceed Program: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Competency to Stand Trial Hearings**

*Chair: Michelle R. Guyton, PhD, Northwest Forensic Institute*

This symposium provides an overview of a novel county program designed to hasten the process of competency to stand trial evaluations in a large, metropolitan county. The program, called the Rapid Fitness to Proceed program, was developed collaboratively by the judiciary, district attorney's office, public defender offices, county mental health, and certified forensic evaluators. The program's development, process, and outcomes are reviewed from the perspectives of these stakeholders with an eye towards continuing to hasten the efficient provision of evaluations to aid courts in making competency decisions.

**The Origin of the Rapid Fitness Docket: The Judicial Perspective**

*Nan Walker, JD, Multnomah County Circuit Court*

In this presentation, we will discuss the need and origin of the rapid fitness to proceed docket in a large, urban county. This docket came to fruition as a large county found that fitness to proceed (competency to stand trial in other jurisdictions) hearings were conducted in various ways by different judges within the same jurisdiction. The focus of this presentation is on the need for a singular docket to address these cases and the use of designated prosecutors and defense attorneys in order to facilitate this process.

**The Rapid Fitness Docket: Procedures, Innovations, and Cost Effectiveness**

*Michelle R. Guyton, PhD, Northwest Forensic Institute; Alexander Millkey, PsyD, Northwest Forensic Institute*

In this portion of the symposium, two psychologists who provide the fitness evaluations will describe their role in the fitness docket. Additionally, they will provide information related to the unique aspect of a private business-public entity in providing these evaluations. Finally, the evaluators will present data with respect to the average wait-times for the evaluation as well as cost savings to the county and correctional systems. Rates of incompetency are higher than typically found and these results are discussed.

**The Rapid Fitness Docket: The District Attorney’s Perspective**

*Ashly Crockett, JD, Multnomah County District Attorney’s Office*
This portion of the symposium focuses on the role of the district attorney’s office in the rapid fitness docket. The Multnomah County District Attorney’s Office provides a specialized mental health deputy district attorney who administers not only the rapid fitness docket but also the county’s mental health court and civil commitments. The district attorney’s role in the rapid fitness docket will be more fully described.

The Rapid Fitness Docket: The Public Defender’s Perspective
Josh McCarthy, JD, Metropolitan Public Defender

This portion of the symposium focuses on the role of the public defender’s office in the rapid fitness docket. The Metropolitan Public Defender’s Office is the largest public defense agency in Multnomah County and provides services to individuals charges with misdemeanor to capital offenses. Specialized counsel administers not only the rapid fitness docket but also the county’s mental health court and civil commitments. The distinct challenges of this fitness docket, including those of an ethical nature, will be more fully described.

The Role of the Multnomah County Forensic Diversion Program
Bill Osborne, MA/MS, Multnomah County

The final presentation in this seminar is a review of the Forensic Diversion program for Multnomah County. This agency provides a number of services to individuals with mental health disorders and intellectual disabilities. Two primary tasks are consulting with rapid fitness stakeholders about the suitability for community restoration of fitness and providing those restoration services. The history, procedure, and growth of the program will be highlighted.

040. Parent-Child Discussions and Children’s Reports
1:30pm - 2:50pm
Pavillion BallRoom West

Chair: Monica Lawson, PhD, University of Notre Dame

The present symposium is comprised of laboratory and field research examining the dynamics of parent-child discussions and children’s subsequent reports. The first study investigated associations among the elaborative and sensitive guidance of maternal reminiscing in the laboratory and children’s reports during a forensic interview. Elaborative reminiscing was positively associated with the amount of central details reported during the forensic interview when controlling for child age, language, and interviewers’ questions. The second study examined associations between parental verbal, affective, and behavioral support during reminiscing about distressing events and the accuracy of children’s independent reports of these experiences. Children provided more accurate reports when parents conversed with their children in a highly elaborative and supportive manner. The third study examined associations among children’s reports and parent-child discussions of an everyday experience and a laboratory event with a fact or entertainment focus. Parental conversation behaviors and children’s age and language were stronger predictors of the accuracy of children’s subsequent reports of the laboratory event than the fact or entertainment context manipulation. The last presentation examined children’s memory for parent-child conversations about a crime. Few children recalled the questions asked by their parents and the information they previously disclosed.

Maternal Reminiscing and Children’s Reports During Forensic Interviews
Monica Lawson, PhD, University of Notre Dame; Evelyn McManus, University of Notre Dame; Bailey Jaeger, University of Notre Dame; Kristin Valentino, PhD, University of Notre Dame

In the current study, we examined associations between autobiographical memory socialization practices occurring with maltreating families and the amount of central details that preschoolers reported during forensic interviews regarding substantiated abuse and neglect allegations. Maternal reminiscing has been identified as a critical facilitator of children’s autobiographical memory development. Maternal elaborative reminiscing, as observed in the laboratory, was uniquely and positively associated with the amount of central allegation-relevant details children recounted during the forensic interview when accounting for child age, receptive language, and interviewers’ questioning strategies. Results indicate that maternal memory socialization practices account for unique variability in children’s forensic reports.

Parental Support During Reminiscing and Children’s Memory Accuracy for Distressing Events
Yoojin Chae, PhD, Texas Tech University; Ivette Noriega, Texas Tech University; Torey Griggs, Texas Tech University; Lauren Kelly, University of North Texas

The goal of this study was to examine the associations between different types of parental support during reminiscing about distressing events and children’s independent reports of these experiences. Specifically, we explored whether parents’ verbal elaboration and affective and behavioral qualities of support would be related to children’s memory accuracy. Three- to 5-year-olds’ (N = 72) memory about distressing (sad, scary, and angry) life events was tested. When parents were highly elaborative, respected children’s autonomy, and provided timely, clear, and useful cues during reminiscing, their children evinced more accurate memory. Findings provide important implications for forensic professionals who work with children.

The Effects of Conversation Context on Parent Conversation Behavior and Children’s Event
Memory
Emily Slonecker, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine; J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD, University of California, Irvine

The present study examined if conversation contexts impact how parents discuss and children recall an unshared past event. Caregiver-child dyads (N = 86) discussed a shared past experience and an unshared laboratory event, with parents randomly assigned to perceive the goal of the lab event as fact-focused or entertainment-focused. Parents modified their reminiscing styles depending on the contextual demands of the conversation and child individual differences. In contrast, child accuracy regarding the lab event was more impacted by parent conversational behavior and child individual differences than conversation context. Implications for the legal system are discussed.

What Did Your Mom Ask You? Children's Memory for Parent-Child Discussion of Crime
Kelly Warren, PhD, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Gregory G Reid, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Alannah Dawson, BA/BS, Grenfell Campus, Memorial University of Newfoundland; Shelbie Anderson, BA/BS; Simon Frasier

Children providing testimony in a criminal case are often asked to discuss earlier conversations, with the goal being to determine account veracity and to alleviate suspicion of adult interference. To date, no known study has assessed children's recall of a conversation with a parent. Parents in this study interviewed their children about an abduction and memory was assessed. Very few children remembered questions their parents asked, children were unable to recall information previously provided, and children interjected details that were not part of earlier discussions. Results demonstrate problems that may arise when asking children specific questions about an earlier disclosure.

042. Public Reactions and Mock Juror Decisions in Response to Specific Instances of Police Use of Force:
1:30pm - 2:50pm
Galleria South

Chair: Liana C Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Public outrage in response to police officers' use of force has renewed scholarly interest in laypeople's perceptions of police legitimacy. Yet few studies investigate reactions to specific incidents involving police officers as victims or defendants. Four research projects test hypotheses related to laypeople's judgments of morality, responsibility, blame, and legal guilt in response to specific instances of police use of force. First, Bayesian analyses reveal that laypeople's severity estimates of police responses to citizen provocations are misaligned with the standard use-of-force categories used by police departments. Furthermore, laypeople expect officers to use less severe force than civilians—the opposite of what officers are trained to do. Second, jurors' general perceptions of police as more (vs. less) legitimate increase conviction rates for defendants claiming self-defense after killing a police officer. Third, viewing bodycam evidence (vs. not) eliminates the effect of police legitimacy perceptions on mock jurors' verdicts, making all jurors less punitive toward a defendant resisting arrest. Fourth, experimental manipulations of use-of-force legitimacy (i.e., threatening behavior from victim) and jurors' political orientation shape jurors' attributions and verdicts for a police officer defendant. An expert on police legitimacy and police officers' self-legitimacy perceptions will serve as discussant.

1:30pm - 2:50pm
Galleria North
Gary L. Wells, PhD, Iowa State University; Margaret Bull Kovera, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Amy Bradfield Douglass, PhD, Bates College; Neil Brewer, PhD, Flinders University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University; John T. Wixted, PhD, University of California – San Diego

The AP-LS Executive Committee appointed a subcommittee to update the influential 1998 scientific review paper on recommendations for eyewitness identification procedures. The 1998 review had four recommendations, which concerned the selection of lineup fillers, pre-lineup instructions to witnesses, the use of double-blind lineup procedures, and collection of a witness confidence statement immediately following an identification decision. The newly proposed recommendations include versions of the original four recommendations plus five new recommendations. The five new recommendations concern: (1) the establishment of reasonable suspicion before conducting an identification procedure, (2) the conductance of a pre-lineup interview of the witness, (3) video-recording of the entire procedure, (4) avoiding repeated identification attempts with the same witness and same suspect, and (5) avoiding the use of showups when possible and improving how showups are conducted when they are necessary. The current draft is available online via the APLS website. The authors of the manuscript will present the recommendations and solicit feedback. A new draft will be written and posted for feedback following the conference.
Participants read vignettes describing officer and civilian actions and rated their morality and forcefulness. Bayesian analyses provided latent severity estimates for the actions which were found to differ from standard categories used by police. Additionally, normative actions were perceived to be less morally severe than non-normative actions of comparable forcefulness. Subsequent studies asked participants to select appropriate police responses and revealed that lay evaluators expect police to use less force than they are confronted with, which directly conflicts with the heuristics many law enforcement agencies actually use.

**Juror Decision-Making in a Self-Defence Trial Involving Police Use of Force**

*Logan Ewanation, MA/MS, Carleton University; Evelyn M Maeder, PhD, Carleton University; Susan Yamamoto, MA/MS, Carleton University*

Canadian jury-eligible participants viewed a videotaped mock trial of a defendant accused of murdering a police officer, then provided a verdict and responded to the Police Legitimacy Scale (PLS) and a demographic questionnaire. A confirmatory factor analysis suggested that the PLS is a valid measure of Canadian citizens’ perceptions of police legitimacy. Binary logistic regressions indicated that mock jurors’ perceptions of police lawfulness and procedural fairness were significantly related to their verdict decisions. The more favorable participants’ ratings were for these two factors, the more likely they were to find the defendant guilty of murder.

**BWC Footage & Perceived Police Legitimacy Affect Perceptions of Police Credibility & Defendant Guilt**

*Kelly C. Burke, BA/BS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University; Bette L Bottoms, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago*

We explore how perceived police legitimacy and actual body-worn camera footage (BWC: Absent, Transcribed, Viewed) influence jurors’ mock trial decisions. Jurors who perceived police as more legitimate rated a defendant guiltier and an officer more credible. This was, however, moderated by BWC footage. Compared to the Absent condition, in the Transcribed condition, jurors with higher perceived police legitimacy rated the officer more credible; but in the Viewed condition, jurors rated the officer as less credible and the defendant less guilty regardless of police legitimacy perceptions. The implications of BWCs as an emotionally charged form of evidence are discussed.

**Sensitivity to Legitimacy Cues and Ideo-Attribution Effects in Fatal Police Use of Force Cases**

*Chasity L. Ratliff, MA/MS, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Anthony N Washburn, MA/MS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Liana C Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale*

Despite public outrage in response to unjustified police shootings, police officers are rarely tried and convicted and jurors’ judgments in trials of police officers are surprisingly understudied. We investigated whether jurors’ sensitivity to situational factors that determine police use of lethal force justifiability was moderated by jurors’ political orientation. In two studies, punishment and guilt decisions were harsher when use of force was less- (vs. more) legitimate/justifiable. In a reversal of the idea-attrIBUTion effect, liberals (vs. conservatives) made more dispositional attributions and harsher legal judgments. In addition, jurors’ sensitivity to legitimacy cues might depend on their political orientation.

**043. Acknowledging and Addressing Gender-based Bias and Harassment In Psychology and Law**

*1:30pm - 2:50pm*  
*Parlors*

**Chair: Mina Ratkalkar, MSW, Drexel University**

This symposium discusses the implications of the changing demographic landscape of forensic psychology and law in the context of the #MeToo movement. The first paper describes the theoretical and historical underpinnings of systemic obstacles that women in psychology and law face and their implications for practice. The second paper enumerates training needs for female forensic psychology trainees as well as ethical and cultural considerations from students’ perspectives. The third paper provides recommendations for male supervisors working with diverse trainees surrounding multicultural issues of gender and race, including lessons learned from the perspective of a male supervisor across decades of clinical supervision. The final paper, from the perspective of a female attorney and forensic psychologist, describes current approaches to address gender-based harassment and bias affecting women in forensic psychology and law, including training, advocacy, and evaluation efforts. This symposium will highlight issues that will form the basis for future empirical work.

**Acknowledging the Problem**

*Victoria Pietruszka, BA/BS, Drexel University; Mina Ratkalkar, MSW, Drexel University; Alice H. Thornewill, MA/MS, Drexel University; David Drstrup, MA/MS, University of Iowa*

The proportion of women in the field of psychology has grown substantially over the last four decades. The current paper addresses these demographic changes and provides a literature review regarding how the various stereotypes and biases concerning gender affect not only the training needs of psychologists, but the implications for translational work. Theoretical components are also applied in light of recent social movements such as the #MeToo movement and diverse gender identities.

**What We Need: Support and Supervision of Female**
While forensic psychology has been a historically male-dominated field, the next generation of forensic psychologists predominantly consists of women. Women navigating training environments in forensic psychology often experience sexism across domains—from clients, correctional staff, and legal actors, but also from clinical supervisors and mentors. Such sexism can take the form of overt threats/harassment, and can also be manifested through “benevolent sexism.” This paper discusses (1) sexism experienced by female trainees; (2) concerns trainees may have about reporting misconduct; and (3) the importance of developing a training environment in which female trainees can feel safe and develop professional autonomy.

This paper discusses clinical and ethical considerations for men who supervise women in forensic psychology. Effective multicultural supervision acknowledges the critical role of gender and race in the supervisory relationship, and supervisors are positioned to have meaningful dialogue with female supervisees about coping with gender-based harassment and discrimination. Supervisors are advised to consider their own biases, and potentially seek consultation of their own. Specific recommendations for effective and supportive supervision are given for male supervisors working with women in forensic psychology.

There is evidence that women in the psychological and legal fields are frequent targets of gender-based bias and harassment. Recognizing this, both professions have implemented various ways to address the problem. These efforts include the facilitation of research into gender issues, the promulgation of guidelines and laws to reduce bias and harassment, legal advocacy, the creation and evaluation of trainings and interventions, and the formation of organizations to promote the professional development of women in these fields. Specific initiatives, and the efficacy of those initiatives, will be discussed.

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044. Causes and Consequences of Adolescence Gun Violence
1:30pm - 2:50pm
Adolescents may carry guns for self-protection and/or retaliation after being victimized but does carrying a gun actually “work” as a self-protection mechanism or does it lead to more violence and victimization? To address this question, 1,126 justice-involved male adolescents from the Crossroads study were assessed. Results indicated that exposure to gun violence led to an increased odds of carrying a gun as well as an increased odds of being shot. Interestingly, when youths’ peers (but not parents) began carrying guns, youth were also more likely to carry a gun, get shot, and witness someone else get shot.

Long-Term Consequences of Firearm Involvement in a Sample of At-Risk Youth
Linda A. Teplin, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Nanzi Zheng, BA/BS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Jessica A. Jakubowski, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Karen M Abram, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; David A. Aaby, MA/MS, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Leah J. Welty, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; Nicholas S Meyerson, PhD, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Firearm violence is a critical public health issue in the United States. Yet, the scope of the research does not match the magnitude of the problem because of legislative restrictions on funding. This prospective longitudinal study of at-risk youth examines whether firearm involvement during adolescence (ages 10-17) predicts the perpetration of firearm violence during adulthood (up to median age 32). Using 14-waves of interview data from the Northwestern Juvenile Project, we found that involvement with firearms during adolescence, including victimization, is significantly related to firearm perpetration and ownership in young adulthood. These findings can guide the development of preventive interventions.

045. Research Committee: How Do You Get that Grant? Investigator Perspectives on Strategic Approaches to Applying for Traditional and Non-traditional Funding for Psycho-legal Research
existing support within one’s institution or organization; tips for writing competitive applications that propose conducting studies in unique settings (e.g., juvenile placements and correctional facilities); incorporating the mission and values of a private foundation in to your proposed study; acquiring feedback on applications without resubmission options; how to communicate the rigor and innovation of one’s study to review committees comprised of non-research professionals; and developing and negotiating contracts with both federal and non-federal funding agencies. Investigators comprising this panel range from pre-doctoral to mid-level career professionals who are advancing psychology and law research through interdisciplinary science, cross systems collaboration, and innovative methodology—and have done so with varied grant support (e.g., federal, private foundations, professional societies, and local municipalities or academic institutions). Investigators will briefly describe their research programs and offer tips they have learned through their funding experiences. Thereafter, audience members will be invited to ask the panelists questions.

The panel will consist of the following professionals:

C. Adam Coffey, M.S.
Mr. Coffey is a fifth-year graduate student from the University of Alabama who is currently completing his pre-doctoral clinical internship at Patton State Hospital in Highland, California. His research explores the influence of implicit and explicit biases on legal decision-making, professional practices among forensic clinicians, and misuse of the civil court system. Mr. Coffey received research funding at the university and national levels, including two university-based research fellowships and the AP-LS Minority Affairs Committee’s Diversity in Psychology-Law research grant.

Jenni Cox, Ph.D.
Dr. Cox is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at The University of Alabama. Broadly, her research explores the intersection of psychology and legal decision making. Specifically, she is interested in how individual differences impact the legal decision maker’s judgments. She has received a National Science Foundation grant (Law and Social Sciences division) and a grant-in-aid from the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Lindsey Wylie, J.D., Ph.D.
Dr. Wylie is the Director of Research at the Juvenile Justice Institute at the University of Nebraska, Omaha. Her primary research interests center on the collateral and unintended consequences of legal policies, procedures, and programs affecting vulnerable populations across the lifespan, including juveniles and older adults. Her research has specifically examined procedural justice and stereotype confirmation within early-system involved youth, the collateral consequences of youth with juvenile records, decisions in end-of-life care with older adults, and issues affecting aging inmates. Her research has been funded by the American Psychology-Law Society, The Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, the Nebraska Crime Commission, and Legal Aid of Nebraska/Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Sarah Gervais, Ph.D.
Dr. Gervais is the Susan J. Rosowski Associate Professor of Psychology and Associate Chair of the Psychology Department at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Broadly, she examines issues around gender and legal decision-making with a specific focus on objectification and dehumanization, science and stereotype threat, and violence against women. Specifically, her research on sexual harassment as well as scientific reasoning in the courts has been funded by the National Science Foundation. Her work on alcohol-involved sexual assault, bystander intervention, and issues related to Title IX has been funded by the National Institutes of Health.

Naomi Goldstein, Ph.D.
Dr. Goldstein is a Professor of Psychology, Co-Director of the JD/PhD Program in Law and Psychology, and Director of the Juvenile Justice Research and Reform Lab at Drexel University. She is also a Stoneleigh Foundation Fellow. Her work focuses on the role of adolescent development in legal decision making and legal outcomes. Specifically, she collaborates with community stakeholders to dismantle the school-to-prison pipeline, reform juvenile probation systems, protect youths’ rights during police questioning, and reduce racial and ethnic disparities within the justice system. Her work has been supported by the National Institutes of Health; National Institutes of Mental Health; National Institutes of Justice; Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Stoneleigh Foundation; Annie E. Casey Foundation; National Ministry of Education, Argentina; Drexel University; and the Philadelphia Department of Human Services.

3:00pm - 4:00pm
Pavilion Ballroom East

How Much Does that Cost? Examining the Financial Costs of Crime Attributable to Psychopathy
Dylan T. Gatner, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University; Stephen D. Hart, PhD, Simon Fraser University; P. Randell Kropp, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Psychopathy is associated with violent recidivism and considered a massive societal burden. But to what extent? To address this question, we examined the economic costs of crime attributed to PPD. In Study 1,
we used a prevalence-based approach to estimate the costs of crime associated with PPD in the US, UK, and Canada. In Study 2, we took a sample-driven (n = 188) approach to examine the pseudo-prospective costs of crime between psychopathic and non-psychopathic federal offenders. The results suggest that PPD has a large economic burden due to crime, particularly violent crime, yielding management and policy implications.

Effects of the Psychopathic Label on Punishment: A Meta-Analysis
Colleen M Berryessa, PhD, Rutgers-The State University of New Jersey; Barclay Wohlstetter, Bucknell University

The current study, using a meta-analytic approach and moderation analysis, examines twenty-one experimental studies utilizing vignettes reporting how psychopathic “labelling” influences perceptions on three punishment outcomes (dangerousness, treatment amenability, legal sentence/sanction) for two types of studies: (1) studies in which a defendant with a psychopathic “label” is compared to a defendant with no mental health diagnosis (psychopathic label vs. no label) and (2) studies in which a defendant with a psychopathic “label” is compared to a defendant with a different psychiatric diagnosis (psychopathic label vs. other psychiatric label).

Risky by Association? The Effect of CU Traits and Peers on Risk-Taking in Delinquent Youth
Laurel A. Mattos, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Craig E. Henderson, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Kaisa K. Marshall, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Max R. Christensen, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Lauren J. Ryan, BA/BS, Sam Houston State University; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University

Youth with callous-unemotional (CU) traits exhibit a severe pattern of delinquent behavior and are more likely to commit crimes in groups. Research is needed regarding their decision-making processes, especially in the presence of peers. This study used experimental manipulation to examine risk-taking in justice-involved youth. Forty-two adolescent males completed three risk-taking tasks either alone or in the presence of peers then independently completed self-report measures. Descriptive statistics and correlations among main variables are presented, with additional data analysis to be completed exploring the effect of peers and CU traits on risk-taking, as well as a possible interaction between the two.

Psychometric Properties of the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits in an At-Risk Sample
Madison F. Edge, Simon Fraser University; Aisha Bhanwer, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Melissa Jonnson, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Gira Bhatt, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Roger Tweed, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Kevin S Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University; Nathalie Gagnon, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Stephen Dooley, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Although the Inventory of Callous-Unemotional Traits (ICU) was designed to improve the measurement of callous-unemotional traits, research on its psychometric properties is limited. Consequently, we investigated the ICU’s reliability and validity within 123 at-risk community youth who were prospectively followed for six months. The ICU displayed good internal consistency and strong convergent validity with the Antisocial Process Screening Device. The ICU total, Callous and Uncaring subscale scores significantly predicted self-reported offending, while the Unemotional subscale did not. The three-factor structure showed mixed support at best. Overall, the findings support the ICU’s psychometric properties but highlight areas for future research.

Risk Assessment in the Context of Conditional Release Decision-Making
Gina Manguno-Mire, PhD, Tulane University School of Medicine; Amanda Gallagher, PhD, Tulane University; Jessica Wright, BA/BS, Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System (ELMHS); Mike Vitacco, PhD, Georgia Regents University

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

Recidivism Among Reentry Court Participants: A Proposed Survival Analytic Model
Madeleva Rizzo, BA/BS, Drexel University

Survival analysis, or time-to-event analysis, originated in the medical field to study disease outcomes but has since been applied in a variety of contexts, including corrections. Whereas the traditional evaluation of post-incarceration programs focused only on whether an individual was rearrested, more recent research treats outcome period as an important variable. The use of survival analysis allows analysis of outcomes using discrete time periods. The STAR program is a federal reentry court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania that has undergone annual evaluations. This paper will describe a more detailed design using survival analysis that will be applicable to this reentry court and to other
problem-solving courts when there is interest in time as a meaningful component of outcome.

The Cost of Institutional Violence: The Impact of Court Delays on Commitment Costs and Risk Management

Natalie Armstrong Hoskowitz, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital; Jhilam Bhasw, Bridgewater State Hospital; Lauren Miller, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital

Mitigating institutional violence is an important component of forensic work. Previous research has not considered how court delays regarding court-authorized treatment plans (e.g., for antipsychotic medication) may subsequently impact mitigation of violence in an institutional setting. This study seeks to elucidate what connection exists, if any, between court delays for court-authorized treatment, and violent incidents occurring in a strict-security facility. Over 350 files of adult males from 2015 to 2016 were reviewed and analyzed. Results and implications are discussed in terms of institutional violence, and monetary costs to the court and hospital due to court delays.

Differences Between Approach and Problematic Non-Approach Behavior Towards Hospital Staff

Madeline M. Eyre, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Elizabeth C. Low, MA/MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Christina L. Hein, MA/MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kyle R Siddoway, MA/MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Patrick T McGonigal, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kayla M Neeley, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mario J Scalora, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Violence in healthcare settings continues to be the leading cause of workplace violence in North America. Therefore, understanding the warning behaviors and risk factors associated with those who approach or engage in problematic non-approach behavior is of critical importance in these settings. Results indicated those who approach were more likely to be older, display agitation and noncompliant behavior, have had prior contact with the target, and have reported mental health concerns. Those who did not approach were more likely to threaten violence, exhibit suicidality, demonstrate insulting and degrading language, formal plans, and report plans of violence.

047. Plea Bargaining Scope, Probability of Conviction, Discovery, Trial Penalty, Innocence, Influencers, Discount

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Pavillion Ballroom West

Plea-Bargaining's Unknown Domination of the Justice System

Miko M. Wilford, PhD, University of Massachusetts, Lowell; Annabelle Shestak, MA/MS, University of Massachusetts, Lowell; Kelly T. Sutherland, MA/MS, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Plea convictions have increased since the 1980s; yet, pleas have been subjected to very little scrutiny. We recruited a national sample from MTurk (N=537) to measure the American public's understanding of, and attitudes toward, this plea system. Results indicated that the public lacks an understanding of plea procedures, and that those who know less express more positive attitudes toward the justice system. Further, plea-bargaining attitudes are too complex to be captured with a single scale. Ultimately, our results indicate that if researchers hope to reform the plea system, we must do more to educate the public on its weaknesses.

Plea Decisions are Affected by Probability of Conviction: is this Evidence Against the Shadow Model?

Jennifer Bartlett, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Tina Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University

The leading model of plea decision making, Shadow of the Trial (SOT), requires that the calculus for guilty plea decisions be independent of the probability of conviction. Specifically, the expected value of the plea should equal the expected value of trial (i.e., probability of conviction times the sentence if convicted), regardless the probability of conviction. We tested this assumption and found that relative to those facing likely loss (90%), participants facing an unlikely loss (5%) were 2.8 times more willing to accept plea offers of equivalent value, relative to expected trial sentence. We discuss how results might shape model improvements.

An Examination of the Role of Discovery, Trial Penalty, and Innocence in Plea Decision Making

Tarika Daftry-Kapur, PhD, Montclair State University; Tina Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University; Tristan Faust, BA/BS, Montclair State University

Plea bargaining is a critical component of our criminal justice system and yet how decisions are made remains somewhat of a black box. Many questions surrounding the process including how defendants arrive at the decision to plead. In this study we examined the impact of access to discovery, trial penalty, and innocence on defendant decisions to plead guilty, and their expectations of winning or losing at trial. We will discuss relevant results and policy implications.

Coppin’ a Plea: Factors Influencing Adolescents’ and Adults’ Plea Decisions

Andrea Arndorfer, PhD, California State University, Fresno; Lindsay C Malloy, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Most criminal cases in the U.S. are resolved through plea bargaining. The current study sought to explore developmental differences in plea decisions. 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. After the interview, all participants were told their answers necessitated the meeting with a police officer. Overall, 42% of participants accepted the plea deal. Adolescents were more likely to take the deal than older and younger adults. Factors associated with the decision to accept a plea were also explored.

**The Effect of Plea Discount and Potential Trial Sentence on Guilty Plea Decisions**  
*Ryan A. Schneider, MA/MS, Montclair State University; Tina M. Zottoli, PhD, Montclair State University*

In the U.S., most criminal cases are resolved by guilty plea. There is concern that the difference between sentences associated with loss at trial and sentences offered in exchange for guilty pleas can be so large as to be coercive (Dervan, 2012). While some studies show direct relationships between plea acceptance and punishment associated with trial (Zimmerman, 2017), plea discount has often been confounded with trial sentence in these designs. We found plea acceptance to increase with deep, relative to shallow, discounts and with low, relative to high, trial sentences. Results are discussed in the context of discounting theory.

**048. Legal Scholars Committee: Risk Assessments in the Criminal Justice Arena**

3:00pm - 4:00pm  
Galleria North

*Christopher Slobogin, JD, LLM, Vanderbilt University Law School; Kristen Bell, PhD, JD, University of Oregon Law; Anders Kaye, JD, Thomas Jefferson School of Law; Sandra Mayson, JD, University of Georgia*

Psychological risk assessments are increasingly being used in criminal sentencing and parole decisions. An emerging body of scholarship is beginning to assess the legal implications of using such instruments. This panel will feature the work of four law professors who are analyzing different aspects of how risk assessments affect the criminal justice system. Two papers focus specifically on unique challenges with using the COMPAS Violent Recidivism Risk Score in sentencing and parole decisions involving youth offenders. Both of these papers incorporate original empirical research on the topic with legal analysis. Another paper argues that the use of risk assessments such as the COMPAS instrument provide a concrete path to incorporating social science research into criminal justice decision-making, thus moving the entire system away from a retributive approach and towards a post-retributive paradigm. The final paper discusses both pros and cons of using risk assessments and highlights some of the troubling racial implications surrounding their use. Panelists include: Chris Slobogin, Professor of Law at Vanderbilt; Kristen Bell, Associate Professor of Law at the University of Oregon; Sandra Mayson, Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Georgia School of Law; Anders Kaye, Professor of Law at Thomas Jefferson School of Law. Abstracts from 3 of the speakers are included below:

Youth can be considered both a mitigating circumstance because of its association with diminished culpability and an aggravating circumstance because of its association with crime-risk in theory, judges and parole boards can recognize this double-edged sword phenomenon and balance the mitigating and aggravating effects of youth. But when sentencing authorities rely on algorithmic risk assessments, a practice that is becoming increasingly common, this balancing process may never take place. Algorithmic risk assessments often place heavy weights on age in a manner that is not fully transparent or, in the case of proprietary black box algorithms, not transparent at all. For instance, our analysis of one of the leading black-box tools, the COMPAS Violent Recidivism Risk Score, shows that roughly 60% of the risk score it produces is attributable to age. We argue that this type of fact must be disclosed to sentencing authorities in an easily-interpretable manner so that they understand the role an offender’s age plays in the risk calculation. Failing to reveal that a stigmatizing label such as high risk of violent crime is due primarily to a defendant’s young age could lead to improper condemnation of a youthful offender, especially given the close association between risk labels and perceptions of character and moral blameworthiness.

Questioning the Fairness of Relying on Risk Assessments in Custody-Release Decisions, with application to parole decision-making among prisoners serving sentences for juvenile convictions. Risk assessment instruments are routinely used in making decisions about whether to release people from pre-trial detention, how to sentence people, and when to release people from prison on parole. The instruments are said to provide an evidence-based estimation of the degree of risk that a person may commit crime and/or violence if released from custody. There have been at least three critiques that question the ethics of relying on risk assessments in decisions to release people from custody: first, reliance on risk assessments can reinforce existing racial and socio-economic disparities; second, many risk assessment tools use algorithms that are proprietary (and thus not open to transparent, independent evaluation); and third, the rigor of evidence underlying the assessments is markedly variable. In this paper, I explain how these ethical debates on the use of risk assessments play out in the context of decisions about whether to release from prison people who are serving sentences on the basis of convictions as juveniles. The discussion of these issues will draw on findings from the author’s empirical study of 400 transcripts from parole hearings for California prisoners serving life sentences for juvenile convictions.
Retributive philosophies play an important role in American criminal justice, providing both justifications for and constraints on the exercise of the state's criminal justice powers, and bolstering the popular and political legitimacy of our punishment practices. But retributivism has long been subject to robust challenges on a number of different fronts, from the pragmatic to the metaphysical, and critics have sometimes suggested that we may eventually move beyond retributivism to a post-retributive paradigm for criminal justice. In a recent paper (Radicalized Risk Assessment, _ Behav. Sci & L._ (forthcoming 2018)), I have argued that the colonization of criminal justice by social-science-informed risk assessment methods will eventually contribute to the demise and replacement of the retributive approach. It will do so not just because such risk assessment naturally resonates with consequentialist approaches to criminal justice (like incapacitation and rehabilitation), but also because the particularistic criminogenesis narratives it can fund will catalyze deep anxieties about retributivism itself. In this paper, I develop this thesis further by documenting several ways in which an influential instance of social-science informed risk assessment technology, the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) device, both incorporates and funds post-retributive attitudes toward criminal justice. I analyze the COMPAS device itself and the wealth of supporting materials that accompany that device, and look to how theorists and practitioners have conceptualized the use of that device. On the basis of this analysis, I argue that COMPAS both explicitly and implicitly embraces the development and dissemination of highly particularized, social-science derived, information about criminogenetic influences on criminal actors. Moreover, in so doing, it sets the stage for (and favors) the development of highly concrete, detailed, accessible, and plausible social-science-informed criminogenesis narratives. The dissemination of such narratives within the justice system will present an incremental challenge with significant cumulative impact on the retributive intuitions of justice system agents. As a result, I argue, the proliferation of COMPAS assessment (and other assessment devices) will ultimately be corrosive to the justice system's retributive commitments. In this way, it will help steer the justice system's trajectory to post-retributive modes of criminal justice.

049. Mental Reinstatement of Context, Timeliness and Step-Wise Technique, Enhancing Corroboration Memory, Missing Persons Recovery
3:00pm - 4:00pm
Galleria South

Right Place, Wrong Time: The Limitations of Mental Reinstatement of Context for Alibi Elicitation
Stephanie A. Cardenas, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; William E. Crozier, PhD, Duke University; Deryn Strange, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Studies show that 33%-53% of innocent suspects struggle with generating uniformly accurate and unchanging alibis (e.g., Olson & Charman, 2012; Strange, Dysart, & Loftus, 2014). Mental reinstatement of context (MRC) is regarded as an effective mnemonic component of the cognitive interview used by law enforcement interviewers to improve eyewitness memory accuracy (Memon, Meissner, & Fraser, 2010). Using a novel, ecologically valid five-stage paradigm we examined whether MRC led to more accurate and consistent alibi memories and corroborating evidence compared to time-cue based questioning. Results suggest that MRC does not improve alibi generation over time-cuing alone.

Memory for Timelines: Testing the Step-Wise Alibi Elicitation Technique
Alexis T. Mook, BA/BS, Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

Using a novel alibi paradigm, we examined innocent suspects’ memories for a series of actions over one hour. At Time 1, participants engaged in a variety of tasks at different locations. One week later, participants were interviewed regarding their activities during the event stage using one of three interviewing techniques. Initial alibis generated were highly inaccurate. Preliminary analyses found no effect of interviewing condition on report accuracy. However, an effect of report modality was found such that the completion of a physical timeline lead to more accurate reports than verbal reports on measures of chronology, duration and objective time.

Enhancing Memory for Corroborating Alibi Evidence
Kureva Matuku, MA/MS, Florida International University; Steve Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Osvaldo Sarduy, BA/BS, Florida International University, Miami

 Innocent suspects often have to provide alibis to prove their innocence. These alibis are often wrong, thereby endangering innocent suspects to potential wrongful arrests and convictions. Even when they produce accurate alibis, these tend to be weak because they lack supportive physical evidence. This research investigates an intervention aimed at increasing memory for supportive alibi evidence by leveraging chronological recall and perspective-taking techniques. Study 1 tests the effect of this intervention on the quantity of physical evidence recalled. Study 2 investigates the degree to which innocent suspects overestimate the strength of corroborating physical evidence.

The Recovery of Missing Persons
Kara Moore, PhD, Knox College

Researchers have been studying how citizens search for
missing and wanted persons for a decade. I will review the methods used to study the cognitive components of searching, findings discovered so far, and discuss what work needs to be done. Emphasis will be placed on the methods used and existing findings. In addition, I will discuss the need for additional research in this area, and discuss how people may get involved. Finally, I will discuss how this research can influence policy and practice regarding missing and wanted persons searches.

050. Testimonial Aids, Age, Familiarity, Early Death Expectations, Apparent Maturity, Perceptions of Plea Bargaining Engagement, Sexting, Text Messaging and Treatment Engagement

Parlors

The Impact of Testimonial Aids, Victim Age, and Familiarity on Mock Juror Decision-Making

Bailey M Fraser, BA/BS, Carleton University; Chelsea L Sheahan, PhD, Carleton University; Emily Pica, PhD, Austin Peay State University; Joanna D Pozzulo, PhD, Carleton University

We examined the influence of testimonial aids, victim age, and familiarity on mock juror decision-making in a sexual offence case. The use of testimonial aids was manipulated such that participants (N = 378) read a case summary in which the victim either did or did not use a testimonial aid (i.e., a screen) while testifying. Victim age (i.e., 6-, 15-, 25-years) and familiarity between the victim and defendant (i.e., stranger, step-parent) were also manipulated. Mock jurors were found to assign higher ratings of guilt when the victim was 6-years-old, the defendant was a stranger, and a testimonial aid was used.

Anticipated Early Death and Youth Offending Patterns: A Retrospective Self-Report Study

Sarah Fishel, BA/BS, Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD and PhD, Drexel University

Quantitative research on anticipated early death (AED), or the belief that one will die or be killed prematurely, and youthful offending patterns has tied AED’s development to direct and indirect exposure to violence and suggests that AED is linked with negative future outcomes, including poor health and criminal activity. The primary limitation to the current literature on AED and offending is that almost every quantitative study to date has used the same data set. The current study adds to this literature by providing preliminary information regarding AED, recruiting a novel sample, and utilizing additional quantitative measures.

Juvenile Justice System Public Health Issues: HIV/STI Testing Among Former Justice-Involved Youth

Leah Brogan, PhD, Violence Prevention Initiative, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia; Drexel University; Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD, University of California, San Francisco; Milna Ratkalkar, MSW, Drexel University; Naomi Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Justice-involved youth are vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) given risky sexual behaviors and low rates of HIV testing. With increased STI incidence among 15- to 24-year olds and the large proportion of transitional-aged, justice-involved youth, the juvenile justice system is situated within a public health concern. This study found that, within a sample of 280 formerly detained youths, males were significantly less likely to report HIV and STI testing and greater knowledge of HIV and STIs and frequent sex without condoms predicted current testing. Findings can inform juvenile justice system practices linking youth to community-based sexual health resources.

Same Crime, Same Time? The Visual Appearance of Maturity and Juvenile Sentencing

Mary Kate Koch, MA/MS, Cornell University; Caisa Royer, JD and PhD, Cornell University; Jane Mendle, PhD, Cornell University

Early pubertal maturation is correlated with increased delinquency and contact with the juvenile justice system. Existing literature focuses on behavioral differences to explain this discrepancy, but it is not clear if more visible pubertal maturation may induce a bias such that early-maturers are held to different standards of legal responsibility because they appear physically older than their chronological age. This study examined juvenile justice sentencing decisions across variations of pubertal maturation, race, and gender. Results indicated that more visibly mature Black youth received stronger sentences than White youth and less visibly mature youth when accounting for rater punitiveness.

Legal Professionals’ Perceptions of Juvenile Engagement in the Plea Process

Skye A. Woestehoff, PhD, George Mason University; Allison D. Redlich, PhD, George Mason University; Elizabeth J. Cathcart, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Jodi A. Quas, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Court cases are often resolved through plea bargaining. Little is known about legal professionals’ perceptions of juvenile defendants’ level of engagement: whether defendants understand, attend to, and participate in the plea process. We surveyed legal professionals to examine their perceptions of juvenile defendants’ engagement, and whether perceptions differed by legal roles. Professionals viewed juveniles as moderately engaged in the plea process, although defense attorneys viewed juveniles as significantly less engaged than did judges and prosecutors. Given that research suggests juveniles are indeed less engaged than are their adult counterparts, improved methods of enhancing engagement in the plea process are needed.
Community Sentiment and Decisions to Classify Juveniles as Sex Offenders for Engaging in Sexting
Alicia DeVault, MA/MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Kristina Rikkonen, MA/MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Juveniles today are sometimes caught sending sexually explicit pictures to one another. This phenomenon, known as sexting, often comes with severe consequences – children can be charged with distribution of child pornography and registered as sex offenders. This study was designed to understand community sentiment toward classifying juveniles as sex offenders; specifically, this study tests whether individual characteristics such as gender and levels of attributional complexity drive people to classify juveniles as sex offenders. Results indicate that community sentiment does not support classifying juveniles as sex offenders regardless of individual characteristics. Implications for the legal system are discussed.

Text Messaging to Enhance Behavioral Health Treatment Engagement Among Justice-Involved Youth
Marina Tolou-Shams, PhD, University of California, San Francisco; Juliet Yonek, PhD, University of California, San Francisco; Katherine Galbraith, BA/BS, University of Southern California; Eraka Bath, University of California, Los Angeles

Despite the prevalence of psychiatric and substance use disorders among justice-involved youth, few receive treatment. Mobile health technologies may help to overcome barriers to accessing treatment. We evaluated the acceptability and feasibility of a family-based text-messaging intervention to improve court-involved, non-incarcerated (CINI) youth’s treatment engagement and retention. We found that text messaging is an acceptable and feasible means of reminding and motivating CINI youth to attend treatment appointments. Future implementation challenges include making text messaging more personalized and tailored, and developing clear guidelines about privacy, confidentiality and information sharing between justice personnel and CINI youth and caregivers.

051. Professional Development of Women Committee: Mentoring (and Being Mentored) in the Era of #MeToo
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Broadway I/II
Peggy Stockdale, PhD, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis; Elizabeth Tippett, JD, University of Oregon School of Law

The proposed workshop will discuss sexual and gender harassment policies, identify successful strategies for clinical and research mentors and mentees to navigate experiences of sexual harassment, and address “grey areas” and power differentials in professional relationships.

The proposal includes two parts – a panel followed by discussion in the hospitality suite. The featured speakers for the panel will be Dr. Peggy Stockdale from Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) and Elizabeth Tippett, Esq., Associate Professor at the University of Oregon School of Law. Dr. Stockdale is the co-editor of Sex Discrimination in the Workplace: Multidisciplinary Perspectives and has published widely in research journals and books on sexual harassment and sex discrimination. Additionally, she is a guest editor of a double special issue to appear in Equality, Diversity & Inclusion: An International Journal, entitled “From Me Too to What Now: Advancing Research on Sex Harassment”. Professor Tippett studies business ethics, employment practices, business secrets, and harassment and discrimination law. Her research on the content of harassment trainings featured prominently in recent discussions of the MeToo movement. She is co-author of the textbook Employment Discrimination & Employment Law: The Field as Practiced and is Co-Director of a Master’s Program in Conflict and Dispute Resolution.

Following the panel with Dr. Stockdale and Professor Tippett, breakout sessions and discussion will take place in the hospitality suite. Breakout sessions will be led by mentors in the field of psychology and law more broadly (e.g., Drs. Jen Hunt, Margaret Kovera, Maureen O’Connor, and others, as the program schedule allows). Additionally, a student representative from the Student Section will ask students’ questions that have been submitted through an anonymous channel. These sessions will provide an opportunity for students and early career professionals to speak in small groups about #MeToo and mentoring with professionals in the field who work in a variety of settings, such as academia, clinical practice, and government agencies.

Our intended audience for the event includes men and women who serve as mentors in academic and clinical settings, as well as students and others who are being mentored in these settings. The session is being co-sponsored by both the Early Career Professionals and Student Committees. We will be applying for Continuing Education Credits.

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Broadway III/IV

Trained in the Non-Suggestive Interview
Annie Gendron, PhD, École nationale de police du Québec (Police academy); Mireille Cyr, PhD, University of Montreal; Dion Jacinthe, PhD, University of Quebec at Chicoutimi; Powell Martine, PhD, Deakin University; Brubacher Sonja, PhD, Griffith University
Investigative interviews with child victims of sexual or physical abuse present several challenges and require specialized training of investigators. To help them to maintain their skills after having been trained in the non-suggestive interview (NICHD protocol), three post-training support modalities were developed and experimented with 45 investigators. This research intended to evaluate the adherence to the protocol and the appreciation of the modalities by participating investigators. Main results pointed out the need for post-training support in order to maintain skills and long-term adherence to best practice interviewing. The post-training must take into account the operational constraints to be efficient.

Convergent Validity of Observer Rating Scales as Measures of Rapport in Investigative Interviews
Justin L. Magee, MA/MS, University of Texas at El Paso; Misty C. Duke, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso; James M. Wood, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

Research suggests that rapport can play an integral role in the success of investigative interviews. Accurate measurement of rapport is therefore critical. However, scales designed to measure rapport in investigative interviews require interviewee self-report or complex behavioral coding. Global observer ratings of rapport may be more practical for use in law enforcement interview training. Observers rated 92 simulated interviews using quick, global scales of rapport. Observer ratings were significantly correlated with interviewee self-report ratings of rapport. Scores on scales were found to be higher when interviewers used rapport-based tactics and to correlate with the amount of information disclosed by interviewees.

Appreciation of Support Modalities for Investigators
Professional Research Pool for Criminal Justice
Science One Year Later
Kimberley A. McClure, PhD, Western Illinois University; Chelsea L. Wheeler, BA/BS, Western Illinois University; Dawn M. Sweet, PhD, Iowa State University; Chad R Brownfield, PhD, Kane County Diagnostic Center

This presentation focuses on the importance of research infrastructure within the criminal justice sciences to facilitate and to augment evidence-based practice and policy in the criminal justice field. The proposed presentation reflects the challenges and successes in The Professional Research Pool for Criminal Justice Science’s (www.PRPforCJScience.com) inaugural year, a platform for recruiting professional participants and researchers. A description of CJ professionals who are currently in the PRP will be presented including findings from CJ Practitioner Perceptions of Research survey assessing practitioners’ knowledge of and openness to evidence-based practices.

Falling Under the Lens of Susicion: Expressing “Just Enough” Emotion in 911 Calls

Samantha R Bean, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Jessica M Salerno, PhD, Arizona State University; Nicholas D Duran, PhD, Arizona State University; Saul M Kassin, PhD, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice

An experiment assessed reactions to 911 audio calls varying as a function of the caller’s relationship to victim, emotion level, and gender. People were suspicious of too little or too much emotion expressed by 911 callers—regardless of how close they were to the victim. Consistent with gender stereotypes of women being hysterical, the only time high emotion was not more suspicious was when women called 911. This pattern replicated for support for police using resources to investigate the caller. Impressions of the callers’ urgency and emotionality decreased suspicion, while perceived cognitive load and information management increased suspicion.

053. Youth Gun Violence, Intimate Partner Violence, Veterans and PTSD, Risk Assessment and Sanction Disparities
4:10pm - 5:10pm
Pavilion Ballroom East

Predictors of Gun Violence by Criminal Justice-Involved Adolescents
Lauren L. Gonzales, PhD, Adelphi University; Dale E McNiel, PhD, University of California, San Francisco

This study evaluated the contribution of criminogenic risk factors, mental illness symptomatology, and neighborhood-level factors, to risk for gun violence in a longitudinal study of adolescents with criminal justice involvement taken from the Pathways to Desistance study (Mulvey et al., 2004). Findings suggested independent contributions of neighborhood gun accessibility and threat control/override symptoms to risk for gun violence, over and beyond criminogenic risk factors such as influence of antisocial peers and substance dependence. Implications will be discussed for evaluation and management of community risk for gun violence.

Dynamic Risk and Protective Factors for Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration
Catherine S Shaffer, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Dana Cochrane, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Jodi L Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University

The identification of dynamic risk and protective factors is important for reducing intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration among adolescents and young adults. However, little research has examined change over time in putatively dynamic factors or whether these changes are associated with changes in IPV. Using data collected from 885 male offenders, we examined whether three factors (impulse control, substance use, romantic relationship quality) could be considered truly

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Predicting Justice Contact in Veterans with PTSD

Joshua S. Camins, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Craig E. Henderson, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Nathan A. Kimbrel, PhD, VA Mid-Atlantic Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center; Eric C Meyer, PhD, VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans; Sandra B. Morissette, PhD, University of Texas-San Antonio; Bryann B. DeBeer, PhD, VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans

A small, but significant, portion of veterans are involved in the legal system. There is an emerging body of literature identifying empirically-supported risk factors for criminal activity in veterans, but additional research is needed. The current study examined whether sociodemographic, mental health, and deployment related factors were associated with contact with law enforcement in a sample of veterans diagnosed with PTSD. In a regression model of sociodemographic, mental health, and military-specific factors, age accounted for the most variance, and was the only predictor independently significant. The findings, although unexpected suggest prevention efforts should focus on younger veterans.

Do Risk Instruments Decrease Incarceration Rates and/or Exacerbate Disparities? A Systematic Review

Jodi Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Melissa R. Jonnson, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Dana M. Cochrane, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Lee Vargen, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Gina M. Vincent, PhD, University of Massachusetts Medical School

Risk of recidivism tools are often used to guide decisions about pretrial and post-trial incarceration. Whereas some policymakers argue that implementing tools might reduce incarceration rates, others express concern that it may increase disproportionate minority confinement. To test these possibilities, we conducted a systematic review of 21 studies (N = 1,406,982 adolescent and adult offenders). Overall, the implementation of tools was associated with significant decreases in incarceration rates. However, this effect was attenuated when studies controlled for confounds. Currently, the impact of tools on disproportionate minority confinement is unclear.

Exposure to Aversive Family Environments and its Differential Associations with Psychopathic Traits

Hannah C Walsh, MA/MS, University of North Texas;

Sonja Krstic, PhD, Brandeis University; Alexa Delisle, MA/MS, University of North Texas; Craig S Neumann, PhD, University of North Texas; Elizabeth Leon-Mayer, PhD, National University of La Plata; Daniel B Mark, MA/MS, University of North Texas

Exposure to adverse family environments in early childhood represents a potential etiological risk factor for the development of psychopathic traits. Evidence suggests that exposure to different forms of adversity may be differentially associated with psychopathy at the trait-domain level. In a sample of South American male offenders, we found that psychopathic traits were overall positively associated with poor family quality in early childhood. Results indicated that Lifestyle and Antisocial traits were more strongly associated with poor family quality than Interpersonal and Affective traits.

The Dark Triad as a Causal System: A Network Approach

Daniel V. Simonet, PhD, Montclair State University; Jill Del Pozzo, MA/MS, Montclair State University; Christopher M. King, JD and PhD, Montclair State University

Traditional reliance on latent trait models has not resolved basic questions about the fundamental elements, structure, and societal consequences of the Dark Triad. The present study used a psychometric network approach to secondarily analyze data from a large sample of community respondents to the Short Dark Triad (SD3) measure. Global structure, unique boundary-briding components, and core aspects were examined. Results supported a previously hypothesized Dark Triad measurement structure (that of the SD3) and the centrality of a few key attitudes and impulsivity for activating the rest of the Dark Triad—findings with implications for future research and practice.

The Network of Psychopathic Traits Over Time Among Serious Juvenile Offenders

Siny Tsang, PhD, Washington State University; Debbie Huang, Columbia University; Blair Batley, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Randall T. Salekin, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

This study examined psychopathic traits as a network of interacting features, operationalized with the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI), across three time points among a large sample of serious offending boys. Positive associations were observed between most YPI subscales, with a few weak, negative correlations. Dishonest charm, manipulation, and remorselessness may be tapping into some of the most important psychopathic characteristics assessed with the YPI. The network structures at 6, 36, and 84 months follow-up were similar, suggesting temporal stability of the YPI network over time. Network analysis offers a plausible framework to understand the multivariate relations underlying psychopathy traits.
What is the Dimensionality of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised? The Answer May Surprise You
Stephen D. Hart, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Michael D. Maranin, PhD, Simon Fraser University

The factor structure of the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R; Hare, 1991, 2003) has been debated since the 1980s. Research suggesting the PCL-R is multidimensional call into question the construct validity of the test, as well as the meaningfulness of composite test scores. We will demonstrate that research to date has been hampered by widespread confusion regarding basic conceptual and statistical principles. When those basic principles are understood and applied correctly, the surprising answer is that the Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised may be modelled, most defensively and parsimoniously, as a unidimensional monotone latent variable.

055. Alcohol, Religious Priming, and Victim Blame, Online Predation, Arousal Effects on Perception, Rape-Related Pregnancy
4:10pm - 5:10pm
Galleria North

Campus Sexual Assault: An Examination of Alcohol Use on Victim Blame and Perceived Culpability
Adrienne P. Henry, MA/MS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Anthony D. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Cristina L. Reitz-Krueger, PhD, Warren Wilson College; Jennifer T. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Recently, research has demonstrated that sexual assault and victim blame are pressing issues on college campuses. In the current study, participants read vignettes describing a sexual assault of a college student with varying levels of alcohol intoxication in the perpetrator and victim. Results showed alcohol consumption of both the perpetrator and victim impacted perceptions of blame, identification as sexual assault, and identification as rape. Contrary to previous research, blame decreased and identification as rape and sexual assault increased when the victim was intoxicated. The current results suggest cultural or temporary shifts in perceptions of alcohol use and consent are unclear.

The Effects of Religious Priming on Rape Victim Blame
Emma G. Heath, Utah State University; Kathryn Sperry, PhD, Utah State University

This study investigated the relationship between religious priming and victim blame. Studies show that when participants are primed with religion, they engage in more prosocial behavior. The study aimed to examine whether the benefit of religious priming extends to reducing rape victim blame. Data were collected using a Qualtrics Panel (N = 215). Results suggested that religious priming was effective in reducing victim blame among religious males, but increased victim blame among highly religious females.

Eggplants, Nude Pics, and Stalking, Oh My!: Women’s Experiences with Male Predatory Behavior Online
Alisha C. Salerno, MA/MS, York University; Caroline Erentzen, JD and MA, York University; Regina Schuller, PhD, York University

Cyberspace provides a prime opportunity for stalking and sexual harassment, with its anonymity and lack of meaningful enforcement. University-aged women (N=388) reported their experiences with male online harassment, including the form and location of such actions. More than half of women experienced unwanted online male sexual attention on multiple occasions, often beginning at a very young age (12-14 years or younger). More than half of respondents received inappropriate messages, nearly a third received inappropriate pictures, and one-quarter received unsolicited nude photos. Many women reported persistent harassment, wherein men would follow them across multiple sites online, escalating in intensity and severity.

Sexual Arousal Affects Men’s Perceptions of Women’s Sexual Intent
Peter O Rerick, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; Tyler N Livingston, MA/MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Deborah Davis, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

The current study examined effects of sexual arousal on men’s perceptions of women’s sexual intentions. Men (N=208) either viewed sexually arousing or nonarousing pictures prior to reporting their interpretations of whether women’s behaviors reflected willingness to have sex. Among single men, the arousal manipulation increased perceptions of the extent to which behaviors reflected sexual willingness, but there was no effect among nonsingle men. Individual differences in arousal also predicted these perceptions. This research suggests men are more likely to make an honest “mistake of fact” when interpreting a woman’s consent in the very circumstances where accuracy is most crucial.

056. Recantation, Human Intelligence Interviewing, Intoxicated Witnesses and Victims, Police Reports and Juvenile Interrogations, Personality and Investigative Interviews, Homicide Crime Scene Characteristics, Youth Deception Detection, Confessions And Exculpatory DNA Evidence
4:10pm - 5:10pm
Galleria South

“I Didn’t Really Do It:” Recanted Confessions in the Innocence Project Case Files
Wendy P. Heath, PhD, Rider University; Da’Naia L. Holden, Rider University

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The Innocence Project provides a database of cases in which the defendant has been exonerated as a result of DNA analysis. For each of the 362 cases in this database, we examined the case summaries for information relevant to confessions. Twenty-eight percent falsely confessed, yet only 12% of these defendants recanted their confession. Those who confessed and recanted had either no additional incriminating evidence supporting conviction (25%) or only one additional type of evidence against them (75%). Recording interrogations should allow for a closer inspection of the interrogation process to help reveal when a confession is false.

A Novel Experimental Paradigm for Human Intelligence Interviewing Research
Zoe Artharson-McGoi, PhD, Illinois Institute of Technology; Lora Levett, PhD, University of Florida

Whereas the goal of a criminal interrogation is to obtain evidence to present at trial, the goal of a human intelligence interview is to obtain information from the interviewee about past or future events to further national security interests (Evans et al., 2010). The purpose of this research was to develop and test a new experimental paradigm for human intelligence interviewing. Participants developed the information themselves, as opposed to being given information to memorize, and were not told that they were going to be interviewed until after the information was developed, eliminating the influence of expecting a future recall test.

Alcohol-Intoxicated Witnesses and Victims: Procedures and Prevalence According to Police Officers
Angelica V. Hagsand, PhD, University of Gothenburg, Sweden; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

An online survey addressed Swedish police officers’ perceptions of the prevalence of intoxicated witnesses and victims, how police officers determine intoxication, procedures employed and their effectiveness, and how police officers perceive statements from intoxicated persons. Results indicate that intoxicated persons are common in investigations, yet there are no established procedures on how to deal with them and that officers usually perceive intoxicated persons as less credible. Greater collaboration between researchers and practitioners is needed in order to inform police about what science has found concerning the impact of alcohol on memory and the implications for police practice.

The Influence of Police Reports on Perceptions of Interrogations with Juvenile Suspects
Morgan N. Andrews, BA/BS, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Amye R. Warren, PhD, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Leanza Greenlee, BA/BS, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Georgia Sroka, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Police reports often omit details of interrogations and thus lead to more guilty verdicts versus when verbatim transcripts are available (Kassin et al., 2017). The present study assessed the effects of police reports and interrogation coerciveness with a juvenile suspect. Participants (N=600) were randomly assigned to one of ten conditions in which police report accuracy (accurate vs. inaccurate vs. no report) and questioning coerciveness (highly vs. slightly vs. no transcript) were manipulated and completed a 62-item perceptions questionnaire. The presence of a police report resulted in significantly more guilty verdicts and more positive views of the interrogation.

Does Personality Matter in the Performance of Investigative Interviewers?
Davut Akca, MA/MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Joseph Eastwood, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

We examined how personality characteristics affect the performance of police officers in an investigative interviewing task. Sixty officers were asked to interview witnesses of a mock robbery crime. Their performance was measured through the amount of details elicited, witness’ perception of the interviewer, researcher ratings of the interviewer’s performance, and the appropriateness of their questioning. The personality characteristics of the participants were assessed through an interviewing-specific aptitudes inventory and Five-Factor Model (FFM) personality scale. The correlation between the personality characteristics and interviewing performance will then be analyzed. Findings will ultimately inform law enforcement organizations regarding their interviewing procedures.

Investigator Beliefs of Homicide Crime Scene Characteristics
Joshua Reynolds, PhD, Stockton University; Victoria Estrada-Reynolds, PhD, Stockton University; Scott Freng, PhD, University of Wyoming; McCrea Sean, PhD, University of Wyoming

Homicide investigators rely on all available means to solve a case, including their beliefs and intuitions. For example, investigators interpret overkill at the crime scene as the perpetrator having known the victim. We tested the veracity of this and other crime scene relationships using a novel approach; coding cases from the documentary television show Forensic Files. Results indicate that most of these beliefs are inaccurate. However, some beliefs may be valid, including finding the victim nude and if that person was raped. We discuss the problems of following false beliefs and the potential use of the accurate relationships we identified.

Context, Constitution and Consanguinity: Detecting Young Children’s Lies
Laure Brimbal, PhD, Iowa State University; Alexandra Ponce-de-Leon-LeBec, The City College of New York, The
We examined lie detection ability in parents and strangers of young children’s repeated lies. Participants were shown young children (3-6 years old and 5-8 years old) lies and truths and asked to assess their veracity and provide confidence ratings. Furthermore, parents were asked to provide behavior measures of their children. We also manipulated whether or not strangers were provided with the context surrounding the children’s lies. Although analyses are ongoing, strangers showed an overall truth bias towards children yet did not seem to be helped by being provided with contextual information.

**Confessions increase the believability of a prosecution’s narrative explaining away exculatory DNA**

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

Research suggests that when a suspect confesses, jurors will discount exculpatory DNA evidence if prosecutors present a narrative explaining the evidence (Appleby & Kassin, 2016). The present study examined whether confession evidence drives this effect by increasing the believability of an implausible narrative explaining away DNA evidence. Participants (N = 342) read a case where the suspect’s DNA did not match DNA found at the crime. The suspect either confessed, denied involvement, or gave no information. Results showed that when the suspect confessed, participants rated the prosecution’s narrative as more believable than when a denial or no information was presented.

057. Perspective, Attention, Memory, and Body-Worn Camera Footage, Life Without Parole
4:10pm - 5:10pm
Parlors

**Filling in the Blanks: Memory for Ambiguous Body Worn Camera Footage**

William E. Crozier, PhD, Duke University; Kristyn A Jones, John Jay College, CUNY Graduate Center; Ella Merriwether, John Jay College, CUNY; Deryn Strange, John Jay College, CUNY

Police departments have implemented Body-Worn Camera (BWC) policies assuming the footage will resolve disagreements. However, research on BWCs shows that people can see the same footage and still disagree about what happened. Here, we test source-monitoring as the cause for such disagreements. We found identifying with police and a misleading report affected participants’ beliefs about an encounter, including falsely believing they saw a civilian with a gun. Surprisingly, the perceptual ambiguity of the footage did not affect beliefs about what happened. These findings have clear implications for how BWC should – and should not – be used in fact-finding processes.

**The Role of Attention on Judgments of Police Body-Worn Camera Footage**

Kristyn A. Jones, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; William Crozier, PhD, Duke University; Deryn Strange, PhD, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Body-worn camera (BWC) footage is a technology designed to show people what happened in incidents. However, research suggests that people are not always accurate in their visual observations. We tested the effect of a misleading police report, the camera perspective of the footage, and instructions to attend to the civilian or the officer, on people’s understanding of a police encounter. We find that the perspective of the camera and attention instructions have implications for people’s memory of the encounter. Our results have important implications for the role of BWC footage in the legal system.

**The Camera Doesn’t Lie, but Angles Might: Body Camera Perspective and Consent Search Voluntariness**

Clara Gorek, Scripps College; Jennifer Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve Brank, JD and PhD, Scripps College

Body worn cameras (BWC) are worn by police officers to provide objective footage from which viewers can accurately judge the interaction between police officers and suspects. Research on camera perspective bias in interrogations indicates that BWC perspective could incriminate the suspect compared to visual angles that encompass both the suspect and police officer. BWC footage could be used as documentation of consent to search and to judge consent voluntariness. Camera perspective could affect judgments, and the purpose of this research was to investigate how camera perspective (no video, BWC, dashboard camera, surveillance camera) could impact evaluations of consent searches.

**A Review and Analysis of Life Without Parole in North Carolina**

Karima Modjadidi, PhD, Duke University; Brandon Garrett, JD, Duke University

While research has examined drivers of incarceration patterns in certain sentences, there has been little research on life without parole (LWOP) imposition in the U.S. While research suggests LWOP sentences have reached record highs, case-level patterns haven’t been studied. We examine the characteristics of the more
than 1,500 LWOP cases in North Carolina by analyzing defendant race, crime, and sentence patterns by county. We associate LWOP with homicide rates, by county, and examine interactions between homicide, victim race, and LWOP sentencing. Finally, we examine prosecution behavior by focusing potential inertia arising from past LWOP sentences explaining persistence of LWOP sentencing.

058. Restorative Justice, Bail Recommendations and Determinations, Psychopathy Labeling
4:10pm - 5:10pm
Broadway I/II

Interactions Between Legally- Relevant and Extra-Legal Factors in Determining Bail Amounts
Samantha A. Zottola, MA/MS, North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD, North Carolina State University; Eitan C. Hope, PhD, North Carolina State University; Shevawn D. Neupert, PhD, North Carolina State University; Evan M. Lowder, PhD, Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Sara Warren, Wake County Sheriff's Office; Richard A. Van Born, PhD, RTI International

Bail decisions are a critical intercept during the criminal justice process. Current practices are costly and subject to bias. We utilized multilevel modeling to investigate independent and interactive effects of legally-relevant and extra-legal factors on bail amounts in a large, heterogeneous sample of inmates (N=22,872). Results showed that repeated bookings, more charges per booking, more severe charges, older age, and male sex were associated with higher bail amounts. Results also revealed 2-way and 3-way interactions of sociodemographic factors with legally-relevant factors that qualified these main effects. Taken together, findings suggest the need for an intersectional approach to investing bail practices.

The Psychopath Labeling Effect: Does the Label Really Matter?
Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo, JD and MA, Drexel University; Sarah Fishel, BA/BS, Drexel University; Claire Moore, MA/MS, Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD and PhD, Drexel University; Jenni Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Previous research has demonstrated a psychopath labeling effect in capital sentencing contexts. However, it is unclear if this labeling effect is driven by the application of a psychopath label or psychopathic traits. This study explored the differential impact of a psychopath label and the attribution of psychopathic traits to a mock capital defendant regarding imposition of the death penalty and perceptions of future violence risk. Results indicate that the attribution of psychopathic traits seems to be the most influential factor in the psychopath labeling effect in capital contexts, though the application of a psychopath label does play some role.

Evaluating Pretrial Bond Recommendations for a Rural Jail Risk Assessment Program
Heidi Putney, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; George Ronan, PhD, Central Michigan University

Judges often rely on intuition, experience, and a quick review of a criminal background report to make bond and detention decisions for individuals awaiting their first arraignment hearing. The current study evaluated the influence of defendant and charge characteristics on pretrial decision-making in a sample of rural defendants. Results indicated that important correlates of pretrial risk, such as violent charge type and past failure to appear warrants, were related to the judges’ bond recommendations. However, these correlates were not predicative of important pretrial considerations such as time spent incarcerated before first arraignment.

Neuroscience, Justice and the "Mental Causation" Fallacy
John A. Humbach, JD, Pace University School of Law

A key justification for modern criminal justice practices is premised on a logical fallacy and is ripe for review. This article takes direct aim at the criminal law's pre-scientific supposition of "mental causation," which is the primary basis for holding that people "deserve" to suffer and the most serious barrier to acceptance of neuroscience in criminal justice reform.

059. Minority Affairs Committee: Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System
4:10pm - 5:10pm
Broadway III/IV
Malcolm Woodland, PhD, DC Courts-Guidance Clinic

Juvenile justice has a long history within the law. Beginning with common law of the colonies, a distinction was made between those who could not be held accountable for their actions (e.g., infants) versus those who could (e.g., adults). The noted legal scholar Blackstone set the limit of 14 years to be considered a child too young to be accountable for crime (American Bar Association, 2018). This lecture will use data from the Superior Court of the District of Columbia to examine the experiences and backgrounds of youth in the juvenile legal system. Dr. Woodland will explore demographic data and the role of psychological assessment in addressing the mental health needs of juveniles in the legal system.

Ethnic minority youth (African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and American Indians) are over-represented in nearly every jurisdiction in the United States (Armour & Hammond, 2009). Their contact with the system is at a higher rate than that of non-minority youth, and the chances of being detained
in a juvenile justice facility are over 2/3 higher, compared to non-minority juveniles. The makes for a system that needs to meet the unique needs of ethnic minority youth.

The National Conference of State Legislatures has offered several reasons for why minority youth may have a greater chance of juvenile justice system placement and be in greater need of services (Armour & Hammond, 2009). Contact with the system can emanate from several sources. Jurisdictional issues may produce more contact, with urban centers having higher rates of vulnerable young persons than non-urban or rural areas. Police surveillance of minority youth in poverty-stricken areas of urban centers may result in higher contact. The state of juvenile sentencing has made it easier to try juveniles as adults for certain offenses and this may increase the punitiveness that results with contact. Finally, racial bias may occur at any time to increase the risk of contact with juvenile authorities for minority youth.

As early as 1974, the U.S. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act sought better treatment of youth to lessen the race disparities that reside within the juvenile system. Programs around the country have sought to improve existing juvenile justice systems and enhance treatment of youth within those systems. The number of youth who are incarcerated has declined, and the decline occurred in every state. Nevertheless, racial disparities within the systems have increased (Rovner, 2016).

Recent research highlights the issue of race disparities within the system. Vidal, et al. (2016) found that minority youth are more vulnerable to child maltreatment and abuse, and this early childhood risk sets them toward more engagement with the juvenile justice system. With a juvenile offender sample of 2,678, Campbell, et al. (2017) noted that harsher punishments are one issue to be addressed. In addition, ethnicity alone predicted program referrals, recidivism, and general treatment. Thus, both factors internal to youth and factors external to youth combine to increase minority youth’s risk for contact with the system.

The juvenile justice system in the District of Columbia is unique in some respects. For example, in fiscal year 2017, the vast majority of juveniles are young (14 years or less = 11%, 15 years = 20%, 16 years = 33%, 17 years = 20%, and 18 years+ = 16%), and non-Hispanic African Americans (97%) with the majority committing violent offenses (57%), and property (22%), drug (2%), and other offenses (19%) comprising the rest. In other respects, the system is typical of most urban area juvenile systems. Males (83%) outnumber females (17%) and the majority of offenses are misdemeanors (64%).

The District of Columbia system offers new and progressive services for juveniles who come into the system. As part of the 2019 American Psychology Law Society conference, Dr. Woodland will provide an address on the unique services available for juveniles in the District of Columbia. He will present an overview of the system, include data from the mental health court and the HOPE Court, a specialty court for youth vulnerable to sex trafficking victimization.

Finally, Dr. Woodland will also share research from the Court’s research lab that examines a wide range of issues for juvenile offenders in Washington, DC such as empathy, racial identity, and using appropriate psychological scales to assess this population.

060. Color-Blind Racial Beliefs, Procedural Justice, Perceptions of Use of Force, Process-Based Policing
5:20pm - 6:20pm
Pavilion Ballroom East

Police Endorsement of Color-Blind Racial Beliefs and Propensity to Interact with Youth of Color
Keisha April, JD and MA, Drexel University; Elizabeth Gale-Benzt, MA/MS, Drexel University; Jennica Janssen, MA/MS, Drexel University; Kaya Gravesande, Drexel University; Jessica Jushchyshyn, Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Police are often the first contact between youth and the justice system, and officers’ beliefs may help explain disproportionate minority contact between police and youth of color. Color-blind racial beliefs (CBRBs), a form of implicit racism in which racial differences are denied, are more strongly endorsed by police than laypeople. This experimental study, manipulating youth race and offense severity, examined the relationship between officers’ CBRBs and reported likelihood of interacting with youth. A multiple linear regression analysis revealed that officers with low levels of CBRBs were less likely to interact with Black youth. Policy and practice implications will be discussed.

Police Procedural Justice & the Case for Reverse Causality
Rick Trinkner, PhD, Arizona State University; Ryan D. Mays, MA/MS, Arizona State University; Ellen S. Cohn, PhD, University of New Hampshire

Procedural justice theory argues that perceptions of fair treatment by police officers increases police legitimacy, leading to an increased likelihood of legal compliance. Nagin and Telep (2017) argue prior literature has not ruled out reverse causality. This study addresses this critique. Adolescents completed surveys in 2009, 2010, and 2011/2012 assessing general perceptions of police legitimacy & delinquency. One month after the last survey, they read a police vignette manipulating voice and impartiality. Afterward, participants rated the fairness and legitimacy of the officer in situation. Results showed partial support for reverse causality.

When is it Too Much? Predicting Perceptions of
Police Use of Force
Margaret C. Reardon, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Devon Kinsey, BA/BS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

This study examined the impact of situational and individual factors on perceptions of police use of force. Mock jurors evaluated a police-citizen interaction that manipulated the number of officers, type of resistance, prior record of suspect and suspect race. Legal attitudes and attitudes towards police were also measured. Results reveal a complex picture in which situational factors are moderated by attitudes and race.

Competing Models of Legitimacy: Testing Measurement Invariance of Process-Based Policing
Holly L. Buckman, MA/MS, Palo Alto University; Robert E Wickham, PhD, Palo Alto University

Police legitimacy and procedural justice are important antecedents in public support of police, and researchers have been working to operationalize these constructs. Using online survey data of 672 adults in the United States, this study compared competing models of process-based policing, as well as analyzed measurement invariance of these constructs by race/ethnicity and political affiliation. Multi-group CFA procedures established by Stark and colleagues (2006) was utilized to test for configural, metric and scalar invariance. The results of this study support an alternative conceptualization of process-based model of policing, as well as identify how political ideology may impact relations with police.

061. Mental State Defenses, Prisoners, Gender and Criminal Thinking, Female Parolees
5:20pm - 6:20pm
Pavillion Ballroom West

Predictive Validity of Personality Assessment Screener on Behavioral Outcomes in a Prisoner Sample
Tiffany N. Truong, BA/BS, Texas A&M University; Morgan N. McCredie, MA/MS, Texas A&M University; John F Edens, PhD, Texas A&M University; Leslie C. Morey, PhD, Texas A&M University

The prevalence of mental health issues and lack of resources in correctional populations induced a high demand for screening measures that can efficiently identify inmates who require more extensive evaluations. The Personality Assessment Screener (PAS; Morey, 1997) is a brief self-report measure designed to identify risk for emotional and behavioral problems. This study seeks to further evaluate the predictive validity of the PAS on behavioral disturbances among a sample of male inmates. Results indicate moderate correlations between PAS element scores and behavioral outcomes. However, further research on predictive validity of the PAS in forensic and correctional population is necessary.

Insanity Defense Typology
Kimberly Brown, PhD, Vanderbilt University Medical Center

Articles, chapters, and guidelines have been written about how to conduct insanity defense evaluations and how to operationalize legal definitions of insanity. However, the insanity defense has never been categorized by a typology. This paper describes a typology of six subtypes of the insanity defense: paranoid self defense, "but it’s mine," erotomanic stalking, delusional, disorganized, and false report. Knowledge of these subtypes, while not all inclusive, can inform insanity defense evaluations, guide training, and potentially increase the reliability of forensic evaluators’ opinions. Also, such subtypes can generate future research regarding prevalence, interrater reliability, and associated features of the different subtypes.

Gender Differences in Criminal Thinking Patterns: Prevalence and Predictive Salience
Natalie J. Jones, PhD, Carleton University; Raymond (Chip) Tafrate, PhD, Central Connecticut State University; Damon Mitchell, PhD, Central Connecticut State University

Criminal thinking (i.e., antisocial cognitions) has long been a primary risk factor and treatment target for forensic populations. In this study, 216 clients referred to a community corrections center in Connecticut were assessed at intake with the Criminogenic Thinking Profile (CTP). Gender-responsive scales were derived from the original CTP items, the former offering improved predictive validity compared with the original gender-neutral self-report tool (AUCs attaining .80). Potentially a useful adjunct to mainstream risk assessment tools, empirically-derived self-report scales that capture gender-specificity in criminal thinking patterns can assist in optimizing both prediction of reoffending and case management practices.

Prediction of Violence Risk in Female Parolees
Jessica Y. Britt, PhD, Augusta University; Christina L Patton, PhD, Augusta University; Dominique Remaker, PhD, Augusta University; Michael J Vitacco, PhD, Augusta University; Lettie Prell, BA/BS, Iowa Department of Corrections

It is unclear the extent to which criminogenic risk factors identified for men may also be salient for female parolees. The current study sought to replicate Prell et al. (2016) with a sample of female parolees to determine whether the Iowa Violence and Victimization Instrument (IVVI) has similar predictive utility for female parolees. Results demonstrated Victimization scores for property offenses and victimization offenses were the strongest predictors of recidivism. Conclusions suggests the IVVI is an equally useful risk assessment for predicting violent recidivism for male
and female parolees with subtle variations with respect to property crime recidivism for women.

**062. Timing, Initial Findings, Restoration, Compliance with Best Practice**
5:20pm - 6:20pm
Galleria North

**Does Time Matter in Competency to Stand Trial Evaluations?**
Claire N. Bryson, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University; W. Neil Gowensmith, PhD, University of Denver; Ellen Reinhard, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Samantha Holdren, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University

Recent court rulings require short timelines for competency to stand trial (CST) evaluations, despite clinical concerns that conducting evaluations 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. No empirical studies have examined what effect time may have on outcomes of CST evaluations. This study examined the relationship between time from court order to evaluation and CST opinions. Results show an association between time and CST opinions among defendants without an SMI diagnosis, with a substance use disorder, or not in custody.

**The Role of Initial Findings of Incompetence to Stand Trial in Predicting Treatment Outcomes**
Amber Lin, BA/BS, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD, Private Practice; Brian Belfi, PsyD, Manhattan Psychiatric Center; Kristian James, BA/BS, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Antigone Philp, BA/BS, Fordham University; Jessica Akerman, BA/BS, Fordham University

This study sought to explore the predictive utility of specific psychotic symptoms, impairments in domains of competency, and number of previous hospitalizations on defendants’ response to competency restoration treatment, as measured by total length of stay (LOS), need for treatment over objection, and loss of privileges. With the exception of regression analyses that identified that the presence of manic symptoms during the initial evaluation was negatively correlated with LOS, no significant relationships emerged between hypothesized symptoms, impairments, or psychiatric history and LOS. In-hospital behavior (i.e., requirements of emergency administrations of medications and/or placement in seclusion/one-to-one observation) predicted lengthier hospitalizations.

**Competency Restoration Outcomes and Psychotropic Medication Usage**
Karen Grabowski, PhD, RISE Competency Restoration Program; Niels Beck, PhD, University of Missouri, Columbia

Psychotropic medication is of major importance for competency restoration, and the effectiveness of other restoration services, such as psychoeducation, are often dependent on the use of psychotropic medication. This is especially true for defendants who are found incompetent and experience symptoms of psychosis. Research has not examined the use of psychotropic medication as it relates to competency restoration outcomes in depth. Thus, the current study aims to examine relationships between variables associated with psychotropic medication (e.g., type of medication, number of different medications used) and competency restoration outcomes.

**Do State Statutes Comply with Best Practice Recommendations for CST Proceedings in Juvenile Court?**
Nancy Ryba Panza, PhD, California State University, Fullerton; Emily Deutsch, BA/BS, California State University, Fullerton; Kelsey Hamann, BA/BS, California State University, Fullerton

In 2011, Larson and Grisso published Developing Statutes for Competence to Stand Trial in Juvenile Delinquency Proceedings: A Guide for Lawmakers, in which they detail recommendations for legislators creating or revising statutes governing juvenile competence to stand trial proceedings. This study presents an analysis of how well state statutes meet these recommendations. Percentages of compliance were calculated for the 37 states with JCST statutes; these ranged from 5.4% to 86.5% compliance per recommendation. No state laws were in compliance with all recommendations; compliance per state ranged from 6.7% to 73.3%. A detailed discussion of the findings will be presented.

**063. LGBTQ+ Student Victims, Sexual/Gender Minorities in Juvenile Justice, Race/Gender Probation Disparities, Gender-Responsive Youth Law Enforcement Training**
5:20pm - 6:20pm
Galleria South

**Experiences of Victimization and Harassment Among LGBTQ+ Students and Responses to Incidents**
Patrick T. McGonigal, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Madeline Eyer, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kyle Siddoway, MA/MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mario Scalora, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

The current study sought to investigate differences between LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ undergraduate students’ exposure to victimization and harassment experiences and response efforts following incidents. Preliminary results revealed that LGBTQ+ students were significantly more likely to experience a wide array of victimization and harassment compared to
non-LGBTQ+ students. In response to incidents, LGBTQ+ students were less likely to engage in formal action, but more likely to post information about the incident online and endorse motivation to participate in political action. These results bring additional attention to specific forms of violence faced by LGBTQ+ undergraduate students, and response behavior following victimization incidents.

The Prevalence of Sexual and Gender Minority Youths in the Justice System: A Systematic Review

Melissa R. Jonson, Simon Fraser University; Brian M. Bird, Simon Fraser University; Shanna M. Y. Li, Simon Fraser University; Jodi L. Viljoen, Simon Fraser University

Despite theoretical models suggesting that sexual and gender minority (SGM) youths—such as lesbian, gay, and transgender youths—are overrepresented in the justice system, their prevalence has not been confirmed. To obtain a more accurate estimation, we conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of 30,835 youths and compared rates of SGM youths in the justice system to those in the community. Contrary to claims that SGM youths are overrepresented generally, this review suggests that lesbian and bisexual girls, specifically, are overrepresented. Rates appeared to differ across ethnic subgroups, and evidence is inconclusive regarding the prevalence of gender minority youths in the system.

Racial and Gender Disparities in Probation Conditions

Cassandra A. Bailey, Sam Houston State University; Kalin Z. Salinas, BA/BS, Sam Houston State University; Melissa Briones, BA/BS, Sam Houston State University; Betsy E. Galicia, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Sheila Hugo, BA/BS, Judicial District Community Supervision and Corrections Department; Kristin Hunter, BA/BS, Judicial District Community Supervision and Corrections Department; Darryl Johnson, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Amanda C. Venta, PhD, Sam Houston State University

The current study examined the ability of race/ethnicity, gender, and age to predict sentencing to anger management therapy (AM) as a term of probation conditions. Analyses revealed county, court, and offense type (i.e., violent or non-violent; Step 1) significantly predicted who received AM, yet race and gender (Step 2) significantly added to the predictive power of the model. Specifically, African Americans were 1.69 times more likely to be placed in AM than Caucasians, and males were 1.73 times more likely to be placed in AM than females. Age, however, did not demonstrate significant predictive ability (Step 2).

Creating the Female Pennsylvania DMC Youth/Law Enforcement Curriculum: A Gender-Responsive Approach

Mina Ratkalkar, MSW, Drexel University; Stephanie Singer, MA/MS, Drexel University; Keisha April, JD and MA, Drexel University; Mary Oliver, Drexel University; Elizabeth Calio, Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

This presentation describes the systematic process of adapting the Pennsylvania Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Youth/Law Enforcement Curriculum for girls and female law enforcement officers. Utilizing established guidelines for adapting manualized interventions for new target populations, the Female Pennsylvania DMC Youth/Law Enforcement Curriculum (“the Female Youth Curriculum”) is the culmination of collaborative efforts among academic and non-academic communities to create a gender-responsive intervention. The application of the guidelines to the Female Youth Curriculum development process will be discussed, as will implications for reducing DMC and improving policies and practices regarding interactions between police and girls.

064. False Confessions and Voluntariness, Attorneys and Contested Confessions Cases, Self-Reported Likelihood of False Confession

3:20pm – 6:20pm

Parlors

False Confessions in Court: Does Veracity (or Lack Thereof) Impact Voluntariness?

Victoria Hall, BA/BS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Kimberly A. Clow, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Eastwood Joseph, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

The "confessions rule" requires incriminating statements to be voluntary to be admissible (Dufrainmont, 2008). However, innocent suspects have voluntarily falsely confessed (Russano et al., 2005), people often doubt false confessions (Kassin & Sukel, 1997), and false confessors are stigmatized more than other exonerates (Clow & Leach, 2015). We tested the impact of discovering that a seemingly appropriate interrogation led to a false confession on perceptions of confessions and interrogations. When participants discovered that DNA contradicted a confession previously assumed to be true, voluntariness of the confession and guilt of the suspect decreased, and the interrogation was rated as less ethical.

Effective Assistance of Counsel? Defense Attorneys’ Trial Strategies in Disputed Confession Cases

Hadley R. McCartin, Mercer University; Sara C. Appleby, PhD, Mercer University; Alice Yoon, Mercer University; Natalie Ross, BA/BS, Mercer University

This study examined defense attorney trial strategies in disputed confession cases. Participants (n = 145) read a case summary manipulating interrogation pressure and evidence strength. They rated the case strength, their chances of winning, and discussed trial strategies. Participants were sensitive to the persuasiveness of confessions, rating the the confessions case to be equally strong regardless of
interrogation pressure. Similarly, regardless of interrogation pressure, they predicted a lower likelihood of winning when compared to the control condition. Analysis of trial strategies, however, showed a lack of consideration for the unique power of confession evidence. Implications for defendants will be discussed.

**Effective Assistance of Counsel? Defense Attorneys’ Perceptions of Disputed Confessions**

*Sara C. Appleby, PhD, Mercer University; Hadley McCartin, Mercer University; Alice Yoon, Mercer University*

This study tested defense attorney decision-making in a disputed confession case. Participants (n = 145) read a case summary manipulating interrogation pressure and evidence strength. They then indicated if they would try to negotiate a plea, how coercive the interrogation was, and the likelihood that the defendant committed the crime. Overall, defense attorneys appropriately rated the high-pressure confession highly coercive, yet they rated the defendant in the high-pressure condition as equally likely to have committed the crime than the defendant in the low-pressure condition. Moreover, neither interrogation pressure nor evidence strength predicted plea-bargaining. Implications for defendants will be discussed.

**Ecological Validity of a Measure of Self-Reported Likelihood of False Confession**

*Emily Haney-Caron, JD and PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD and PhD, Drexel University; Rachel Bomysood, BA/BS, Drexel University; Sarah Fishel, BA/BS, Drexel University; Stephanie C Singer, MA/MS, Drexel University; Claire M Lankford, MA/MS, Drexel University; Alisha Desai, BA/BS, Drexel University; Mina Ratkalkar, MA/MS, Drexel University; Kelan McKibben, BA/BS, Drexel University; Keisha April, JD, Drexel University*

Alternative false confession research methodologies are needed to address existing limitations in accurately estimating rates of—and risk factors for—false confession among justice-involved individuals. This study examined the ecological validity of one such alternative approach, a reliable, vignette-based measure of self-reported likelihood of confession behavior, the Perceptions of Confession behavior during the Holding and Interrogation Process (P-CHIP). Participants were administered the P-CHIP and participated in a laboratory-based false confession manipulation. P-CHIP False Confession Scale score predicted false confession likelihood and explained between 9.6-16.2% of the variance. Study limitations and implications for the P-CHIP’s future use will be discussed.

065. Digital Visual Evidence, Subsequent Remedial Measures, Multiple Sexual Assault Complainants, Social Support and Child Sexual Abuse Cases

**Examining the Effects of Digital Visual Evidence on Jurors Processing of Trial Information**

*Emma Rempel, BA/BS, Ryerson University; Leah Hamovitch, BA/BS, Ryerson University; Lesley Zannella, MA/MS, Ryerson University*

With the increasing access to technology in North American courtrooms, more lawyers are using presentation technologies, including PowerPoint, to assist with their presentation of case evidence. To date, there is limited empirical research exploring the effects of PowerPoint on jurors’ cognitive processing of trial evidence. This study examined how evidence complexity and format influenced jurors’ evidence comprehension and verdicts. Results demonstrated that participants who viewed evidence in a PowerPoint were more likely to render guilty verdicts than those who viewed evidence in written form. These results suggest that PowerPoint technology may affect how jurors evaluate and weigh trial evidence.

**Mock Jurors, Subsequent Remedial Measures and Evidence Rule 407**

*Bernard Chao, JD, University of Denver; Kylie Santos, BA/BS, University of Denver*

In part, to avoid concerns about hindsight bias, Evidence Rule 407 prohibits plaintiffs from introducing evidence of subsequent remedial measures (SRM). Nonetheless, there are numerous exceptions and courts often simply give limiting instructions. This complex scheme makes several assumptions about jury decision-making. This paper describes two separate experiments that included arguments from both parties and judicial instructions. Over 1,700 mock jurors rendered verdicts. As expected, evidence of SRM helped plaintiffs win more often. Limiting instructions appeared to reduce these effects in one experiment, but not the other. No significant difference between two types of limiting instructions was found.

**Evaluating Multiple Complainants of Sexual Assault in Criminal Court**

*Camille C. Weinsheimer, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD, Simon Fraser University*

When sexual offences are tried in criminal court, it is common for multiple complainants (i.e., victims who are witnesses) to testify against the same defendant. This research explores how perceptions of complainants are affected by the credibility of other witnesses who testify at the same sexual assault trial. This is an important question because in many contexts in Canadian law, triers of fact are required to evaluate the testimony of one complainant independent of any other co-complainant. I will discuss cognitive biases and possible unintended effects that may occur when evaluating multiple sexual assault complainants at trial.
Perceived Social Support as a Mediator in Child Sexual Abuse Cases
Kristina Todorovic, MA/MS, University of Toledo; Judith Platania, PhD, Roger Williams University

In the current study we examined the mediating effect of perceived social support in the relation between child suggestibility and defendant culpability. Social support was defined in terms of interviewer identity and divided into categories: general v. case specific (e.g., mother). We found that general social support partially mediated perceptions of all but one of our predictor variables and defendant culpability. Case specific social support mediated one of the models tested. These findings reveal that laypeople may not understand the impact of case specific social support (i.e., familiarity of interviewer) and may benefit from expert testimony regarding this information.

066. Forgiveness, Specialty Court for Youth Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Prior Non-Compliant Behavior and Time Supervised
5:20pm - 6:20pm
Broadway III/V

The Relationship Between Forgiveness and Peer Victimization in Early Adolescence
Sanam Monjazeb, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Aisha K. Bhanwer, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Jodi L. Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University; Gira Bhatt, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Roger G. Tweed, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Nathalie Gagnon, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Stephen Dooley, Simon Fraser University

Although some research has been conducted on protective factors against victimization, less attention has been given to how internal character strengths can protect against victimization in youth. The current study examined whether forgiveness protects against relational victimization and whether it moderates the relationship between victimization and self-esteem. Participants included 326 Canadian high school students. Results suggested that adolescents demonstrating higher forgiveness were protected from victimization over a six-month period. These findings highlight the potential importance of fostering forgiveness in youth who experience bullying or other forms of peer harassment. Future research should investigate additional character strengths in relation to victimization.

Forgive and Forget: Does Forgiveness Protect Against Adolescent Offending?
Aisha K Bhanwer, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Sanam Monjazeb, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Jodi L Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Gira Bhatt, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Roger G Tweed, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Kevin S Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University; Nathalie Gagnon, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Stephen Dooley, Simon Fraser University

Although there are some well-established protective factors for offending, there is a lack of research on character strengths from positive psychology in relation to offending. The current study examines whether forgiveness protects against adolescent offending and violence. Participants included 126 at-risk Canadian adolescents. Findings suggested that adolescents higher on forgiveness were less likely to offend after a six-month follow-up period. In addition, forgiveness showed incremental validity above common risk factors. These results suggest that it may be important to assess forgiveness in at-risk adolescents. The findings highlight that future research should investigate character strengths in relation to offending.

A Review of the Successes and Challenges in the Development and Implementation of HOPE Court Katara Watkins-Laws, PhD, DC Courts-Child Guidance Clinic; Malcolm Woodland, PhD, DC Courts-Child Guidance Clinic

This paper will discuss the development and implementation of the District of Columbia Superior Court’s juvenile specialty court, Here Opportunities Prepare you for Excellence (HOPE), which addresses the unique needs of youth at the highest risk for commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). A preliminary exploration of the first cohort’s characteristics (N=25; 96% female; 92% African American; M-age=15.08 [SD=1.91]), in addition to a baseline of participant’s estimated CSEC risk, mental health symptom endorsement, diagnostic, behavioral and ecological data points will be provided. Additionally, we will review programmatic successes and existing challenges, data collection, program evaluation measures and projected research.

Previous Noncompliant Behavior and Time Under Supervision: Effects on Juvenile Probation Revocation
Amanda NeMoyer, JD and PhD, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital; Ye Wang, PhD, Massachusetts General Hospital; Elizabeth Gale-Bentz, MA/MS, Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Although probation remains the most common disposition for adjudicated youth, only recently has research begun examining youth characteristics and behaviors associated with probation revocation. Prior work has often failed to account for the fact that youth probationers are monitored over time, such that previous behaviors and time under supervision might contribute to revocation decisions. Logistic regression and time-varying effect model analyses with data from 589 probation review hearings revealed that, among other factors, variety of previously documented noncompliant behavior was associated with probation
revocation at a given hearing. Further, established relationships between noncompliant behaviors and probation revocation vary over time.
067 Friday Night Poster Session

001. Experience with Children is Related to Fear of Being Falsely Accused of Child Sexual Abuse
Kajal Sachdev, BA/BS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Bette L. Bottoms, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago

A 10-item “Fear of False Accusation” of child sexual abuse (CSA) scale was created and found to be statistically reliable (alpha = .81, IC M = 0.30) in a sample of 964 participants. As predicted, as participants’ experience with children increased, their Fear of False Accusation significantly decreased (r pb = -.14, p < .01). Even so, the correlation was small. Experience with children is only one factor among many that may be related to fears about being falsely accused. Nonetheless, these findings provide information that may assist in understanding attitudes, beliefs, and biases affecting jurors’ judgments in CSA cases.

002. Victim-Blaming and Defendant-Humanisation: The Effect of Defence Attorney Strategies on Mock Jurors’
Georgia Lunden, University of Cambridge; Michael Lamb, PhD, University of Cambridge

Research suggests that a wealth of extra-legal factors influence jurors’ attitudes in child sexual abuse cases. The present study aimed to investigate whether blaming the witness and/or humanising the defendant significantly affected mock jurors’ proposed verdicts, perceptions of the defendant, and/or perceptions of the witness. 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 conditions significantly affected the perceived likeability, honesty, credibility, and overall believability of both the witness and defendant. In addition, participant characteristics significantly affected verdict and perceptions of the witness and defendant. These results are discussed within the wider framework of defense attorney strategies in child sexual abuse cases.

003. Use of Risky Question Types in English High Courts With and Without Implementation of Reforms
Laura Stevens, University of Birmingham; Hayden Henderson, PhD, University of Southern California; Michael Lamb, PhD, University of Cambridge

This study investigated the use of risky question subtypes in the English Section 28 pilot study and children’s responses to those questions. Proportionally, more suggestive questions, but fewer option-posing questions, were used in the Non-Section 28 condition. Nevertheless, fewer prompts contained tags, declaratives and negation in the Section 28 condition. If a Ground Rules Hearing occurred and/or an intermediary was present, defence lawyers used more option-posing prompts, fewer suggestive prompts, and fewer prompts containing tags, declaratives and negation. Results suggest the reforms have had some positive impact, but more is needed to eliminate the use of risky questions.

004. Cold, Callous, and Individualistic: A Comprehensive Analysis of Old and New Predictors of Psychopathy
Demi Kourtesi, BA/BS, CSU Los Angeles; Gaithri Fernando, PhD, CSU Los Angeles

The purpose of the current study was to examine risk factors for the development of psychopathic traits in the general population. A sample of 171 respondents from the US and 131 from Greece completed an online survey with the variables of interest. A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted with the predictors and was significant, explaining 26% of the variance in psychopathy. Individualism was a stronger predictor of psychopathy than the variables established in prior studies. An ‘index’ of isolated variables was also tested, and significantly predicted psychopathy. We use a person x situation theoretical model to frame the findings.

005. Mental Health Correlates of Acute and Chronic Substance Use Behaviors among Juvenile Offenders
Dinisha M. Blanding, MA/MS, Carlos Albizu University, Miami Campus; Maria Rodriguez, MA/MS, Carlos Albizu University, Miami Campus; Juliana Millan, MA/MS, Carlos Albizu University, Miami Campus; Emmanuel Rivera, MA/MS, Carlos Albizu University, Miami Campus

This project identifies mental health correlates of both acute and chronic substance use behaviors among a nationally representative sample of juvenile offenders. The sample consisted of 6,920 juveniles (76% male) detained in 290 facilities throughout the U.S. (M=16 years). The prevalence rates for all 7 studied mental health areas (depression, anxiety, anger, trauma, inattention, hallucinations, and suicidal ideation) were higher among offenders who were under the influence of alcohol/drugs at time of offense. Juveniles with above-average mental health indications in all 7 areas reported more substance-related problems. Implications for future research as well as screening and classification efforts are discussed.

006. A Study of Citizens Complaints and the Relationship to Police Officers Referred for Fitness for Duty
Beverly Henkel, MA/MS, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus; Casey Sharpe, PsyD, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus

Police officer research has mostly focused on comparing pre-employment evaluations and citizen complaints. This dissertation will analyze and compare citizen complaint data with officer fitness-for-duty evaluations,
both from 2007 to 2017. Nine hypotheses are posed to determine if there is a relationship between the types of citizen complaints and referrals for fitness-for-duty evaluations. This research will also examine the common types of fitness-for-duty referral questions, and trends in citizen complaints and fitness-for-duty evaluations. T tests, chi-squares, and multiple regression analyses will be used to see if trends in this research may be significant to the police psychology community at large.

007. Cognitive Bias in Forensic Sciences: The Role of Examiner Experience and Stimulus Material
Michelle M. Pena, MA/MS, Florida International University; Nadja Schreiber Campo, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Stephanie Stoiloff, MA/MS, Miami-Dade Police Department

Although research examining the effect of contextual bias on forensic evidence analyses has led to the development of various solutions aimed at reducing bias, practitioners are often hesitant to incorporate these solutions. This study addresses practitioners’ concerns by examining the effects of contextual bias, examiner experience and evidence complexity on analyses of forensic evidence. Expert forensic examiners and undergraduate students were given evidence submission forms containing all case details, no details, or redacted details and analyzed fingerprint and shoeprint evidence. Submission forms containing all case details are believed to be the most biasing, especially for student examiners, when comparing fingerprints.

008. Trends and Characteristics of Criminal Responsibility Evaluations in the State of Missouri
Molly Persky, PsyD, University of Missouri, Kansas City; Jason Lawrence, PhD, University of Missouri Kansas City

The State of Missouri Department of Mental Health keeps track of all court-ordered psychological evaluations conducted by Certified Forensic Examiners (CFEs). Using data from Fiscal Year 2004 to Fiscal Year 2017, we intend to analyze trends in criminal responsibility evaluations over the previous 13 years. Our analyses will focus on how the rate of referrals for criminal responsibility has changed over time, as well as how outcomes of criminal responsibility evaluations have changed over time (e.g., diagnosis, ultimate opinion). Our results will be compared with national trends in criminal responsibility evaluations documented in the literature.

009. Network Analysis of Psychopathy as Defined by the PCL-R Within the Field
Gabriele F. Trupp, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Jonathan Preszler, BA/BS, Washington State University; Marcus T. Bocaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University; David J. Marcus, PhD, Jorge G. Varela, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Darrel B. Turner, PhD, Private Practice, Lake Charles, LA

Despite being well-researched, psychopathy incites much debate within the field. It is still unclear which aspects of psychopathy are more central to the construct or how these aspects relate to one another. Studies that address these issues using network analysis utilize samples collected for research purposes. The current study examines the results of network models developed using data from a field sample. Overall, our findings corroborate some aspects of previous network analyses, in that we found affective features to be most central to the construct of psychopathy; however, there were some differences among the current data compared to previous research.

010. Temporal Factoring of Interrogation Tactics
Jeffrey Kaplan, MA/MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Brian L. Cutler, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Amy-May Leach, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

During police interrogations there are various tactics that may be employed to gain information or secure a confession (Inbau et al., 2013; Clark & Milne, 1999); an investigator may present evidence, challenge contradictions, or provide justifications, among others. Our research sought to investigate how these tactics co-occur in real life interrogations. We analyzed 47 interrogations, contemporaneously recording the tactics that were used as they occurred. Principal component analysis revealed that interrogation tactics temporally grouped into eight factors. This research provides insight into how interrogation tactics relate, and demonstrates how they may dynamically build off of one another during criminal interrogations.

011. Are Perceptions of Alibi Credibility Affected by Defendant and Alibi Witness Race, and Defendant-Alibi Witness Relationship?
Nikoleta Despodova, MA/MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; Jungwon Lee, MA/MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Mawia Khogali, MA/MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jennifer Dysart, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Steven Penrod, JD and PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

In 2013, 97% of criminal cases were resolved by a plea bargain (http://www.justice.gov). One possible factor that may influence plea bargain decisions is the presence and credibility of an alibi witness. The present study examined whether defendant race and alibi witness race, as well as the relationship between the defendant and witness (e.g., friend vs stranger) influenced criminal defense attorneys, prosecutors, and mock jurors in their alibi credibility judgements. Even though the defendant-alibi witness relationship and alibi witness race influenced perceptions of alibi credibility, verdicts and perceptions of evidence strength were not affected.
012. Grade Level Distinctions in Student Threats of Violence
Anna Grace Burnette, MA/MS, University of Virginia; Timothy Konold, PhD, University of Virginia; Dewey Cornell, PhD, University of Virginia

Student threat assessment is a violence prevention practice that will expand substantially with federal training funds from the STOP School Violence Act. Although student threat assessment should take into consideration developmental differences across grades K-12, research in this area is limited. This study investigates grade-level differences in a statewide sample of 3,282 threat assessment cases from 1,021 Virginia schools. Logistic regression analyses will distinguish threat characteristics and outcomes across grade levels. Preliminary results show that there are substantial differences in threats made by elementary students compared to older students, and that schools are making grade-differentiated responses.

013. Saliency, Anchors and Frames: A Multicomponent Damages Experiment
Bernard Chao, JD, University of Denver; Roderick O’ Dorisio, JD, Merchant & Gould

Modern technology products often contain hundreds of thousands of different features. Nevertheless, jury awards have averaged 9.98% for a single component. The authors sought to experimentally determine whether two forms of cognitive bias might be responsible for these disproportionately high awards. The results of this 3x3x2 online experiment suggest that a combination of anchoring and saliency bias are affecting these valuations. The experiment also found that one de-biasing tactic moderated these effects while another was trending in that direction, but not quite statistically significant.

014. The Influence of Room Spaciousness on Investigative Interviews
Katherine Del Valle Hoogesteyn, BA/BS, Maastricht University and University of Portsmouth; Ewout H Meijer, PhD, Maastricht University; Aldert Vrij, PhD, University of Portsmouth

One aspect of investigative interviews that has yet to be well examined is the setting in which the interviews occur. Extant studies have shown an influence of spaciousness on the disclosure of information, with larger, more spacious rooms promoting higher disclosure compared to smaller rooms. The present study examined the influence of spaciousness, in terms of room size and interpersonal distance, on disclosure and perceptions of rapport-building. We found no links between spaciousness on disclosure rates. However, participants interviewed in the larger room reported more positive interview experience in terms of spaciousness, and consequently higher perceptions of rapport.

015. An In-Person and Online Sample Comparison of Reporting Patterns Related to Exaggerated PTSD
Alba L. Donovan, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Brenna L. Giordano, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Marissa C Vasquez, MA/MS, Palo Alto University; Alinine Barrera, PhD, Palo Alto University; Alexandra Lugo, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Christopher M Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

There are qualitative differences between data collected online and in-person that are important to understand, as they may impact applicability and generalizability. Similarly, it is important rely on effective PTSD diagnosis and malingering detection measures, as misdiagnosis could have significant impact in legal contexts. As such, the current study focuses on comparing response patterns of online and in-person sample on a PTSD diagnosing and malingering detection measure. The authors hypothesize that the two group conditions would significantly differ on endorsement patterns. Result support this hypothesis, as online responders scored higher on the measure. Possibilities for this difference are presented.

016. Police Body Worn Cameras: A Necessary Price to Pay for Safety and Police Accountability
Cristina Ferrara, MA/MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Karla Emeno, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Holly Ellingwood, MA/MS, Carleton University; Craig Bennell, PhD, Carleton University; Elizabeth Schultheis, MA/MS, Carleton University

High-profile cases of police use of force encounters have resulted in increasing demand for, and use of, police body worn cameras (BWCs); however, the associated costs may present an obstacle to local municipalities. The current study explores this issue via multiple regression analysis using a sample of undergraduate students (N = 405) at a university in Ontario, Canada, to determine which factors predict support for higher taxes to fund BWCs. Results suggest that a public that is informed about the benefits of BWCs and who are familiar with events like Ferguson are more supportive of higher taxes to fund BWCs.

017. Juvenile Diversion: An Analysis of Youth Perceptions
Abbie Sanders, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Lindsay E. Wylie, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska Omaha

Lower risk juveniles committing less serious offenses may be referred to diversion to avoid formal system involvement. This study surveyed juveniles enrolled in diversion to examine unintended consequences of diversion enrollment including, felt coercion to enroll, social control while in the program, and perceived stigma for being on diversion. Results revealed older youth felt more coerced to enroll, and that both coercion and social control predicted perceived stigma.
Study results will contribute to better understanding juveniles’ perceptions of diversion and whether diversion programs are meeting their goals to reduce juveniles’ perceptions of being system-involved.

018. Reasons for Removal of Children in the Child Welfare System
Keren-Or Givol, BA/BS, University of Arizona; Ryan D. Davidson, PhD, University of Arizona; Megan S Irgens, BA/BS, University of Arizona; Connie J. Beck, PhD, University of Arizona

For many children in the child welfare system, returning home does not signify the end of their involvement with the system. The current study investigates the various reasons for removal identified by child welfare case workers for a group of families that does not return (n=18) as well as a group that does return following reunification (n=18). Failure to Protect and Substance Abuse were the most frequent identified reason for removal. Cases which don’t return had a higher frequency of Substance Abuse. When cases return, 55% had different identified reasons when comparing the original and returning petitions.

019. Experts’ versus Novices’ Perceptions of Forensic Fingerprint Evidence
Michelle M. Pena, MA/MS, Florida International University; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD, Florida International University; Miami; Stephanie Stoiloff, MA/MS, Miami-Dade Police Department Forensic Sciences Bureau

Research examining the effect of cognitive bias on the interpretation of forensic evidence often use student participants who have no experience analyzing forensic evidence. Using inexperienced participants may inflate the effect of bias due to the increased level of complexity these stimuli will have when assessed by novices. Undergraduate students were presented with several fingerprint comparisons previously judged by latent fingerprint experts as “easy.” Only 10% of fingerprints previously judged by experts as “easy”, were rated as “easy” by novices. The importance of selecting forensic stimuli of similar difficulty for novices and experts when examining effects of bias is discussed.

020. Exploring the Impacts of Predictor Variables on Success in a Mental Health Diversion Program
Amanda P. Wolfson, Nova Southeastern University; Danielle Millen, BA/BS, Nova Southeastern University; David Detullo, MA/MS, Nova Southeastern University; Tom Kennedy, PhD, Michael Collins, PhD, Broward Regional Health Planning Council; Michael DeLucca, Broward Regional Health Planning Council

Since the first Mental Health Court (MHC) in 1997, there has been a steady increase of MHCs all over the country. With the introduction of these new specialty courts have also come to introduction of diversion programs. Diversion programs work to connect offenders who have mental illnesses to community-based mental health treatment services as an alternative to incarceration. Typically, with the completion of the program comes with the benefit of having their charges dropped. Diversion programs aim to reduce recidivism in offenders with mental illness and improve their access to treatment.

021. Trauma and Treatment Motivation: The mediating role of Stress in two inpatient forensic samples
Carla G. Muñoz, PhD, University of Massachusetts, Medical School; David Glassmire, PhD, Patton State Hospital

Despite evidence that inpatient forensic samples are at higher risk of stress and trauma than the general population, there have been few studies examining the role of stress and trauma on treatment motivation in these samples. This study explored the endorsement of these variables, and the mediating role of stress between trauma-related symptoms and treatment motivation in two forensic inpatient samples (pre and post-adjudicated hospitalized patients). Results indicate significant gender differences among variables within and between samples, and a partial mediating role of stress only for the post-adjudicated sample.

022. The Role of Neuropsychology Testimony in Mock Jurors’ Decision Making
Rachel Butler Pagnotti, MA/MS, Widener University; Elizabeth Foster, PhD, Widener University; Shana Maier, PhD, Widener University; Suzanne Mannes, PhD, Widener University

Neuropsychology evidence has rapidly increased in testimony in an attempt to explain a defendant’s actions. The present study investigated how neuropsychology testimony affects mock jurors’ verdicts, sentence recommendations, and opinions of the defendant. Results revealed that in participants who understood the testimony, it only influenced their opinion of the defendant’s ability to control his behavior. However, participants who did not fully understand the testimony relied on the testimony to make their sentencing decisions, and it also affected their sympathy toward the defendant. This data suggests that even when jurors do not fully understand neuropsychology testimony it still affects their decision-making.

023. The Effect of Causal Attributions for Nonconsensual Distribution of Intimate Images
Carissa A. Harvey, MA/MS, University of Minnesota Duluth; Ashley E. Thompson, PhD, University of Minnesota Duluth

This study examined whether victim blaming for participation in hypothetical nonconsensual distribution of intimate images varied according to the gender of the victim and causal attribution dimension.
Using a between-subjects design, victim blaming scale ratings were provided for an experimental vignette depicting a hypothetical individual’s intimate message shared without their consent. Victim gender and the cause for their behavior (i.e., internal/external, controllable/uncontrollable) was manipulated. The results revealed that male NCDII victims whose actions were described as uncontrollable were blamed to a significantly greater extent than were female victims, and, individuals whose actions were perceived as external to them.

024. Callous and Calculated: The Relationship between Psychopathic Meanness and Forms of Aggression
Stephany M. Molina, MA/MS, University of Nevada Las Vegas; Stephen D. Benning, PhD, University of Nevada Las Vegas

Psychopathy encompasses a unique constellation of maladaptive traits often associated with a tendency to engage in aggressive behaviors. Research has shown that psychopathy is associated with instrumental and reactive aggression. The current study examined the relationship between behavioral aggression and psychopathic traits in an undergraduate sample. An adapted version of the Response-Choice Aggression Paradigm was utilized to capture instrumental and reactive aggression within-subjects. TriPM meanness was associated with overall behavioral aggression. The callousness aspects of psychopathic meanness were associated with instrumental, but not reactive, aggressive behaviors. Furthermore, resistance to (socially mediated) negative emotion was associated with initial instrumentally aggressive behaviors.

025. What is Taking So Long: Competency Process of One Southwestern County
Megan A. Thoen, PhD, Texas Tech University; Genesis Hernandez, Texas Tech University; Ashley Davis, JD, Lubbock County Criminal District Attorney’s Office

The length of time to complete competency to stand trial proceedings varies tremendously. This project examines each competency case of a large southwestern county from January 2008 – June 2018 to review a variety of process and outcome related variables, including length of time from the initial motion of evaluation to when the final agreed judgement on the issue of competency is entered. Data analysis of the over 750 cases is in progress. Initial findings identify a variety of reasons proceedings may be delayed, including both examiner and judicial reasons. Results will be useful for forensic practitioners and judicial personnel.

026. Officer Perceptions of BWCs: Impacts of Training and Correlates of support
Ryan Lahay, Lakehead University; Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University

Body-worn cameras (BWCs) are being increasingly used by police, but research remains limited. Using a quasi-experimental design, this research explored officer perceptions of BWCs among officers who would be receiving BWCs (n=65) and officers not receiving BWCs (n=191) in a mid-sized Canadian police service. Results of Pearson correlations of all officers surveyed (n=256) revealed reductions in support for BWCs across some measures (e.g., greater burnout) and increases in support across some measures (e.g., employee satisfaction). In addition, officers receiving BWCs were surveyed again after receiving BWC training (n=32). Independent samples t-tests revealed training enhanced officers’ perceptions of positive public treatment.

027. Exploring the Relationship between Demographics, Mental Illness and Recidivism at a Texas Mental Hea
Jasmine Victoria Idrogo, BA/BS, Prairie View A&M University; Logan A. Yelderman, PhD, Prairie View A&M University

Recidivism continues to be problematic for the effectiveness of rehabilitative court programs. The purpose of this study is to explore the different variables that contribute to re-arrest rates of a Texas Co-Occurring Mental Health Disorder Court. An analysis of variance was conducted in SPSS to compare group differences in recidivism post-MHC participation. A secondary diagnosis was the only significant variable associated with less recidivism. These findings contradict prior literature that has linked co-occurring mental illness with recidivism but can be used to further investigate which specific disorders lower recidivism risk and why. Implications will be discussed.

028. Risk Communication Difficulties in SVP Cases: A Comparison of Categorical versus Numerical Risk Pres…
Daniel Krauss, JD and PhD, Claremont McKenna College; Gabriel Cook, PhD, Claremont McKenna College; Lukas Klapatch, MA/MS, Claremont Graduate University; Grace Wilson, Claremont McKenna College; Alexandra Carter, Claremont McKenna College; Serena Faruqee, Pitzer College

In a simulated sexual violent predator (SVP) hearing, we examined how mock jurors interpret and use recidivism risk expert testimony, based upon STATIC-99R, communicated categorically (verbal labels), or probabilistically (numeric values). After manipulating risk communication style across four risk levels and two formats, jurors’ verdicts, commitment thresholds, and risk interpretations were evaluated. Higher risk levels were associated with more commitment decisions only for categorical risk presentation. Further, participants especially overestimated recidivism risk when higher risk was communicated categorically. The legal and policy implications of our findings are discussed with suggestions for more effective expert risk testimony presentation.
029. The Utility of the Belief in Female Sexual Deceptiveness Scale in Understanding Sexual Aggression
Maddison C.Schiafo, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Kevin A. Waymire, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Jaime L. Anderson, PhD, Sam Houston State University

The current study aimed to validate The Belief in Female Sexual Deceptiveness Scale (BFSDS), which attempts to gauge the problematic schema of women as unknowable and deceptive and is viewed as a precursor to sexual aggression. The BFSDS demonstrated strong internal consistency and examination of the factor structure suggested two factors, although they were highly interrelated. Further, the BFSDS was compared with previously established indicators of hostile masculinity and sexual violence against women (e.g., rape myth acceptance, traditional gender role views, entitlement). Correlation and regression analyses suggest the scale provides useful information in understanding sexual assault.

Alexandra L. Melishkevich, Williams College; Jessica Muñoz, Williams College; Laura Smalarz, PhD, Williams College

Recent research demonstrates that exonerees are more likely to be found guilty at a subsequent trial compared to defendants without a criminal record—an effect predicted by perceivers’ just-world beliefs (Shelton, 2016). The current research examined if this bias can be offset by restoring perceivers’ sense of justice through exoneree compensation. Participants read a vignette about a crime and trial in which the defendant had no prior conviction, was an uncompensated exoneree, or was a compensated exoneree. Participants judged the compensated exonerere more favorably and as less guilty of the crime, though participants’ just-world beliefs did not predict this effect.

031. The Susceptibility of the PICTS-SV to Risk Minimization in an Offender Sample
Margot M. Williams, MA/MS, University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD, University of North Texas

The current study examined the utility of the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles-Simplified Version (PICTS-SV; Disabato et al., 2016) in an offender sample. The original PICTS (Walters, 1995) incrementally predicts recidivism beyond historical variables and is relatively resistant to risk minimization (RM; Gillard & Rogers, 2015), but replication is needed for the PICTS-SV. Encouragingly, although participants modified subscale scores under RM conditions, they were unable to significantly change composite scale elevations. The embedded validity scale (Df-r) evidenced exceptional specificity for RM but lacked sensitivity. Continued work to substantiate risk-relevant measures is essential for treatment, risk management, and sentencing decisions.

032. Effects of Use of Force Legitimacy Manipulation and Personal Prejudice on Punitiveness Towards Police
Miranda Nelson, BA/BS, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Emily Galeza, BA/BS, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Liana Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Anthony N. Washburn, MA/MS, University of Illinois at Chicago

Police shooting of unarmed Black men have stirred public outrage, in part because the officers are rarely convicted. In two studies, we tested the effects of legitimacy of the officer’s actions (high vs. low) and jurors’ personal racial prejudice on jurors’ punitiveness towards police officers accused of shooting unarmed suspects. Although legitimacy was a strong predictor of conviction, mock jurors’ own racial prejudice also predicted the degree to which they perceived the officer’s actions as racially prejudiced, and in turn, their unwillingness to convict the officer. Thus, legitimacy and personal racial prejudice play a role in jury decisions.

033. Impact of Affirmative Defense and Alcohol on Perceptions of Sexual Assault
Krista J. Burket, BA/BS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Marlee A. McCadden, BA/BS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Adrienne P. Henry, MA/MS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Anthony D. Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Cristina Reitz-Kreuger, PhD, Warren Wilson College

The current study examines how policies and alcohol affect rape perceptions. Participants (N=137) reviewed an affirmative or traditional consent policy, followed by a sexual encounter between a male and female. Alcohol use, clarity of response, and resistance were manipulated. Participants following the affirmative consent policy were more likely to perceive rape in unclear scenarios and when the female was intoxicated. Under both policies, rape was more strongly perceived when the male was sober and the female was intoxicated. Results notably contrast prior research on female intoxication and rape perceptions and suggest affirmative consent standards may elicit higher sensitivity to rape.

034. Life or Death in Plain Sight: Role of Emotional Evidence on Juror Emotions, Decision-Making & Memory
Stephanie A. Cardenas, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Auset Alexander, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Deryn Strange, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Although research has examined how emotional
evidence can bias decision-making, less attention has focused on how emotions may bias memory for trial facts. Emotional evidence at trial may decrease recall for trial facts presented just before or after emotional evidence. The current study examined a) the influence of victim impact statements paired with images of the deceased victim and b) judicial instructions on participants’ emotions, sentencing decisions, judgments of the evidence, and recall of trial facts. Although photographs did not directly influence sentencing decisions, they did influence participant’s emotional reaction to the trial materials which in turn predicted verdict decisions.

035. Effectiveness of the SASSI-4 in Identifying Substance Use and Detecting Response Styles
Sara Hartigan, MA/MS, University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD, University of North Texas

The present study empirically investigated the vulnerability of the SASSI-4 (Lazowski et al., 2016) to response distortions, while examining whether variants of “faking good” could be detected. Specifically, the SASSI-4 was examined for its susceptibility to dissimulation in the form of partial denial and social desirability. The SASSI-4 incorrectly classified the respondents who were not diagnosed with a SUD via the SCID-5-CV, and simulators were able to suppress their scores on the SASSI final decision rule and individual decision rules. Further, the SASSI may be over-fitting the likelihood of individuals having a SUD since several items appear on multiple scales.

036. Evaluating Eyewitnesses
Bailey A. Barnes, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Kimberly S. Dellapaoiera, MA/MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Brian H. Bornstein, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Amy B. Douglass, PhD, Bates College

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 tests the effects of three ways of presenting lineup identifications (wide-angled video, narrow-angled video, written police report) to observers, as well as varying eyewitness confidence (high, medium, low) to assess whether these manipulations affect eyewitness evaluations. Preliminary results indicate a significant main effect for confidence on all 10 dependent variables and a significant main effect for presentation medium on three dependent variables.

037. A 10-Second Interviewer Wait-Time Gives Children Time to Respond to Open-Ended Prompts
Brooke E. Rezmer, Central Michigan University; Lisa A. Trager, Central Michigan University; Mary Catlin, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; Debra Ann Poole, PhD, Central Michigan University

Protocols for interviewing child witnesses do not address an important issue: How long should interviewers tolerate silence before delivering another prompt? To lay a foundation for guidelines, we analyzed conversational pauses in 105 interviews conducted for a study in which interviewers were instructed to wait 10 s after children (ages 4 to 8 years) stopped responding before delivering the next open-ended prompt. Analyses of pauses followed by meaningful event information found that this wait-time rule frequently prevented children from being interrupted as they engaged in the difficult task of retrieving event information and formulating a narrative.

038. Mass Market Scams and Consumer Fraud: Perceived Benefit and Risk drive behavior
Stacey Wood, PhD, Scripps College; Xi Patricia, MA/MS, Claremont Graduate University; Liu Marian, PhD, Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis; Hanoch Yaniv, PhD, University of Plymouth

Abstract Mass Market Scams are an increasingly prevalent, transnational crime (FTC, 2016; BBB, 2018). “Hot” and “cold” versions of a hypothetical solicitations were presented to 364 adults, who reported their likelihood of contacting an “activation number” to receive a monetary prize. Participants completed a questionnaire with items referring to their perceived benefits and risks to responding to the letter, demographics, and decision-making style. Analysis revealed that response rates were highest in the cold vs. hot condition, and perceived benefits was the greatest predictor. Further investigation is needed to understand the individual differences that lead to vulnerability to MMS.

039. The Effect of Victim-Bystander Status on Eyewitness Choosing and Motivations
Ryan Ditchfield, BA/BS, Iowa State University; Madon Stephanie, PhD, Iowa State University; Guyll Max, PhD, Iowa State University

Using a novel paradigm in which participants believed that a real crime had occurred, this study examined whether an eyewitness’s status as either a victim or a bystander influenced choosing rates and motivations to avoid identification errors. Although victims reported significantly higher negative affect than bystanders (F(6, 292) = 7.74, p<.001), victims did not significantly differ from bystanders in either willingness to choose or discriminability. In addition, victims did not significantly differ from bystanders in their self-reported motivation to either avoid an innocent suspect or catch the guilty culprit. This has implications for policy-making, eyewitness decision-making theory and future research.

040. Empathy and Public Attitudes of Justice-Involved People with a Mental Illness
Rebekah R Adair, MA/MS, University of Texas at El Paso; Christine Simmonds-Moore, PhD, University of West
Though complex, attitudes play a role in how we view and possibly interact with others. This study examined the interaction between empathy, gender, and public attitudes of justice-involved people with a mental illness. A total of 164 participants completed online surveys distributed through a social media outlet. A significant positive correlation was evident between empathy and attitudes towards justice-involved people with a mental illness. This correlation was small, suggesting other factors could be impacting attitudes. The implications of this study suggest that a small relationship is present between empathy and attitudes, but other influences may be contributing to attitudes.

041. The Effect of Trauma Informed Psychoeducation on Free Will Beliefs and Justifications for Punishment
Rachel Lazar, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Mark Fondacaro, JD and PhD, John Jay College

Justifications for punishment are generally grounded in retribution or consequentialism. In recent years, neuroscientific research has challenged the notion of free will, providing one pathway for a public shift away from retribution. This study uses trauma informed psychoeducation to instill free will doubt, as evidence shows that traumatic experiences may involuntary influence behavior. We use a 2 (biopsychosocial information, neutral information) x 2 (juvenile offender, adult offender) between-subjects design and measure free will beliefs and punishment justifications. We have taken initial steps toward developing a new method to facilitate a shift in public perceptions away from retribution and towards consequentialism.

042. Help-Seeking Behaviors after Sexual Trauma: Study Two
Ashley Rajkumar, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Celines Rodriguez, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Rebecca A. Weiss, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Sexual assault against college students is an ongoing social justice concern in the United States. The current study utilized an online survey to investigate the factors that influenced college students’ decisions to seek help after sexual trauma. Half of the sample (n = 88) reported experiencing sexual assault, and 70% (n = 61) of those disclosed their experience, primarily to friends or family members. Surprisingly, help seeking was not related to substance use at the time of the incident or gender. Race and gender played an inconsistent role in help-seeking. Qualitative responses indicated that fear of judgement deterred help-seeking behavior.

043. The Influence of Emotions, Perceptions, and Moral Disengagement on Verdicts in a Death Penalty Case
Jacqueline M Kirshenbaum, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Morally disengaged jurors might choose punitive verdicts. This study investigated whether emotions (e.g., fear) and perceptions (e.g., defendant dangerousness) can increase moral disengagement (MD) and lead to more punitive verdicts. Participants read a trial summary about a man convicted of first-degree murder and facing sentencing. Next, participants indicated their sentences, emotions, and perceptions of the defendant, and completed an MD scale. Both fearfulness and perceptions of dangerousness increased the likelihood of MD. MD mediated the relationship between dangerousness of the defendant and verdict as well as fearfulness and verdict. Results have theoretical and practical implications.

044. “He was the One Holding a Gun!” Memory for White and Black Faces Seen with Weapons
William B. Erickson, PhD, Texas A&M University - San Antonio; Arianna Wright, BA/BS, University of Missouri, Columbia; Moshe Naveh-Benjamin, PhD, University of Missouri, Columbia

Black male faces are associated with perceived aggressiveness across many paradigms involving perception, decision-making, and eyewitness identification. The current study investigates whether these patterns hold in an associative memory paradigm. Older and younger adult participants viewed image pairs consisting of faces (white or black males) and objects (weapons or not) and received recognition memory tests for pairings before taking the "race faces" Implicit Association Test. Memory was greatest for face/non-weapon pairings regardless of race, although errors relating to black face/object pairs were correlated with implicit bias against black faces among younger adults.

045. An Examination of Drug Charge Consistency in New York City
Kristyn A. Jones, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Therese Todd, BA/BS, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; John Jay College; Preeti Chauhan, PhD, John Jay College

We examine over 25 years of drug charges in New York City to determine the factors that influence the consistency between arrest charge and disposition charge (i.e., charge knockdowns) for drug offenses within the five counties. Importantly, we find that pleas were associated with the greatest odds of a reduction. The effect that our independent variables have on charge consistency also depend on whether the arrest charge was a misdemeanor or felony and the arresting county. We discuss our results in terms of focal concerns theory and changing policy and rhetoric concerning substance use.
046. Testing the Response Criteria Shift Account for the Verbal Overshadowing Effect
Matthew C. Dean, University of Mississippi; Melissa A. Baker, MA/MS, University of Mississippi; Matthew B. Reysen, PhD, University of Mississippi

The present study investigated the impact of response criteria shift effects within the verbal overshadowing effect (VOE). Participants watched a video recording of a burglary and were then given one of two recall tasks: either 1.) a verbal recall task or 2.) a non-verbal recall task. Participants were then shown a two-person lineup and forced to identify the burglar. Data collection is ongoing; however, preliminary results indicate that participants who engage in the recall task demonstrate verbal overshadowing, despite being forced to identify from a lineup. Results demonstrate that verbal overshadowing occurs without a shift in response criteria.

047. You Shall Not Pass: The Role of Criterion and Professional Experience on Spotting Fake IDs
Dawn R. Weatherford, PhD, Texas A&M University-San Antonio; Ujjaggar S. Sihan, Texas A&M University-San Antonio; Devin M. Roberson, Texas A&M University-San Antonio

Individuals rarely present another person’s ID as their own, which may increase the likelihood that a professional screener will miss it. Three experiments explored how within-person variability and feedback affect identification of fake IDs. Using a 1-6 scale, student and professional participants compared a target face to an ID card under either high, medium, or low mismatched identity prevalence. Participants either received feedback after every trial, after incorrect decisions, or not at all. ROC curves revealed differences in discriminability and criterion as a function of feedback and prevalence, which was moderated by within-person variability. Importantly, professionals did not outperform students.

048. The Effects of Social Support on Judicial Stress
Katie M. Snider, MA/MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Charles P. Edwards, MA/MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno; Paul G. Devereux, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Vicarious trauma and occupational stress are serious problems that can cause both personal and professional challenges for judges. Social support reduces levels of judicial stress, but more work is needed to identify the relationship between types of social support (e.g. emotional, approval, instrumental, and informational), judicial social identity, and judicial stress. More specific information is key to developing successful social support interventions to alleviate judicial stress. Survey data collected from 80 judges at a training for the Superior Court of Massachusetts will be analyzed to examine these relationships, and to explore judge’s opinions about intervention strategies.

049. Truthiness Bias with Credibility Judgements in Forensic Contexts
Daniel G. Derksen, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Megan E. Giroux, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Bernstein M. Daniel, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Connolly A. Deborah, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Newman J. Eryn, PhD, Australian National University

Related but non-probative information presented alongside true-or-false statements can increase “true” responses--Truthiness. The extent to which truthiness operates in forensic contexts is unknown. We presented forensically relevant witness statements with or without related, but non-probative photographs. In each statement, a witness claimed that they saw the accused commit a crime. Participants then rated the witness’ credibility. Credibility ratings were higher for statements accompanied by a related, but non-probative photograph. This effect demonstrates truthiness within legal settings and adds to a growing literature showing implicit biases in legal decision-making.

050. Public Perception of Police Conduct: Do Stigma, Race, and Legal Authoritarianism Matter?
Thanh T. Ngo, MA/MS, Roosevelt University; Elijah Ricks, PhD, Roosevelt University

Public opinions do not only generate numerous protests and advocacy movements, but also spark national debates about the manner in which law enforcement responds to issues involving racial biases and mental illnesses. Although numerous factors influence police discretion in handling arrest situations, research has shown that the efficiency and effectiveness of police officers partially depend on whether the officers have gained public support (Schafer, Huebner, & Bynum, 2003). This study aimed to explore the roles of mental illness stigma, legal authoritarianism, and participant-suspect race concordance in mediating public perception of police conduct, particularly in situations involving persons with mental illness.

051. Jurors’ Perceptions of Child Witnesses with Autism Spectrum Disorder
Victoria DiSciullo, MA/MS, West Virginia University; Elisa Krackow, PhD, West Virginia University

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of child witnesses with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) on jurors’ perceptions. Participants were randomly assigned to one of five conditions displaying scenarios varying the characteristics (ASD, intellectual disability, and typically developing) of a child who alleged sexual maltreatment (Krackow, 2018). Participants provided ratings regarding the child’s accuracy, believability, suggestibility, and ability to testify based on facts (Orcutt et al., 2001). The children depicted as having ASD were rated as less credible, less accurate, more
suggestible, and less likely to provide testimony based on fact than children depicted as typically developing.

**052. An Examination of Dusky Prong Failure in Misdemeanor Defendants**
Aislinn R. Tansey, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Kimberly P. Brown, PhD, Vanderbilt University Medical Center; Mary E. Wood, PhD, Vanderbilt University Medical Center

This study investigated specific variables related to Dusky prong failure in misdemeanor defendants. Data were collected from an archival analysis of 100 court-ordered forensic evaluations. Variables included diagnoses and symptoms, and their relationship to the Dusky prongs. Results indicated that psychotic disorders correlated with failure on the rational and consult-with-counsel prongs, and that neurocognitive disorders correlated with failure on the factual prong. The specific symptoms of each category of disorder also correlated with failure on the respective prongs. This study provides empirical evidence that psychosocial deficits are associated with the underlying etiology, for which competence restoration treatment should be tailored.

**053. Recidivism and Successful Community Reintegration: A Review**
Erica Baxter, Illinois School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University, Schaumburg

This review investigates the literature on recidivism and reintegration, identifying implications for the United States penal system. Articles reviewed the challenges faced by offenders during reintegration including social stigmatization, isolation, and mental health diagnoses as well as programs designed to promote successful community transition. Research supports the efficacy of correctional systems that focus on rehabilitation over punishment, such as those in industrialized Europe, citing most importantly continued support from social connections and community involvement. This review supports the reevaluation of the United States correctional system as it fails to foster successful reintegration but instead plays into the cycle of recidivism.

**054. The Justification of Class-Based Prejudice in Juror Decision-Making**
Mauricio J. Alvarez, PhD, The College at Brockport; Monica K Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Research on juror decision-making shows that demographic characteristics of the trial parties (e.g., jurors, defendants, victims) can influence jurors’ decisions. One demographic characteristic seldom evaluated is social class. Across two studies, we evaluated the influence of social class on mock-jurors’ decisions. Results show that working class jurors tend to be influenced by the social class of defendants and victims, while middle/upper class jurors are not. This effect is in part dependent on the availability of a justification for mock-jurors to express their prejudice. Implications for psychological theory and the legal system are discussed.

**055. Juror Bias: Denial and Deception in Capital Cases**
Sarah F. Velsor, MA/MS, University of North Texas; Richard Rogers, PhD, University of North Texas

Studies have shown that even after passing through the voir dire process, venirepersons may still hold strong yet undisclosed death penalty views. The current study developed a capital juror questionnaire (CJQ) that focused on identifying those responding in a socially desirable or deceptive fashion. It examined how often potential jurors engage in denial/deception and if deceptive participants be identified by the Paulhus Deception Scales (PDS). Groups were identified based on their level of misrepresentation reported for the CJQ items (Genuine vs. Falsification). The PDS was found to significantly predict membership in the high vs. low deception group, Wald value = 7.08, p = .01. Judicial processes may wish to incorporate tools directly measuring likelihood to deny or deceive as an additional precaution to root out biased jurors.

**056. Implicit Gender Role Theory and Support for Public Policy**
Marissa Stanziani, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer M. Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; C. Adam Coffey, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Elizabeth Bownes, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Stephanie Brooks Holliday, PhD, Rand Corporation; Lauren E. Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Implicit gender role theory posits that individuals view gender roles as fixed or malleable, and such beliefs influence the likelihood of justifying the current gender system. This study explored how gender role attitudes influence voting behavior and support for specific public policies. Participants read synopses of several pieces of legislation then indicated whether they supported or opposed the proposed bill. Participants also completed a measure of implicit gender role theory. Results suggest increased belief in gender role immutability is associated with supporting public policies that preserve a patriarchal gender system. Data are discussed in terms of decision-making and public policy.

**057. Differences in Eyewitness Accuracy Between Deaf and Hearing Individuals**
Amanda Garcia, BA/BS, Barry University; Jillian Rivard, BA/BS, Barry University

The Deaf community is an often overlooked minority group within the context of eyewitness memory. To date, only one study has compared hearing and Deaf populations in eyewitness memory performance and it
focused exclusively on children. Therefore, the present study seeks to advance the existing literature by comparing the eyewitness memory accuracy of hearing and Deaf adults. Deaf and hearing individuals were exposed to brief video of a crime event and completed a series of open and closed questions in an online survey format. Results will offer important insight about the roles of auditory and visual stimuli in eyewitness memory.

058. The Influence of Information on the Support for Solitary Confinement
Kayla LaBranche, MA/MS, Portland State University

Research measuring public opinion about solitary confinement (SC) is limited. As public opinion can influence policies, it is important to determine whether beliefs can be updated upon receiving information about the use and effect of SC. Prior research indicates public opinion is malleable and may be modified, primarily when information confirms existing beliefs. This study used an experimental design in which support for SC was measured pre/post-intervention. Participants were randomly assigned to view one of two videos depicting differing messages about SC. Analyses indicated beliefs updated following exposure to the intervention. Belief changes were greater when presented with disconfirming information.

059. Distinguishing Sovereign Citizen Beliefs from Delusions
Alexander Millkey, PsyD, Northwest Forensic Institute, LLC

The Sovereign Citizen movement is a large and growing anti-government movement characterized by a set of beliefs that appear bizarre and are often mistaken for delusional beliefs. A new contribution to the literature was provided by Cunningham (2018) in the form of the MADDD-or-Rad-17, a 17-factor structured professional judgment model for distinguishing extreme political beliefs from delusional beliefs. In this study, the MADDD-or-Rad-17 is applied to a case study with a person who holds both Sovereign Citizen and bizarre delusional beliefs to test to what extent the instrument is useful in distinguishing extreme political from delusional beliefs.

060. Juror Decisions and Need for Affect: What Happens When Graphic Evidence is Presented?
Olivia K. Hitchcock-Smith, MA/MS, 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, are under-examined. The current study expands the literature by examining the effects of graphic auditory and visual evidence on guilt ratings and analyzing need for affect (NFA) in parallel. Results showed that participants’ need for affect moderated the effects of the graphic evidence conditions on participants’ guilt ratings. Higher levels of NFA resulted in higher guilt ratings when graphic evidence was shown; however, this effect was not found when the graphic evidence was auditory.

061. Moderating Post-Identification Feedback Effects Through Recognition Memory Instructions
Jessica E. Munoz, Williams College; Laura Smalarz, PhD, Williams College; Steven Charman, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

Post-identification feedback given to eyewitnesses that suggests whether they identified the suspect affects testimony-relevant judgments. Confirming feedback (e.g., “Good, you identified the suspect.”) disproportionately inflates the judgments of mistaken eyewitnesses, an effect theorized to be driven by their lack of internal cues to those judgements (Steblay et al., 2014). The current research aimed to reduce the feedback effect by increasing access to such cues. Mock-eyewitnesses watched a crime video and made a mistaken identification. Some received feedback and instructions regarding decision processes associated with recognition memory. Instructions significantly moderated the feedback effect only on judgments directly implicated by the instructions.

062. Psychopathic Traits and P3 Modulation During Simple and Complex Target Detection Tasks
Olivia Aveson, MA/MS, University of Massachusetts, Boston; Jillian Grase-Fifer, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Event-related potential P3 studies of psychopathy-related deficits in attention have yielded inconsistent results, which may be due to task difficulty differences across studies. To try and reconcile these discrepancies, we used a within-subjects design to investigate how psychopathic traits in college students modulate the P3 during an easy standard oddball (SDO) task and a more difficult continuous performance task (CPT). Total PPI-R scores were associated with lower task accuracy, yet were unrelated to P3 amplitude. Reduced P3s were associated with externalizing traits; high TriPM Disinhibition scores were associated with decreased P3 amplitudes during the CPT, but not the SDO task.

063. Religious Priming Effects on Support for Court Mandated Public Shaming
Logan A. Yelderman, PhD, Prairie View A&M University

Beyond fines and jail sentences, courts sometimes use public shaming to punish criminal offenders. When public shaming is stigmatizing, it can isolate and exclude offenders, increasing the risk for recidivism. Alternatively, shaming can be reintegrative, rebuilding relationships between offenders and society. Judeo-Christian texts provide messages consistent with both stigmatization and reintegrative shaming. An online
experimental design was used to test the effects of Biblical primes using stigmatizing and reintegrative passages on support for public shaming. Priming reintegrative passages was related to less support for public shaming and an increased likelihood of perceiving public shaming as too harsh. Implications are discussed.

064. Predicting the High Risk Conflict of Outpatient Violent Offenders
Rachel Detrie, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; Heather Thompke, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; Heidi Putney, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; Casey Roca, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; Danielle Paull, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; George Ronan, JD and PhD, Central Michigan University

While all are faced with conflict, not all resolve conflict in the same way. The present study investigated how historical, clinical, and future risks could be used to predict conflict management strategy of outpatient offenders (N=84). Using the Conflict Tactic Scale 2 Short Form (CTS2S; Straus & Douglas, 2004) and the HCR-20vr (Douglas et al., 2013), verbal aggression (R2=.265, F(6, 50)=2.643, p=.01) and violence (R2=.317, F(7, 46)=2.582, p=.03) was successfully predicted as conflict resolution strategies. The utilization of risk assessment tools to identify individuals at high risk for negative conflict strategy will the targeting of individuals for appropriate interventions.

065. An Examination of Concordance: Comparing Party Self-Report to Family Court Records
Claire S. Tomlinson, BA/BS, Indiana University - Bloomington; Douglas R. Terrill, BA/BS, Indiana University - Bloomington; Amy G. Applegate, JD, Indiana University - Bloomington; Lily J. Jiang, BA/BS, Amy Holtzworth-Munroe, PhD, Indiana University - Bloomington; Fernanda S Rossi, PhD, Stanford University; Connie J. Beck, PhD, University of Arizona; PhD Jeannie M, MA/MS, DC Superior Court, Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Division

Both self-reported involvement in court processes and court records are frequently used measures of involvement with court systems. Research in criminal law reports varying rates of agreement between self-reports of involvement and criminal records. In family law, there is little evidence to indicate agreement rate between these two measures. This study examines concordance between self-reported involvement with the family courts and family court records in a sample of 392 separating and divorcing parents. Findings will inform researchers, practitioners and family courts as to agreement and accuracy of self-reported court involvement and court records in family law.

066. The Role of Countertransference in Risk Assessments of Juvenile Offenders
Kamar Tazi, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Rebecca Weiss, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Stephany Betances, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Countertransference can influence decisions made by mental health professionals within the justice system, often without the conscious awareness of the professional. The current study aims to analyze understudied relationships between countertransference, juvenile clients, and clinicians’ risk assessments determined using professional judgment in alternative to incarceration settings. Using a mixed methods approach, this study examines the impact of countertransference evoked in service providers on their risk assessments of their youth clients. Preliminary data suggests that participants’ emotions correlated to their general success rates in their individual practices, and that negative emotions related to lower predicted success for a described youth.

067. Subverting Memory Safeguards: Hijacking Metamemorial Monitoring Under Poor Encoding Conditions
Kelsey L. Hess, BA/BS, Florida International University; Ronald P. Fisher, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Stefanie McLaney, BA/BS, Florida International University, Miami

In an effort to further unravel the implications of attorney questioning tactics on eyewitness memory, researchers examine the theoretical basis of commission errors. Commission errors are thought to occur most prominently where a witness is encouraged to lower their reporting threshold and where encoding is poor (Hess, Fisher, McLaney, 2018). The present study is a conceptual replication of findings obtained previously regarding the interplay of encoding conditions and metacognitive instruction. Though data collection is still ongoing, preliminary results suggest a successful manipulation of the variables and show promise for researcher hypotheses.

068. Outcomes of New Jersey Bail Reform
Jacob Freund, New York University

In response to increased scrutiny to the cash bail pretrial release system (Hampson, 2017), the state of New Jersey effectively removed cash bail starting on January 1st, 2017 and replaced it with a tiered provisional release system. The new format allows many defendants to await their trial at home under varying degrees of supervision. This study evaluates the efficacy of New Jersey’s system reform by looking at the total jail population in the state, the cost to run the system compared to cash bail, change in crime rate, and failure to appear in court rates.

069. Gender Differences in Drug Problem Severity and Treatment Adherence
Sarah A Henry, PhD, Western State Hospital; Richard Rogers, PhD., University of North Texas; Amala Shetty, PhD, Northwest Forensic Institute; Jacqueline Means,
Addition is considered a major public health concern, with focus centered upon the importance of certain sociodemographic differences, when considering predictors for successful treatment outcomes. Research suggests a number of gender differences, such as “drug of choice,” arrest patterns, and likelihood of relapse following completion of treatment. The current study examined these patterns and gender differences in treatment outcomes in participants court-mandated to treatment. Results revealed females more likely to endorse “hard” drugs of choice, no differences in terms of treatment outcomes were revealed.

070. Case Examination of Factors Impacting Charges in Cases Involving Children Left in Hot Cars
Monica L. McCoy, PhD, Converse College; Jennifer Gray, PhD, Mount Olive University; Katarina S Swaringen, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; Sandra Schultz, BA/BS, Mount Olive University

We examined the impact of extralegal factors on punishment in cases where an adult left a child in the car, and the child subsequently died of hyperthermia. After analyzing 427 cases, it was found that original charge and sentence severity were significantly harsher for defendants who were under the influence of alcohol or who left the child intentionally. Charges and sentences did not vary significantly based on defendant sex, SES, or race although there was a trend toward African American defendants receiving longer sentences than Caucasian defendants. Caregivers received more moderate sentences than parents.

071. r4lineups: a package in the R programming language for computing lineup measures
Colin G. Tredoux, PhD, University of Cape Town; Tamryn N Naylor, MA/MS, University of Cape Town

Since the 1970s researchers have recognized the importance of estimating lineup bias, and lineup size. This poster describes the development and use of the package r4lineups (Tredoux & Naylor, 2018), which contains functions to compute properties of laboratory or police lineups and is intended for use by researchers in forensic psychology and/or eyewitness testimony research. The r4lineups package includes functions for calculating lineup bias, functional size, various estimates of effective size, diagnosticticy ratio, homogeneity of the diagnosticity ratio, ROC curves for confidence x accuracy data, and an experimental function for computing the degree of similarity of faces in a lineup.

072. The Impact of Lesser-Included Charges on Jury Decision-Making
Joshua D. Behl, PhD, Flagler College

Probability of guilt thresholds are well studied in the literature. However, little research has gone into factors that may affect these thresholds for conviction. One such factor that may affect a juror’s threshold for conviction is the inclusion of a lesser-included charge. The current project aims to measure whether the inclusion of a lesser-included charge increases the probability of conviction by lowering the threshold for a conviction by jurors. Jurors read a trial stimulus and offered guilt ratings as well as probability of conviction ratings. Results and implications will be discussed.

073. An Exploration of Prototypical Sexual Assault Attribution Stability
Sarah Krell, Central Michigan University; Mary Catlin, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; Jonathan P. Vallano, PhD, University of Pittsburgh; Christopher J. Normile, MA/MS, Kyle C. Scherr, PhD, Central Michigan University;

This research examined individuals’ sexual assault schemas (Study 1; N = 214) and whether prototypical attributes differed between mild or severe sexual assaults (Study 2; N = 64). Participants’ open-ended narratives were coded for the presence of sexual assault-related attributes. Study 1 revealed a consistent sexual assault schema whereby a male perpetrator assaulted a female victim at a party that often involved alcohol, with participants using punitive language towards the perpetrator. Study 2 further revealed that these attributes remained impressively consistent regardless of severity, except for two attributes—relationship between perpetrator and victim and the injury incurred by victims.

074. Protecting the Civil Rights of Minors: Providing Involuntary Commitment Procedures for Juveniles
Whitney L. Woodington, JD and MA, University of Texas at Austin

Juveniles who are involuntarily committed to a mental health facility should be afforded the same Constitutional right to a commitment hearing as adults. First, the State has the same interest in providing commitment hearings for both juveniles and adults. Second, the juvenile’s civil rights interest in maintaining his or her freedom warrants judicial protection. Finally, evidence from the field of psychology indicates that commitment hearings can also be therapeutically beneficial for the juveniles involved in the proceedings.

075. Faith-in-Intuition and Perspective-Taking Uniquely Predict Judgments of Sexual Assault Victims
Danielle Pigott, Central Michigan University; Mary Catlin, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; Megan Lawrence, Central Michigan University; Talley Bettens, Central Michigan University; Hannah Benemann, Central Michigan University; Christopher J Normile, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; Kyle C. Scherr, PhD, Central Michigan University

Sexual assault judgments often focus on third-person
perspectives and posit just world beliefs as an underlying factor motivating blame attributions. Instead, this research examined the influence of immersion and faith-in-intuition on sexual assault judgments. Participants (N = 117) completed the faith-in-intuition scale, immersion measure, and indicated their likelihood of reporting the crime, expectation of conviction, and perceived control, blame, and sympathy. Immersion predicted court-relevant, legal judgements—as immersion increased, participants were more likely to report the crime and believe conviction would ensue. Faith-in-intuition predicted emotional judgements whereby as faith-in-intuition increased, participants perceived more control, blame, and expected more sympathy.

**076. Service Members’ Reactions to Amends for Lawful Civilian Casualties**

Jennifer K. Robbenhold, JD and PhD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Lesley Wexler, JD, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

We explore the reactions of military service members to amends making for lawful civilian casualties that occur during armed conflict. Typically, states tend neither to acknowledge their causal responsibility for civilian harm nor to make promises of non-repetition, though they sometimes provide small monetary payments—disbursements known as condolence or solatia payments. But more robust amends making could recognize harm, provide explanations, and minimize future harm. Similarly, amends may further important military objectives, address soldiers’ moral injuries, and contribute to military professionalization. We survey service members about amends making and experimentally explore their reactions to different responses to lawful civilian casualties.

**077. Not All Fair Lineups are 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. Lockamyieir, MA/MS, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Alex R. Wooten, MA/MS, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Maria A. Carlson, PhD, Texas A&M University-Commerce

Researchers have developed lineup fairness measures, and have compared biased to fair lineups, but there is much more to learn about various degrees of fairness. In two experiments, we created faces and lineups from the ground-up with computer-generated face software, allowing for precise operationalization and control of lineup fairness. Participants took part in several trials testing their memory for a face using a lineup varying in fairness (i.e., homogeneity of features). Results indicate a complex relationship between fairness and empirical discriminability, such that a fairer lineup is not necessarily a better lineup.

**078. Criminal Culpability: Does Military Status Matter?**

Joshua S. Camins, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Samantha Holdren, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Kevin A. Waymire, MA/MS, Maddison C. Schiafo, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University

Recent research related to the sequelae of military service, and specifically, on veterans’ involvement in the criminal justice system, has resulted in specialized programs, such as veteran treatment courts. The current study aims to explore the impact of veteran status on perceptions of guilt, sentencing, violence risk, and mental health stigma in a courtroom setting. Preliminary findings indicate veterans are viewed as less deserving of punishment. Further, veteran defendants tend to receive shorter prison sentences by mock jurors. Results of this study have significant implications for various government sponsored justice initiatives, jury consultants, and legal professionals.

**079. Effects of Distance on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy and the Confidence-Accuracy Relationship**

Robert F. Lockamyieir, MA/MS, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Curt A. Carlson, PhD, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Alyssa R. Jones, BA/BS, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Maria A. Carlson, PhD, Texas A&M University-Commerce

There has been a dearth of research on how the distance between an eyewitness and a perpetrator during a crime affects eyewitness identification. We manipulated this variable in two experiments, and focused on the confidence-accuracy (CA) relationship. Experiment 1 simulated viewing distance using the Gaussian blur function in Adobe Photoshop; Experiment 2 utilized mock crime videos that were filmed at three different distances. Supporting other research, as viewing distance increased, eyewitness identification performance decreased. However, regardless of viewing distance, the CA relationship was strong, indicating that eyewitnesses can metacognitively correct for the negative effect of distance on their memory.

**080. Racial Identity, Racial Socialization, and Perception of Police**

Melodie Plaise, BA/BS, Barry University; Jillian Rivard, PhD, Barry University

Research has examined a variety of factors that influence attitudes towards police and/or police legitimacy. Previous research has suggested that an individual’s race can influence trust in police and perceptions of police encounters, highlighting the importance of racial identity in the study of police perceptions. The purpose of the present study is to more closely examine the complex relationship between race and police perceptions in the Black community as it relates to Helms’ (1990) stages of racial identity and
the extent to which positive racial messages and racism awareness have been fostered through one’s racial socialization.

081. Effects of Initial Lineup Feedback on Subsequent Lineup Decisions
Robert F. Lockamy eir, MA/MS, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Charles A. Goodsell, PhD, Canisius College; Curt A. Carlson, PhD, Texas A&M University-Commerce; Dawn Weatherford, PhD, Texas A&M University-San Antonio

We investigated whether providing corrective feedback to eyewitnesses who chose a filler from an initial lineup could result in better performance in a subsequent lineup decision. During the first session, participants viewed a mock crime and then either no lineup or a lineup of fillers. Half of those who chose from the lineup received feedback that their choice may indicate that the police did not have the correct suspect. On a final lineup 48 h later these witnesses performed better than those who did not receive feedback and those who did not view an initial lineup.

082. Disparities Related to Vulnerability for Recruitment into Commercial Sexual Exploitation
Maria Teresa Silva, PsyD, Emory University; Marianna Carlucci, PhD, Loyola University Maryland; Heather Lyons, PhD, Loyola University Maryland; Alix McLearen, PhD, The Federal Bureau of Prisons

Although the literature on commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), or sex trafficking, has grown in recent years, there continues to be a dearth of data regarding this topic. Findings suggest that individuals belonging to minority groups are overrepresented among sexually exploited populations. Our study examined the extent to which belonging to a minority group predicted past involvement in commercial sex (CS) as well as vulnerability for recruitment into CSE. Results revealed that gender identity, race/ethnicity, and elevated mental health scores were predictive of engagement in past CS. Additionally, gender identity and sexual orientation were predictive of vulnerability for recruitment into CSE.

083. Incorporating Cultural Considerations into Forensic Evaluations: A Survey of Practitioners
Amanda M. Fanniff, PhD, Palo Alto University; Taylor M. York, MA/MS, Palo Alto University; Alexandra L. Montena, MA/MS, Palo Alto University; Kenzie Bohnsack, MA/MS, Palo Alto University

The current study provides an updated picture of how forensic psychologists incorporate cultural factors into their evaluations and the challenges they face in doing so. Survey results from 189 mental health professionals are included in this submission; data collection is ongoing. Initial analyses indicate greater diversity among evaluatees than evaluators and that evaluators use a range of strategies to enhance their culturally competent practice and incorporate best practices when evaluating individuals from other cultures. Participants also reported an ability to manage bias when conducting their evaluations but were less confident in other evaluators’ ability to do the same.

084. The Associations between Maladaptive Sexual Behaviors and Personality Psychopathology
Stephanie J Haugh, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Brandon Frazier, Sam Houston State University; Jaime L. Anderson, PhD, Sam Houston State University

Literature regarding the relationship between sexual deviancy and personality is complex at best (Lodi-Smith, Shepard & Wagner, 2014; Wismeier & Van Assen, 2013). The present study aimed to examine maladaptive sexual behaviors and their associations with maladaptive personality traits, as measured by the Section III personality trait model in DSM-5. Results from 224 male undergraduate participants demonstrated that, although watching pornography may not be related to personality dysfunction, individuals who engage in stalking and voyeurism behaviors may exhibit pathological personality traits, particularly antagonistic and disinhibited traits, that could be a target of future treatment efforts.

085. They’re Probably Guilty: The Power of Expectations over Truth
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 entering an interrogation. This research examined whether expectations of guilt influence perceptions of guilt. Both college students (N=32) and police officers (N=19) watched eight videos of students being accused of cheating and were asked to evaluate whether the students were innocent or guilty of the accusations. Prior to each video, we manipulated participant expectations by telling them each student was likely guilty or innocent. The results showed both student-participants’ and police-participants’ perceptions of guilt were influenced by expectations of guilt, but only student-participants were influenced in both factually innocent and factually guilty conditions.

086. Post Identification Context Reinstatement on Confidence
Brittany Race, MA/MS, University of Arkansas; James Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas

Participants watched a video featuring a theft. They were then given a target-present or target-absent, six-person lineup. Following choice, they were given confirming or neutral feedback. Participants were either dismissed and instructed to return in two days or continued with the experiment. Following the dismissal of other participants or on return, participants either
completed a filler task only or a filler task and a guided context reinstatement, focusing making a decision in the lineup. Participants then completed post-identification feedback questions. Incorrect choosers showed a decrease in confidence and, while not significant, correct choosers showed an increase in confidence.

087. Content Validation of a Model of Sexual Grooming Behaviors of Child Sexual Abusers
Georgina M. Winters, PhD, John Jay College; Leah E. Kaylor, MA/MS, Saint Louis University; Elizabeth L. Jeglic, PhD, John Jay College

Sexual grooming is an integral part of the child sexual abuse process. Importantly, there is no universally accepted model for this process, nor is there a clear understanding of what behaviors constitute as sexual grooming. This study aimed to examine the content validity of a five-stage model of sexual grooming and identify specific behaviors involved in each stage. Eighteen experts in the field completed an online survey which asked them to rate which stages and behaviors were relevant to the grooming process. Results provided support for the five-stage model and identified 42 behaviors that were considered to be grooming tactics.

088. The Impact of Defendant Gender and Attractiveness on Juror Decision-Making in a Sexual Offense Case
Georgina M. Winters, PhD, John Jay College; Carissa M. Collins, MA/MS, University of Oklahoma Institute of Technology; Leah E. Kaylor, MA/MS, Saint Louis University; Elizabeth L. Jeglic, PhD, John Jay College

In recent years, instances of educator sexual assault against students have flooded the media. In light of this, the current study examined the impact of gender and attractiveness of a teacher, as well as gender of the student, on juror decision-making in a teacher/student sexual assault case. Using a 2 (Teacher Gender) by 2 (Student Gender) by 3 (Attractiveness Level) design, we examined juror’s decisions regarding guilt, sentencing, and perceptions of the teacher and student. Results suggest that the gender of the teacher may impact juror decision-making, while attractiveness of the teacher and gender of the student had minimal effects.

089. Predictors of Community Failure following Treatment among Dual-Diagnosed Probationers
Taylor R. Ramler, MA/MS, Texas Tech University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD, Texas Tech University; Brian K. Lovins, PhD, Harris County Community Supervision & Corrections Department; Lori Brusman Lovins, PhD, University of Houston Downtown

Changing Lives and Changing Outcomes (CLCO) is a therapeutic program developed to address comorbid mental health and criminogenic needs among justice involved persons with mental illness. Though prior research has demonstrated the general effectiveness of CLCO, it has not explored for whom the program may be less effective. The aim of the present study, therefore, was to examine predictors of community failure (e.g., recidivism, revocation) among a sample of adult probationers released from a dual-diagnosis residential facility following participation in CLCO. Implications of the present study include the identification of and intervention with offenders at risk for negative treatment outcomes.

090. When Benefits Outweigh the Risks: Implications for Substance Use in Juvenile Offenders
Ashley E. Dobbins, MA/MS, University of Vermont; Amanda K. Falcon, BA/BS, University of Vermont; Timothy R. Stickle, PhD, University of Vermont

Evidence for mechanisms in the development of substance use disorders (SUD) is weak. Subgroups of antisocial youth in the criminal justice system have increased risk of developing SUD. This study examined relationships among psychopathic traits, perceptions of consequences of substance use (expectancies), and frequency of use among detained youth. Youth perceiving higher benefits of use reported more past substance use and intentions to use in the future, regardless of perceived risk. Youth with primary psychopathic traits were more likely to fit this pattern than those high in secondary psychopathic traits, or those low in psychopathic traits. Treatment implications are discussed.

091. A Qualitative Examination of Client Perceptions of Legal Risk Following a Prison Reentry Program
Sarah Phillips, PhD, Yale University School of Medicine; Lindsay Oberleitner, PhD, Yale University School of Medicine; Sherry McKee, PhD, Yale University School of Medicine

There is an established relationship between substance use and criminal justice involvement. However, few studies have examined this relationship using qualitative approaches. Utilizing follow up interviews with participants of Living Free, a SAMSHA-funded (TI026330; 1H79TI080966) offender reentry program for addicted adults, the present investigation examined participant’s perceptions of program factors that impacted one’s risk of criminal recidivism, as well as perceptions of factors that have influenced prior contact with the criminal justice system.

092. Correlates of Behavioral Abnormality among Sexual Offenders Evaluated for Civil Commitment as SVPs
Samantha J. Kurus, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Samantha M. Holdren, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Lauren Rubenstein, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Jorge G. Varela, PhD, Paige B. Harris, PhD, University of Houston - Victoria; Jillian P. Strauss, BA/BS, University of Houston - Victoria; David W. Franklin, BA/BS, University of Houston - Victoria; BA/BS
Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) statutes allow for further confinement via civil commitment of sexual offenders following their incarceration. States generally require the individual has been diagnosed with a mental illness that renders him a continued risk to the community, among other requisites. The current study examines data from evaluation records of 201 male, incarcerated sexual offenders who were evaluated for civil commitment in Texas. We examine the association between behavioral abnormality (BA) findings and scores on the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (Hare, 1991) and the Static-99R (Hanson & Thornton, 2000), assessments commonly used to assess offenders’ risk of reoffense.

093. To Consent or not to Consent: Trust in Police and Knowledge of the Fourth Amendment
Trenton G. Buhr, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Emma Danigole, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Timothy Buck, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Corrie Day, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Emma Marshall, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Katherine P. Hazen, JD and MA, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; JD and PhD Eve M., JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Police do not need probable cause or any other legal standard to request consent to a search. A consent search will be valid, so long as the consent was voluntarily given, yet previous research suggests civilians may not fully understand their rights in a consent search situation. We examined whether people’s trust in local police predicts how they believed police should act in a search situation. Our results show that those who feel obligated to obey the police are significantly more likely to believe the police should obtain a warrant after a search request has been denied.

094. Preliminary Evaluation of the Efficacy of a Community-Based Nonprofit at Preventing Delinquency
Molly A. Miller, MA/MS, University of New Orleans; Megan M Zerangue, MA/MS, University of New Orleans; Laura V. Scaramella, PhD, University of New Orleans

Given the lack of efficacy studies on nonprofit organizations (NPOs) designed to reduce juvenile delinquency, the current study evaluates early adolescent boys’ involvement in a mentorship-based community NPO. Results differed depending on whether boys’ or their mothers’ reports of antisocial behavior were examined. More involvement in program activities was associated with fewer mother-reported callous-unemotional traits yet more child-reported proactive and physical aggression. The higher levels of aggression indicate possible iatrogenic effects wherein associating with deviant peers leads to more delinquency. The lack of beneficial effects reported by boys warrants further examination of the content of program activities.

095. Influences of Perceptions of Fairness of Juvenile Policies
Isabelle M. Clough, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Adam D. Fine, PhD, Arizona State University; April Gile Thomas, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

Little research has explored what influences adolescents’ perceptions of the fairness of laws and legal policies. The current study aims to examine which factors influence youths’ and their parents’ perceptions of fairness in regards to legal policies on juvenile transfer, consent, and sexting. Results indicate that adolescents’ perceptions of fairness are influenced by their rule orientation, perceived obligation to obey the law, and whether they affiliate with people employed in the legal system or who engage in crime, whereas parents’ perceptions of legal fairness were influenced by their own perceived obligation to obey the law and their race.

096. The Use of Risk Assessment Instruments by Psychologists in a Maximum Security Forensic Hospital
Gina Manguno-Mire, PhD, Tulane University School of Medicine; Amanda Gallagher, PhD, Tulane University; Jessica Wright, BA/BS, Eastern Louisiana Mental Health System (ELMHS)

Surveys of forensic experts (diplomates in Forensic psychology) describe the use of violence risk assessment instruments in their forensic work (Lally, 2009). It is unknown to what degree these and other risk assessment instruments are routinely employed by forensic practitioners. The present study reviewed over 1200 Psychology files at a large forensic hospital. A total of 540 files prepared for review panel evaluations where decisions are made regarding release of forensic patients to the community. The most commonly used risk assessment measures used in order of frequency of usage were: the PCL-R (75%), VRAG (45%), HCR-20 (16%), and PCL-SV (16%).

097. Assessing the Assessment
Martin James Tobin, MA/MS, Antioch University Seattle; Jude Bergkamp, PsyD, Antioch University Seattle

Identification and management of high-risk offenders has become a focal point for correctional systems throughout the world. Although many violence triage techniques are outlined in the risk literature, systems often implement assessments, planning, and mitigation for mentally ill offenders (MIO) in significantly divergent ways. For more than 20 years now, Washington State has relied on the Offender Reentry Community Safety Program (ORCSP) to appraise dangerousness and presence of mental disorder. The present investigation examines the efficacy of ORCSP
processes and attempts to discern whether current and historical nexus assessments align with best-practice recommendations.

098. Strategic Partnerships: Efforts at Reducing Recidivism
Lavita Nadkarni, PhD, University of Denver; Conor Johnson, BA/BS, University of Denver; Erica Floding, BA/BS, University of Denver; Meghri Sarkissian, BA/BS, University of Denver

Strategic partnerships between Universities, local government and community mental health centers are increasingly being formed in the Denver area to reduce the risk of recidivism for returning citizens. One such program is PHASE – Probation and Parole Accountability and Stabilization Enhancement: Day Reporting Program. This Day stabilization center is designed for those who have committed no-violent crimes, often homeless, and have mental illness, trauma and/or substance abuse disorders. This presentation will present outcome data from the PHASE program, as well as provide the perspectives of three graduate student therapists through the use of case studies.

099. Testing the Efficacy of Interventions to Reduce Racial Bias in Jury Selection
Karima Modjadidi, PhD, Duke University; Chris Gettings, MA/MS, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Will E. Crazier, PhD, Duke University; Margaret Bull Kovera, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Current protections against racially motivated peremptory challenges provided by Batson v. Kentucky (1986) have not been effective in reducing racial discrimination during voir dire. This research examined if methods in reducing discrimination in I/O psychology can have a similar impact in legal settings. Participants viewed venirepersons varying in race, attitude, and gender. Participants rated how likely they would be to use a peremptory challenge on each, then chose two to exclude. Venireperson attitude was the only significant predictor of likelihood ratings and exclusion. Several possibilities are explored to explain why the research did not replicate previous studies or archival data.

100. Same Data, Different Stories: The Impacts of Developmental Science on Perceptions of Justice Policy
Erika Fountain, PhD, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Alyssa Mikytuck, Georgetown University; Jennifer Woolard, PhD, Georgetown

Identifying jurisdictional age boundaries between juvenile and adult courts has proven difficult for policy makers and scientists alike. Recently, scholars have highlighted the developmental and behavioral similarities between juvenile and young adult offenders when arguing juvenile jurisdiction should extend to the early twenties. Policy makers and advocates have also relied on developmental science to encourage policy changes. This study examines how lay people respond to scientific evidence as support for policy changes and suggests science may motivate certain constituents, but not all. Specifically, while most support policy changes, only liberals’ perceptions of young adult offenders were motivated by science evidence.
068. Distal and Proximal Stressors Among SMI, Childhood Maltreatment and Adult Attitudes, Animal Victims, Victim Blaming and Stereotypes, Stalking Among Spanish and American College Students, Non-Criminal Preventative Detention, Public Perceptions of Sex Crimes, Attitudes Toward Adult-Child Sexual Activity

8:00am - 9:00am
Pavilion Ballroom East

Childhood Adversity, Proximal Stressors and PTSD among People Suffering from a Severe Mental Illness
Natalie Bonfine, PhD, Northeast Ohio Medical University; Richard E. Adams, PhD, Kent State University; Christian Ritter, PhD, Northeast Ohio Medical University

The link between childhood adversities, trauma and mental health problems, especially Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), is well documented. However, few studies have examined these associations among people with severe mental illness. This study assesses the prevalence of childhood adversities, adult stressors and PTSD among people with serious mental illness and examines whether childhood adversities and adult stressors (i.e., criminal justice involvement, crime victimization, neighborhood conditions, and stressful social relationships) are associated with PTSD. Our results indicate that stressors in adulthood, specifically crime victimization and stressful social relationships, are associated with PTSD while childhood adversity is not.

Child Maltreatment and Adult Legal Attitudes: The Role of Adult Attachment and Psychopathology
Deborah A. Goldfarb, JD and PhD, Florida International University

This talk considers how childhood experiences may influence adults’ views of the legal system. Specifically, it analyzes the role that cumulative childhood maltreatment, adult attachment insecurity, and psychopathology play in legal attitudes. Within a sample (N = 139) of adults who were part of a study on maltreatment as children, increased childhood maltreatment and more insecure adult attachment did not directly predict legal attitudes; instead, they did so indirectly through increased psychopathology, which then directly predicted more negative attitudes. These results held even after controlling for past criminal history. Implications, limitations, and future directions for this work will be discussed.

Animals as Crime Victims
Lacey Levitt, PhD, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Traditionally, humans have been considered the only victims of crime. However, advances in comparative neuroanatomy highlight the ability of animals to feel physical and emotional pain including psychological reactions to trauma. At the same time, an increasing number of Americans develop close and complex relationships with animals. Extant literature reveals a link between animal maltreatment and interpersonal offending of which law enforcement is becoming increasingly aware. Animal protection laws have also expanded. These changes have arguably created an ethical and practical imperative for forensic professionals to undertake a serious examination of animal maltreatment and potential mechanisms for responding to it.

"It May Have Been Consensual": The Effect of Victim-Blaming and Stereotypes on Mock Jurors’ Verdicts
Georgia M. Lundon, BA/BS, University of Cambridge; Hayden M. Henderson, PhD, University of Cambridge; Michael E. Lamb, PhD, University of Cambridge

Because research suggests that a breadth of extra-legal factors influence jurors’ attitudes in child sexual abuse cases, the present study aimed to investigate whether presenting the victim as sexually mature, untrustworthy or as an ‘ideal’ victim significantly affected mock jurors’ proposed verdicts and/or perceptions in a child sexual abuse case. The study used a mock-jury paradigm with 383 US participants, recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk. Results showed that the untrustworthy witness and sexually mature witness conditions produced significantly less guilty verdicts. Additionally, these conditions significantly decreased favourable perceptions of the witness, whilst significantly increasing favourable perceptions of the defendant.

One Size Does Not Fit All: Experiences of Stalking Among Spanish and American College Students
Rosa M. Viñas-Racionera, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jessica Semmann, MA/MS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Ines Cano-González, MA/MS, Universitat de Barcelona; Ruby Charak, PhD, University of Texas Rio Grande; Maria Scalora, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Miguel Ángel Soria-Verde, PhD, Universitat de Barcelona

The focus of this study is to compare college stalking in Spain and the US and illustrate how broader cross-cultural understanding of the topography of college stalking might assist professionals in better protecting the victims. In order to address this dual goal, 541 Spanish college students and 541 American students were interviewed via an online survey between May 2016 and June 2017. This study found stalking-like activity was a widespread problem among Spanish and American college women. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

How Much is Enough?: Acceptance of Non-Criminal Preventative Detention from Just Deserts
Previous research addressing public attitudes towards the justifiability of sentencing has determined that the public prefers harsher, desert-based sentencing for serious crimes. However, research is less clear on public attitudes towards post-sentence preventative confinement in non-criminal settings. In the current study, we examined the circumstances of confinement and sentence severity through the lens of public attitudes toward preventative detention for sexually violent crimes. Unlike previous studies, our results indicated the public may be more discerning in their tolerance of preventative detention according to the circumstances and type of crime than had previously been suggested.

The Public Perception of Sex Crimes

Jennica Janssen, MA/MS, Drexel University; Suraji Wagage, JD, Drexel University; Stying Guo, PhD, Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University;

Research, policy, and practice are based on assumptions regarding the severity of crimes. It is believed that the public view sex crimes as being particular heinous, which is a strong reason why these types of crimes carry harsh punishments. These assumptions, however, have not been tested. Using an online platform, 150 participants will view vignettes and definitions of sex crimes and rate the severity of each crime from minor to serious. With recent reform efforts emphasizing limiting sex offender registration and notification laws, it is of the utmost relevance to examine the public perceptions of the severity of these crimes.

Qualitative Analysis of Attitudes towards Adult-Child Sexual Activity among Minor Attracted Persons

Sharron Spriggs, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Lisa Cohen, PhD, Mount Sinai Hospital

As scientists have noted, many adults who are sexually attracted to and/or sexually engage with children hold ego-syntonic attitudes about the adult-child sexual activity. Most studies on pedophilic attitudes were conducted on Minor-Attracted Persons (MAPs) who identified as acting on their urges and/or were convicted of sex offenses against children, thus excluding abstinent MAPs and those who have molested children but were never apprehended. The present study uses qualitative methodology to explore narrative responses to a question regarding the impact of adult-child sex on children.

Towards Solutions: Innovative Jail Diversion Strategies for Incompetent Felony Defendants

Oona Appel, PsyD, Los Angeles Department of Health Services, Office of Diversion and Reentry; Kristen Ochoa, MD, MPH, Los Angeles Department of Health Services, Office of Diversion and Reentry

A marked increase in defendants found incompetent to stand trial (IST) caused an "IST epidemic" in California (McDermott & Warburton, 2018). In Los Angeles, a 271% increase in competency evaluation referrals (Katz, 2016) has overwhelmed the existing network of evaluators and caused a spike in jailed IST defendants. The Office of Diversion and Reentry (ODR), in collaboration with the Department of State Hospitals and justice partners, recently implemented felony diversion programs. This presentation highlights innovative diversion strategies and addresses challenges regarding felony defendants. Data on over 1,000 defendants will be presented, along with outcome data for those diverted through ODR.

Predictors of Mental Health Court Completion

Lauren Rubenstein, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Philip T. Yanos, PhD, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Jorge Varela, PhD, Sam Houston State University;

Mental Health Courts in the U.S. have been rapidly growing since the 1990s. It was hypothesized that participants with a history of prior mental health treatment would have better outcomes in MHC programs, including more compliant behavior and more successful completion of the program than participants with no history of prior mental health treatment. The findings contradict the hypothesis and suggest participants with previous inpatient mental health treatment were less likely to complete the program. Other significant predictors of successful completion include education, length of program stay, and whether or not the participant is African American.

Predictors of Disciplinary Infractions in Prisons

Brianeen N. Olafsson, MA/MS, Texas Tech University; Faith Scanlon, BA/BS, Texas Tech University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD, Texas Tech University

Using the National Archives of Criminal Justice Database, we examined the predictive relationships of demographics, mental health status, and components of the "central eight" risk factors on disciplinary infractions and administrative segregation placement. Results were analyzed using a sample of 14,449 males and females from 282 state facilities. Preliminary analyses suggest that the predictor variables, bias (e.g., race, mental illness) exists in who receives disciplinary infractions, which is reflected in what appears to be bias in segregation placement. These results are compared with previous work and have implications for prevention and intervention; appropriate assessment of risk is also discussed.
Predictive and Incremental Validity of Violence Risk Assessments in Forensic Inpatients
Sarah H. Coupland, PhD, Simon Fraser University; C. Adam Coffey, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; David Glassmire, PhD, California Department of State Hospitals - Patton; Sean E. Evans, PhD, California Department of State Hospitals - Sacramento

The objective of this study was to examine the predictive and incremental validity of the Historical-Clinical-Risk-Management-20:Version 3 (HCR-20:V3), Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability (START), and Dynamic Appraisal of Situational Aggression (DASA), in predicting physical harm perpetrated by forensic psychiatric inpatients over three follow-up periods (one-month, six-months, and one-year). The sample will consist of approximately N = 500 forensic inpatients from a maximum-security forensic hospital in Southern California. Data will be presented illustrating the ecological validity of risk assessment measures and highlight strengths and weaknesses of these measures in practice.

070. Development and Validation of New Tools, Philosophy of Structured Professional Judgment
8:00am - 9:00am
Galleria North

The Development and Validation of the Violence Risk Scale - SS Screen
James R. P. Ogloff, JD and PhD, Swinburne University of Technology; Dan Shea, PsyD, Swinburne University of Technology; Michael D Daffern, PhD, Swinburne University of Technology; Stephen Wong, PhD, Swinburne University of Technology

In accordance with the Risk Principle, it is critical to conduct risk assessments to help identify higher risk offenders who require further assessment and treatment. Given the volume of offenders with violent offenses entering the prison system, it is not possible to conduct comprehensive assessments of them all. Moreover, it is not indicated, since not all will be higher risk offenders. This paper presents an overview of the empirical development of a risk screening measure drawn from static items on Violence Risk Scale. The measure developed includes five static items with adequate predictive validity.

An Examination of the FRST: The Nature and Correlates of a Violence Risk Assessment
Jessica Akerman, BA/BS, Fordham University; Charity Wijetunga, JD and MA, Fordham University; Barry Rosenfeld, PhD, Fordham University;

Despite advances in violence risk assessment, the need for these evaluations often exceeds available resources. Determining when to prioritize this assessment-type has typically stemmed from idiosyncratic and unstructured decision-making. The Fordham Risk Screening Tool (FRST; Rosenfeld et al., 2017) was designed to improve this process by identifying those at “high-risk”. Although research has supported its utility within psychiatric settings, no research has extended the FRST to correctional settings. This study applied the FRST in a large urban jail to determine the frequency detainees are identified and examined variables that might distinguish those needing an assessment from those who do not.

Validation of an Integrated-Actuarial Approach to Violence Risk Assessment: The TTV
Frances P. Churcher, MA/MS, University of New Brunswick; Jeremy F. Mills, PhD, Carleton University

The Two-Tiered Violence Risk Estimates (TTV) integrates an actuarial approach to risk prediction with a structured approach for the assessment of dynamic factors for risk management. The current study compares the TTV to four risk measures in male offenders. Approximately 43% of the sample (n = 135) reoffended violently over an average follow-up period of 4.7 years. The TTV, the SIR-R1, and the VRAG were the strongest predictors of recidivism. Follow-up comparisons showed no statistical differences in predictive accuracy across the measures. This study has implications for the use of the integrated actuarial approach to risk assessment in clinical practice.

The SPJ Approach to Violence Risk Case Formulation: Philosophical Underpinnings
Tara J. Ryan, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Dylan T. Gatner, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Kathleen L. Slaney, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Stephen D. Hart, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Violence Risk Case Formulation (VRCF) is a growing area in forensic psychology. We discuss the philosophical theories of pragmatism and abductive reasoning, and provide a brief analysis of how these are suitable approaches to a Structured Professional Judgment (SPJ) method of VRCF. This is contrasted with the actuarial approach. Finally, we provide discussion around why SPJ is a good fit with adversarial legal systems. This conceptual paper is a somewhat atypical AP-LS submission. It is our hope that this topic will generate discussion and spur future theoretical and empirical analysis that is needed in the area of VRCF.

071. HEXACO Personality Model
8:00am - 9:00am
Galleria South

Validation of the NEO-Triarchic Scales in a Longitudinal, Clinical Sample
Jared R. Ruhensky, MA/MS, Texas A&M University; M.B. Donnellan, PhD, Michigan State University; Chris J. Hopwood, PhD, University of California, Davis; John F. Edens, PhD, Texas A&M University; Leslie C. Morey, PhD, Texas A&M University; Andrew E. Skodol, University of Arizona
The triarchic model posits that three personality attributes are central to psychopathy - meanness, disinhibition, and boldness. Recently, Drislane and colleagues (2018) derived triarchic scales from the NEO-PI-R using an undergraduate sample. The current study examines the psychometric properties of these scales in a large, longitudinal, clinical sample using both self-report and interview-based criterion variables (e.g., personality pathology, aggression). Results suggest adequate convergent and discriminant validity as well as stability over a 10-year follow-up. Results indicate that triarchic psychopathy can be investigated using items from a widely used personality inventory and add to the substantive knowledge base about these characteristics.

**Understanding Psychopathy Using the HEXACO Model: What Is the Role of Boldness?**

Yan L. Lim, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Lee M. Vargen, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Sungil Bang, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Stephen D. Hart, PhD, Simon Fraser University

The present study aims to map psychopathy, as measured by the TriPM and PPI-SF, onto basic personality traits using the HEXACO model of personality (Ashton & Lee, 2007) in a sample of ethnically diverse undergraduates from a large Canadian university. Consistent with previous research, TriPM Boldness was negatively associated with Emotionality and positively with Extraversion. It also had a small negative association with Honesty-Humility. Likewise, PPI-SF Factor 1 was associated with high Extraversion, low Emotionality and Honesty-Humility. Interestingly, these associations differed by ethnic subgroups. Implications for understanding the construct of psychopathy and its pan-cultural core will be discussed.

**Examining the Associations Between Two Measures of Psychopathic Personality and the HEXACO Model**

Sungil Bang, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Lee Vargen, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Yan Lim, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Stephen D. Hart, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Researchers have strived to understand psychopathy in relation to general models of personality, such as the Big Five and a recently suggested six-factor model, the HEXACO model. This study examined the associations between two measures of psychopathic personality and the HEXACO model. We also investigated how the associations differ in terms of gender. Data were collected from a sample of 278 university students. The associations between the CAPP, SRP- III, HEXACO differed by gender. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

**The Comprehensive Assessment of Borderline Personality, Gender, and the HEXACO Model of Personality**

Lee M. Vargen, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Yan L. Lim, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Sungil Bang, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Stephen D. Hart, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Recent research has investigated the possibility that borderline personality disorder (BPD) and psychopathic personality disorder (PPD) represent different manifestations of the same construct. This study examined this hypothesis by mapping scores on self-report measures of BPD and PPD onto the HEXACO model of personality and comparing the patterns of associations to examine the extent to which they diverge. BPD traits demonstrated primarily negative correlations with HEXACO, and the pattern of associations varied by gender in the Emotionality domain. The BPD-HEXACO profile differed significantly from the PPD-HEXACO profile in the Emotionality and Extraversion domains. Implications of these results will be discussed.

**072. Shoeprint Assessments, Inaccurate Pre-Trial Rulings, Judging Forensic Evidence, Perceived Fairness**

8:00am - 9:00am

Parlors

**Quality of Lay Persons Assessments of Shoeprints**

Danielle Sneyd, MA/MS, Florida International University; Jillian Rivard, PhD, Barry University; Michelle Pena, MA/MS, Florida International University, Miami; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Stephanie Stolfoff, 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

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. To our knowledge, this is the first laboratory study to systematically test the effects of having knowledge of a prior examiner’s conclusion and the prior examiner’s level of experience on lay reviewers’ evaluation of forensically relevant shoeprint comparisons.

**Justice Begins Before Trial: How to Nudge Inaccurate Pre-Trial Rulings Using Behavioral Law and Econ**

Michael Gentithes, JD, Chicago-Kent College of Law

Injustice in criminal cases often takes root before trial begins. Overworked criminal judges must resolve difficult pre-trial evidentiary issues that determine the
charges the State will take to trial and the range of sentences the defendant will face. Wrong decisions on these issues often lead to wrongful convictions. But as behavioral law and economic theory suggests, judges who are cognitively busy and receive little feedback on these topics from appellate courts rely upon intuition, rather than deliberative reasoning, to resolve these questions. This leads to inconsistent rulings, which prosecutors exploit to expand the scope of evidentiary exceptions that almost always disfavor defendants. Such intuitive, inconsistent decisionmaking thereby undermines criminal justice before trial even starts.

**Judging Forensic Evidence**

*Brandon Garrett, JD, Duke University*

Four recent studies examine how jurors examine the reliability of forensic evidence, focusing on fingerprint evidence, looking at that evidence from several novel angles. The first paper, “The Impact of Proficiency Testing Information on the Weight Given to Fingerprint Evidence” with over 1,400 lay participants, focuses on how jurors evaluate proficiency test results in the context of fingerprint evidence. The authors found that mock jurors appear to be calibrated in their response to negative information about proficiency test performance across a wide range of conditions. This suggests that proficiency information can play a valuable role in legal settings and it can inform jurors in a calibrated manner. A second project, recently published in the Pennsylvania Law Review, examines two decades of data concerning the proficiency of fingerprint examiners, suggesting that there is a proficiency problem. The paper then looks more broadly at how proficiency information is used in the courts and argues that expertise should be defined using proficiency. A third piece relates to quantitative conclusions in forensics. Fingerprint analysis may be moving in a new direction, using algorithms to present the evidence, rather than solely the judgment of the examiner. In early 2017, the Defense Forensic Science Center (DFSC) began to use such a method (FRStat) to present fingerprint conclusions. This study examines how lay jurors evaluate such testimony. A fourth project, a work in progress, surveyed lay participants to examine how they respond to judicial instructions concerning error rates in both fingerprint evidence and voice comparison evidence.

**Effects of Type of Expert Testimony on Perceived Fairness**

*Robert Mauro, PhD, University of Oregon; Robert B Rocklin, JD and MA, University of Oregon; Lily A Fray, BA/BS, The Wright Institute; Benjamin Davies, BA/BS, University of Oregon*

Judges and jurors often struggle to understand scientific evidence. This task is made more difficult by relying solely on adversarial expert testimony. Judges can call court-appointed experts or “special masters,” but these are rarely used. Jurists fear that using court-appointed experts would detract from the perceived legitimacy of the court. To determine whether these fears are valid, we varied how expert testimony was presented in hypothetical cases. Contrary to jurists’ fears, trials and judges using court-appointed experts were perceived to be fairer than those using only adversarial experts. This suggests that court-appointed experts can be used without decreasing perceived fairness.

073. **Probation CourtSummaries and Race, Diversion and Gender and Culture, Facial Appearance and Sanctions, Probation Officer Recommendations and Review Hearing Outcomes**

8:00am - 9:00am Broadway I/II

**Linguistic Analysis of Probation Officers’ Court Summary Notes: Differences by Juveniles’ Race**

*Kaisa Marshall, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Anna Abate, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Kessie Mollenkopf, Sam Houston State University; Leah Ney, Sam Houston State University; Brandon Frazier, Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD, Sam Houston State University*

Using a sample of detained juveniles, the current study used pilot data to examine if linguistic markers in probation officer’s court summary notes differed by the juvenile’s race/ethnicity and gender. Results indicated differences in probation officers’ language use between groups. Specifically, greater use of quantifiers, causation, differentiation, power, and present-focused words were used when writing about minority youth, suggesting a more tentative/anxious style when writing about minority youth. Results have implications for how these differences may affect youth outcomes in the system and advocate for the need to continue data collection to examine the these affects.

**The Impact of Gender and Culture on Service Providers’ Strategies for Success in Diversion Programs**

*Stephany Betances, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Kamar Tazi, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Rebecca Weiss, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

Few resources for services providers working with justice-involved youth address issues of gender and culture. This is particularly problematic as both constructs have been found to impact treatment. This qualitative study utilizes grounded theory to investigate the impact of gender and culture on the therapeutic relationship between clients and service providers for justice-involved youth. Semi-structured interviews have been conducted with service provers from various alternative-to-incarceration agencies in New York City. Data collection is ongoing, and initial themes indicate that culture is not considered a barrier, but providers prefer working with clients of the same gender.
Facial Appearance Distinguishes Leaders from Followers and is Associated with Sentencing Outcomes

Jessica E. Sutherland, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Ana M Cojocaru, BA/BS, Ryerson University; David M Day, PhD, Ryerson University; Eric L Hehman, PhD, McGill University

Perceptual psychology finds that group leaders display specific facial cues indicative of leadership status. We tested whether facial cues were similarly associated with leadership status among youth criminal groups and predicted sentencing outcomes. Leaders of youth criminal groups were perceived as more dominant than followers, and participants were more likely to (correctly) select targets perceived as more dominant but also (incorrectly) select targets perceived as more trustworthy when tasked with selecting a group’s leader. Perceptions of trustworthiness were associated with reduced sentencing, but dominance was unrelated. Thus, facial appearance plays a role in youth criminal group formation and court sentencing.

JPO Recommendations: A Potential Mediator between Youth Behaviors and Review Hearing Outcomes?

Elizabeth Gale-Bentz, MA/MS, Drexel University; Amanda NeMoyer, JD and PhD, Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School; Jeanne McPhee, BA/BS, Drexel University; Teyanie Watson-Harris, Drexel University; Fengqin Zhang, PhD, Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Juvenile probation officers (JPOs) supervise youth under community-based supervision and provide progress reports and make recommendations to juvenile court judges regarding youths’ supervision levels. At review hearings, judges’ orders may align with JPOs’ recommendations, but it is unclear how frequently agreement occurs and how JPO recommendations affect hearing outcomes. Binomial multilevel mediation analyses revealed that JPO recommendations mediated the relationship between youths’ behaviors and judges’ decisions to decrease supervision levels compared to maintaining or increasing levels, but did not mediate this relationship when comparing decisions to increase versus maintain current level. Practice implications will be discussed.

074. Mental Illness and Capital Sentencing, Attorneys and Defendants with Mental Illness, Deportee Mental Health

8:00am - 9:00am
Broadway III/IV

Mental Illness and Categorical Preclusion from Capital Punishment

Robert Schopp, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Criminal offenders who manifest intellectual disability or mental illness raise concerns regarding justified punishment for severe crimes. This presentation examines the similarities and differences of these two categories of impairment to inform the relevance of each to eligibility for capital sentencing according to Supreme Court doctrine. It identifies some relevant concerns regarding the disciplined application of Eighth Amendment doctrine to individuals with these forms of impairment. The purpose is to promote psychological research that can advance the ability of the courts and scholars to critically assess the most justified approach to criminal offenders with various forms and degrees of impairment.

Criminal Defense Attorneys’ Experiences with Mental Health Training & Defendants with Mental Illness

Alexandra Michelin, MA/MS, Pacific University, Oregon; Jennifer R. Clark, PsyD, Pacific University, Oregon

The combination of overrepresentation of individuals with mental illness in the criminal justice system and criminal defense attorneys’ limited education and training on mental health topics is problematic. Survey results of criminal defense attorneys nationwide indicate a positive relationship between amount of education on mental health topics and perceived knowledge about and skill in application of such topics. Participants expressed moderate to extreme interest in receiving training; however, lack of available training and time to attend such training were identified as barriers to growth. Findings of this study have implications for development of mental health training for criminal defense attorneys.

The Legal Implications of the Mental Health of Deportees

Beth Caldwell, JD and MA, Southwestern Law School

This paper describes findings of qualitative research this author has conducted with deportees in Mexico, identifying symptoms of depression, anxiety, and
suicidal ideation among Deported Americans, defined as people who migrated to the United States as children and identify as American but have been deported. Building on these findings, the author argues that the laws governing deportation should be revised to allow judges to consider the mental health implications of deportation.

**075. Addressing Forensic Waitlists in Policy and Practice**

9:15am - 10:35am
Pavillion Ballroom East

*Chair: Christy Giallella, PhD, DBHIDS*

The ACLU filed a lawsuit against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in October 2015 on behalf of individuals waiting in jail for admission to the state forensic hospital for competency restoration (J.H. v. Dallas). This overall symposium explores the response taken by the Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services (DBHIDS) to support citizens deemed incompetent to stand trial. Specifically, this symposium will describe relevant clinical and legal factors, legal considerations for designing a Jackson-compliant competency restoration treatment program, and a critical review of strategies employed in Philadelphia, PA in support of the Commonwealth’s response to the lawsuit.

**Clinical Characteristics of Waitlisted Individuals and Implications for Policy and Practice**

*Rebecca Schiedel, MA/MS, Drexel University; Claire Lankford, MA/MS, Drexel University; Christy Giallella, PhD, DBHIDS; Greg Savage, MA/MS, DBHIDS; Julia Kosov, BA/BS, DBHIDS*

Talk 1 of this symposium explores the efforts taken by the Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services (DBHIDS) to support citizens deemed incompetent to stand trial. DBHIDS has implemented policies and practices to reduce the length of time individuals spend waiting in jail to receive competency restoration. One of these efforts includes screening and triaging individuals who are currently in jail to provide individualized treatment plans. This presentation will describe relevant clinical factors of this population, as well as how DBHIDS plans to utilize this data to assess and meet the needs of this population.

**Investigation of the Association between Criminal Charges and Psycholegal Decision Making**

*Claire Lankford, MA/MS, Drexel University; Rebecca Schiedel, MA/MS, Drexel University; Christy Giallella, PhD, DBHIDS; Greg Savage, MA/MS, DBHIDS; Julia Kosov, BA/BS, DBHIDS*

This presentation investigated whether criminal charges are related to the reason individuals are removed from the waitlist. Individuals are removed from the waitlist and 1) admitted to the state hospital to receive treatment, 2) found competent to stand trial, or 3) placed in a less restrictive environment (e.g., out of custody, diverted to community setting, case dismissed). Significant associations between charges and reason of removal emerged, suggesting that, in the absence of other clinically relevant information, charges are impacting judicial decision making on placement of individuals in need of competency restoration.

**Legal Considerations for Designing a Jackson-Compliant Competency Restoration Treatment Program**

*Benjamin Locklair, JD and MA, Drexel University*

*Jackson v. Indiana* requires that the "nature and duration" of commitment for competency restoration bear a reasonable relation to competency restoration. These requirements entail, at minimum, that the restrictiveness of the restoration treatment setting correlate closely with both the intensity of the restoration treatment services and the magnitude of the incompetent defendant’s clinical needs—and also that competency restoration treatment not exceed the period of time in which restoration is statistically likely without specific justification based on the individual defendant’s circumstances. Existing programs are cited as exemplars for certain of these considerations and implications for designing new programs are discussed.

**Examining the Effectiveness of Forensic Waitlist Strategies**

*Christy Giallella, PhD, DBHIDS; Jean Wright, PsyD, DBHIDS*

This talk conducts a critical review of strategies employed in Philadelphia, PA in support of the Commonwealth’s response to the lawsuit filed by the ACLU (J.H. v Dallas). Philadelphia Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services (DBHIDS) developed new community-based forensic capacity to support community reintegration of individuals who are incompetent to Stand Trial on the Forensic Waitlist or in the state hospital. This talk will examine the effectiveness of these strategies. We will present trends in the forensic waitlist, highlighting policy and programmatic changes that appear to be influencing these trends. Policy and programmatic implications will be discussed.

**076. Rapport-based interviewing: Exploring ways to increase quantity and accuracy of information elicited**

9:15am - 10:35am
Pavillion Ballroom West

*Chair: Lauren Brimbal, PhD, Iowa State University*

This symposium examines the effects of a rapport-based interviewing approach from different angles. Paper 1 discusses the effect of different social influence
manipulations on eyewitness memory accuracy. Paper 2 examines the possible transfer effects between an interpreter building rapport and an interviewer. Paper 3 explores the theoretical underpinnings of trust in interviews in an attempt to understand how increasing trust between interviewer and interviewee can increase disclosure. Paper 4 addresses the benefits of maintaining rapport throughout an eyewitness interview, how such an approach can benefit accuracy of recall and the potential to safeguard against suggestion. Paper 5 presents a training study investigating the effects of training law enforcement in rapport and trust based interviewing tactics on use of these tactics in a post vs pre interview as well as their effects when used by trained officers. Overall, this symposium will describe the multifaceted ways a rapport-based approach can benefit interviewers, whether it be increasing memory accuracy or reducing resistance to disclosure.

The Effect of Social Influence Tactics on Recall Performance
Kirk Luther, PhD, Lancaster University; Zak Keeping, MA/MS, Memorial University; Brent Snook, PhD, Memorial University

We examined the effect of various social influence strategies on eyewitness recall. Participants (N = 174) watched a video depicting vandalism and were assigned randomly to one of six interview conditions (i.e., Control, Baseline, Consistency, Reciprocity, Authority, Social Proof). Results showed that participants in the Social Proof condition recalled significantly more correct details than participants in all other conditions; there were no significant differences between conditions in terms of the number of incorrect or confabulated details recalled. Although provisional, the findings suggest that it may be possible to enhance eyewitness recall performance through instantiating social proof.

An Experimental Examination of Rapport-Building and Maintenance on Cooperative Adult Witness Recall
Andrea Wolfs, MA/MS, Florida International University; Danielle Sneyd, MA/MS, Florida International University, Miami; Jonathan Vallano, PhD, University of Pittsburgh; Nadja Schreiber Compo, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

Although building rapport before an investigative interview is recommended—and sometimes empirically beneficial—to eyewitness memory (see Vallano & Schreiber Compo, 2015), no research has experimentally examined the effects of maintaining rapport during a criminal interview on adult eyewitness recall. This study assessed the impact of rapport on eyewitness recall accuracy by comparing a pre-interview rapport only condition with a maintained rapport condition (where rapport was built before and maintained during the interview) and a no rapport pure control condition. We also examined whether rapport increases resistance to suggestive interview questions. Preliminary analyses revealed no effect of rapport on suggestibility.

Interpreter Facilitated Interrogations – Identifying Strategies for Maximizing Success
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 more likely 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.

Trust Building Tactics: A Strategic Framework for Establishing Cooperation in the Interrogations
Simon Oleszkiewicz, PhD, University of Twente; Dominick Atkinson, MA/MS, Iowa State University; Steven M. Kleinman, MA/MS, Operational Sciences International; Christian A. Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University

While research has demonstrated the efficacy of two trust-building tactics in the interrogative context, there is little knowledge on the psychological principles that drive their effectiveness. This study investigated the psychological principles of a trust-building framework by examining the perceptions that are predictive of success. The trust-building framework was examined through a series of experiments measuring the perceptions of (i) an empathic connection with and (ii) the genuineness of the interviewer, and also the perceived (iii) risk assumed by the interrogator, and (iv) the lack of independence of the interrogator’s behavior. The theoretical framework and the results will be discussed.

Building Rapport and Trust in Interviews: A Controlled Study of Law Enforcement Training
Laure Brimbal, PhD, Iowa State University; Dominick Atkinson, MA/MS, Iowa State University; Rachel E. Dianiska, Iowa State University; Matthew S. Jones, MA/MS, Tempe Police Department; Steven M. Kleinman, MA/MS, Operational Sciences International; Simon Oleszkiewicz, PhD, University of Twente; Erik L. Phillips, MA/MS, Operational Sciences International; Jesse Rothweiler, MA/MS, Iowa State University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University

Federal and local LEOs (n = 69) trained in rapport and trust building tactics interviewed sources before and
after the training. Sources \( n = 138 \) were subjected to an information management paradigm, interviewed, and asked about their perceptions of the interviewer, level of cooperation, and disclosure. Interviews were coded for adherence to the tactics and overall attitudes towards the training. Training increased rapport and cognitive trust, while only trust positively predicted cooperation and in turn increased disclosure. This controlled field validation study shows the positive effects of building rapport and trust in breaking down subjects’ resistance resulting in information gain.

**077. A Review of Transgender and Non-Conforming Populations in Forensic Mental Health**

9:15am - 10:35am  
Galleria North  

*Chair: Megan E. Shaal, PsyD, Logansport State Hospital/Indiana State Psychiatric Hospital*

In response to increased societal acceptance of TGNC populations, there has been a surge of development of trans-affirmative policies and practices in various institutions. Within the forensic mental health arena, there is a significant population of TGNC individuals within the county jails and state prisons within the United States. Some estimates indicate the number of incarcerated TGNC individuals is higher proportionally than those in the general population (Glezer, McNiel, & Binder, 2013). Less is known about the number of patients hospitalized within state psychiatric hospitals and institutes on forensic and civil commitments. TGNC individuals are a marginalized population, as they face a tremendous amount of societal stigma and discrimination, often with associated mental health consequences (APA, 2015). Unfortunately, many forensic institutions have been slow in developing (or have not developed) standards of care and guidelines for TGNC inmates/patients. This symposium will review TGNC individuals’ epidemiological data in forensic institutions, existing standards of care and guidelines, legal and ethical challenges, recommendations moving forward, and barriers and unique challenges of treating and managing this specialized population.

**Providing Education and Promoting Understanding of the Population: A Quick Primer**  
*Laura Jensen, BA/BS, Purdue University; Megan E. Shaal, PsyD, Logansport State Hospital/Indiana State Psychiatric Hospital; Reinaldo Matias, PhD, Logansport State Hospital/Indiana State Psychiatric Hospital*

This paper will focus on the ever-evolving terminology utilized when working the TGNC community, primarily gathered from the Guidelines for Psychological Practice with Transgender and Gender Nonconforming People (APA, 2015). There is some disagreement amongst various professionals regarding specific terminology, and some terms become outdated and/or are not considered affirming. It is important to utilize terminology that is generally accepted with professional literature and organizations that work with TGNC individuals. If agencies and professionals are not knowledgeable about the terminology, this can be damaging to relationships with those individuals, and be perceived as demeaning, “tone-deaf,” and at worst, discriminatory.

**Demographics of TGNC Individuals in Forensic Institutions: Jails, State and Federal Prisons, and for...**  
*Lindsey L. Wilner, PsyD, Private Practice*

This portion of the symposium will focus on what little is known empirically about population estimates of TGNC individuals in forensic institutions, and the prevalence of various mental health and medical conditions.

**Existing Standards of Care and Guidelines for TGNC Populations**  
*Megan E. Shaal, PsyD, Logansport State Hospital/Indiana State Psychiatric Hospital; Reinaldo Matias, PhD, Logansport State Hospital/Indiana State Psychiatric Hospital; Laura Jensen, BA/BS, Purdue University;*

This portion of the symposium will focus on developed standards of care and recommended guidelines for working with TGNC populations. Many of those developed have been within general medical settings and correctional settings.

**Current Legal and Ethical Issues and Applicable Ethical Standards for Work with TGNC Individuals**  
*Shannon Edwards, PsyD, Private Practice*

This portion of the symposium will focus on relevant legal case law, as there have been a number of successful lawsuits regarding gender dysphoria and medical necessity. Other relevant forensic issues will be discussed, such as TGNC populations and competency to stand trial. Finally, applicable ethical standards for practitioners within forensic institutions will be discussed.

**078. Applications of Technology in Psychology-Law Contexts**  
9:15am - 10:35am  
Galleria South  

*Chair: Ashley B Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi*

According to the Pew Research Center (2018), 87% of people in economically advanced countries use the Internet or own a Smartphone, and 60% regularly use social networking sites. Psychology-law contexts—from pre-trial forensic assessment to post-release interventions—are not exempt from our technology saturated world. This symposium includes four distinct talks, each bringing a different technological advancement to the forefront of the field. The first
presentation explores evaluators’ use and perceptions of videoconferencing to conduct assessments for various psycho-legal issues. Particularly in rural areas, this option can reduce wait-times and increase access to quality forensic experts; yet, little is known about its acceptability among providers. Because social media content is often used to inform forensic opinions (Coffey, Batastini, & Vitacco, 2018), the second talk presents findings from an empirical investigation comparing perceived source credibility between a mock Twitter post, a clinic note, and a forensic report. Results from two separate samples (i.e., laypersons and forensic experts) will be reported. The last two presentations outline developing mobile applications—one designed to help forensic evaluators combat issues of bias by tracking outcomes and comparing them to national base rates; the other designed to deliver an evidence-based program in real-time to community-released offenders.

Perceived Credibility of Social Media Data as a Collateral Source in FMHA
Ashley B. Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi; Michael J Vitacco, PhD, Augusta University

As social media becomes a primary mode of communication, forensic practitioners are likely to encounter information from these sites and will need to decide whether and how to incorporate it into their psycho-legal opinions. While Internet-based data is commonly consulted in forensic assessment cases, little empirical work has been done on perceived credibility of data drawn from these sites compared to more traditional collateral sources. The present study uses a between-subjects, randomized design to examine perceptions of source credibility among laypersons and forensic experts. Credibility is compared between a mock Twitter post, a clinic note, and a forensic report.

Forensic Mental Health Evaluators’ Perceptions and Use of Videoconferencing to Perform Assessments
Riley M. Davis, BA/BS, University of Southern Mississippi; Madison Pike, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi; Alexandra Repke, MA/MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Michael E. Lester, MA/MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Megan A. Thoen, PhD, Texas Tech University

With the ever-increasing need for mental health assessments in forensic settings and the shortage of mental health providers competent to perform these services, particularly in rural areas, there is a need to find a solution. The use of videoconferencing (VC) is a potential solution to closing this gap. To better understand current use and perceptions of this modality, this study surveyed 150 forensic practitioners. Results revealed that 44 respondents had used VC for forensic assessment purposes. The majority of respondents viewed reduced costs as the biggest benefit, while the inability to give some measures remotely was considered the biggest constraint.

Case Rate: Using a New App to Track Forensic Evaluation Outcomes
Neil Gowensmith, PhD, Groundswell Services

This presentation will describe and report on preliminary beta-testing for Case Rate, a mobile app that allows forensic evaluators to track data related to their forensic evaluations. Customizable input data covers a wide range of defendant characteristics, criminal justice factors, and clinical issues related to the case. Outcome variables cover forensic opinions and if those opinions are favorable to certain attorneys. The app provides descriptive analyses of these factors, as well as how combinations of demographic factors affect these variables. The app allows for crowd-sourced data collection, providing base rates for forensic opinions in a novel and representative way.

Oji’s Journey: An e-Therapy App for Community-Released Offenders
Ashley C. T. Jones, MA/MS, University of Southern Mississippi; Ashley B. Batastini, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi

The increasing rate of offenders returning to the community (Kaeble, 2016) justifies a new, far-reaching approach to community-based rehabilitation. Oji’s Journey is a mobile application-based therapy program designed to meet the criminal and mental health needs of offenders on community supervision. Working alongside supervision officers and/or counselors, offenders complete evidence-based treatment modules that include built-in baseline and follow-up assessments to track progress. Modules address known criminogenic and psychiatric risk factors. The application is in the final stages of development, with beta testing to follow. The primary purpose of this presentation is to introduce the field to this novel intervention tool.

9:15am - 10:35am
Parlors

Chair: Nesa E Wasarhaley, PhD, Bridgewater State University

This symposium examines legal and extra-legal factors affecting perceptions of interpersonal violence and victimization across different crimes, using various methodologies. The first two talks focus on victims from vulnerable populations: gender and sexual minorities, and children. Study 1, which examined perceptions of hate crimes perpetrated against transgender victims, showed that mock jurors’ legal decisions did not vary based on whether the perpetrator targeted a sexual or gender minority. In Study 2, a meta-analysis revealed that personal abuse history increased perceptions of victim credibility via empathy for child sexual abuse.
victims. The latter two talks address victimization of women, examining crimes often justified by pervasive cultural misconceptions: intimate partner rape, and ex-intimate partner stalking. Study 3 found that specific case details affected mock jurors’ perceptions of marital rape; threats of physical harm increased the likelihood of labeling the sex as rape, compared to other verbal threats. In Study 4, mock jury deliberations revealed perceive gender differences in stalking attributions; men were more pro-defendant than women in both their individual judgments and in comments made during deliberations. Finally, this symposium will conclude with a discussion lead by an expert on perceptions of abuse victims and factors affecting legal decision-making in victimization cases.

Was it Hate? Perceptions of Transgender Hate Crime Victims
Sarah E. Malik, MA/MS, University of Kentucky; Jonathan M. Golding, PhD, University of Kentucky

We investigated perceptions of hate crimes. Participants read a trial summary about a transgender woman or man, a lesbian woman, a gay man, or an ambiguous woman or man, and then rendered a verdict and rated characteristics of the individuals. We hypothesized participants would render less guilty verdicts for the ambiguous conditions than the lesbian, gay, or transgender (LGT) conditions, more assault than hate crime verdicts in the LGT conditions, and more hate crime verdicts for lesbian/gay than transgender victims. Participants rendered significantly less guilty verdicts for the ambiguous conditions, and the lesbian/gay and trans conditions did not significantly differ.

Mock Jurors’ Past Abuse Affects Empathy and Child Sexual Abuse Judgments: A Meta-analysis
Taylor M. Jones, MA/MS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Margaret C. Stevenson, PhD, University of Evansville

In the first study of how jurors’ sexual abuse experience affects child sexual abuse case judgments, we conducted meta-analyses using unpublished data from 9 mock trial studies of student jurors (N=2,447, 53% women, 17% victims of sexual abuse, 39% knew a victim). Mock jurors reported their child victim empathy, considered a hypothetical case, and made victim credibility and degree-of-guilt judgments. Meta-analyses revealed that, compared to others, abused jurors and those who knew victims had greater empathy, which in turn led to more perceived victim credibility and defendant guilt. We discuss implications for clinical theory and legal practice (voir dire).

Perceptions of Intimate Partner Rape in the Context of Threats by a Perpetrator
Jonathan M. Golding, PhD, University of Kentucky; Georgie Wolbert, BA/BS, University of Kentucky; Kellie R. Lynch, PhD, University of Texas at San Antonio; Sarah E. Malik, MA/MS, University of Kentucky

One-hundred community members read vignettes describing intimate partner rape. The vignettes varied with regard to whether there had been prior spousal physical abuse (between-participant manipulation), and the type of threat made by a husband in order to have sex with his wife. The three types of threats made include taking the kids, taking away his wife’s money, and physical assault. The primary results for pro-victim judgments (e.g., sympathy for victim, was the victim raped) indicated that a threat involving physical assault led to higher pro-victim ratings than the other two threats. We discuss potential legal implications of these findings.

Gender Differences in Perceptions and Deliberations of Criminal Stalking
Nesa E. Wasarhaley, PhD, Bridgewater State University; Kellie R. Lynch, PhD, University of Texas at San Antonio; Jonathan M. Golding, PhD, University of Kentucky; Anne M. Lippert, PhD, The University of Memphis;

We examined how women and men evaluate and discuss an intimate partner stalking case during mock jury deliberations. Undergraduates (N = 127) comprising 22 mixed-gender “juries” deliberated case evidence and provided individual pre- and post-deliberation verdicts and case-related ratings. Compared to men, women had less sympathy for the defendant, which increased their likelihood of rendering pre-deliberation guilty verdicts. During deliberations, women made anti-defendant comments and men made pro-defendant comments. Women were more likely to change from guilty to not guilty verdicts post-deliberations. Results provide insight into gendered attributions of criminal stalking. We consider implications for anti-stalking legislation and legal decision-making.

080. Public Perceptions of Legal Authorities’ Use of Surveillance and Search Practices
9:15am - 10:35am
Broadway I/II
Chair: Christopher Slobogin, JD, LLM, Vanderbilt University Law School

Surveillance is a central activity of legal authorities in modern societies, in which those authorities collect data for the purposes of management and control. Surveillance can involve interpersonal searches of persons or more removed, technologically-mediated observation of spaces (e.g., surveillance cameras) or specific community-police interactions (e.g., body-worn cameras). While instrumental to law enforcement, surveillance undertaken by legal authorities may affect public perceptions of and reactions to those authorities. Surveillance is useful to detect and apprehend offenders, but also enhances scrutiny, potentially fostering fear rather than safety, and critical reflection on legal authorities’ procedures. In this symposium, we
draw on psychological science to better understand public perceptions of legal authorities’ use of varied surveillance practices. We present research that explores perceptions of support and/or consent of the subjects of different law enforcement surveillance (interpersonal and technologically-mediated) through varied methods (laboratory and field studies). We also present research exploring jurors’ perceptions of community-police interactions when captured with surveillance technologies. Our discussant presents a legal perspective on these modern law enforcement practices and challenges. Given the growing emphasis on broad data collection strategies, increasingly through technologically-mediated surveillance, these lines of inquiry have never been more pertinent.

The Effects of Body-Worn Camera Footage on Jurors’ Decision-making
Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University; Kelly A. Bruke, BA/BS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Bette L. Bottoms, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago

Police use of body-worn cameras (BWCs) is increasingly common in the USA, but the effect of BWC evidence on jurors’ decision-making has not yet been investigated. In an experimental study (n=292), we examine the effects of BWC footage (Absent, Transcribed, Viewed) and eyewitness race (African American, Caucasian) on mock jurors’ perceptions. When BWC footage was Viewed, compared to Transcribed or Absent, perceptions of defendant guilt and justifiability of officer use-of-force were decreased, and officer culpability was increased. When eyewitness race was Caucasian, compared to African American, perceptions of defendant guilt were increased, and officer culpability and defendant credibility were decreased.

Public Support for CCTV: The Effects of Instrumental and Relational Concerns
Diane Sivasubramaniam, PhD, Swinburne University of Technology; Alana Saulnier, PhD, Lakehead University; Justin Escamilla, PhD, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority; Ermus St. Louis, MA/MS, University of Illinois at Chicago; Peter Ibarra, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago

Law enforcement authorities are increasingly collecting data through ubiquitous technologies, but little is known about the factors shaping public support for technologically-mediated encounters with legal authorities. In an online and in-person survey (N = 1784), we explored support for closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance on the Chicago subway system. Results demonstrated that subway users were more supportive of CCTV when they were more fearful of crime and when they believed they were protected, rather than targeted, by surveillance. Instrumental and relational concerns also significantly impacted support for CCTV. Implications for better understanding technologically-mediated encounters with legal authorities are discussed.

I’ve Got Nothing to Hide: The Effect of Innocence on Consenting to Searches
Emma Marshall, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Eve M Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jennifer L. Groscup, Scripps College

In the U.S. a person has the right to refuse consent to a requested police search, yet field and lab studies document very few instances of refusals and complete understanding of rights. The current in-lab experiments manipulated guilt and 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. The current research examines the similarities and differences in how innocent and guilty suspects respond to and justify consenting to a search during an investigation.

Waive Your Rights Goodbye: The Impact of Obtaining Consent to Search with a Formal Waiver of Rights
Jennifer Groscup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Clara Gorek, Scripps College; Emily Collins, Scripps College; Marissa Parks, Scripps College

The Constitution provides the right to be free from unreasonable searches by the government. A search will be reasonable if the searchee voluntarily consented to it. Participants (N=178) read a scenario placing themselves in the position of a person who was asked by the police if their car could be searched during a routine traffic stop. Consent decisions were obtained by either a traditional yes/no response or through a formal waiver form. Results indicated that consent rates and stress are lowered when consent is obtained with a waiver and rights comprehension increases, which have implications for police practice.

081. What you don’t know can hurt you: Implications of adolescents’ and parents’ legal knowledge
9:15am - 10:35am
Broadway III/IV

Chair: April Gile Thomas, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

This symposium will include presentations about three distinct aspects of adolescents’ and parents’ legal knowledge, using both community and justice-involved samples. The first speaker will discuss predictors of heterogeneity in youths’ and parents’ expectations of attorneys using Latent Class Analysis. The second speaker will present research about adolescents’ and parents’ knowledge of juvenile-specific legislation (i.e., sexting, age of consent, and juvenile transfer to criminal court) and the effects of legal knowledge and adolescents’ perceptions of legal fairness on deterrence. The third speaker will present on mothers’ and
adolescents’ legal knowledge more generally and will discuss how continued system involvement affects legal knowledge and attitudes across time. A developmental psychologist whose research focuses on youths’ involvement in the legal system will lead a discussion focusing on implications for policy and practice.

A Dyadic Approach to Examining Adolescents’ and their Parents’ Expectations for Attorneys
Alyssa Mikytuck, Georgetown University; Jennifer Woolard, PhD, Georgetown

In re gault (1967) granted juveniles the right to counsel in juvenile court proceedings; however, youth do not always invoke that right. Expectations for attorneys may be distorted for youth and bears on youths’ decision to waive the right to counsel. Parents are assumed to be able to assist youth in the decision to accept or waive the right to counsel, but like juveniles, parents may have distorted expectations of attorneys. We assess attorney expectations in a sample of minority youth and parent dyads with latent-class models (LCM) to classify families into conceptually coherent subgroups based on attorney expectations.

Understanding Deterrence Through Adolescents’ Legal Knowledge and Perceptions of Fairness
April Gile Thomas, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso; Adam Fine, PhD, Arizona State University

Adolescents’ knowledge of juvenile-targeted legal policies (i.e., sexting, age of consent, and juvenile transfer) is not well understood. Yet, the consequences for violating such policies are severe. The present study used an online survey to evaluate the legal knowledge and attitudes of parents and adolescents. Findings indicate parents and adolescents generally have quite poor knowledge of these legal policies. Furthermore, legal knowledge is not sufficient for deterring crime. Results from the present research suggest adolescents’ views on the fairness of the legal policy significantly affect adolescents’ willingness to violate such policies. Implications for policy will be discussed.

Juvenile Justice System Contact and Mothers’ Legal Knowledge
Caitlin Cavanagh, PhD, Michigan State University; Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD, University of California, Irvine

Mothers (N=244) were interviewed after their sons’ first arrest and again 2.5 years later to determine how knowledge of the juvenile justice system is informed by continued contact with, and attitudes toward, the system. Black women and women whose sons had been rearrested during the study period knew less about the system two years later than they did initially. Attitudes toward the justice system were not associated with knowledge of the system. Overall, the families most vulnerable to continued justice system contact may be the ones most lacking in knowledge, suggesting a need to educate the parents of juvenile offenders.

082. Plenary: Endurance and Exoneration
10:45am - 12:15pm
Grand Ballroom I/II
Richard Phillips; Marvin Schechter

The unenviable record holder of the longest time incarcerated as an innocent person, Richard Phillips will tell his heroic story of endurance behind bars for 45 years and 2 months. Mr. Phillips will discuss his journey—starting with the wrongful conviction based on inadequate legal defense and prosecutorial and official misconduct—and how he remained resilient while maintaining his innocence the entire time in prison. Not bitter, and of the opinion that the judicial system works, Mr. Phillips will discuss his hope that his extraordinary experience will inform more thorough investigations of exonerations, and therapeutic evolutions of the law for persons who have endured wrongful conviction. Mr. Phillips’ portion will conclude with an opportunity for the audience to ask questions.

The plenary will conclude with Marvin Schechter, a member of the Committee on Identifying the Needs of the Forensic Science Community that authored Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward. Mr. Schechter will discuss how psychological science can address important questions related to prosecutorial misconduct such as frontend decisional biases and post-conviction appeals and reintegrations.

083. Beyond the Child’s Allegation: How to Elicit Forensically Relevant Details
1:30pm - 2:50pm
Pavilion Ballroom East
Chair: Stacia N. Stolzenberg, PhD, Arizona State University

In investigative contexts, how children report specific details is of importance, as it either validates the child’s report or highlights concerns about the child’s accuracy. The present symposium links recent laboratory and field research on eliciting specific information from children. The first study examines 124 6-8-year-olds reporting of within-event sequential order, finding that with sufficient support, children can provide accurate information. The second study examines 100 2-4-year-olds understanding of sequencing, finding that children exhibit forward serial recall bias, which undermines their apparent understanding of “before.” The third study examines 184 cases of alleged child sexual abuse of 5-15-year-olds, finding that when children fail to provide numerosity responses, attorneys often encourage children to “estimate.” The fourth study examines 72 4-7-year-old maltreated children’s responses to wh-rote questions (focus on rote memory for known concepts; e.g. color and numbers), finding that wh-rote questions elicit significantly fewer “I don’t know” responses from children than other wh-questions, even when unanswerable. The final study
examines 111 3-6-year-olds’ accuracy to questions about clothing placement, finding that where questions are superior. The symposium will conclude with a discussion about how researchers and practitioners can move forward in eliciting accurate information from children about specific, forensically relevant, details.

**With Support, Children Accurately Sequence Within-Event Components**
Heather Price, PhD, Thompson Rivers University; Angela D. Evans, PhD, Brock University

Accurate event sequencing can add critical detail to a child’s account. However, our knowledge of sequencing to date primarily centers on distinct events separated by time. Sequencing a single event’s components is also relevant in a forensic context, yet there is limited research in childhood. 124 children (6-8 years) attended a 45-minute workshop with four distinct components. Children were asked to sequence the components using different retrieval strategies. Children had difficulty reporting within-event sequential order in response to open-ended prompts but with sufficient supports, children were able to provide accurate information about the sequencing of within-event components.

**Young Children’s Understanding of the Sequencing Terms Before, After, First and Last**
J. Zoe Klemfuss, University of California, Irvine; Kelly McWilliams, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Alma P. Olaguez, University of California, Irvine; Thomas D. Lyon, University of Southern California

The present study examined children’s emerging understanding of sequencing concepts in 100 2-4-year-old children. Children were asked to identify the order of five previously presented actions by answering questions including the temporal terms “before,” “after,” “first,” and “last.” Results demonstrated that children were most accurate on “first” questions and least accurate on “before” questions. Additionally, children’s errors reflected a forward serial order bias. Findings suggest that interviewers seeking accurate depictions of sequence should avoid asking questions that require children to recall events in reverse sequence and should recognize that children’s errors may be due to memory biases.

**Attorney Strategies for Establishing Numerosity with Child Witnesses**
Kelly McWilliams, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Shanna Williams, PhD, University of Southern California; Jodi A. Quas, PhD, University of California, Irvine; Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California

Research has demonstrated that children struggle with quantifying past events. As such, care must be taken when questioning child witnesses about numerosity. To date, little is known as to the strategies legal professionals utilize when obtaining numerosity information from child witnesses. The present study examined attorney strategies 184 cases of alleged child sexual abuse (witness ages 5-15-years-old). Results revealed that prosecutors demonstrate some developmental sensitivity, however, neither prosecutors nor defense attorneys followed recommended “best-practices.” Additionally, when children fail to provide numerosity responses both attorneys regularly followed up, forcing children to “estimate,” and potentially undermining their credibility.

**Maltreated Children’s Use of I Don’t Know when Responding to Wh-Questions**
Shanna Williams, PhD, University of Southern California; Kelly McWilliams, PhD, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Stacia N Stolzenberg, PhD, Arizona State University; Angela D Evans, PhD, Brock University; Thomas D Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California

This study examined 72 4- to 7-year old maltreated children’s responses to different forms of wh-questions following various pre-interview instructions (answering I don’t know, correcting the interviewer, both instructions). Holding content constant across question-types, children were significantly less likely to respond “I don’t know” and more likely to confabulate responses to wh-rote questions (questions about number and color) than to wh-other questions (e.g. “where” questions) regardless of interview instruction. The results suggest that interviewers should use caution in asking wh- questions that can easily lead to confabulation and that interview instructions may not reduce this tendency.

**Children’s Accuracy When Describing Clothing Placement**
Breanne Wylie, MA/MS, Brock University; Stacia N. Stolzenberg, PhD, Arizona State University; Kelly McWilliams, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Angela D. Evans, PhD, Brock University; Thomas D. Lyon, JD and PhD, University of South Carolina

Young children are routinely asked about clothing placement in abuse investigations, but research has found that they have difficulty in describing intermediate placement (e.g., neither on nor off) in response to recognition questions, providing more complete responses to “where” questions (Stolzenberg et al., 2017). However, the youngest children in that study often pointed to the stimuli in the “where” condition and were dropped from the sample. The present study examined 111 3-6-year-olds’ accuracy to questions about clothing placement when the stimuli were no longer visible. Across age, where questions were superior in eliciting information about intermediate placement.
The public has increased its attention to interactions between law enforcement officers (LEOs) and individuals with mental illness. An important thread within this dialogue is the prevalence of mental illness in such cases, with Washington Post data suggesting that 19-26% of fatal shootings by police involved mental illness in the deceased. Less well captured are data about the incidence of non-lethal interactions between LEOs and people in mental health crisis and data about how frequently mental health crisis emergency calls lead to criminal charges for a person who was in crisis. Our first two papers highlight psycholegal issues at opposite ends of a spectrum: individuals in mental health crisis charged with assault and battery on a LEO (A&B/LEO) and LEOs sued for excessive use of force against individuals with mental illness. Paper 1 will include discussion of clinical cases and secondary data analysis to highlight issues related to individuals with mental illness receiving A&B/LEO charges. Paper 2 will review use of force jurisprudence to identify relevant psycholegal issues. Paper 3 will cover recommendations for clinical work, research, and policy change drawn from the cases and standards of the first two papers. Our discussant, a legal scholar, will offer reflections and implications for practice.

As focus on law enforcement use of force increases, attention should be paid to the decision to charge individuals when law enforcement officers (LEOs) are summoned during mental health crises. Our forensic clinic has seen an increase in evaluations for individuals charged with assault and battery on LEOs (A&B/LEO) following interactions in which psychiatric symptoms were evident. We will present case examples of individuals with psychiatric symptoms who were charged with A&B/LEO, along with data on A&B/LEO charges and dispositions in the state, to initiate a policy, research, and clinical discussion about interactions between individuals with mental illness and LEOs.

Law enforcement officers (LEOs) are frequently called upon to address mental health crises, either explicitly (e.g., a family member calls 911 for aid in transporting a loved one) or as a result of a call about unusual or potentially criminal behavior. Training and policy changes have advanced in the last couple decades, but the tension between general training and tactics and those called for when mental illness is present appears to continue to lead to disproportionate use of force. This paper reviews relevant jurisprudence for excessive force cases and distills psycholegal issues raised by such cases and standards.

The first two papers highlight a number of limitations in the current ways that the courts and forensic mental health professionals address interactions between individuals with mental illness and law enforcement officers. Given the importance of both officer and civilian safety and just treatment of individuals with mental illness, this paper will discuss recommendations in multiple areas. Specifically, it addresses ways in which traditional and non-traditional forensic mental health assessments might be conducted to best address these interactions, under-researched areas in both law and psychology, and policy changes regarding litigation strategies, legislative changes, and police and prosecutorial policies.

Does juvenile sex offender registration actually deter youth from committing sex offenses? We administered a questionnaire to a sample of adolescents to explore whether youth are even aware that registration is a possible punishment. Nearly half our sample was unaware that juveniles can be registered as sex offenders. Moreover, youth who were aware were no less likely than others to engage in registerable sex offenses. Additional findings are discussed in light of theory from social-developmental psychology and criminology; we consider the implications of evidence challenging one of the central premises of juvenile sex offender registration policy.
Juveniles exiting the juvenile justice system often assume their records are sealed; however, system-wide issues may hinder sealing. The current study evaluates the Legal Aid Juvenile Reentry Project, which assists juveniles in sealing their records and improve state record sealing procedures. Study 1 examined participant’s legal knowledge and experiences in having a juvenile record. Study 2 observed court hearings for prosecutorial objections to sealing a juvenile’s record. Findings revealed an increase in legal knowledge after JRIP instruction, juveniles have experienced negative effects from their record, and a disconnect between prosecutors’ objections and the rehabilitative function of the juvenile justice system.

Racial Differences in Legal Socialization Models Across Early Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood
Ellen S. Cohn, PhD, University of New Hampshire; Elizabath A. Moschella, MA/MS, University of New Hampshire; Lindsey M. Cole, PhD, Oklahoma City University

The legal socialization model assumes that the cognitive model works for white and minority adolescents and emerging adults. The purpose of the study was to test this assumption. The legal socialization cognitive model states that normative status and enforcement status mediate between moral and legal reasoning and rule-violating behavior. The model was supported among white adolescents and emerging adults and minority adults but not among minority adolescents. Instead normative status mediated between moral reasoning and rule-violating behavior. The implications of the findings for minority adolescents are discussed.

Waiver of Counsel in Juvenile Court: When Parents and Youth Disagree
Jennifer Woolard, PhD, Georgetown University; Erika Fountain, PhD, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Alyssa Mikytuck, Georgetown University

This study investigated how 125 adolescents and 96 of their parents understood the constitutional right to counsel and would resolve disagreements about waiver. Almost all participants recommended obtaining counsel. We qualitatively analyzed the decision and reasoning if their child/parent recommended against counsel. Seventeen youth would accede to parents because parents were smarter or told them to. Half of the parents said they would override their child’s decision to waive a lawyer. Some cited age and inexperience; others just wouldn’t allow it. We discuss in light of varying waiver rates in court and voluntariness of decisions to waive.

Plea Bargain Decision Making: How Adolescents and Parents Think About Consequences
Erika Fountain, PhD, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Jennifer Woolard, PhD, Georgetown University

Juvenile plea bargain research should not only consider the impacts of development on decision making, but also the effect of contextual factors such as parents. While parents are more likely to consider long-term implications of such a decision, they aren’t necessarily more informed about the legal implications of pleading guilty. The current study uses a qualitative approach to examine how parents and adolescents think about plea bargaining. Specifically, we review the types of consequences parents and adolescents consider when weighing plea bargain options. While parents considered more long-term options, some justifications were based on misconceptions about the juvenile justice system.

086. Legal Professional Behavioral Health, Treatment of Dysregulation, Treatment for Reentry
1:30pm - 2:50pm
Galleria South

Attorney Health and Well-being: The Culture of Perfectionism
Michele W Gazica, JD and PhD, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University; Samantha Rae Powers, JD and PhD, Howard University; Stacey R Kessler, PhD, Montclair State University

Attorney Health and Wellbeing: The Culture of Perfectionism addresses stress within the legal profession. The occupation of attorney has been shown to have disproportionately high levels of anxiety, depression, substance abuse, and suicide. Environmental contexts and individual factors have been noted as contributing to the stressful nature of this occupation. Described is a study of 275 attorneys who were surveyed at two time points. Both psychosocial safety climate and perfectionism (self- and socially-prescribed) were shown to relate to physical and psychological strains over time.

A Qualitative Examination of Secondary Traumatic Stress in Judges
Charles P. Edwards, MA/MS, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica K. Miller, JD, University of Nevada, Reno

Judges might experience unique stressors because of their occupation, such as secondary traumatic stress (STS)—stress caused by experiencing another’s trauma. With increases in threats and violence toward judges, it is reasonable to assume that judges are under extremely elevated stress levels. A content analysis on secondary data of whether judges had ever suffered from STS was analyzed for trends regarding STS, related perspectives (i.e., work-related burnout, compassion fatigue, and vicarious traumatization), and fear of violence. This analysis provides insight on judges’ perceptions regarding whether STS exists, examines experiences, and can inform possible education initiatives and stress-reduction treatments for judges.
Transdiagnostic Treatment for Dysregulated Behavior: Mindfulness and Modification Therapy

Peggilee Wupperman, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Nancy Burns, JD and MA, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College; Seth MacDonald, BA/BS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College; Bianca Wentt, BA/BS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College; Jacqueline Douglas, MA/MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College; Jenny Mitchell, MA/MS, City University of New York, Graduate Center; John Jay College;

Disorders of behavior dysregulation often involve more than one behavior (alcohol abuse and aggression) or a transition from one behavior to another once the first has decreased (drinking to smoking). To address co-occurrence, Mindfulness and Modification Therapy was developed as a transdiagnostic treatment for dysregulated behavior. Preliminary trials 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; 3) binge-eating and depressive symptoms in mix-gender groups, and 4) drug use in opioid-dependent clients with mild psychotic symptoms. Case studies have shown decreases in several additional impulsive/addictive behaviors.

Acceptance & Commitment Therapy (ACT) with Reentry: A Theoretical Overview & Proposed Intervention

Alisha Desai, MA/MS, Drexel University; Alice H. Thornewill, JD and MA, Drexel University; Jaymes Fairfax-Columbo, JD and MA, Drexel University; Shelby Arnold, MA/MS, Drexel University; Virginia O’Hayer, PhD, Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, Drexel University

Empirically-supported third-wave cognitive behavioral therapies (CBTs) have gained traction in recent years. Research has demonstrated benefits of acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) for subpopulations of offenders and forensic-adjacent populations with overlapping primary characteristics (e.g., marginalized communities), suggesting the potential for effectiveness among justice-involved populations more generally. An ACT framework – with an emphasis on acceptance, mindfulness, commitment, and behavioral change – will be piloted to address gaps identified in the Drexel Reentry Project (DRP), a CBT-based group therapy intervention that focuses on cognitive restructuring and problem-solving. The structure and goals of an ACT-based brief intervention for DRP participants are discussed.

Work-Related Emotional Communication and Burnout in the Practice of Law

Samantha Rae Powers, Howard University; Karen K Myers, PhD, University of California, Santa Barbara

This study surveyed 2067 attorneys to investigate the contributions of work-related emotional communication (i.e., emotional labor and emotional work) to lawyer burnout. Results revealed that the most understudied type of emotional labor (automatic regulation) contributed to decreasing burnout, as opposed to the increase in burnout usually found by the other forms of emotional labor (surface acting and deep acting). This result provides important insights for reducing or preventing burnout. Additionally, a finding of no gender differences in the relationships between the emotional communication variables and burnout has important implications for scholarship on the socialization of emotion through education and on-the-job-training.
forensic interviewing protocol (10 Step or Cognitive Interview). Youths with HFA had diminished narrative recall performance on all memory outcomes. Neither protocol affected memory performance. However, HFA youths demonstrated no memory deficits when memory accuracy was assessed via direct questions. Narrative reporting may be less effective at collecting accurate, complete eyewitness accounts from those with HFA because such methods rely too heavily on cognitive and social abilities often impoverished in those with HFA (i.e., IQ, pragmatic language difficulties).

**Eyewitness Identification Around the World**
Ryan J. Fitzgerald, PhD, University of Portsmouth; Eva Rubínová, MA/MS, University of Portsmouth; Stefana Juncu, MA/MS, University of Portsmouth

Following publication of the lineup white paper (Wells et al., 1998), the US has undertaken major developments in eyewitness identification policy. To assess how policies in the US compare with those in other parts of the world, we systematically reviewed guidelines for eyewitness identification in over 50 countries from around the world. Among other variables, we coded whether policies recommended double-blind administration, recording post-identification confidence, matching fillers to the witness description, and warning that the culprit may not be present. Recommendations varied substantially, and it was rare to find the white paper guidelines outside the US.

**A New Method of Studying Confidence Malleability: Misinformation as Post-Identification Feedback**
Rachel L. Greenspan, PhD, University of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth F. Loftus, PhD, University of California, Irvine

The current study extends the research on confidence malleability by investigating how feedback after a double-blind lineup impacts witness memory. Participants (N=706) first completed a lineup procedure. One week later, they were randomly assigned to receive either typical feedback (e.g. about identification accuracy), misinformation feedback, or no feedback. Misinformation feedback came in the form of a statement that falsely suggested that participants' initial confidence was higher than their original report. Results revealed that both kinds of feedback caused participants to report greater confidence and a better memory for the crime. Unexpectedly, even control participants displayed significant confidence inflation over time.

**Testing the Diagnostic-Feature Detection Hypothesis in Showups and Lineups**
Daniella K. Cash, MA/MS, Louisiana State University; Kylie N. Key, MA/MS, University of Oklahoma; Jeffrey S. Neuschatz, PhD, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Scott D. Gronlund, PhD, University of Oklahoma; Stacy A Wetmore, PhD, Roanoke College; Megan Hillgartner, BA/BS, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Ryan McAdoo, MA/MS, University of Oklahoma

Research has revealed that eyewitness accuracy is worse for showups than lineups. The current studies test the Diagnostic-Feature Detection Hypothesis (DFDH), which suggests witnesses perform better on lineups due to the ability to compare the facial features of all lineup members; a benefit not provided in showups. Experiment 1 utilizes a novel identification procedure to test whether the superior performance seen in lineups is a result of witnesses being able to make comparisons among lineup members. Experiment 2 expands on this by examining if witnesses approach this novel procedure in a manner similar to that of a showup.

**Estimator Variables in Eyewitness Identification: High Confidence Does Not Always Imply High Accuracy**
Shaela T. Jalava, Carleton University; Andrew M. Smith, PhD, Carleton University; Gary L. Wells, PhD, Iowa State University

Recent evidence suggests that high-confidence eyewitness identifications are highly accurate when testing conditions are "pristine" (Wixted & Wells, 2017), and perhaps even when conditions are not "pristine" (Mikes, Clark & Gronlund, 2017). Other recent evidence suggests that estimator variables impact only eyewitness discriminability, but not eyewitness reliability (Semmler et al. 2018). We randomly assigned participants (N = 1186) to view an armed robbery under good or poor viewing conditions. Afterwards, participants made identification attempts from a showup procedure. When viewing conditions were optimal, confidence discriminated correct from incorrect identifications, but when viewing conditions were suboptimal, confidence was unrelated to accuracy.

**High Similarity Lineup Fillers Affect Choosing, Discrimination and the Confidence-Accuracy Relation**
Carmen A. Lucas, PhD, Flinders University, Australia; Neil Brewer, PhD, Flinders University, Australia; Matthew A. Palmer, PhD, University of Tasmania, Australia

Researchers agree that characteristics of the known-innocent fillers included in a police lineup shape identification decision making. Yet, guidelines for filler selection are general in nature. Using 6 different crimes and match-description lineups (N = 623 witnesses), we varied suspect-filler similarity while retaining similar functional lineup size. Suspect-filler similarity was operationalized by manipulating the number of the match-description fillers of high or low similarity to the suspect, with lineups including 0–5 high similarity fillers. Varying the number of high similarity fillers produced an intricate pattern of trade-offs between choosing, confidence, discriminability and the confidence-accuracy relationship.
Forensic assessment supervision is considered a core competency in the field. However, there is presently little research on supervision practices and no specific guidelines for this. This symposium will first describe the results of two independent research studies that surveyed supervisors and trainees in forensic assessment contexts. The first study surveyed forensic psychologists in various settings in order to identify common supervision practices, characteristics associated with diverse supervision styles, and frequently used supervision techniques. The second study surveyed supervisors, as well as trainees, in forensic internship and postdoctoral training programs. Findings address the importance of the supervisory relationship, supervisor disclosure, and distinct values, knowledge areas, and applied skills in supervision. Lastly, the final paper will discuss the contexts and challenges of supervision in two forensic postdoctoral fellowships. The benefits to developing a statewide supervision certification process will be detailed, including an explicit description of the functions of a forensic supervisor, eligibility requirements, and a delineated process for ongoing quality and control. Audience participation will be used to aid in the development of a proposal for national guidelines in the provision of forensic supervision.

Practices and Perspectives in Supervision of Forensic Psychological Assessment
Nicole Azores-Gococo, PhD, Emory University; Glenn Egan, PhD, Emory University; Robert Cochrane, PsyD, Butler Federal Correctional Complex

This presentation will describe results from a survey of forensic psychologists (n=58) who supervise trainees in forensic psychological assessment, recruited from professional organization email listserves. The study aimed to identify common supervision practices, characteristics of the supervisor and trainees associated with major differences in supervision practices, and unique issues in forensic psychology supervision for further exploration. Supervision practices, including open-door approaches, use of supervision contracts, and most commonly used supervision activities (i.e., discussion of case conceptualization/formulation, discussion of hypotheses and plans, reviewing the supervisee’s reports in person) and topics (i.e., socialization into forensic psychology) are described.

Forensic assessment supervision: Perspectives from trainees and supervisors
Heath J. Hodges, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital; Jo Beinemann, BA/BS, University of Massachusetts Medical School; Gina Vincent, PhD, University of Massachusetts Medical School

Although the field of forensic psychology recognizes the importance of supervision for attaining competence in practice, there is practically no empirical research on this topic. The present study explored what content areas, processes, and outcomes are being addressed in forensic assessment supervision (FAS), including the role of the supervisory relationship and supervisor disclosure. Supervisors and trainees in forensic training programs completed an online survey about their FAS experiences. Results revealed that supervisors emphasize distinct values, knowledge areas, and applied skills in FAS. Trainee responses suggested multiple differences between perceived least and most effective supervisors, including the supervisory relationship.

Towards the Future of Forensic Assessment Supervision: Development of National Training Guidelines
Lauren Miller, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital; Heath J. Hodges, PhD, Bridgewater State Hospital

Forensic assessment supervision is considered a core competency in the field, yet specific guidelines are noticeably absent. The contexts and challenges of supervision in forensic psychology using two postdoctoral programs (Bridgewater State Hospital and Northwest Forensic Institute) as training models will be discussed. Benefits to developing a statewide supervision certification process will be detailed, including an explicit description of the functions of a forensic supervisor, eligibility requirements, and a delineated process for ongoing quality and control. Audience participation will be used to aid in the development of a proposal for national guidelines in the provision of forensic supervision.

090. Invitations in Forensic Interviewing, Teen Dating Violence Prevention, Gangs and Victimization, Traumatic Stress and Institutional Misconduct
3:00pm - 4:00pm
Pavilion Ballroom East

Forensic Interviewers’ Difficulty with Invitations: Faux and Unanchored Invitations & Bad Recasting
Natalie Russo, BA/BS, University of Southern California; Hayden M. Henderson, PhD, University of Southern California; Tom Lyon, JD and PhD, University of Southern California

This study analyzed 428 forensic interviews of 4-12-year-old children, comparing true invitations with faux invitations (“tell me” coupled with directives or option-posing questions), anchored invitations with unanchored invitations (lacking cues), and good recasting with bad recasting (rephrasing invitations as less open-ended questions). 30% of attempted
invitations were faux, and faux invitations were less productive than true invitations. 12% of invitations were unanchored, and unanchored invitations were less productive than anchored invitations. Bad-recasting was more frequent than good-recasting. Suboptimal questioning was greater during the allegation phase. The results illustrate the difficulty interviewers have in giving up more direct questions.

Operation Lighthouse: A Teen Dating Violence Prevention Program
Elliza Guta, Mercer University; Sara C. Appleby, PhD, Mercer University

Two studies tested the effectiveness of Operation Lighthouse (OLH), a teen dating violence (TDV) prevention program on knowledge of TDV, understanding of unhealthy relationships, and ability to speak out against TDV. Participants were divided into treatment groups and control groups; pre- and post-surveys compared participants change in attitudes, knowledge and understanding of TDV. Study 1 showed positive changes in attitudes, beliefs and knowledge about TDV for OLH participants compared to control participants. Study 2 seeks to replicate the findings of Study 1 with a larger sample, providing additional support for OLH as an effective program for educating teens about TDV.

Victimization Among Montréal Gang Members’ Entourage: Social Contagion, Gender, and Gang Embeddedness
Ivy Goossens, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Yanick Charette, PhD, Laval University

In the past three decades, much work has been done to address the offender-victimization overlap in gangs. This paper will examine the ‘spread’ of victimization risk in a Haitian gang network in Montréal, Canada, through their respective social networks. Specifically, we will examine if violent victimization risk among Haitian gang affiliates is transmitted through their respective immediate (male Haitian gang affiliates) and distal (Haitian and non-Haitian men and women in their nongang entourage) social network. We will additionally examine which individual (e.g., age, arrest history) and network (e.g., gender, gang involvement) characteristics contribute to an increased victimization risk.

Post-Traumatic Stress and Institutional Misconduct: Heterogeneity of Symptom Clusters
Maria C. Jimenez-Salazar, MA/MS, Fordham University; Keith R Cruise, PhD, Fordham University; Julian Ford, PhD, University of Connecticut

This study examined PTSD symptom clusters as predictors of institutional misconduct (IM), based on self-reported post-traumatic stress (PTS) symptoms at juvenile detention admission and records of institutional misconduct (IM) during detention stays.

Among juveniles, PTS has been linked to conduct problems, but no study has examined PTS symptoms as predictors of IM specifically. Results indicated that PTS symptom clusters have distinct associations with IM. Avoidance symptoms (criterion C) and trauma-related arousal and reactivity (criterion E) were negative predictors, negative alterations in cognition and mood (criterion D) was a positive predictor, and intrusion symptoms (criterion B) was not predictive of IM.

091. Curative Jury Instructions, Explanations for Confessions Inaccuracies, Inconsistent Long-Term Memory, Familiarity Recency and Eyewitness Age
Pavilion Ballroom West

The Effects of Curative Jury Instructions in Cases Involving Retracted Confessions
Megan E. Giroux, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Patricia I. Coburn, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Kara J. Kristoffersson, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Daniel M. Bernstein, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD, Simon Fraser University

We investigated the effectiveness of curative jury instructions in cases involving retracted confessions. Participants read a criminal case that varied in terms of whether the accused confessed and the type of fingerprint evidence (inculpatory, ambiguous, exculpatory). They rated the accused’s guilt, credibility, and indicated how much the fingerprint evidence factored into their guilt decision. Our results suggest that curative instructions may help protect the credibility of the accused in retracted confession cases. In an ongoing follow-up study, we modified the case summary and evidence presented to determine whether the curative instructions may also mitigate confirmation bias arising from retracted confessions.

Inaccurate But Unconvinced: Effect of Explanations for Confession Inaccuracies
Gabriela Rico, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY; William E Crozier, PhD, Duke University Law School; Fabiana Alceste, MA/MS, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Deryn Strange, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Despite little probative value, confessions that incorrectly describe how a crime occurred are nonetheless convincing. Here, we examine how inaccurate confessions remain convincing, and whether alternate explanations of the inaccuracies affect memory and guilt evaluations for inaccurate confessions. We find in experiment 1 that prosecution explanations for inaccuracies can increase perceived guilt, but found no such effect in experiment 2. Further, defense explanations did not affect guilt ratings either. Thus, while inaccurate confessions pose problems for memory and source monitoring, jurors seem suspicious of such confessions when inconsistencies are pointed
out, but are likely unaffected by “spins” of the inaccuracies.

Perceptions of Inconsistent Reports of Long Term Autobiographical Memory
Madison B. Harvey, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Heather L. Price, PhD, Thompson Rivers University; Deborah A. Connolly, PhD, Simon Fraser University;

Perceptions of delayed and inconsistent reports of autobiographical memory were examined. Participants viewed a witness’ statement that was either consistent or inconsistent with a previous report about a crime that took place 1 day, 2-years, or 15-years ago. Participants rated a consistent witness as more cognitively capable than one who was inconsistent. There was no impact of delay on witness ratings, suggesting participants do not accommodate for delay. This has implications for the justice system if individuals who are asked to make judgements regarding the credibility of a witness are misinformed about what to expect following a delay.

The Influence of Familiarity Recency and Eyewitness Age on Juror Decision Making
Lauren E. Thompson, MA/MS, Carleton University; Chelsea L. Sheahan, PhD, Carleton University; Emily Pica, PhD, Austin Peay State University; Joanna D. Pozzulo, PhD, Carleton University

This study examined the influence of familiarity recency (i.e., how long ago the eyewitness knew the defendant before the crime) and eyewitness age on jurors’ judgements. Mock jurors (N=326) read a trial transcript involving an eyewitness identification. The eyewitness was 25-, 50-, or 75-years-old and previously familiar (neighbours) with the defendant 1-, 5-, or 10-years ago. Neither familiarity nor age influenced jurors’ judgements. However, jurors’ ratings regarding the eyewitness-defendant familiarity were highly associated with jurors’ judgements. Specifically, higher familiarity ratings were associated with more guilty verdicts, higher guilt ratings, positive perceptions of the eyewitness, and negative perceptions of the defendant.

092. Autism and Police Interviews, Embedded Lies and Complete Fabrications, Trait Empathy, Linguistic Cues and Language Proficiency
3:00pm - 4:00pm
Galleria North

Influence of behaviors associated with Autism Spectrum Disorder on the course of a police interview
Katie Logos, Flinders University, South Australia; Neil Brewer, PhD, Flinders University, South Australia; Robyn Young, PhD, Flinders University, South Australia

Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) sometimes exhibit unusual behaviors that may lead to adverse interactions with criminal justice professionals (e.g., police and judges) and unfavourable impressions with jury members. Previous mock-juror and deception detection studies suggest that displays of certain behaviors that characterize ASD individuals are often interpreted as signs of attempts to deceive and indicative of low credibility. In two experiments we examined observer impressions and decision making when a suspect displayed characteristic ASD behaviors during a police interview and whether observers’ impressions were moderated by the direction (incriminating or exonerating) and strength of other police evidence.

Embedded Lies Do Not Differ from Complete Fabrications in Verbal Content
Brianna L. Verigin, BA/BS, Maastricht University; Ewout H. Meijer, PhD, Maastricht University; Aldert Vrij, PhD, Portsmouth University

When given the opportunity, liars will embed their lies into otherwise truthful statements. How embedded lies affect the content of statements, however, remains largely unknown. We investigated whether lies that are embedded into truthful stories contain more and higher quality details than lies that are part of entirely fabricated statements. Participants (N = 111) were asked to provide a statement that was either entirely truthful, entirely deceptive, or had the deceptive element of interest embedded into an otherwise truthful story. Results indicated that lies embedded in a deceptive statement were not qualitatively different from embedded in an otherwise truthful statement.

Examining Observer Trait Empathy and Deception accuracy based on Truth-teller and Liar Transparency
Roxana Lesso, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Mineh Sahakian, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Iris Blandon-Gittlin, PhD, California State University, Fullerton; Elise Fenn, PhD, California State University, Northridge

Observers are poor at discriminating lying from truthful senders. One explanation is liars and truth-tellers display similar behavioral cues. Therefore, detection accuracy should improve when (1) senders display more diagnostic deception cues (transparency increases), or (2) observers are skilled at detecting cues (individual differences). We hypothesized participant-observers’ empathy would predict greater deception detection as sender transparency increases. Participant-observers made lie/truth judgments as lying or truthful senders described involvement in a mock-crime (Experiment 1; n=385), or autobiographical event (Experiment 2; n=312). As participant-observer empathy increased, truth-detection-accuracy increased. Observer-empathy, observer-accuracy and sender-transparency were not related. Participant-observer empathy enhanced ability at detecting truthful cues only.

Diagnostic Utility of Linguistic Cues to Deception
Across Language Proficiency
Lyndsay R. Woolridge, MA/MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Amy-May Leach, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Elizabeth Elliott, MA/MS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Determining non-native speakers’ credibility poses a challenge for legal decision-makers, as observers may attribute deception based on characteristics related to language proficiency. We examined linguistic differences between truth- and lie-tellers (N = 55) from four proficiency groups (i.e., beginner, intermediate, advanced, and native English) using a mock investigative interview paradigm. Relative to lie-tellers, truth-tellers produced more numerical detail and words per sentence. However, differences in non-native speech patterns were related to observers’ (N = 132) deception detection bias, not accuracy, suggesting observers were unable to use this information to improve deception detection performance. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

093. Custodial Effects, Alternative Providers, Evaluation
3:00 pm - 4:00 pm
Galleria South

The Moderating Role of Inmate Housing Placement on Hopelessness and Psychopathology
Ericka Ball Cooper, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Jessica Hart, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Amanda Venta, PhD, Sam Houston State University

Using a sample of adult inmates, the current study examined the links between hopelessness and later psychopathology, as well as the potential moderating role of housing placement (i.e., administrative segregation versus general population) on this relation. Results indicated increased hopelessness was related to longitudinal increases in both self- and psychiatric staff-reported psychopathology; however, housing placement did not moderate this relation, nor did its addition to the regression equation significantly improve the model. Still, our findings suggest that hopelessness may be an important mechanism underlying psychopathology among inmates with implications for the treatment of incarcerated individuals, regardless of housing placement.

Predicting Youth Perception of Safety in Juvenile Confinement Facilities
Alyssa Mikytuck, Georgetown University; Jennifer L. Woolard, PhD, Georgetown University

Perceptions of safety are arguably one of the most critical characteristics of confinement facilities for inmates’ amenability to treatment, which is important for juvenile confinement environments that emphasize rehabilitative treatment. The objective of the present study is to predict youth perception of safety in juvenile confinement facilities using facility characteristics. A logistic regression showed that the gender of the population was predictive of youth perception of safety. Female-only facilities were more likely than male-only facilities to report fearing their safety. Additional exploratory analyses on the characteristics of female-only facilities will be discussed.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Criminal Justice-Affiliated, Non-Mental Health Professionals
Madeleine Rizzo, BA/BS, Drexel University; Jeanne McPhee, BA/BS, Drexel University

Interventions consistent with CBT in the criminal justice context need not be provided only by mental health professionals. Through reviewing the relevant literature, this paper will demonstrate that cognitive behavioral strategies and complete protocols can be incorporated into interactions between corrections staff and individuals in the custody of the state or federal system. Given the limited number of clinicians and the amount of time corrections staff and parole/probation officers spend with individuals who are justice-involved, the incorporation of evidence-based practices outside of the clinical context can be both practical and cost-effective.

RCT Feasibility in Jails: Identifying Intercepts for Quality-Improvement Interventions
Courtney E. Wade, BA/BS, North Carolina State University; Sarah L. Desmarais, PhD, North Carolina State University; Samantha A. Zottola, MA/MS, North Carolina State University; Kim Mueser, PhD, Boston University; Richard A Van Dorn, PhD, North Carolina State University; RTI International

A high rate of unmet behavioral health needs amongst jail inmates with co-occurring disorders exists due to significant systemic barriers to care. This mixed-methods study provides an in-depth look into both the incarceration and RCT implementation processes within jails using procedural data on 2,805 RCT-referred inmates. We identified potential intercepts from detainment to release: initial court involvement, bonded or dropped, detained and sent to court, and released or sentenced. The specific barriers to implementing an RCT were operationalized as: length of stay, release and sentencing outcomes, clinician judgment, and declined participation. Our results make explicit in-custody barriers while providing potential intercepts for further study that may represent key targets for quality-assurance interventions, towards the goal of supporting the successful fielding of RCTs in jails.

094. Mental Health Court, Juvenile Diversion, Animal Abuse Program Evaluation, Incompetent Misdemeanor Diversion, Race, Class and Prosecutorial Discretion, Misdemeanor Guilty Pleas, Competence Restoration
Criminogenic Risk Factors in the Denver County Wellness Court Population
Evan Davies, BA/BS, University of Denver; Laura Hauglid, BA/BS, University of Denver; Neil Gwensmith, PhD, University of Denver; Laura Meyer, PhD, University of Denver

This is a collaboration between Denver County Wellness Court (DWC) and the Master’s of Forensic Psychology Program at the University of Denver (DU). DWC offers intensive case management, housing assistance, mental health care, substance use treatment and incentives to repeat misdemeanor offenders. The C-CAT revised has recently been implemented to determine criminogenic risk and needs of potential DWC participants to determine eligibility. In a sample of 20 individuals, 90% flagged for housing were also flagged for mental health, and 61% of participants flagged for mental health were also flagged for trauma, indicating potential correlation of those factors and overall risk.

Impact of a Pre-Complaint Juvenile Diversion Program on Mental Health Service Utilization
Chloe A. Greenbaum, PhD, Cambridge Health Alliance/Harvard Medical School; James G. Barrett, PhD, Cambridge Health Alliance/Harvard Medical School

This study investigates the effect of a pre-complaint, interdisciplinary diversion program on mental health service utilization. Previous research has demonstrated this program’s success in reducing arrests and recidivism. We now examine whether the program has impacted diverted youth’s access to outpatient mental health and emergency services. Diverted youth (n=48) are compared to arrested youth (n=95) and a matched control group (n=195) on their service utilization. Overall, diverted youth showed significantly greater outpatient service utilization than arrested youth, suggesting that this particular diversion effort enhances youth’s access to mental health services, a critical protective factor against delinquency and recidivism.

Program Evaluation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals - Los Angeles (spcaLA) Co... 
Holly Hargreaves-Corman, PhD, Marymount University; Samantha Rhinerson, MA/MS, Marymount University; Danielle Ciolek, MA/MS, Marymount University; Kimberly Paul, MA/MS, Marymount University; John Pitsenbarger, MA/MS, Marymount University; Danielle Mortenson, BA/BS, Marymount University; Daniiele Funke, BA/BS, Marymount University; Nathaniel Gaspar, BA/BS, Marymount University; Alexandra Jansen, BA/BS, Marymount University; Ellen Johnson, BA/BS, Marymount University; Richard Pierce, BA/BS, Marymount University

A program evaluation study was conducted on the Los Angeles Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (spcaLA) Court Diversion for Youth Program. The impact of the program was examined through conducting quantitative and qualitative analyses. Initial results in this ongoing study are promising with endorsement of empathic behavior on the Index of Empathy for Children and Adolescents (Bryant, 1982) and prosocial responses within the participants’ journals. The expectation is that post program completion, participants will demonstrate a reduction in antisocial behavior/recidivism rates. This program provides an opportunity for positive change and, in doing so, hopefully prevents future violence.

Hospitalization & Re-Arrest Outcomes for Incompetent Misdemeanor Defendants: A Plea for Diversion
Mary E. Wood, PhD, Vanderbilt University Medical Center; Aislinn Tansey, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Kimberly P. Brown, PhD, Vanderbilt University Medical Center

The purpose of the current investigation was to evaluate the demographic and clinical characteristics of misdemeanor defendants who were opined incompetent to proceed, a subgroup of defendants for whom diversion efforts should be targeted. The secondary focus was on the outcomes for this population, particularly in terms of referrals for crisis hospitalization and re-arrest rates/timeframes. Preliminary data indicate this subgroup of defendants is distinct from more traditional samples in terms of psychiatric severity, as well as increased rates of incompetence (i.e., 70%). Over half were rearrested in the study period, highlighting the need for appropriate diversion for this population.

Knowing, Intelligent, and Voluntary: The Validity of Misdemeanor Guilty Pleas
Amy Dezember, George Mason University; Samantha Luna, BA/BS, George Mason University; Skye Woestehoff, George Mason University; Megan Stolz, George Mason University; Melissa Manley, George Mason University; Allison D. Redlich, PhD, George Mason University

The Supreme Court has consistently ruled that guilty pleas must be entered knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily (Boykins v. Alabama, 1969). While most research is on felony pleas, misdemeanors alone account for over 75% of the criminal cases filed in state courts, and the vast majority of misdemeanor cases result in a guilty plea (Court Statistics Project, 2016). The proposed presentation uses data from observing and coding oral plea colloquies for misdemeanor and felony plea hearings. Plea colloquies in felony cases asked significantly more questions relevant to making a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary decision than those for misdemeanor cases.

An Examination of Restoration Hospitalization Length of Stay on Court Outcomes
Angela Salimo, MA/MS, Fielding Graduate University; Walter Redlich, PhD, George Mason University
Psychological research on competency to stand trial has focused largely on factors predictive of unfitness and unsuccessful restoration (Colwell &amp; Gianesini, 2011; Morris &amp; DeYoung, 2014, Mossman, 2007). One factor understudied in this area is the effect that restoration hospitalization length of stay may have on subsequent case events, including another unfitness finding. In a paper presentation at the 2017 American Psychology and Law Society Conference, Solimo, Zapf, Barber-Rioja, &amp; Katyal of NYC Health + Hospitals Correctional Health Services examined the demographic, psychodiagnostic, and legal factors predictive of length of stay in state forensic psychiatric hospitals for patients returned to the New York City jail system from September 2015 to September 2016. In that analysis, a diagnosis of psychotic mental illness, but not charge severity, was predictive of a longer length of stay on a single restoration admission. These findings led to an interest in exploring the effect that hospital length of stay has on patients’ cumulative time spent in the criminal justice system for their instant offense(s).

This paper will examine the relationship of restoration hospitalization length of stay on subsequent legal and competency outcomes. We will evaluate data for 402 patients with felony charges who returned to the NYC jail system from a restoration hospitalization between September 2015 and February 2018 and during that time were either found unfit to proceed again or reached a disposition in their legal case.

Patients will be separated into three groups based on the length of their most recent restoration hospitalization for which there is a subsequent disposition or incompetency finding. Dispositions include but are not limited to conviction, sentencing, and pleas to alternative to incarceration programs. Preliminary bivariate analysis shows that nearly a third (31.1%) of patients with a restoration hospitalization exceeding 150 days were subsequently found unfit again, compared to 17.4% and 13.2% of patients with restoration hospitalizations less than or equal to 75 days and between 76 and 150 days, respectively.

Additional analyses will examine the relationship of demographic, psychodiagnostic, and criminogenic factors and length of restoration hospitalization with subsequent legal dispositions and incompetency findings using regression and time-to-event methods. Data for these analyses will be collected from jail electronic health records and supplemental data sources. Finally, clinical and policy implications of the results will be discussed, including those associated with the impact of multiple and lengthy restoration hospitalizations on cumulative time in the criminal justice system.


3:00pm - 4:00pm
Broadway I/II

Coping Strategies and Institutional Violence Risk in a Sample of Forensic Psychiatric Patients
Alec T. Twibell, BA/BS, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Debbie Green, PhD, Michelle A. Herrera, BA/BS, Fairleigh Dickinson University; Brian Belfi, PsyD, Manhattan Psychiatric Center

Violence within institutional settings causes physical and emotional injury to patients and staff, and negatively impacts treatment outcomes. This study examined the relationship between self-reported coping strategies measured by the COPE inventory, and institutional violence in a sample of pre-trial defendants committed to a forensic psychiatric hospital for restoration of competency. None of the strategies were associated with reduced violence risk. However, reported reliance on “denial”, “venting of emotions”, and “instrumental social coping” were associated with violence. Overall, while this study did not identify methods of coping to be fostered, findings suggest maladaptive coping strategies to be targeted in treatment.

False Positives for SIMS Cut Scores Among Inmates With or Without Mental Illness
Jessica R. Hart, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Marcus T. Boccaccini, PhD, Sam Houston State University

The Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology (SIMS) is a screener of feigned symptoms. The manual recommends a cut-score of >14, but researchers have suggested >44 to reduce false positives. Little research exists on multiple administrations of feigning instruments. Purposes were to investigate consistency in scores over time and to compare cut-scores in individuals with and without mental illness. Participants were 270 inmates who completed measures at five time points. Results indicated scores showed moderate reliability; however, mental health groups scored higher at all time points and 77% scored in the feigning range at least once, despite no known reason to feign.

Survey of the Forensic Psychology Postdoctoral Training Landscape in the United States
Sarah L. Kopelovich, PhD, University of Washington School of Medicine; Jennifer Piel, University of Washington; Katherine Michaelsen, University of Washington; Deborah Cowley, University of Washington;
The extent to and means by which forensic psychology postdoctoral fellowships adhere to existing training guidelines are unknown. Data were collected from 12 of the 33 (36.36%) forensic psychology fellowships in the U.S. during the 2016-17 academic year. The authors interviewed current training directors and national experts, reviewed existing literature, and visited a subsample of fellowships to determine whether there was alignment in clinical practice training. The authors found that core foundational and functional competencies were evident across all programs reviewed. Because programs were more consistent than discrepant in how they trained to these competencies, best practice recommendations are provided.

096. Civil Jury Awards, Brain Injury and Improper Argumentation, Informant Testimony, Intimate Partner Violence

3:00pm - 4:00pm
Broadway III/IV

Racial Bias in Civil Jury Awards
Erik J. Girvan, JD and PhD, University of Oregon; Jennifer Jung, BA/BS, University of Oregon; Tucker Willsie, BA/BS, JuryMapping, LLC

When might civil juries tend to award lower damages to Black or Hispanic plaintiffs than to White plaintiffs with equivalent injuries? To answer this question, in a sample of 516 actual jury awards and estimated plaintiffs’ race/ethnicity using a modified version of Bayesian Improved Surname Geocoding. The results of our analysis indicated that, controlling for the jurisdiction, types of tort case, and amounts of economic damages, juries tended to award Black (but not Hispanic) plaintiffs significantly less in pain and suffering damages than White plaintiffs. Implications for equity in civil jury awards will be discussed.

Perceptions of Race and Etiology of Brain Injury Through the Lens of Improper Argument
Cassandra Flick, BA/BS, Roger Williams University; Rachel Serafinski, BA/BS, Roger Williams University; Judith Platania, PhD, Roger Williams University

In the current study we examined how jurors think about a brain injury when presented as the consequence of a gang-related incident. In a between-subjects design we varied race of defendant, brain injury testimony, and improper prosecutor argument. Testimony relating the brain injury to a gunshot wound revealed significant findings with respect to race. For Black defendants, a gang-related gunshot wound led to a stronger likelihood that the injury could have been prevented compared to a White defendant. Improper argument strengthened this finding for White and Black defendants. This result endured even when the influence of improper argument was covaried.

Jury Decision-Making: The Role of Race and Informant Testimony
Emily V Shaw, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine; Mona Lynch, PhD, University of California, Irvine; Steven Frenda, PhD, California State University, Los Angeles

Although many criminal prosecutions rely on the testimony of an informant, little is known about the impact of this testimony on jury decision-making and how these factors may or may not interact with race. In this study, we manipulated the visible race of the defendant (black or white) and informant (black or white) in the context of a drug conspiracy trial. We found that the race of our jurors shaped how they responded to the defendant’s race, with non-white jurors significantly favoring the black defendant in verdicts compared to white jurors. Additional individual differences and group-level analyses are discussed.

Race and Intersectionality in Intimate Partner Violence: Examining Impact on Juror Decision-Making
Hannah S. Lind, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Andrea K. Newman, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Marissa Stanziani, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Despite the large research base on intimate partner violence (IPV), few studies have considered how the race of the defendant/victim dyad, or the intersection of race and gender, may impact legal decision-making. Jury-eligible community members read a vignette outlining a case of alleged IPV in which the race of the defendant and victim was manipulated before completing a self-report measure of symbolic racism. Mediated-moderation models were largely nonsignificant, suggesting defendant/victim race did not impact opinions of guilt, sentencing, or perceptions of the case. Further, participant beliefs regarding race and gender roles did not impact decision-making.

097. Combined Evaluations, Forensic Patients Characteristics, Prison Infractions and Mental Illness

4:10pm - 5:10pm
Pavilion Ballroom East

Evaluators’ Practices and Opinions of Combined Evaluations
Lauren T. Meaux, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren E. Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Forensic evaluators often conduct combined competency to stand trial (CST) and mental state at the time of the offense (MSO) evaluations and previous research indicates there are differences in psychosocial opinion based on referral type (combined versus specific). Literature concerning best practices focuses
on referral-specific evaluations and little is known about how combined evaluations are conducted in practice. The current study aims to examine evaluator methods when conducting combined evaluations and their opinions regarding ethical and legal concerns of the practice.

**Great Minds: Comparing Mental State at the Time of the Offense Evaluations Across Legal Standards**

Lauren T. Meaux, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Jennifer Cox, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Shelby Hunter, MA/MS, 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, however, compared to other forensic evaluations, these judgments are the least examined empirically. The current study utilized a mixed methods design to examine which practices are considered ideal for an MSO evaluation within a particular jurisdiction (e.g., M’Naghten, American Law Institute, Durham). Despite differences in legal standards which might justify variable MSO practices, best practice recommendations remained largely consistent across jurisdictions. Results may aid in the advancement of best practice guidelines and legal decision making.

**Examining the Demographic and Clinical Features of Forensic Mental Health Patients in Canada**

David Hill, PsyD, University of Manitoba; Sabrina Demetrioff, PhD, University of Manitoba; Hygiea Casiano, University of Manitoba; Anne Crocker, PhD, University of Montreal

In this study, we examined the long-term health outcomes of individuals found Not Criminally Responsible (NCR) and Unfit to Stand Trial. The main objective was to better understand the characteristics and needs of a highly marginalized group of individuals with severe mental illness that become involved with the criminal justice system. Based upon the National Trajectory Project (NTP) in other Canadian provinces, we applied a similar approach to studying the forensic mental health population in a Western Canadian province. Results indicated that our sample was a diverse group of both NCR (70%) and Unfit accused persons (30%).

**Relationships Between Treatment of Mental Illness on Disciplinary Infractions**

Stephanie Van Horn, MA/MS, Texas Tech University; Robert D. Morgan, PhD, Texas Tech University; Nina MacLean, PhD, University of Massachusetts Medical School; Karen Grabowski, PhD, Arapahoe County Detention Facility

Studies have shown that mental illnesses are not causally related to criminal activity; however, recent literature indicates there is a positive relationship between untreated severe mental illness and violent offending. In this study, we will demonstrate the effects of treatment of mental illness on violent behavior in a correctional population. Data was collected from 265 participants. Participants completed a questionnaire regarding their mental health treatment, and were administered the MCMII – III, CSS-M, and PICTS. Path analyses will be conducted on the categories of mental illness symptoms with the nature of disciplinary infractions used as the outcome variables. Results to follow.

**098. Restorative Justice, Latino Attitudes, Hiring, Positive Psychology**

4:10pm - 5:10pm

Pavillion Ballroom West

**Restorative Justice in Adult Prison Populations in the United States**

Kaitlyn Card, MA/MS, American School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University, Washington, D.C.; Stephen Lally, PhD, American School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University, Washington, DC

Restorative justice is a relatively new movement in the Western world; which can be defined as a style of justice where reparation of harm, relational repair, and victim centeredness are the focus; rather than punishment. Restorative justice is a social movement thus, this paper reviews restorative justice with adults across the United States. This paper compares and reviews, restorative justice programs for adult incarcerated individuals to extend the knowledge base regarding these programs. The study further addresses the barriers to the implication of restorative justice programs.

**The Role of Latino Ethnicity in Attitudes Towards Justice-Involved People with Mental Illness**

Jennifer Eno Louden, PhD, The University of Texas at El Paso; Adria Corral, The University of Texas at El Paso; Rhiannon Perez, The University of Texas at El Paso

Justice-involved people with mental illness are highly stigmatized in modern society. However, examinations of stigma towards this group has not considered whether members of ethnic minority groups, such as Latinos, are the target of even more stigma compared to Whites. This is especially relevant in the current political climate. The present experiment examined the effect of Latino ethnicity on stigmatizing attitudes towards justice-involved people with mental illness among a large sample of university students from two ethnically diverse universities. The results will be discussed in the context of considering ethnicity in policy and practice for justice-involved people with mental illness.

**Hiring of Felons: The Mediating Role of Morality**

Shelby L. Mikkelsen, University of Wyoming; Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD, University of Wyoming
Mass incarceration has brought a new problem in the U.S.: an increased felon population in need of employment after release from prison. We sought to explore whether and why employers may choose other applicants over those with a felony. Participants (N=688) were asked to make a hiring decision for a welding job based on one of 10 randomly presented resume and application pairs where incarceration length and time since release were manipulated, and morality of the applicant was measured. Results showed morality of the applicant mediated the relationship between felon status and hiring decisions. Implications will be discussed.

**Effectiveness of Positive Psychology on a Substance-Abusing Probation Population**

* Dana L. Formon, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Jennifer Harmon, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Mia M. Ricardo, MA/MS, Sam Houston State University; Craig Henderson, PhD, Sam Houston State University; Darryl Johnson, PhD, Sam Houston State University

Focus on criminogenic risks can identify antecedents to supervision failure, but literature also exists to support focus on the impact promoting positivity has on reducing risk. Positive psychology operates under the premise that people are, or can become, valuable members of society. Coincidently, reforming procriminal individuals into prosocial, contributing citizens is also a primary aim of the criminal justice system. This project employs a positive psychology treatment protocol with substance-using individuals on probation. Variables studied include number of failed urinalyses during and post-intervention, as well as self-reported levels of four key positive psychology variables: self-efficacy, psychological flexibility, hope, and optimism.

**099. Autism and Police Encounters, Precinct Diversification, Housing**

* Alisha C. Salerno, MA/MS, York University; Regina Schuller, PhD, York University

Thirty-five adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) living in Canada completed a detailed survey probing their experiences with police. Amongst respondents, police contact was common and frequent, occurring under a diverse range of circumstances. More than three-quarters of respondents reported at least one lifetime police interaction, with 53% of respondents reporting four or more. Most respondents viewed their police interactions unfavorably, and many reported experiencing adverse effects. Results suggest that this negativity toward police encounters may be due to the fact that police are unaware they are interacting with someone with ASD, and perhaps a lack of appropriate resources available.

**Moral Licensing via Precinct Diversification Can Reduce Stereotype Threat**

* Elise Fenn, PhD, California State University, Northridge; Cynthia Najdowski, PhD, University at Albany; Iris Blandón-Giltin, PhD, California State University, Fullerton; Bar Gabay, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Kimberly McGee, California State University, Northridge

Black civilians’ knowledge of stereotypes linking race and crime may create concern about being stereotyped negatively by police, ironically increasing guilt-like behaviors. We tested two stereotype threat reduction techniques. Black and White participants imagined interacting with a White officer. Experiment 1 participants viewed the officer alongside a mixed-race or all-White precinct. The mixed-race image reduced anticipated stereotype threat for Black but not White participants. Experiment 2 participants recalled a time they upheld moral values, recalled a goal they accomplished, or did not recall a memory. There were no significant effects. A diverse precinct “morally licensed” police officers for minority individuals.

**Is this Property Still Available? Stigma as a Barrier for Exonerees Seeking Housing**

* Lesley Zannella, MA/MS, Ryerson University; Kimberly Clow, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Victoria Hall, BA/BS, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Emma Rempel, BA/BS, Ryerson University

Exonerees are released into the community with little support, and often experience stigmatization, limiting their ability to successfully reintegrate into society. As exonerees have reported difficulty obtaining housing, this study was designed to empirically test whether they are discriminated against regarding apartment rentals. Researchers responded to randomly selected one-bedroom apartment advertisements from cities across Canada. The status (exoneree, ex-offender, control) and race (White, Black, Indigenous) of the potential renter were manipulated in an email inquiring about the apartment’s availability. Landlords’ response rates significantly differed by status and race, and the availability of the apartment significantly different by status.

**100. Requests for Clarification, Question Complexity, Option-Posing Questions, Metamemory, Refreshing Recollections**

* Lillian Rodriguez-Steen, BA/BS, The University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Taylor G. Jones, The University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Flavia Koncz, The
Guidelines for interviewing children include ground rules to help children understand, for one, that they can request clarification to interview questions. However, experimental and field research reveals that children rarely make such requests. In the current study, we test brief interventions (comprehension monitoring and reassurance) designed to encourage 4- to 9-year-olds’ appropriate requests for clarification to "tricky" questions in a laboratory setting. Preliminary results reveal that reminders to monitor comprehension may boost children’s appropriate clarification requests, although the precise effects may depend on children’s age and question format. The findings have implications for children’s eyewitness testimony and metacognition.

**Does Implementation of Section 28 Reforms Affect the Complexity of Lawyers’ Questions?**
Hayden Henderson, PhD, University of Cambridge; Michael Lamb, PhD, University of Cambridge

This study examined whether the implementation of Section 28 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act reduced the complexity of questions English lawyers asked children. The pilot study introduced mandatory Ground Rules Hearings, followed by pre-recorded cross-examinations. S28 defense lawyers’ questions comprised fewer words, clauses, false starts, multiple negatives, and temporal and numeric attributes than Non-S28 defense lawyers. When questioning younger children, lawyers used fewer words, clauses, references to ‘before/after,’ and passive voice. These results demonstrated that S28 successfully reduced question complexity, and that lawyers in both conditions partially adjusted the complexity of their questions.

**Differentiating Between Attorneys’ Option-Posing Questions: Questioning Children in Recent U.S. Case**
Stacia Steinzenberg, PhD, Arizona State University; Stephanie Morse, MA/MS, Arizona State University; Danielle Haverkate, MA/MS, Arizona State University; Anastacia Garcia-Johnson, BA/BS, Arizona State University

Trial testimonies (N = 134) of 5-17-year-olds (M = 12 years old) were coded for the linguistic form of attorneys’ questions and children’s responses. Three-fourths of questions were closed-ended. As such, the majority of children’s responses were unelaborative. When better discerning among option-posing questions, we observed that both declarative (a statement question; e.g. "And he hit you?") and indirect yes/no questions (beginning with an indirect speech act; e.g. “Do you remember X?”) were common, and produced problematic responses, particularly in comparison to other option-posing questions. Developmental differences were rare. The findings highlight the importance of finely distinguishing between option-posing questions.

**Metamemory and Lineup Selection: Can Children’s Metamemory Beliefs Influence Lineup Selection?**
Alyssa Susan Adams, BA/BS, University of Regina; Heather L. Price, PhD, Thompson River University; Chris Oriet, PhD, University of Regina

There have been many attempts to combat problematic choosing behaviour exhibited in child eyewitnesses; however, researchers still struggle to ensure that children will correctly reject target-absent lineups. Using developmentally appropriate lineups can only provide so much assistance when the root of the problem remains unknown. Researchers have examined metamemory and the role it plays with regards to the confidence-accuracy relation in eyewitnesses, but we wanted to determine if a child’s metamemory beliefs could influence lineup selection. Preliminary results suggest that presentation of metamemory instructions does not influence how children make a selection from a lineup.

**The Effects of Refreshing Recollections on Children’s Accuracy for Different Question Types Across R...**
Natasha Feldman, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Daniel Saravia, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Matthew Leitao, BA/BS, California State University, Northridge; Cheryl Matteson, MA/MS, California State University, Northridge; Dominic Ceroni, MA/MS, California State University, Northridge; Bradley D McAuliff, JD and PhD, California State University, Northridge

Prosecutors often rely on FRE Rule 612 to “refresh the recollection” of child witnesses before trial testimony. Children (N=85, M=9y, 52% male) participated in a staged memory event and answered direct, yes/no, and misleading questions during interviews two- and four-weeks later. We refreshed the recollections of half the children by showing them a video of their first interview before their second. Refreshing children’s recollections inoculated them against misleading questions in their second interview whereas accuracy decreased for children who were not refreshed. Children’s accuracy for direct questions increased across interviews, but decreased for yes/no questions, irrespective of refreshing recollections.

**101. Informant Testimony, Implicit Bias, Motivated Reasoning, Pre-Trial Publicity**
4-10pm - 5:10pm
Parlors

**The Truth about Snitches: A Content Analysis of Informant Testimony in the Innocence Record**
Melanie B. Fessinger, MLS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Danielle DeLoach, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Megan A.
Informant testimony is a major contributing factor to wrongful convictions, but remains an understudied topic. We analyzed all Innocence Record cases that contained an informant to better understand their testimony and its influence on jurors' decisions. Informants typically testified for the prosecution, denied receiving incentives, had a criminal history, and had inconsistencies in their reports. Attorneys almost always (~98%) discussed informants in closing statements, varying whether they bolstered (prosecution) or undermined (defense) informants' testimony. We will discuss mechanisms, including the fundamental attribution error and truth default theory, that may explain jurors' reliance on this testimony in reaching verdicts.

Instructions on Implicit Bias and Juror Decision-Making
Madeline G. Nagel, BA/BS, Washington State University; Shannon T. Smith, PhD, Francis Marion University; Ronkeela Jones, Francis Marion University; David K. Marcus, PhD, Washington State University;

Black Americans are at increased risk of receiving longer sentences than White defendants (Mitchell, 2005). Recently, a Washington county court has begun providing jurors with a brief educational video on implicit bias. Participants in the present study were randomly assigned to watch a video depicting standard jury instructions or implicit bias instructions prior to reading a criminal case vignette. Although not yet significant, preliminary results (N=40) suggest that participants in the implicit bias condition may be less likely to render a guilty verdict in conditions where the defendant is described as Black rather than White. Data collection is ongoing.

Reducing Motivated Reasoning Using Procedural Justice
Rob Robinson, PhD, California State University, Fullerton; Daniele Evans, JD, Yale University

Motivated reasoning impacts how citizens evaluate both legal judgments and legal decision-makers. We posit that legal opinions which incorporate procedural justice—defined here as acknowledging the complexity and difficulty of a legal question—may ameliorate motivated reaction and increase perceptions of judicial fairness. We test this theory using two 2x2 experimental vignettes on deadly force and free speech, varying the winner and whether the opinion employs procedural justice. Our results show that subject perceptions of judicial fairness were more impacted by who won than opinion content, but also that procedural justice impacted assessments of fairness when interacted with subject ideology.

Freedom of the Press or Fair Trial? Pretrial Publicity's Influence on Jury Deliberation Content
Stephanie E. Diaz Ortega, BA/BS, University of South Florida; Lea J. DeWeerd, University of South Florida; Sabrina A. Zabell, University of South Florida; Christine L. Ruva, PhD, University of South Florida

In a room where the Bill of Rights holds the ultimate power there is often a struggle between liberty of speech and a fair trial for all. Mock-jury deliberations (N=30) were videotaped and content analyzed to determine how pretrial publicity (PTP: negative-defendant, negative-victim, or no-PTP) influences deliberations. The type of PTP exposure influenced how juries discussed trial evidence (pro-defense vs. pro-prosecution), the frequency they discussed PTP, and their verdicts. These results suggest that not only do jurors discuss PTP when instructed not to, but PTP exposure influences the valence of these deliberations—biasing them in the direction of PTP exposure.

102. Risk Assessment, Academic Credits, Extracurricular Activities, Multifamily Group Treatment for Firesetting

Conducting Risk Assessments with Legally Involved Juveniles
Lavita Nadkarni, PhD, University of Denver

There are several measures that specifically target youth fire setting which are available to mental health professionals. These include structured interview formats, client/parent questionnaires, and structured professional judgment models to support promoting practice assessment. This presentation will provide a review of available interview measures and their use and application in an outpatient model for firesetting behavior assessment.

Understanding the Difficulties Transferring Academic Credits from Juvenile Justice Facilities
Stephanie Singer, MA/MS, Drexel University; Nadia Mozaffar, JD, Juvenile Law Center; Katherine Burdick, JD, Juvenile Law Center; Joseph Gardella, PhD, Drexel University; Rena Kreimer, MSW, Drexel University; Winnie Chan, Drexel University; Naomi E.S. Goldstein, PhD, Drexel University

Failing to obtain a high school diploma leads to severe consequences, including substantially lower lifetime earnings and increased risk of incarceration. Youth involved in the juvenile justice system are particularly at risk of failing to graduate, partially due to difficulties faced when schools do not award credit for coursework completed in juvenile justice facilities. This study is gathering data on national credit transfer trends and
Unraveling Bidirectionality Between Extracurricular Activity Participation and Criminal Behaviors

Emily Kan, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Cortney Simmons, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine

The present study investigates the proportion of justice-involved adolescents that participate in extracurricular activities (ECAs) and the bidirectional relation between ECA participation and offending over three years. Results indicate that only 50% of justice-involved youth reported ECA participation, compared to 70% among community adolescents. We found that ECA participation does not predict subsequent offending behavior. However, results suggest that adolescents who engaged in more offending were less likely to participate in ECAs.

MultiFamily Group Treatment Approaches to Juvenile Firesetting Behavior

Brad Jackson, PhD, Children’s Hospital Colorado

This presentation will provide an overview of the best practice models for responding to firesetting behavior by children and adolescents. The progression of encounters for the juvenile will be discussed, from the initial meeting with the fire service to risk assessments to treatment across multiple professional settings, including multifamily therapy/group treatment in a children’s psychiatric and burn care hospital. Attendees will also be provided with a summary of the most frequently applied outpatient friendly interventions and the critical importance of working with multi-disciplinary partners in the community.

103. The Role of Implicit Bias in Legal Settings

4:10pm - 5:10pm
Broadway III/IV

Chair: Mike Morrison, PhD, King’s University College at University of Western Ontario

Based on evidence from the social psychological literature, legal scholars have become increasingly concerned that implicit biases might affect various aspects of the legal system. Yet, compared with the exponentially growing body of research in the area of implicit social cognition, empirical data on the role of implicit biases in legal decision making are still scarce. Three presentations will delve into different ways in which implicit biases can play a role in different aspects of the legal process, including jury trials and decisions by judges. The first talk by Morrison and colleagues shows that professional prosecutors and defense lawyers intuitively select jurors with levels of implicit racial bias that are conducive of their case. The second talk by Marsh discusses the experiences of judicial educators in informing judges of the psychological components of the inequalities in the justice system. Marsh explores the challenges and controversies related to including implicit bias training in the judicial education system. The third talk by Kirshenbaum and Miller shows that many judges do not take steps to address bias, and have differing opinions about the need to address juror biases. Across all talks, the implications of the findings for legal judgments and decision-making are explored.

The Role of Implicit Racial Bias in Jury Trials

Mike Morrison, PhD, King’s University College at University of Western Ontario; Amanda Devaul-Fetters, PhD, University of Western Ontario; Bertram Gawronski, PhD, University of Texas at Austin; Alison Croke, BA/BS, Carleton University

The research to be presented shows that legal professionals are adept at identifying jurors with levels of implicit race bias that are consistent with their legal interests. Using a simulated voir dire, professionals assigned to the role of defense lawyer for a Black defendant were more likely to exclude jurors with high levels of implicit race bias, whereas prosecutors of a Black defendant did the opposite. There was no relation between professionals’ peremptory challenges and jurors’ levels of explicit race bias. Additional research with mock jurors and implications for the role of racial bias in legal decision making are discussed.

Making the Implicit… Explicit: Reflections on Social Cognition Education for Judges

Shawn C. Marsh, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Judicial education now routinely includes coverage of implicit social cognition topics (e.g., implicit bias) given research suggesting its role in influencing decisions about others. Although a relatively popular topic, its inclusion has not been without challenges. This paper/talk will present reflections from judicial educators with experience teaching implicit bias and related psychological concepts to the judiciary. Specifically, experience of the author and survey data from other judicial educators will be presented regarding perceptions of what works and what doesn’t work in teaching implicit social cognition topics to judges. Current controversies and considerations for future practice also will be presented.

Judges’ Experiences with Mitigating Jurors’ Implicit Biases

Jacqueline Kirshenbaum, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; Monica Miller, JD and PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Judges likely vary in their beliefs about the existence of juror implicit biases and what they should do (if
anything) to combat them. A survey question revealed that 72% of judges do not take steps to address bias. A content analysis that examined judges' open-ended responses revealed several themes. For instance, several judges reported that they do not address bias because they believe that doing so would exacerbate bias. Other judges address potential biases by adding instructions. Results have practical implications for judges (e.g., the need for educating judges) and scholars (e.g., the need for empirical testing of bias-reduction methods).

The Relationship Between Confidence and Accuracy for the Prediction of Violence Using the HCR-20
Karen L. Petersen, PhD, University of British Columbia; Christian J. Farrell, BA/BS, University of British Columbia; Tonia L. Nicholls, PhD, University of British Columbia; Kevin S Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University

Research has identified several factors, including rater confidence that may influence risk assessment accuracy. Confidence-accuracy research within the risk assessment field has been dominated by correlational and regression analysis. In other areas (e.g., eyewitness testimony), calibration analysis is emerging as an important alternative to traditional methods. Ten raters assessed civil psychiatric patients' risk for violence using the HCR-20. Raters were overall confident and accurate in their predictions. Familiarity with a participant was found to increase both confidence and accuracy, highlighting the importance of clinical judgement. Detailed calibration results provided a unique prospective that may have important implications for medico-legal settings.

Penile Plethysmography (PPG) in Individuals Convicted of Sexual Offenses Against Children
Emily D. Gottfried, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina; Abby Mulay, PhD, Medical University of South Carolina; R. Gregg Dwyer, Medical University of South Carolina

The use of penile plethysmography (PPG) in evaluations of sexual offenders has mixed reviews, with some studies describing it as being valid and reliable and others criticizing its use (e.g., Marshall, 2014; Marshall & Fernandez, 2001; McPhail, 2017; O'Shaughnessy, 2015). The current study reports on the use of PPG as a diagnostic tool in approximately 80 men convicted of sex offenses against children. This presentation provides a brief history of the use of PPG in these evaluations and when its use is not recommended. We provide data on validity, maximum arousal, prepubescent and pubescent indices, and dissimulation.

Dynamic Risk Factors Do Not Contribute Meaningfully to Sexual Recidivism Estimates
Richard Wollert, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Actuarial instruments became the method of choice for sexual recidivism risk assessment in SVP cases in the...
1990s. Less weight was placed on dynamic risk factors (DRFs). Actuaries lost some credibility by 2010, and some evaluators proposed that SVPs with high actuarial scores and many DRFs were particularly recidivistic. The first meta-analysis of this theory was recently published. A statistically significant hazard ratio indicated high DRFs contributed to recidivism estimates beyond actuarial estimates but the authors did not discuss whether this was clinically significant. The present analysis presents evidence that DRFs do not contribute meaningfully beyond actuarial scores.

**106. Upsetting Evidence, Emotional Valence of Photographs, Jury Conversation Styles, Judicial Campaign Donors, Negative Emotions and Sexual Assault Verdicts**

5:20pm - 6:20pm
Galleria North

**Instructing Jurors to Suppress and Reappraise Emotional Reactions to Upsetting Evidence**

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

Emotional evidence is routinely presented in courts. In a justified attempt to reduce prejudicial effects of emotion on verdicts, courts instruct jurors to disregard and suppress their emotions. In two experimental studies, jury instructions manipulations revealed that emotion suppression (but not reappraisal) instructions marginally decreased conviction rates for jurors with fluid, but not fixed theories of emotion. Emotion suppression instructions also reduced the effect of gruesome photographs on verdicts and sentencing—but only for jurors with fluid (vs. fixed) lay theories of emotion. Reappraisal instructions did not differ from control conditions, regardless of jurors’ lay theories about emotion.


Kassandra Scioli, MA/MS, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Jennifer Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Much research has shown the damaging effect of pretrial publicity (PTP) on jurors’ memory for case information and verdict decisions; however, research has not evaluated the photographs accompanying news stories. In the current study, participants read articles about a self-defense case, in which the articles’ photographs were varied. Participants provided a verdict decision and completed a memory test for the PTP and case information. Data collection is ongoing. Results thus far (from 106 participants) indicate that photographic PTP of an individual can influence how jurors process information and how they perceive individuals in a criminal case.

**Behind Closed Doors: Analyzing Juries’ Conversation Styles to Predict Case Outcomes**

Donovan C. Kelley, MA/MS, University of New Hampshire; Lindsey M. Cole, PhD, Oklahoma City University; Ellen S. Cohn, PhD, University of New Hampshire; Paul Hennigan, BA/BS, University of New Hampshire

Research juries has often focused solely on jurors’ individual decisions even though deliberating with other jurors can significantly sway jurors’ decisions. Researchers have noted that there are many different deliberation styles—many of which are classified as counterfactual thinking, while others are evidence based. It was hypothesized that as participants talked about insufficient evidence more, they would be more likely to acquit. Second, as the story building discussion increased, jurors would be more likely to convict. Finally, as overall counter factual thinking styles increased so would their verdict certainty. Results supported the first and second hypothesis.

**Perceptions of Campaign Donors and Their Impact on Judgments of Judicial Impartiality**

Narina Nunez, PhD, University of Wyoming; Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD, University of Wyoming; Karlee Provenza, MA/MS, University of Wyoming; Nicholas Michalski, BA/BS, University of Wyoming

Judges are elected in many jurisdictions, allowing campaign contributions to erode trust in judicial impartiality. In order to examine the effect of different types of contributions on perceptions, participants (N=64) were asked to rate different donors on their perceived political ideology, and rate whether judges could be impartial in cases that did not benefit their donors and in cases that do. Perceptions of judicial impartiality was found to be impacted by types of donors that support particular jurists. Judges were rated as more impartial in cases that did not help their donors. Finally, participants’ political leanings impacted perceptions of impartiality.

**Anger, Disgust, Contempt and Moral Outrage in Sexual Assault Verdicts**

Richard Wiener, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Colin P. Holloway, JD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Trace C. Vardsveen, JD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Research by Salerno and Peter-Hagene (2013) suggested simultaneous feelings of anger and disgust have an interactive effect on juror moral outrage and verdict judgments such that to the extent jurors feel angry and disgusted they are more likely to report feelings of moral outrage which in turn are linked to a verdict decision. The current research explores this relationship further by manipulating anger and disgust separately to identify their unique and co-occurring effects on expressions of moral outrage and juror verdict decisions. The case vignette presented allegations of sexual assault of a child with ambiguous facts for jurors to evaluate.
The Role of Familiarity and Lineup Procedure

**Interviews, Youth, Familiarity, and Lineup Procedure**

Familiarity was manipulated wherein adolescents (N = 623): directly, indirectly, or did not interact with a confederate before viewing a crime in which the confederate was the perpetrator. Lineup procedure (i.e., simultaneous, sequential, elimination-plus) and target presence were manipulated. Witnesses were more likely to make a correct identification when they were familiar with the perpetrator and the sequential procedure was used. Witnesses were more likely to make a correct rejection when they were familiar with the perpetrator and the simultaneous or elimination-plus procedure was used. Familiarity positively influences identification accuracy.

**The Whats, Whens, Wheres, Whys, and Hows of Police Rapport with Witnesses and Victims**

Rapport built by officers when interviewing witnesses is thought to play a strong role in whether the witness is cooperative and accurate in relaying information. This research sought to analyze what officers believe rapport is, what it does, and when, why and how they build it. Of the 131 officers who answered the survey, results indicated that they are likely to build rapport to comfort the witness by forming a positive relationship or connection. Rapport was usually built at the beginning of the interview rather than at a later time. Implications for applied and future research will be discussed.

**How Do Police Ask for Information in Cooperative Witness Interviews?**

This study examines how police officers ask questions when interviewing a cooperative witness. Previous research has shown that open-ended questions elicit the most accurate and thorough information from witnesses, however are not the most common question asked by officers. Transcripts from police interviewing witnesses of a mock crime were broken down by officer-stated questions/statements which were separated into five question types: (1) non-question statements, (2) open-ended questions/statements, (3) closed-ended questions/statements, (4) multiple choice questions, and (5) yes/no questions/statements. Non-question statements and yes/no questions/statements were found to be the most frequently used question type.

**Identification Accuracy of Adolescent Eyewitnesses: The Role of Familiarity and Lineup Procedure**

We examined familiarity and lineup procedure on eyewitness identification accuracy. Familiarity was manipulated wherein adolescents (N = 623): directly, indirectly, or did not interact with a confederate before viewing a crime in which the confederate was the perpetrator. Lineup procedure (i.e., simultaneous, sequential, elimination-plus) and target presence were manipulated. Witnesses were more likely to make a correct identification when they were familiar with the perpetrator and the sequential procedure was used. Witnesses were more likely to make a correct rejection when they were familiar with the perpetrator and the simultaneous or elimination-plus procedure was used. Familiarity positively influences identification accuracy.

**Don’t Be Afraid of the Dark: The Impact of Lighting as a Memory Cue in Facial Recognition**

Lighting as an estimator and system variable has received little empirical attention in eyewitness memory literature. We tested the divergent predictions of the optimality and encoding specificity hypotheses. Participants completed a study and old/new recognition test sequence with lighting (bright, normal, or dark) fully counterbalanced within-participants. Images in Experiment 1 contained minimal within-person variability to strengthen lighting as a cue. Normal study and test lighting produced overall benefits, but bright study lighting produced the highest accuracy when matched with bright test lighting. Experiments 2 and 3 used images with more within-person variability to test the boundary conditions of the effect.

**The Influence of Certain Estimator Variables and Identification Decision on Jurors’ Judgments**

This study examined the influence of eyewitness age, identification decision, and familiarity between the eyewitness and defendant on mock jurors’ judgments. Participants read a fabricated mock trial transcript and made judgments concerning the case. The more familiar the eyewitness was with the defendant, the more guilty they believed the defendant to be and they held more favorable perceptions of the eyewitness. When a positive identification was made mock jurors were more likely to believe the defendant was guilty. When a non-identification was made (vs. foil), participants were more likely to believe the defendant was guilty and the identification was accurate.

**108. Older Adults, Sophistication-Maturity, Cost/Benefit Salience and Sanctions, Substance Use and Sanctions**

We examined familiarity and lineup procedure on eyewitness identification accuracy. Familiarity was manipulated wherein adolescents (N = 623): directly, indirectly, or did not interact with a confederate before viewing a crime in which the confederate was the perpetrator. Lineup procedure (i.e., simultaneous, sequential, elimination-plus) and target presence were manipulated. Witnesses were more likely to make a correct identification when they were familiar with the perpetrator and the sequential procedure was used. Witnesses were more likely to make a correct rejection when they were familiar with the perpetrator and the simultaneous or elimination-plus procedure was used. Familiarity positively influences identification accuracy.
This study examined how both younger and older adults perceive older adults’ abilities to contribute as jurors. Participants completed a jury duty questionnaire to assess attitudes towards jury service and perceptions of older adult jurors. Results showed promising insight into older adults’ jury contribution as the majority indicated that they wanted to serve, and believed their personal attitudes and life experience contribute to their ability to do so. However, younger adults’ negative aging stereotypes (declining health and outdated beliefs) may act as a barrier for older adults, as younger adults held less favorable attitudes towards older adults’ juror capability.

Deconstructing "Sophistication-Maturity": A Survey of Judges
Rebecca Schiedel, MA/MS, Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, Drexel University

Although juveniles are recognized as less mature than adults, judges have little guidance for determining maturity in individual cases. This presentation would describe a study in which juvenile judges (N = 47) viewed vignettes about a hypothetical juvenile that were systematically varied in psychosocial maturity, physical maturity, and offense severity. Participants rated their likelihood of transferring the juvenile to adult criminal court, and their need for punishment and rehabilitation. Results indicated that offense severity was the only measured variable that significantly influenced transfer decisions. The implications of these findings in the context of the juvenile justice system would be discussed.

Does Prison Grow on Trees? Effects of Cost/Benefit Salience on Criminal Sentencing Judgments
Eyal Aharoni, PhD, Georgia State University; Heather M. Kleider-Offutt, PhD, Georgia State University; Sarah F. Brosnan, PhD, Georgia State University

This study investigated whether the salience of the costs of incarceration might influence criminal punishment judgments. In two survey experiments, lay participants made sentencing judgments in which the provision of incarceration was described as: a direct cost to taxpayers, no cost to taxpayers, or not specified. Results indicated that inclusion of direct costs mitigated punishments, but when costs and benefits of incarceration were unspecified, punishment judgments did not differ from those in which incarceration was putatively cost-free. These results suggest an implicit, but reversible cost discounting effect on sentencing judgments. We discuss the implications of these findings for sentencing policy.

Substance Use Disorder & the Criminal Defendant: The Impact of Substance Type on Judicial Sentencing
Alisha Desai, MA/MS, Drexel University; Claire Lankford, MA/MS, Drexel University; David DeMatteo, JD and PhD, Drexel University

This study examined the impact of a criminal defendant’s diagnosis of substance use disorder (SUD) on judicial sentencing recommendations. Participants included United States criminal court judges (N = 111) who were randomized to one of five conditions based on type of defendant substance abuse: 1) none; 2) alcohol; 3) marijuana; 4) heroin; or 5) prescription painkillers. Analyses revealed that a defendant diagnosed with an SUD was viewed as less capable of logical reasoning and more likely to reoffend than a defendant without a history of substance abuse. Differences emerged with regard to whether the SUD diagnosis was viewed as mitigating.

109. Youth Measures, Intimate Partner Violence, Comprehensive Assessment, Feedback on Juvenile Forensic Reports
5:20pm - 6:20pm
Broadway I/I

Investigating the Predictive Validity of the PCL: YV and YPI in a Diverse Adolescent Female Sample
Brittany Penson, MA/MS, Texas A&M University; John F. Edens, PhD, Texas A&M University

A growing body of literature has investigated the downward extension of psychopathy into adolescence, but most research has focused on male samples. This study seeks to add to the limited body of literature concerning the predictive validity of two of the most widely used youth psychopathy measures, the PCL:YV and the YPI, in a large sample of high risk female adolescents (N = 181). Unlike much previous research, the present study also investigates facet and domain level performance of the PCL:YV and YPI in the prediction of general and violent recidivism.

Role of Psychopathic Features in Trajectories of Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration
Catherine S. Shaffer, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Dylan Gatner, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University; Jodi L. Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Evan McCusich, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Using data from 885 male offenders, we examined the role of psychopathic features measured in adolescence on trajectories of intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration in young adulthood while also considering developmental precursors. Three trajectories of IPV perpetration were identified: a no IPV trajectory, a low-level IPV trajectory, and a high-level decreasing IPV trajectory. Controlling for exposure to violence, substance abuse, and peer delinquency, psychopathic features were associated with membership in the low-level IPV trajectory and the high-level decreasing IPV trajectory compared to the no IPV trajectory. These findings suggest that adolescent psychopathy should be considered in programming to target IPV.
Investigating the Generalizability of the Comprehensive Assessment of Psychopathic Personality
Katherine B. Hanniball, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Erin K. Fuller, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Kevin S. Douglas, LLB and PhD, Simon Fraser University

Within a sample of 1,146 ex-offenders, Multi-Group Confirmatory Factor Analysis was employed to conduct the first test of the generalizability of the CAPP-SR across gender and ethnic groups among criminogenic populations. Results supported a three-factor model comprised of Disinhibition, Dominance, and Deficient Attachment domains within the full sample. Each of the three factors was tested for invariance across gender and ethnic groups. Findings indicate support for invariance of the Dominance and Disinhibition domains across gender, and partial invariance of these domains across Caucasian and Asian ethnic groups. Deficient Attachment did not meet invariance criteria for either gender or ethnicity.

A Survey of Feedback on Forensic Mental Health Reports in a State Juvenile Court Clinic
Danielle Beam, BA/BS, Roger Williams University; Frank DiCataldo, PhD, Roger Williams University; Rachel Serafinski, BA/BS, Roger Williams University

Many state mental health departments have set forth specialized practice competencies for forensic mental health clinicians conducting court-ordered examinations. This study examined a sample of 91 feedback letters to clinicians who submitted mid-training and final reports for review as part of the requirements for certification as a juvenile court clinician. Two graduate students independently rated the feedback letters on a rating tool developed for this study. Clinicians had fewer deficiencies in their final report compared to their mid-training report. The most common feedback points were insufficient/irrelevant historical data, problems with clarity/organization of the report and problems with clinical opinion/conclusions.

110. Racial Bias and Redistribution, Gender Schema Theory, Housing Stigma, Incarceration vs. Alternative Sanctions
5:20pm - 6:20pm
Broadway III/IV

Does Racial Bias Sway Attitudes About Redistribution?
Daniell Evans, JD and PhD, Yale University

Scholars have long theorized that Americans’ attitudes toward redistributive programs are swayed by racial bias: Americans oppose redistribution based on the erroneous perception that these programs benefit predominately non-whites. This study found support for this hypothesis within the context of “disparate impact” employment discrimination law—one controversial redistributive program. In a survey experiment involving over 500 participants, white participants were significantly likelier to find a hiring policy unjustified when it was presented as having an adverse impact on low income white applicants, compared to when the same exact policy was presented as having an adverse impact on black applicants.

The Cognitive Foundation of Formal Equality: Integrating Jurisprudence and Gender Schema Theory
Whitney L. Woodington, JD and MA, University of Texas at Austin

Formal Equality is a theory of feminist jurisprudence that advocates for equal treatment of equally qualified individuals without regard to sex or gender. Many opposing feminist theories argue that formal equality is too harsh in its application since it does not provide special protections for women. However, psychological research on Gender Schema Theory supports applying Formal Equality to laws and employment policies. This application proposes that gender neutral policies are more likely than policies that provide special protections for women to promote equal treatment of women and reduce gender discrimination against all sexes.

Ex-Offender Housing Stigma and Discrimination
Megan C. Berry, BA/BS, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Richard L. Wiener, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Using a national sample and an online study, this paper applied the Stereotype Content Model to understand discrimination against ex-offenders in apartment rental decisions. The paper shows that people perceive released offenders as low in both competence and warmth. Participants demonstrated rental bias against ex-offenders compared to controls, especially when the participants held low competence stereotypes of released prisoners as a class. The paper discusses how neither the current U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines nor Title VII regulations protect ex-offenders against housing discrimination and suggest how changes in the law might increase successful ex-offender reentry.
111. Saturday Night Poster Session

001. When Women Conceive in Rape: A Mixed-Methods Investigation of Legal Obstacles, Public Misperceptions

Lucy Guarnera, PhD, University of Virginia; N Dickson Reppucci, PhD, University of Virginia

Objectives. Women who conceive in rape—an estimated 15,000-50,000 per year in the U.S.—experience the double vulnerability of violent victimization and unintended pregnancy. This already extremely vulnerable group then faces the additional obstacles of (a) a legal landscape resulting in numerous risks and challenges unique to their situation and (b) frequent endorsement of negative perceptions and inaccurate beliefs about rape-related pregnancy by legal personnel and others around them. The goal of this mixed-methods study (using a sequential exploratory design) was to investigate the legal choices, experiences, and outcomes of women who conceive in rape by way of qualitative interviews with survivors, and then use this data to craft a quantitative survey investigating associated attitudes, beliefs, and policy preferences among the general U.S. population. Qualitative interviews. I conducted two-hour individual interviews with 35 women who conceived in rape, recruited primarily from online sources relevant to sexual assault or rape conception. The sampling goal was phenomenal variation of legal experiences. Interviews were transcribed and analyzed by way of thematic analysis with multiple coding passes, resulting in over two dozen final themes illustrating how participants interacted with the legal system and other adjacent institutions. Results suggest that women who conceive in rape frequently face legal double binds, where they must choose between two undesirable courses of action with the potential for negative collateral consequences, exacerbated by poor legal knowledge and biased or unhelpful responses from legal personnel and others. Quantitative survey. A general U.S. sample (N = 592) matched to the U.S. census on several demographic variables recruited via a survey company completed a 15-minute online survey containing the following types of items: (a) two experimental vignettes with random assignment assessing how a woman’s claim of rape-related pregnancy impacts respondents’ perceptions of her, as compared to a woman claiming rape alone (6-11 items per vignette); (b) polling of respondents’ attitudes and beliefs about rape-related pregnancy (25 items); and (c) polling of respondents’ endorsement of public policies relevant to rape-related pregnancy (16 items). Regarding the experimental vignettes, respondents were hypothesized to endorse more negative appraisals (more skeptical, less sympathetic, angrier) toward a woman a claiming rape-related pregnancy as compared to a woman claiming rape alone. Results suggested that respondents viewed an adolescent claiming rape-related pregnancy more skeptically than an adolescent claiming rape alone, but that pregnancy did not change perceptions of a woman involved in a custody dispute. A sizeable minority of respondents endorsed negative perceptions or inaccurate beliefs about rape-related pregnancy (e.g., biological fallacies, pregnant-rape-woman prototype). Respondents were generally in favor of public policies friendly to women who conceive in rape, as long as these policies contain procedures to manage the risk of false rape claims. Conclusions. Numerous reforms to law and institutional policy have the potential to improve legal experiences and outcomes for women pregnant from rape. The success of these changes depends in part on taking into account (if not actively repudiating) misperceptions regarding these women.

002. Psychopathic Personality Traits: Assessment and Genetic Correlates

Pia Hollerbach, University of Zurich; Andreas Mokros, PhD, University of Zurich

Psychopathy is characterized by a range of features pertaining to personality, behavior, and delinquency, such as callousness, shallow affect, manipulative skills, impulsivity, irresponsibility, and antisocial and criminal behavior. Psychopathic individuals are relatively rare, but account for a substantial number of violent crimes and present with an increased risk of violent recidivism. In light of the threat that these individuals pose to the community, research on psychopathic traits is of great relevance. This thesis contributes to this field of research by addressing putative genetic correlates and validating the German version of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) based on three studies. Study 1 and Study 2 addressed genetic correlates of psychopathy with regard to variation in the monoamine oxidase A (MAOA) and serotonin transporter (SLC6A4) genes. To this end, the associations between polymorphisms of these two genes (MAOA uVNTR and 5-HTTLPR, respectively) and psychopathy were examined. In contrast to most previous re-search, the impact of the rs25531 polymorphism on the transcriptional efficacy of the 5-HTTLPR was accounted for. In addition, potential interaction effects between the MAOA uVNTR and childhood trauma on psychopathy were examined. Moreover, heterogeneity between within psychopathic individuals was taken into account by deriving subtypes and comparing them with regard to the frequencies of the MAOA uVNTR genotype and 5-HTTLPR/rs25531 haplotype. The outcomes suggested that the MAOA uVNTR was associated with psychopathic traits in women, whereas the 5-HTTLPR/rs25531 was specifically linked to interpersonal deficits such as deceitfulness and grandiosity in men. Furthermore, childhood trauma predicted psychopathic traits, particularly with respect to social deviance, but did not interact with the MAOA uVNTR genotype. With regard to the validation of the German version of the PCL-R, a hierarchical structure with four facets and two higher-order factors representing the components psychopathic core
personality traits and social deviance showed excellent fit in a parcel model. The notion that the factors and facets show differential associations with external measures was supported by a range of correlational analyses including a multitrait-multimethod matrix and a canonical correlation analysis. The correlative analyses of convergent and discriminant validity were based on self-reported psychopathic traits as well as on measures of antisocial personality disorder, alexithymia, the Big Five personality domains, and impulsivity. In addition, potential response biases caused by socially desirable responding were examined. Within the scope of this thesis, the relevant concepts are introduced, the current literature is reviewed, and research questions are derived. The findings of the three studies are then integrated and discussed with regard to conceptual and methodological aspects. Against this backdrop, implications for clinical and therapeutic interventions are derived, and suggestions for further research questions and conceptualizations of future studies are made.

003. A New Method of Studying Confidence Malleability: Self-Sourced Misinformation as Post-Identification
Rachel L. Greenspan, PhD, University of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth F. Loftus, PhD, University of California, Irvine

The goal of this dissertation was to extend research on confidence malleability by investigating how different kinds of feedback after a double-blind lineup impacts witness memory. Across two studies, participants first completed a lineup procedure. One week later, they were randomly assigned to receive either typical post-identification feedback (e.g. about identification accuracy), misinformation feedback, or no feedback. Misinformation feedback came in the form of a statement that falsely suggested that participants’ initial confidence was higher than their original report. Results revealed that both kinds of feedback caused significant confidence inflation. Unexpectedly, even control participants displayed significant confidence inflation over time.

004. Juror Candor and the Effects of Privacy and Juror Instructions in Capital Trial Voir Dire
Bryan Myers, PhD, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Emily Hargrove, University of North Carolina Wilmington; David Zimmerman, Missouri State University; Krista Lutz, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Rachel Kantor, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Angela Ray, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Brianna Beeman, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Amber, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Laura Tapia, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Fariss Hogue, University of North Carolina Wilmington; Lauren and Bryan Hughes and Myers, PhD, University of North Carolina Wilmington

After completing a 10-item measure of death penalty support, 48 participants read a summary of a capital trial penalty phase and rendered sentencing judgments along with rating their support for mitigating evidence. The voir dire questioning of death penalty attitudes was conducted in public or in private, and this variable was completely crossed with jury instructions to be impartial or to be honest. Instructions had little effect on measures of death penalty support. However, death penalty attitudes measured privately were more highly correlated with both sentencing judgments and with ratings of the mitigating evidence.

005. Police on Trial: Juror Decision Making of Police as Defendants
Karlee R. Provenza, MA/MS, University of Wyoming; Samuel Choi, BA/BS, University of Wyoming; Nalini Nunez, PhD, University of Wyoming; Jacob Ahlstrand, University of Wyoming; Haley Sturgis, BA/BS, University of Wyoming

Since Michael Brown’s death in 2014, protests have sprouted across the country urging courts to indict officers involved in the deaths of unarmed Americans. Despite public outrage, grand juries are releasing officers involved; sparking questions as to whether jurors are more lenient towards police defendants. The current study examined perceptions of defendants in a simulated assault vignette in which the defendant’s occupation is depicted as an electrician, off-duty, or on-duty police officer. Results indicated jurors’ perceptions of police legitimacy may influence verdicts, but that jurors’ are not biased in favor of police defendants overall.

006. Repeated Warnings and Consent Searches
Maleny Santiago, Claremont McKenna College; Hayden Craig, Scripps College; Janna Aker, Scripps College; Nicola Wheeler, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Pomona College; Jennifer Grosrup, JD and PhD, Scripps College; Eve Brank, JD and PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Police officers and other government actors cannot perform a search of private property without a warrant under the Fourth Amendment, unless they obtain voluntary consent to conduct the search. The Court has ruled that voluntariness does not require warning searchees about their right to refuse consent. Participants (N=269) placed themselves in the position of someone who was asked by the police to search their car. The presence and repetition of warnings provided by the police were manipulated (no warning, traditional warning, repeated warning). Results indicated that repeating warnings does not affect consent rates or improve understanding of rights.

007. The Effects of Child Race, Age, and Defendant Race on CSA Case Decisions
Alissa A Call, PhD, Black Hills State University

In the extant literature on mock jurors’ perceptions of child sexual abuse victims, little attention has been paid to the potential impact of child race on legal judgments.
The present research investigated the influence of child race, age, and defendant race on mock jurors’ legal judgments for a hypothetical teacher-student sexual abuse case. Child age and defendant race predicted mock jurors’ case decisions. Child race did not solely impact mock jurors’ verdict decisions, but did interact with defendant race to influence case outcomes. The results of this study suggest that race may affect child sexual abuse case outcomes.

008. Empathy, Social Desirability, and Moral Outrage: Adult Decision-Making for Criminal Cases
Mariissa A Jennings, BA/BS, University of Denver; Laura J Meyer, PhD, University of Denver; Kelsie Smith, BA/BS, University of Denver

Empathy is known to influence decision-making in jurors, but the influence of empathy in moral outrage, defined as anger and disgust, requires more exploration. Correlations between empathy and social desirability, social desirability and moral outrage, and moral outrage and empathy were run to assess these potential factors influencing juror decision-making. Participants responded to case vignettes to assess which cases yield the most moral outrage. Initial analyses indicate a strong relationship between the cases but identified animal abuse as the most outrageous case – this is over murder, domestic violence, and burglary. Implications for juror instructions will be discussed.

009. Development of the Judicial Legitimacy Scale
Kimberly Schweitzer, PhD, University of Wyoming; Narina Nunez, PhD, University of Wyoming; Haley Sturges, BA/BS, University of Wyoming

Judges are trusted by the public to decide the fates of defendants; however, we do not know what impacts the public’s perception of a judge’s ability to do this important job. The present study sought to develop a measure of judicial legitimacy drawing on the following known components of legitimacy: being a part of the community, similar values and goals, quality of interpersonal treatment, potential bias shown, trustworthiness, quality and integrity, motivation, fairness, and accountability. The Judicial Legitimacy Scale allows for assessment of the public’s perception of judges and how these perceptions may be altered.

010. The Relationship Between the Presence of a Courthouse Dog and Anxiety in Victims
Emma Aton, PsyD, Pacific University, Oregon; Catherine Miller, PhD, Pacific University, Oregon

Courthouse Dogs are being used as an anxiety reduction tool for crime victims across the country; however, the only evidence for their efficacy is anecdotal. The purpose of this study was to provide direct evidence for the use of Courthouse Dogs and to contribute to the existing research regarding the effects of a dog’s presence on subjective anxiety. Eleven adults were recruited from a county courthouse in McMinnville, Oregon to participate in this exploratory survey study. Results suggest that the presence of a Courthouse Dog may lower subjective anxiety, but replication studies and studies with stronger methodologies are needed.

011. The Moderating Effect of Protective Factors on the Relationship Between SES and PPI-II Traits
Esther Kim, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Diana Falkenbach, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Antisocial behaviors and characteristics are associated with the socially deviant dimension of the personality construct of psychopathy. A risk factor often identified with the development of these characteristics is lower socioeconomic status (SES), which has long been associated with criminality. However, not all individuals with lower SES become deviant, or go on to develop psychopathic characteristics. This paper examines the effect of early high-quality relationships between individuals and their caregivers and peers as a moderating protective factor in the manifestation and expression of socially deviant psychopathic characteristics in individuals from varying SES backgrounds. Findings and implications are further discussed.

Leah Georges, PhD, Creighton University; Richard L Wiener, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Minority and first-generation college students are underrepresented in psychology graduate programs in the United States. This paper presents a longitudinal outcome evaluation of a psychology and law Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) site that offered advanced research training to minority and first-generation undergraduates interested in careers in psychology and law. Fifty-seven undergraduates participated in the year-long program between 2005-2011. Longitudinal follow-ups with program participants found that 74% of students went on to pursue graduate-level education. Qualitative statements about the long-term impact of the program as well as findings about the effectiveness of and satisfaction with the program components are presented.

013. Personal Resilience as a Protective Factor Against Violence and Victimization in At-Risk Girls
Leila N Wallach, BA/BS, New York University; Shabnam Javidani, PhD, New York University

The present research explores personal resilience as a protective factor against trajectories leading to violence and/or victimization in a sample of at-risk adolescent girls in New York City (N = 180). Specifically, this research investigates whether resilience moderates the relationship between early childhood trauma and
adolescent experiences of violence (to self or others) and victimization. Participants were a part of a larger randomized controlled trial for a community based advocacy program. Our hypotheses, supported by preliminary results, suggest that girls reporting higher levels of resilience were less likely to experience violence and/or victimization, despite also reporting experiences of childhood trauma.

014. Comparative Ethics: A Qualitative Review of the Ethics Codes of Medical, Legal, Law Enforcement

... Jessenia Arias, MA/MS, William James College; John A Brown, PhD, Tufts University School of Medicine, Massachusetts Department of Mental Health

The American Psychological Association (APA) created the Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct to guide psychologists' ethical decision-making in practice, research and education. Psychologists often work within multidisciplinary teams and alongside other professionals, including social workers, physicians, lawyers, and police, with each discipline working within the ethical guidelines based on that professional's specific job, role, and responsibilities. This project is a comparative review of various professional ethics codes, meant to highlight the structural and content similarities and differences in practice standards, care, and professional responsibilities.

015. Psychopathic Traits and Aggression in Youth: The Moderating Effect of Ethnicity

Kenny Gonzalez, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Rosanne Libretti, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Tahir Chatur, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY; Diana M Falkenbach, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

While there is extensive research on the association between psychopathy and aggression in youth, there is scant research on the effects of ethnicity among juveniles. Using a sample of youth from a Suspension Alternative Program, the current study explored the moderating effects of ethnicity on the relationship between psychopathic traits and aggression in youth. Analyses indicate a significant moderating effect among Hispanic youth but not among Caucasian or African American youth. Implications and future research are discussed.

016. Juror Perceptions of Machine Learning Based Diagnoses of Mental Disorders

Annamicole Fine, BA/BS, Arizona State University; Nicholas J. Schweitzer, PhD, Arizona State University

Advances in technology have led to ever more sophisticated methods for identifying and diagnosing mental disorders. This study aims to understand how jurors will react to machine learning based diagnoses of mental disorders in the sentencing process through a summary of a criminal court case that included either psychological or neuroscientific expert evidence that was or was not based on machine learning processes. We found expert evidence generally produced contradictory effects (decreasing culpability but increasing perceived dangerousness), but the effects were consistent across psychological, neurological, and machine learning-based evidence.

017. How Do Education, Antisocial Behavior, and Involvement in the Criminal Justice System Influence Legal... 

Lily Alpers, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Mark Fondacaro, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The goal of the current study was to examine the legal understanding and decision-making capacities of adults by testing to see if any relationships existed between a history of criminal justice involvement, prior antisocial behavior, reported level of education, and legal understanding within the sample. Seventy-seven adult subjects participated in this study, recruited from Craigslist advertisements within New York. The findings of the current study may demonstrate that age, prior contact with the criminal justice system, level of education, and antisocial behavior are related to legal understanding in a significant way.

018. The Role of Sadomasochistic Fantasies in the Relationship Between Psychopathic Traits and Sexual Com... 

Morgan A Hill, MA/MS, University of Arkansas; Jennifer C Veilleux, PhD, University of Arkansas

Psychopathic personality traits are associated with a higher rate of sexual offending, sexual violence, and sexual compulsivity. Sexual behavior is influenced by sexual desires and interests, both of which can be characterized as normal or abnormal; however, few studies have examined the link between psychopathic personality traits, sexual fantasies, and sexual compulsivity. Because prior work links sadomasochistic fantasies with deviant sexual behavior, we predicted that sadomasochistic fantasies would mediate the relationship between psychopathic traits and sexual compulsivity in a sample of young adults. Results revealed that psychopathic traits indirectly predicted sexual compulsivity via sadomasochistic and intimate fantasies.

019. The FEP Effect: The Forensic Evidence Perception Effect Evaluating Homicide Case

Claire D Scott-Bacon, BA/BS, University of Notre Dame

The Forensic Evidence Perception (FEP) Effect describes the perceived influence that forensic evidence and crime related stories (fictional and non-fictional) have on jurors’ decision-making in criminal trials. This study extends previous studies that investigated potential jurors’ television viewing habits. Despite
extensive research on the effect on potential jurors’ viewing habits, there are no studies investigating the effect of potential jurors’ crime and forensic evidence related reading and listening habits. This study extends previous studies by investigating the gap in the forensic evidence perception effect within those who read and listen to stories (fact or fiction) related to crime.

020. An Examination of Cognitive Factors Associated with Competency to Stand Trial
Tomina Schwenke, PhD, Emory University; Jessica L Grom, MA/MS, Georgia State University; Glenn Egan, PhD, Emory University; Peter Ash, Emory University; Ginny Chan, PhD, Emory University

Cognitive functioning, along with psychiatric symptoms, is an essential factor to consider in the evaluation of competency to stand trial (CST). This study used neuropsychological tests to examine the cognitive functioning of incompetent defendants who were being treated in a jail-based competency restoration program (JB-CRP). The focus of this study is to identify the cognitive abilities most related to competency restorability. The goals are to increase the accuracy of selecting individuals most likely to benefit from a JB-CRP and of improving the restoration process by identifying the key cognitive factors that interfere with a defendant’s competency.

021. Jurers’ Perceptions of Preschoolers and Younger School Aged Children’s Memory Errors
Elisa Krackow, PhD, West Virginia University; Emily Deming, BA/BS, West Virginia University

Little information is available on how jurors’ perceive children’s memory errors. Two studies show that jurors tend to penalize typically developing children for making factual autobiographical memory errors (Krackow, 2018). However, these are not the only types of errors that children can make given reconstructive memory processes and developmental factors (e.g., Giles, Gopnik, & Heyman, 2002; Hudson, 1990). The current study will explore jurors’ perceptions of additional types of memory errors (source monitoring errors, minor constructive errors, and major reconstructive errors) compared to a no memory errors noted control condition in a 4- to 6-year-old child witness.

022. Photographic Pretrial Publicity: Investigating the Impact of Race on Jurers
Deniaka Ellis, BA/BS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Jennifer Perillo, PhD, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Previous research suggests pretrial publicity (PTP) can cause preconceived attitudes of guilt that influence jurors’ trial verdicts. Little research has explored the impact of photographs, however. Photographs can influence memory and recollection. With Black individuals being overrepresented in crime news, a narrative that Black equals crime can lead to preconceived attitudes towards guilt. The current study examined if varying race in news photographs affects jurors’ memory for the included news and their subsequent verdicts. Results showed participants exposed to a Black defendant photo recalled more negative defendant information from the article than those exposed to the other conditions.

023. Why Didn’t She Report it 36 Years Ago? Adults’ Accounts of Delayed and Unreported Child Sexual Abuse
Quincy C Miller, BA/BS, University of Toledo; Amy L Capparelli, MA/MS, University of Toledo; Kamala London, PhD, University of Toledo; Katharine McGuire, PhD, Western Illinois University

Undergraduate students (N = 907) were asked if they experienced child sexual abuse (CSA). Those who reported CSA (n = 97) were asked questions regarding whether they told anyone about the maltreatment. The results revealed the majority of victims disclosed before taking the survey (83%), although only 14% indicated the maltreatment was reported to authorities. Length of delay was bi-modally distributed with adults reporting they told someone within 1 year of the abuse while some delayed 10 years or longer. Victim age significantly impacted the reported length of delay.

024. Detecting Children’s False Denials: Does Question Type Affect Adults’ Deception Detection Accuracy?
Kirsten Domogalski, BA/BS, University of California, Irvine; Jennifer Gongola, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine; Shanna Williams, PhD, University of Southern California; Jodi Quas, PhD, University of California, Irvine

How accurately adults can detect lies told by children is not well understood. The current studies test whether adults’ abilities to detect deception are affected by the type of questions asked and children’s responses. In Study 1, adults watched videos of children truthfully or falsely denying a toy broke. Adults were poor at discerning honest versus dishonest denials of breakage. In Study 2, underway, adults hear free-recall, closed-ended, or both questions and children’s responses. Of interest is whether adults’ accuracy varies across question types and responses. In combination, the studies will shed light on adults’ ability to evaluate children’s honesty.

025. Evaluation of Investigative Interviews with NICHD Protocol: An Analogue Study in Brazilian Context
Chayene Hackbarth, MA/MS, Universidade Federal de São Carlos - UFSCar; Viviane D Gama, Universidade Federal de São Carlos; Sidnei P Filho, PhD, Universidade Tuiuti do Paraná; Lúcia C. A. Williams, PhD, Universidade Federal de São Carlos

Child sexual abuse is a public health problem that
presents challenges for professionals from Law and Psychology. This study tested the applicability of a Portuguese version of the NICHD Protocol to assess the quality of the interviews. A total of 108 children were interviewed in four public schools of a Brazilian city regarding a staged event. The proportion of accurate information provided by the children was estimated and compared with MANCOVA, showing that the group of children who were exposed to the pre-substantive phase and had rapport building with the NICHD protocol had significant higher details in the reporting.

026. Exploring the Gender Differences in the Relationships Between Psychopathic Traits and Moral Domains
Daniel Mark, MA/MS, University of North Texas; Sandeep Roy, MA/MS, University of North Texas; Hannah Walsh, MA/MS, University of North Texas; Kent Kiehl, PhD, Craig Neumann, PhD, University of North Texas

The current study investigated the relationships between psychopathic traits and moral intuition domains, as assessed through the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ), among adult criminal offenders. Using Hare’s Revised Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R), differential relationships were examined between the four first-order factors of psychopathy and the MFQ’s five domains of morality. Analyses of both male (N=413) and female (N=160) offenders revealed a number of gender differences in the relationship between psychopathy and morality in adult offenders. The current study is the first to investigate the relationships between all four factors of psychopathy and the MFQ domains in both male and female offenders.

027. Does the Brain Injury Matter? Organic versus Self-Induced Injury Influences the Perception of Guilt
Maria St. Pierre, Towson University; Rick Parente, PhD, Towson University

The current study investigated whether organic or self-induced brain injuries had an influence on the perception morality, guilt, and sentencing of defendants with either high or low behavioral consistency pre-injury. Preliminary analyses revealed that the crime committed by the defendant who had low behavioral consistency prior to the organic TBI was morally justifiable than the defendant who had low behavioral consistency prior to the self-induced TBI. Further analyses will investigate how pre-injury behaviors attribute to the jurors’ perception of morality and guilt of the defendant.

028. Altering Rape Myth Acceptance in a Non-Student Sample Via Informal Education
Leah N Reddy, MA/MS, Portland State University

Research examining subject-relevant education on altering rape myth adherence (RMA) in non-student/non-specialized populations is lacking. This is problematic given noted societal/indirect legal consequences these myths can wield. The current study addresses this gap through a repeated measures random experiment, to determine if informal education in a non-student sample could lower RMA. An online sample (n=137) completed an RMA measure, watched a video (education treatment/control), and then completed the post RMA measure. Analyses indicate a significant decrease in treatment group RMA, providing support for using informal education to alter immediate RMA in a non-student sample. Limitations and implications are discussed.

029. What are My Legal Rights? Parents’ and Adolescents’ Knowledge of Legal Rights
Tiffany N Vasquez, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Joseph Reyes, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Roberto A Moran, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Desiree Pimentel, BA/BS, University of Texas at El Paso; Adam Fine, PhD, Arizona State University; April Gile Thomas, PhD, University of Texas at El Paso

Limited research has examined what adolescents know about the law. The present study examined the association between parents’ and adolescents’ knowledge of adolescents’ legal rights. 117 parent-adolescent dyads completed an online questionnaire about their legal knowledge. Parents’ and adolescents’ knowledge about adolescents’ legal rights were positively associated; however, adolescents had greater legal knowledge than parents overall. Examination of the sources of legal knowledge revealed that most of adolescents’ legal rights knowledge comes from the Internet. Future research should investigate which types of Internet sources are being used to learn about the law (e.g., popular press, social media, news outlets).

030. Perceived Credibility of Single Event and Repeated Event Children who were Cross-examined
Patricia I Coburn, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Dayna M Woiwod, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Daniel M Bernstein, PhD, Kwantlen Polytechnic University; George A Alder, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Deborah A Connolly, PhD, Simon Fraser University

We examined the effect of cross-examination on the perceived credibility of children who had experienced a single event (SE) or repeated event (RE). Undergraduate participants viewed an interview of a child who had participated in either one (SE) or five (RE) magic shows. One week later, children received a direct-examination interview and were then either cross-examined or were asked the same questions repeatedly (direct-direct). Interviews were matched on accuracy during direct examination. SE children were rated as more honest and accurate than RE children. Children in the SE direct-direct condition were rated as more credible than all other children.

031. Mock Jurors Discriminate Between Fair and
Biased Lineups in Eyewitness Credibility Evaluations
Brittany N Nesbitt, BA/BS, Baylor University; Karenya F Malavanti, PhD, Baylor University; Courtney E Lyons, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; Charles A Weaver III, JD, Baylor University

We investigated whether allowing mock jurors to view the photo array used by the eyewitness in a criminal case would impact their evaluation of eyewitness credibility. Mock jurors provided lower witness credibility ratings when presented with a biased identification procedure rather than a fair procedure. When presented with the Henderson jury instructions, mock jurors provided lower ratings of both eyewitness credibility and identification reliability when presented with a biased photo lineup rather than a fair lineup. However, in the absence of clarifying memory information, viewing the photo lineup (regardless of fairness) decreased mock jurors’ witness credibility ratings.

032. Criminal, Civil and Traffic Records as Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence
Lily J Jiang, BA/BS, Indiana University - Bloomington; Douglas R Terrill, BA/BS, Indiana University - Bloomington; Claire S Tomlinson, BA/BS, Indiana University - Bloomington; Amy G Applegate, JD, Indiana University - Bloomington; Fernanda R Rossi, PhD, Stanford University; Connie J Beck, PhD, University of Arizona; Jeannie M Adams, MA/MS, DC Superior Court Multi-Door Division

Court records are frequently used as predictors of intimate partner violence (IPV); however, inconsistency in the definition of court records across studies limits their utility. Furthermore, the IPV screening instruments used in many studies are incomplete. We aim to fill this gap by using the criminal, civil, and traffic records of 392 highly abusive and/or violent separating/divorcing parties court records. This study examined how mediators make these determinations in a sample of 1017 separating/divorcing parties court referred to mediation using a validated IPV screening instrument. The goal of this study is to understand how mediators are determining eligibility, which may inform efforts to train mediators on conducting IPV screenings.

034. Law Enforcement’s Experiences with Trafficking
Baylee A Allen, BA/BS, Roosevelt University; Roosevelt University; Elijah Ricks, PhD, Roosevelt University

Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking (DMST) is the commercial sexual abuse and exploitation of a minor. This study interviewed two special officers in different parts of the country who have expertise in trafficking. The study shows a disconnect between academic literature and experiences in the field. Although understanding and action have much improved over the last decade, the study shows the lack of specific law enforcement training regarding DMST. This study also shows how law enforcement deals with victims and underscores current legal restrictions to making cases against traffickers.

035. Juror Gender and Child Objectification Presentation: Judgments in Response to Child Sexual Assault
Evan W McCracken, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Sarah J Gervais, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Sarah Malik, MA/MS, University of Kentucky; Jonathan Golding, PhD, University of Kentucky

Across two studies, we tested hypotheses that in response to reading a criminal child sexual assault trial, in which the victim is either presented in objectifying ways or not, men, more than women, will a) vote not guilty, b) not believe the victim, c) blame the victim, d) believe the perpetrator, e) not blame the perpetrator and f) dehumanize the victim. Partially supporting hypotheses, men were more likely than women to render more pro-perpetrator judgements – yet, interestingly, objectification did not affect these attitudes. This study offers a first step toward understanding child sexual assault decisions: implications will be discussed.

Sydney Steele, Central Michigan University; Chris J. Normile, Central Michigan University; Alissa Fleming, Central Michigan University; Kimberly O’Brien, Kyle C. Scherr, PhD, Central Michigan University

Suspects use alibis to exculpate themselves from alleged
adolescents with more delinquent peers were more likely to view the law as less fair and feel less obligated to follow the law.

039. Public Perceptions of Non-Stereotypical Scenarios of Childhood Sexual Abuse Disclosures
Desiree Monique Aragon, University of Texas at El Paso; Melissa De Roos, MA/MS, University of Texas at El Paso

Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA) face unique barriers when disclosing their victimization because many people have stereotypical expectations of what constitutes CSA. The present studies explored whether abuse specifics and participant characteristics influenced how people responded to a CSA scenario. Participants read a vignette depicting a CSA scenario that varied participant gender, victim age, victim gender, relationship, and victim response. Participants then responded to the vignette and completed standard surveys. Skeptical responses were more likely when the vignette contained non-stereotypical scenarios or when participants were male and higher on benevolent and hostile sexism.

040. Using Michael’s Game in Competency Restoration with Treatment-Refractory Defendants with Delusions
Jennifer H Lewey, PhD, Minnesota Department of Human Services, Direct Care and Treatment - Forensic Services; Kelly McKnight, BA/BS, Minnesota Department of Human Services, Direct Care and Treatment - Forensic Services

Many patients who present with delusions struggle to meet competency requirements, especially as it relates to the rational prong of the Dusky Standard. In addition, many competency restoration programs in the nation do not have cognitive remediation as a technique to assist in restoring defendants to competency. A hospital in the Midwestern United States has implemented the use of an empirically-supported treatment known as Michael’s Game. Results indicate reductions in delusional thinking for treatment-refractory patients as demonstrated by attenuation in overall number of delusional beliefs, as well as distress, preoccupation, and conviction of delusional beliefs as measured by the PDI-21.

041. The Role of Veracity Feedback in Interrogations and Media Portrayals on Perceptions of Confession
Julia Matranowski, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania; Shelby Roshoe, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania; Ronald Craig, PhD, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania

Legal interrogation techniques can induce an innocent suspect to confess. One tactic utilizes veracity tests, where after taking the test suspects are told it indicated deception. Research is limited on jurors’ perceptions of veracity tests tactics and confessions. Also, increased media portrayals of false confessions have raised public awareness. Participants in this study read a mock trial scenario where the veracity test presence in the
interrogation and feedback is varied. Impact on the verdict is examined. Exposure to false confession media portrayals is also examined. The role of veracity tactics and media exposure on perceptions of confessions is discussed.

042. Examination of Trends and Characteristics in the Not Competent/Not Likely Patients at MMHI
Molly Persky, PsyD, Mendota Mental Health Institute; Maite Silva, PsyD, Mendota Mental Health Institute; Jenna Goebel, PsyD, Mendota Mental Health Institute; Brent Murray, PsyD, Mendota Mental Health Institute; Gipsy Alvarez de la Campa, PsyD, Mendota Mental Health Institute

In Wisconsin, a patient is deemed Not Competent/Not Likely (NC/NL) if they likely will not be restored to competency within the statutory period. Data was collected from 214 records of patients opined NC/NL over the last 12 years at a forensic hospital. Analyses were conducted to analyze relationships between variables of race/ethnicity, cognitive disability, and diagnoses, and an opinion of NC/NL. Results indicated individuals with psychotic disorders were most prevalent in the sample, followed by intellectual disability. Further, the non-dominant racial/ethnic group was more likely to be diagnosed with a psychotic disorder than the dominant group.

043. The Threat of Adversarial Allegiance in Capital Cases
Alexa M. Lambros, BA/BS, Washington State University; Madeline G. Nagel, BA/BS, Washington State University; Ashley E. Anderson, MA/MS, Washington State University; Jacob Zimmerman, MA/MS, Washington State University; Noel A. Vest, MA/MS, Washington State University; Tiffany Gray, Washington State University; Jessica Pletsch, Washington State University; Cameron, Washington State University; David K. Marcus, PhD, Washington State University

Adversarial allegiance is the inclination of forensic evaluators to reach conclusions supporting their retaining party, even when utilizing theoretically objective measures (Murrie, Boccaccini, Guarnera & Rufino, 2013; Murrie et al., 2009). Another objective measure employed in court proceedings is the defendant’s IQ, which can be used to exempt a defendant from the death penalty (Atkins v. Virginia, 2002). The influence of adversarial allegiance could have notable implications for capital cases. The present study will examine the outcome of Atkins-eligible capital cases recorded in LexisNexis in order to determine if IQ assessments are influenced by adversarial allegiance.

044. It’s a Match?! Appropriate Item Selection in the Concealed Information Test
Linda Marjoleine Geven, MA/MS, University of Amsterdam; Gershon Ben-Shakhar, PhD, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Merel Kindt, PhD, University of Amsterdam; Bruno Verschuere, PhD, University of Amsterdam

The Concealed Information Test (CIT) can determine whether examinees recognize critical details, but it does not clarify the origin of the memory. Hence, when innocents are contaminated with information, the validity can be compromised. When information is disclosed at the category level (e.g., firearm), presenting items at the exemplar level (e.g., revolver) might preclude this problem. However, diminished recollection could attenuate the CIT effect for knowledgeable suspects. The appropriate item level for memory detection to reach an optimal balance between sensitivity and sensitivity remains elusive. The current study investigated the validity of the CIT on both categorical and exemplar level.

045. Malingering Risk Factors in Incompetent to Stand Trial Litigants
Vincent Brouwers, PhD, Stein Forensic Facility; Chad Christensen, PsyD, Jennifer Fraze, University of Nevada Las Vegas; Alexandra Danlag, University of Nevada Las Vegas; Shera Bradley, PsyD, Stein Forensic Facility

Malingering is the intentional production of false or grossly exaggerated physical or psychological problems motivated by external incentives, such as evading criminal prosecution or serving a reduced sentence (DSM-5). We reviewed competency to stand trial evaluations of 280 patients admitted to a forensic hospital between July 2, 2016 and December 31, 2017. Our incidence of malingering in our sample was 16%, which is consistent with other findings regarding patients found incompetent to stand trial (McDermott, Dulan, & Scott, 2013). Additionally, individuals diagnosed with malingering were facing more criminal charges and were more likely to be diagnosed with Antisocial Personality Disorder.

046. Memory Detection as a Tool to Evaluate the Veracity of a Confession
Linda Marjoleine Geven, MA/MS, University of Amsterdam; Gershon Ben-Shakhar, PhD, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Saul M. Kassin, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Merel Kindt, PhD, University of Amsterdam; Bruno Verschuere, PhD, University of Amsterdam

Given the number of wrongful convictions resulting from false admissions, a tool to objectively verify confessions is needed. A new application of the Concealed Information Test, which assesses recognition of critical knowledge (e.g., crime-scene details), was used to differentiate between true and false confessions. Participants had the opportunity to cheat with a confederate, where after a blind experimenter interrogated participants to obtain a confession. The psychophysiological CIT was administered to verify recognition of answers that could have only been
obtained by actual cheating. Can the CIT accurately distinguish cheaters from fair players, regardless of whether a confession was obtained previously?

047. Examining Juror Demographics and Beliefs as Predictors of Interrogations and Confessions Perceptions

Gissel Perez, BA/BS, University of Florida; Amelia Mindthoff, MA/MS, Florida International University, Miami; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Skye A. Woesthoff, PhD, Alma P. Olaguez, MA/MS, University of California, Irvine; J. Zoe Klemfuss, PhD, University of California, Irvine; Christopher J. Normile, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; MA/MS Kyle C., PhD, Central Michigan University; Marianna E. Carlucci, PhD, Loyola University Maryland; Rolando N. Carol, PhD, Auburn University; Christian A. Meissner, PhD, Iowa State University

Confession evidence can be influential on juror decisions, and it is important for legal players to know whether juror characteristics predict confession perceptions. The present study seeks to examine how certain juror demographics and beliefs (i.e., race/ethnicity, death penalty stance, political affiliation) are related to interrogation and confession perceptions. Results indicate that the aforementioned predictors are significantly related to some general interrogation/confession perceptions, as well as to jurors’ ratings for certain interrogation tactics’ coerciveness and likelihood of resulting in true/false confessions. In-depth results and implications will be discussed.

048. Predicting Recidivism and Probation Outcomes in Justice-Involved Youth using the PACT

Sherzine M. McKenzie, PhD, Positive Outcomes Psychological Services and Sam Houston State University; Becca K. Bergquist, MA/MS, Texas Tech University; Adam T. Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University; James W. Crosby, PhD, Sam Houston State University

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA, 2002) mandates the use of risk assessments in juvenile justice proceedings. Using the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), the current study examined the PACT’s predictive validity for recidivism as well as probation and treatment outcomes. Using data collected from a large suburban county in southeast Texas, analyses indicated the PACT’s risk levels and domain scores significantly predicted recidivism, continued probation involvement, the number of different intervention referrals received, and total intervention referrals, but not total intervention success. Implications for the PACT’s use as a risk management tool are discussed.

049. Demographic Factors and Self-Reported Criminogenic Risk and Needs

Bethany Trilone, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Christopher M King, JD and PhD, Montclair State University

Self-report criminogenic risk/need assessment measures are less frequently studied than evaluator-rated tools, including with respect to demographic effects. The present secondary data analysis used two samples drawn from the same correctional facility to examine the influence of age, sex/gender, and race/ethnicity on scores from a self-report risk/need assessment measure and an evaluator-rated risk/need tool. Besides associations between age and criminal history, no consistent demographic effects were observed on Central Eight risk factors or recidivism. Self-reported risk/need assessment may produce minimal disparate impact on the basis of age, race, and sex, but practitioners must await further research on predictive bias.

050. Identifying Predictors of Police Participation Compliance in a National Mental Health Initiative

Brenna L. Giordano, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Alba L. Donovan, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Yumi Cha, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Naomi Uyeda, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Taylor Zadonowicz, BA/BS, Palo Alto University; Christopher M Weaver, PhD, Palo Alto University

The identification of law enforcement as having a key role in decriminalizing mental illness influenced a national mental health training initiative for all Veterans Affairs police officers. Officers completed pre- and posttest measures addressing their knowledge, attitudes, and skills related to mental health crises. In order to increase officer engagement throughout the training, the present study aimed to identify predictors of participation compliance over time. Results indicated that those who had less experience in their position and those with lower initial levels of mental health-related knowledge had significantly lower participation compliance on posttest measures. Implications of these findings are discussed.

051. The Psychometric Properties of The Services Matching Instrument

Brieann Olafsson, MA/MS, Texas Tech University; Robert D Morgan, PhD, Texas Tech University

To effectively treat criminal justice involved persons with mental illness, mental illness and criminal risk must be assessed and identified as potential treatment targets. Although measures of criminal risk and mental illness exist independently, the Services Matching Instrument (SMI; Morgan, Kroner, Mills, & Olafsson 2017) is the first measure to integrate assessment of both constructs into one concise and holistic measure. The purpose of the current study is to provide further support for the reliability, validity, and factor structure of the SMI with the intent to more efficiently match offenders with mental health and rehabilitation services.
052. Are Youth with Psychopathic Traits at Higher Risk for Abuse and Future Victimization?
Dana Cochrane, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Madison Edge, Simon Fraser University; Cindy Stewart, Simon Fraser University; Jodi Viljoen, PhD, Simon Fraser University

The relationship between psychopathic traits, past abuse, and future victimization remains unexplored in adolescent forensic populations, therefore, these relationships were examined in a sample of 152 adolescent offenders on probation. Participants completed a validated measure of short term victimization, history of abuse was coded from probation files, and the PCL-YV was coded from interview and file review. Results indicated that youth with psychopathic traits had elevated rates of childhood physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. Further, youth with psychopathic traits were at increased risk for short-term future overt and relational victimization. Implications for theory and practice are discussed.

053. Correctional Rehabilitation Principles and College Students: A Cross-Sectional Study
Jessica Mattera, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Christopher M. King, JD and PhD, Montclair State University; Tristin Faust, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Kaitlyn Komar, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Alma Munoz, Montclair State University

Since illicit conduct is normative and peaks in adolescence and young adulthood, typically-aged college students are at increased risk for justice system contact. We sought to replicate prior findings about the normativity of prior illicit conduct among college students, and to examine self-reported criminogenic risk, developmental maturity, and treatment amenability. A majority of participants endorsed prior probable illicit conduct (almost all of it concerning substance use) and this related to planned extensive crimes and degree of psychopathy. Observed variability in risk, maturity, and treatment amenability has implications for screening, assessment, substance misuse prevention and treatment, and research in higher education.

054. University Student Perception of Sexual Violence and Corresponding Policy
Madison F Edge, Simon Fraser University; Unnati H Patel, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Stephen D Hart, PhD, Simon Fraser University

Though sexual violence in post-secondary institutions is prevalent, little research has been conducted on student perceptions of related policies and how previous victimization changes these perceptions. The current study collected baseline knowledge and perceptions of the sexual violence policy and victimization information from a Canadian undergraduate sample. Results indicated students possessed little knowledge of the policy, yet perceptions were generally positive. Prior victims held significantly more policy knowledge and used safety services significantly more, but policy perceptions did not differ. These findings provide a framework in which to view current and future university sexual violence policies.

055. Puerto Rican Attitudes towards Sexual Relationships of Teenagers with Significant Age Gaps
Isamar Mayol Calderon, MA/MS, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus; Derek Hess, JD and PhD, Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Chicago Campus

This study assessed Puerto Ricans’ attitudes towards Romeo and Juliet (R&J) sex offenders, and examined how acculturation can impact these attitudes. Eighty-four adult Puerto Ricans from Chicago were administered an R&J vignette and questionnaire, Community Attitudes Towards Sex Offenders (CATSO) scale, and Acculturation Scale. The results showed significant relationships between age and attitudes towards R&J sex offenders; language acculturation and opinion towards the capacity of the younger partner to consent; and language/psychological acculturation and opinion of R&J relationships’ legality. Significant differences were found by immigration generational status on opinion towards parental intervention. Limitations include a homogeneous sample and limited generalizability.

056. Jailhouse Informant Jury Instructions: Are They Effective?
Stacy A. Wetmore, PhD, Roanoke College; Morgan Peterson, Butler University; Melanie B Fessinger, MLS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jeffrey S Neuschatz, PhD, The University of Alabama in Huntsville; Brian H Bornstein, PhD, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Jonathan M Golding, PhD, University of Kentucky

Jailhouse informants (JI) are a leading cause of wrongful conviction. Given that JIs pose a significant risk, methods must be identified to decrease the chances of wrongful conviction. In a previous study, it was found that instructions posed by the State of Connecticut were unsuccessful as a safeguard. Therefore, a follow-up study was designed to evaluate whether revised instructions could be used to discriminate between a reliable or unreliable informant. Participants read through one of seven trial transcripts that contained a reliable or unreliable informant, and special or standard instructions. We examine verdict rates and evaluations of the trial testimony.

057. Construct and Criterion Validity of Personality Testing with Urban Police Applicants
Ryan W Brady, BA/BS, Montclair State University; Christopher M King, JD and PhD, Montclair State University; Brianna Doerflein, BA/BS, Montclair State University
This quality improvement project examined the associations among personality characteristics (PAI and CPI), anger (STAXI), background problems (PsyQ), and recommendation opinions in a sample of urban police applicants (N = 153, 86% non-White). While only a few normal-range and abnormal personality characteristics related to a disqualifying background admission and final evaluator recommendation, numerous personality traits related to total number of problematic background admissions and different components of anger. Evidence of construct and criterion-related validity was generally observed for the four psychological measures. Practice implications (e.g., generalizability) and future directions (e.g., prospective research) are discussed.

058. Do Neuropsychologists Find Pediatric Patients More Credible than Adults?
Whitney Hovater, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren E. Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Casey LaDuke, PhD, John Jay College, City University of New York; Shelby Hunter, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Research suggests that mock jurors tend to find child witnesses more credible than their adult counterparts. However, literature on child credibility is relatively limited to the juror decision making literature. This study is a novel extension of child credibility research to clinical settings, and in particular, performance validity (effort) testing. Neuropsychologists will be presented with one of two vignettes in which patients score in the “questionable” range on effort measures. They will be randomized to a patient age condition: adolescent or adult. Consistent with mock jury research, we hypothesize that neuropsychologists will find mock adolescent patients more credible than adults.

059. Non-Offending Behavior in Minor-Attracted Persons: The Impact of Early Childhood Experiences
Kayla Storm, BA/BS, University of Denver; Erica Floding, BA/BS, University of Denver; Conor Johnson, BA/BS, University of Denver; Laura Meyer, PhD, University of Denver; Apryl A Alexander, PsyD, University of Denver

The concept of attachment has been typically utilized in research regarding childhood experiences of those who sexually offend. However, there are fewer empirical findings regarding non-offending populations of child-attracted adults. The authors surveyed a population of non-offending pedophiles on their early interpersonal experiences with caregivers and first exposures to sex and pornography. The majority of respondents reported experiencing no physical, emotional, or sexual abuse from caregivers. While the majority of participants reported exposure to pornography before the age of 18, preliminary results do not reveal a link to attraction development. Implications and future directions for research will be discussed.

060. Perceptions of Sexual Violence: An Investigation of Sexual Harassment, Coercion, and Sexting
Jennifer McMahon, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Cathy S Widom, PhD, John Jay College

Perpetration of sexual violence is a serious concern in the US, with research indicating a substantial portion of the population experiences victimization. There is sparse research examining perceptions and judgments of sexually inappropriate behaviors, and existing literature seldom considers the impact of individual differences and contextual factors. This study examines whether individuals recognize different forms of sexual violence as inappropriate, and how these perceptions are affected by gender, age, and relationship status. These findings provide insight into perceptions of inappropriate sexual behaviors and highlight the importance of considering factors such as social context to inform education and prevention efforts.

061. The Role of Prior Familiarity and Stereotypes in Eyewitness Recall and Identification Accuracy
Lauren E Thompson, MA/MS, Carleton University; Joanna Pozzulo, PhD, Carleton University

This study examined the influence of prior familiarity with a perpetrator and gender stereotypes on eyewitness recall and identification accuracy. Participants (N=257) watched a crime video where the perpetrator was either a stranger (unfamiliar), or someone they had exposure to prior to the crime (familiar). In the familiar conditions the prior exposure either included stereotype consistent or inconsistent information. There were no significant differences in recall or identification between conditions. However, when asked to rate how stereotype consistent participants viewed the target, higher consistency ratings were associated with higher recall accuracy. Conversely, lower consistency ratings predicted more correct identification decisions.

062. The Influence of Expectations on Administrators’ Records of Lineup Outcomes
Dario N Rodriguez, PhD, University of Dayton; Melissa A Berry, PhD, University of Dayton

Lineup administrators record the outcome of eyewitness identification tasks. Expectations about the suspect’s identity may influence administrators’ interpretations of witness responses and, consequently, bias the records that are preserved from such tasks. Double-blind and single-blind participant administrators presented a lineup to a confederate witness, who made an identification of either the suspect or a filler with either high or low confidence.
Whereas double-blind administrators recorded suspect and filler identifications at equal rates, single-blind administrators recorded filler identifications less often than suspect identifications. Further, double-blind administrators were more likely to record narrative comments of the lineup task than were single-blind administrators.

063. Warning Eyewitnesses About the Threat of Misleading Information Influences Memory Strategies
McKinzie G Torrance, Tufts University; Jessica M Karanian, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Elizabeth Race, PhD, Tufts University; Ayanna K Thomas, PhD, Tufts University

Research has demonstrated that eyewitnesses can incorporate information, including misleading information, that they encounter after a crime into their memory for that crime. However, such memory errors can be reduced when eyewitnesses are alerted to the fact that some of the information that they previously encountered may be unreliable. Here, we sought to assess whether warning mock eyewitnesses about potentially misleading information before or after exposure to that information influenced their memory strategies. Preliminary evidence suggests that warning influences the degree to which mock eyewitnesses think back to the witnessed crime when their memory for that crime is tested.

064. The Effect of Program Dosage on Conflict Management Strategies
Heidi Putney, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; Casey Roca, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; Rachel Detrie, MA/MS, Central Michigan University; Heather Thompke, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; Danielle Paull, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; George Ronan, PhD, Central Michigan University

A “dose” of psychotherapy is often measured in terms of frequency of sessions, duration of sessions, or the overall number of sessions provided. The current study evaluated 252 participants (66% male) who completed a 14-week violence reduction program. Participants who completed higher doses of treatment (&#8805; 10 sessions) endorsed significantly more positive strategies for managing high conflict situations than participants who completed lower doses of treatment. No significant differences were found between individuals with past versus no past treatment histories or high versus low readiness for change. Results are discussed with implications to intervention development.

065. Major Mental Disorder and Homicide Among Incarcerated Men
Nadia C Vrcotas, PhD, Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montréal; Gilles Côté, PhD, Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montréal

Changes to laws governing criminal responsibility may have led to a decline in major mental disorder among inmates convicted of homicide, possibly altering the psychosocial profile of these inmates. Multiple correspondence analyses revealed that psychotic disorders were no longer associated with homicidal inmates, however major mood disorders were the. The existence of two distinct profiles of mentally disordered inmates were revealed; one which consists of inmates who are highly violent, antisocial, impulsive, and who have committed the most amount of non-violent crimes, but who are not homicidal, and the other profile which consist of homicidal inmates who have more stable personalities.

066. Relations Between Profiles of Individual Characteristics and Crime Typologies in Juvenile Offenders
Casey A. Pederson, MA/MS, University of Kansas; Rebecca L Griffith, BA/BS, University of Kansas; Paula J Fite, PhD, University of Kansas

Theories of criminal propensity suggest that individual characteristics may be important to predicting criminal activity (Watt, Howells, & Delfabbro, 2004). However, there is limited research examining how individual characteristics may be related to types of crime committed (e.g., violent, sex, drug). To provide guidance to these questions, the current study used latent profile analysis to identify groups of offenders based on individual factors (i.e., proactive and reactive aggression, behavioral activation and inhibition, and callous/unemotional traits) and examined whether these groups relate to type of crime committed. Findings and implications to be discussed.

067. Limited Suspect Familiarity and The Eyewitness
Nia I Gipson, BA/BS, University of Arkansas; James M Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas

Recent face recognition literature demonstrates the value of seeing multiple views of a face on later recognition rates. The current study assesses how differently we might expect an eyewitness to perform if they had multiple exposures to the suspect versus a single exposure to a suspect. Using an “old-new” recognition task we had participants identify novel images of individuals studied at test. If shown multiple images participants were significantly better at identifying novel images of an unfamiliar individual and were also above chance. This study has implications on how limited familiarity might influence the credibility of a lineup decision.

068. Co-Occurring Substance Use, Trauma and Mental Health: Difference in Gender in Incarcerated Juveniles
Nicholas Costo, BA/BS, Roger Williams University; Timothy Owens, MA/MS, Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections; Tiara Cross, BA/BS, Roger Williams
This study’s aim was to explore the effect of substance use, trauma symptoms, mental health and gender in an incarcerated sample of juvenile offenders. Findings suggest high rates of substance use and mental health needs within the sample. Additionally, girls with higher internalizing and/or trauma symptoms appear to have high probability of co-occurring substance use disorder; while boys with high externalizing symptoms appear to have a similar increased risk. Findings suggest that there may be gender differences in the co-occurring treatment needs for incarcerated youth and speak to the need for continued research in effective intervention.

**069. Rapport and Eyewitness Memory: The Role of Benevolence when Controlling for Interaction Duration**
Jillian Peek, MA/MS, Auburn University at Montgomery; Rolando N. Carol, PhD, Auburn University at Montgomery; Jacqueline R. Evans, PhD, Florida International University, Miami; Clarissa Arms-Chavez, PhD, Auburn University at Montgomery; Pamela Tidwell, PhD, Auburn University at Montgomery; Cassie Feck, MA/MS, Auburn University at Montgomery; Maria Torres, Auburn University at Montgomery; Other Jeremy, BA/BS, Auburn University at Montgomery

Rapport building is a widely recommended investigative interviewing tactic. Rapport building has been shown to improve recall; however, studies have yet to identify why, or to methodologically control the (potentially confounding) rapport-building interaction duration. The present study proposed benevolence as an explanatory mechanism and controlled the rapport interaction’s duration. Participants (N = 109) viewed a mock crime and were interviewed in either a friendly or cold manner. Rapport-group participants were more likely to display benevolence—via self-report and behaviorally—towards that interviewer than control participants. Furthermore, rapport did not predict recall, but higher benevolence predicted higher accuracy and less redundancy.

**070. Appearance Change Instruction- Featural or Holistic?**
Taylor Goulet, University of Michigan; Sarah Ratz, University of Michigan; Peter Molinaro, PhD, University of Michigan

The commonly recommended appearance change instruction (ACI) has been found to lead to diminished eyewitness accuracy in lineup tasks. One potential reason for this change is that the wording of the instruction emphasizes changes in suspect features and may be driving less efficient feature-based recognition. To test this hypothesis, we presented mock witnesses with normal and inverted simultaneous lineups and exposed some participants to the ACI. We predicted that the ACI would only diminish lineup performance for upright photo lineups and not inverted photo lineups implying that the ACI may drive witnesses to use a feature-based recognition in identifications.

**071. Forensic Confirmation Bias: Is Consider-the-Opposite an Effective Debiasing Strategy?**
Rebecca L. Griffith, BA/BS, Washburn University

The present study tested a debiasing strategy aimed at reducing confirmation bias in forensic mental health evaluations. Forty-four forensic clinicians were asked to consider hypothetical vignettes and select information they would like to see next to uncover if they are using a confirmatory search (i.e., confirmation bias). Next, a debiasing strategy, consider the opposite, was tested. Results indicated forensic clinicians were susceptible to confirmation bias (p = .001) and the de-biasing intervention was effective in reducing this phenomenon (p = .036). The de-biasing intervention was brief and has the potential to generalize to a variety of clinical assessments and settings.

**072. Self-Report Psychopathy Measures as Predictors of Victim Blaming Toward Sexual Assault Victims**
Stephen A Loggia, BA/BS, Drexel University; Kirk Heilbrun, PhD, Drexel University

Sexual assault has become a hot-button issue in recent years, especially as it relates to college campus culture. The term “rape culture” have become more prolific as well, as it describes the societal environment in which sexual assault behaviors can be normalized. This culture can be driven by victim blaming and minimization. The current study seeks to explore three aspects of these factors: whether the genders (or gender combinations) of the victim and offender affect victim blaming, whether severity of language affects victim blaming, and victim blaming’s relationship with self-report psychopathy measures.

**073. Examining Deprivation and Threat Dimensions of Trauma Exposure with Recidivism Outcomes and Risk Amo**
Becca K Bergquist, MA/MS, Texas Tech University; Kelsey A Maloney, MA/MS, Texas Tech University; Ashley T Peck, BA/BS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Sherzine McKenzie, PhD, Adam T Schmidt, PhD, Texas Tech University

We assess if justice-involved youth’s recidivism outcomes are affected by types of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). Specifically, we examined a two-dimensional model of trauma (threat vs. deprivation), using data collected from a large suburban county in South East Texas. Our analyses did not find statistically significant relationships between this two-dimensional model and recidivism outcomes. However, analyses found that both dimensions were positively correlated to a control variable, overall risk level, which was subsequently correlated to recidivism outcomes. After
controlling for recidivism, threat and deprivation significantly predicted overall risk level, demonstrating a unique relationship between the model and risk.

074. Police Identification Policies in a Southwestern State
James Michael Lampinen, PhD, University of Arkansas; Brittany Race, MA/MS, University of Arkansas; Andrew Provenzano, MA/MS, University of Arkansas; Nia Gipson, BA/BS, Amber Giacona, MA/MS, University of Arkansas

Understanding actual police practices is important for driving research on eyewitness identification procedures. We report the results of a survey of Chiefs of Police in a small southwestern state. Results indicate that 70% of responding police agencies have written eyewitness identification policies. A large majority of these incorporate fair filler selection, pre-lineup instructions and obtaining a statement of confidence. However, many of the written identification policies fail to include double-blind administration.

075. Why Don’t Boys Cry?: When Boys Report Abuse by Community Members
Shelbie Anderson, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Madison B Harvey, BA/BS, Simon Fraser University; Patricia I Coburn, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University; Deborah A Connolly, JD and PhD, Simon Fraser University; Heather L Price, PhD, Simon Fraser University; Kristin Chong, MA/MS, Simon Fraser University

The present study examined the relationship between disclosures of childhood sexual abuse and gender of the child. Judicial outcomes of child sexual abuse cases were coded (N = 4237) for variables related to the offense, the complainant-accused relationship, and court proceedings. Males delayed disclosure longer than females only when the accused was connected to the child through the community (e.g., sports coach) or was a stranger. Abuse duration was found to be longer for males when the accused was connected through the community. Our results suggest that males are at unique risk in the community.

076. Purity, not Harm Concerns Predict Bathroom Bill Support and Aggression Toward Transgender People
Adam Green, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Liana C Peter-Hagene, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale; Douglas Knutson, PhD, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

There has been considerable debate in the U.S. about which bathroom transgender individuals should be allowed to use, with many states proposing legislation to force them to use the bathroom matching their biological sex. There has been relatively little research on what differences may explain this rift. The current study examines the issue in the context of Moral Foundations Theory (Graham et al., 2011), specifically ‘Purity’ and ‘Harm’. Opinions about transgender individuals, measures of personal importance for each foundation, and aggressive reactions to seeing a transgender individual in a bathroom were assessed. Purity concerns, not but harm, predicted bill support.

077. Who is that Masked Man? The Effect of Different Disguises on Recognition of Familiar Faces
David Ross, PhD, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Amye Warren, PhD, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Richard Metzger, PhD, Stevenson University; Sally Swanson, BA/BS, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Kelly Sweeney, BA/BS, Stevenson University; Haleigh Sinclair, Stevenson University; Chris Silver, EdD, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; EdD Aishani, BA/BS, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Nicholas Mehiel, Stevenson University; Emily Pica, PhD, Austin Peay State University

The present study examined whether individuals can recognize famous/familiar faces seen in three disguises: 1) ski mask, 2) hat, dark colored glasses, and a fake mustache, and 3) pantyhose/stocking pulled over the face. Each participant first saw 19 faces in disguise and were asked whether they recognized the person, who the person was, and how they knew the person. Participants were then shown all 19 faces undisguised. Overall, the mean accuracy rate for undisguised faces (82%) was significantly higher than that found for hats, glasses, and mustaches (39%), pantyhose/stocking (26%), and mask (18%).

078. Emotion Socialization and Aggression: Discriminant Pathways Revealed in Detained Youth
Brenna Klesel, Iowa State University; Nicole Hayes, MA/MS, Iowa State University; Monica Marsee, PhD, Iowa State University

Identifying pathways toward aggression might help prevent juvenile detainment. Prior research supports links between parental response to children’s emotions (emotion socialization) and, a) emotion dysregulation (ED), b) callous-unemotional (CU) traits, and c) externalizing behaviors, and ED mediates the emotion socialization/externalizing link. Distinct externalizing subtypes (i.e., aggression functions) exhibit meaningful differences, so evaluating this relationship in reactive (impulsive) and proactive (calculated) aggression separately might indicate specific mechanisms. This study tested detained youth and found, a) ED significantly mediated the negative emotion socialization/reactive aggression relationship, and b) CU traits significantly mediated the negative emotion socialization/proactive aggression relationship. Implications for prevention are discussed.

079. The Effect of a Counterfactual Mindset Induction on Jurors’ Evaluations of Eyewitness Evidence
Dario N Rodriguez, PhD, University of Dayton; Melissa A Berry, PhD, University of Dayton;
We tested whether inducing participants to think counterfactually about a case involving eyewitness evidence would sensitize them to variation in eyewitness evidence quality. Participants read an abbreviated transcript of a murder trial in which the quality of witnessing and identification conditions was manipulated. A counterfactual mindset induction manipulation was embedded in the defense’s closing arguments. Participants in the counterfactual condition rated eyewitness evidence as weaker, and voted guilty less frequently when the witnessing and identification conditions were poor. These outcomes did not differ as a function of witnessing and identification conditions among those who did not receive the counterfactual induction.

080. Measuring Perceptions of the United States Justice System among Spanish Speaking Youth
Kevin A Waymire, Sam Houston State University; Carla G Muñoz, PhD, University of Massachusetts Medical School; Amanda C Venta, PhD, Sam Houston State University

The current study aimed to validate a Spanish translation of the Perceptions of the Justice System scale (PJS; Estévez, Rachitskiy, & Rodríguez, 2013) to assess perceptions of the U.S. justice system in a sample of Hispanic, Spanish speaking, recently immigrated youth. Internal consistency and factor structure of the PJS and its subscales (procedural justice and legitimacy) was assessed, as was convergent validity with the Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified (CSS-M; Simourd, 1997). Findings suggest the procedural justice subscale is likely an adequate measure of perceptions within the current study’s target population, while the legitimacy subscale requires further research.

081. Induced Forgetting and Decision-Making Consequences Associated with Jurors Deliberating with In- or ...现象
Sharon Y Bayantemur, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & the Graduate Center, CUNY; Eliana Behar, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Sasha Seecharan, BA/BS, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; Samantha Mowbray, BA/BS, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY; William Hirst, PhD, The New School; Charles B Stone, PhD, The City College of New York, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Previous research has shown that collective remembering can, among other things, induce forgetting in both the speaker (within-individual retrieval-induced forgetting) and the listener (socially shared retrieval-induced forgetting). The present study extends this line of research to instances when mock jurors deliberate the facts of a trial with an in-group (vs. an out-group) member and, in turn, shape their subsequent verdicts. The data has been collected and we have just finished coding the data. It is hypothesized that the mock jurors are more likely to exhibit induced-forgetting when deliberating with an in-group member.

082. The Role of Absolute Versus Relative Judgments in the Confidence-Accuracy Relationship
Daniel M. Bialer, MA/MS, Cornell University; Charles J. Brainerd, PhD, Cornell University

Although confidence ratings in eyewitness identification are often doubted by the legal system, confidence can be highly predictive of accuracy in certain “pristine” conditions. Fuzzy-trace theory predicts that the distinction between pristine and non-pristine conditions results from differing reliance on absolute versus relative judgment in assessing confidence, with absolute used more in pristine conditions and relative used more in non-pristine. In two experiments, we compare confidence-accuracy correlations in pristine and non-pristine conditions using simultaneous and sequential lineups. As sequential lineups promote absolute judgments, we expect that, compared to simultaneous lineups, the distinction between pristine and non-pristine conditions will be smaller.

083. PAI Predictors of Person and Property Crimes Among Post-Adjudication Women
Cassandra Smith, MA/MS, Pacific University, Oregon; Leonardo Bobadilla, PhD, Pacific University, Oregon; Linda Grounds, PhD, Private Practice; Roshni Patel, BA/BS, Pacific University, Oregon; Jessica Harvey, MA/MS, Pacific University, Oregon; Lyssi Brady, MA/MS, Pacific University, Oregon

Minimal research has compared psychosocial characteristics of women who commit crimes against persons versus those who only commit property crimes. This study examines whether women’s history of trauma, and personality psychopathology relate to these crimes. Results: Correlational analyses indicated that property and person crimes were robustly negatively related to each other. Alcohol problems and negative relationships were related to person crimes, followed by suicidal ideation and identity problems. However, only age and alcohol problems predicted person crimes. None of the variables predicted property crimes indicating that more research is needed to examine factors that influence property crimes among women.

084. Eyewitness Identification Accuracy for the Elimination with Wild Card Lineup
Christina A DePietro, BA/BS, Florida Institute of Technology; Travis Conradt, PhD, Florida Institute of Technology

This study aims to examine differences in recognition memory judgments for lineup procedures conducted by law enforcement. The procedures discussed in this paper include the simultaneous lineup, sequential lineup, elimination lineup, and wildcard lineup with a specific focus on the elimination with wildcard procedure. 120 participants were recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk and the SONA Systems
undergraduate student participant pool at Florida Institute of Technology. Participants completed lineup identification tasks using one of three lineup procedures (simultaneous, sequential, or elimination with wildcards). Results of this study can be used to support modifications of lineup techniques and improve eyewitness identification accuracy.

085. Public Perception of Abused Juvenile Defendants in Criminal Court
Sara Liebert, MA/MS, William James College; Tracy L Fass, JD and PhD, William James College; Terrie Burda, PsyD, William James College; Kim Larson, JD and PhD, Northeastern University

Up to 85% of children in the U.S. justice system have trauma histories. However, little is known how jurors factor abuse into adjudicative decisions. This study evaluated the relationship between juvenile defendants’ gender and abuse history, participants’ (N = 168) ratings of verdict, and weight of expert testimony (WOT). A 2 (Gender) x 3 (Abuse History) ANOVA (DV: WOT) revealed no significant results. However, a 2 (Gender) x 3 (Abuse History) x 2 (Verdict) log linear analysis (Outcome: WOT) revealed a significant relationship between verdict and WOT. The results suggest that when WOT is high, sexual abuse is more mitigating.

086. Does Defendants’ Dress Prime Evaluators’ Opinions of Competence to Stand Trial?
Aislinn Tansey, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Lauren E. Kois, PhD, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Haley Potts, MA/MS, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

Previous research on priming effects suggests that defendant attire—hospital dress, casual dress, or jail regulated uniform dress—could impact evaluators’ competency to stand trial opinions. Forensic evaluators will be randomly assigned to one of six evaluation vignette conditions manipulating defendants’ degree of mental illness (ambiguous v. obvious) and dress (hospital dress, casual dress, and regulation jail jumpsuit). It is anticipated that MANOVA analyses will reveal that defendants in hospital dress will be perceived as more mentally ill and incompetent to stand trial, while defendants in jail uniforms will be perceived as less mentally ill and competent to stand trial.

087. The Impact of Visitation on Inmate Behavior and Recidivism
Kyle Courtwright, BA/BS, Florida School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University; Bianca Bullock, MA/MS, Florida School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University; Gary Howell, PsyD, Florida School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University

Considered a privilege for incarcerated individuals, visitation is a restrictive reward with policies that vary between facilities. Although individuals are imprisoned to be deprived of their liberties, visitations are one key factor that may have a significant impact on an inmate’s behavior and overall functioning. Various studies have indicated that the most difficult change to undergo during incarceration is the separation from family and friends (Cochran & Mears, 2013). By promoting visitation and allowing offenders to maintain their social connections, there is an increased likelihood of helping offenders change their behaviors and make a successful transition back into their communities.

088. Eyewitness Similarity Judgments and their Relationship to Confidence and Accuracy
Sarah A Moody, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; Jean Cabell, BA/BS, University of Nevada, Reno; Yueran Yang, PhD, University of Nevada, Reno

Eyewitness identifications are vital to myriad criminal convictions, despite susceptibility to error. Procedural improvements have increased accuracy and trustworthiness of eyewitness identifications, but problems remain. We implemented a novel procedure by asking eyewitnesses for similarity judgments between each lineup member and their memory of the perpetrator. Participants viewed a video of a mock crime, made an identification, and reported post-identification certainty. Lineups were simultaneous or sequential and culprit-present or culprit-absent. Half of the participants made similarity judgments prior to their identification and half did not. Overall, eyewitnesses who made similarity judgments were more conservative, but also more accurate.

089. Retrieval Mnemonics Derived from Parallel Groups
Stefanie McLaney, BA/BS, Florida International University; Kelsey Hess, BA/BS, Florida International University, Miami; Ronald Fisher, PhD, Florida International University, Miami

Frequently, witnesses are asked to enumerate the members of a large set (e.g., names of gang members), but cannot recall all of the elements of the set. This study examined how people with related knowledge (e.g., other students) might provide retrieval cues to help recall. Upper-class college students were asked to recall courses taken in college during unassisted free recall, or when given retrieval cues derived from other students. Preliminary results showed that externally derived cues helped students to recall more courses than they could on their own. Accuracy will be measured by comparing recalled courses to students’ transcripts.

090. Exploring Sexual Violence Survivors’ Perspectives on Perpetrator Sanctions
Alisia M Palermo, University of Ontario Institute of Technology; Leigh Harkins, PhD, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Sexual violence is an extremely prevalent problem, particularly on university campuses (e.g., Fisher &
Sloan, 2013). The current study explores the perspective of survivors of sexual violence and the various outcomes that they deem appropriate for the perpetrators. Qualitative analyses were used to explore students’ experiences with sexual violence and outcomes that survivors would like to see for their perpetrators. The findings will be useful to develop education and intervention programs to address sexual violence in universities, as well as implement more effective sanctions for perpetrators that are informed by survivor experiences.

091. Substance Abuse Among Justice-Involved Youths Assessed at an Inpatient Assessment Unit
Kyle Jamieson-Mills, BA/BS, Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services; Robert J.W. Clift, PhD, Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services, and The University of British Columbia; James F. Hemphill, PhD, Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services, and Simon Fraser University

Substance abuse is a major concern among youths involved in the criminal justice system (Samson, Clift, & Hemphill, 2015). We administered the Texas Christian University Drug Screen II (TCUDS-II), and examined the overlap between this self-report measure and DSM clinical diagnoses. We found substantial agreement between clinical diagnoses (yes, no) using DSM criteria, and TCUDS-II scores above the screening cut-off. Clinicians detected more substance-related problems than youths reported on the TCUDS-II. Our findings highlight the importance of gathering information from multiple sources, and having multidisciplinary teams work together to evaluate and treat this complex problem.

092. Perceptions of Court-appointed and Privately Retained Defense Attorneys: Do They Differ?
Caitlin August, BA/BS, Portland State University; Kelsey S Henderson, PhD, Portland State University

While there are mixed findings regarding how type of attorney affects case outcomes (Champion, 1989; Hartley, Miller, & Spohn, 2010), research suggests defendants perceive privately retained attorneys to be of a higher quality than court-appointed attorneys (Casper, 1970; Casper, 1972). In our study, participants were given an attorney resume (public defender v. privately retained) and answered questions assessing their perception of the attorney. Overall, participants perceived privately retained attorneys to be more likely to win at trial and more likely to obtain a favorable plea offer than court-appointed attorneys.

093. Adverse Childhood Experiences, Criminal, and Symptom Severity Among Those with Drug Induced Psychosis
Alicia Spidel, PhD, Universite de Montreal; Tania Lecomte, PhD, Universite de Montreal

Experiences of trauma, exposure to violence, antisocial personality disorder, and trouble with the law are known to be prevalent among individuals with methamphetamine psychosis (MAP) (Lecomte et al., 2010). The present study sought to examine the relationship between trauma—experienced both in childhood and adulthood—and severity of three types of symptoms, criminal history and antisocial personality disorder (APD) among 295 patients with MAP. Childhood trauma was a significant predictor—beyond adulthood trauma and sociodemographic variables—of PTSD symptoms and depressive symptoms. High rates of childhood trauma, APD, and criminal behaviour were found, highlighting the importance of investigating these in those who use methamphetamine.

094. What U.S Defense Attorneys Know About Facial Composites
Marisa H Jaross, MA/MS, John Jay College of Criminal Justice; Jennifer Dysart, PhD, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

The Innocence Project’s DNA exoneration database (2018) shows that 27% of “eyewitness” wrongful conviction cases included composite evidence. This statistic is alarming, given that composites are rarely used in criminal investigations, but not surprising given that “good” composites are difficult to construct. At trial, eyewitness evidence can be persuasive evidence of guilt so we were interested in assessing the level of knowledge, education, training, and litigation experience defense attorneys have regarding composite evidence. Using survey methodology, we found that participants were poorly educated and trained on composites, and were largely unsuccessful in their attempts to suppress composite evidence at trial.

095. Alibi Believability: Does the Timing of an Alibi’s Disclosure Matter?
Meredith Allison, PhD, Elon University; Sandy Jung, PhD, MacEwan University

An alibi’s disclosure to the prosecution can be early or late (Burke & Turtle, 2003). Fawcett’s (2016) study found that early alibi evidence was seen as more reliable, but did not affect verdicts or views of the defendant. We examined the impact of disclosure timing (early/late) on alibi believability ratings. Physical alibi evidence also varied (none/receipt) as did the number of corroborators (0/1/2). While disclosure timing did not affect the dependent measures, the number of corroborators affected some character trait ratings, and the type of physical alibi evidence had a large impact on believability ratings.

096. Opinions of Forensic Professionals on Prescription Privilege
Hillel A. Lefkowitz, MA/MS, Nova Southeastern University; Dave Detullio, MA/MS, Nova Southeastern University

The focus of past research has typically evaluated the opinions of clinical psychologists working in a general
setting but has neglected to focus specifically on forensic settings. Forensic psychologists serve a unique population, and clients are treated in a distinct environment in comparison to a general mental health setting. This researchers developed a questionnaire and surveyed professionals with experience working in a forensic setting regarding expanding prescription privileges. Results revealed that 59% forensic professionals believe there is a need to expand working in forensic settings, and 64% are in favor of expanding these privileges.

097. Reducing Prosecutorial Misconduct: The Impact of Two Discovery Policies
Samantha Luna, BA/BS, George Mason University; Allison D Redlich, PhD, George Mason University; Skye A Woestehoff, PhD, George Mason University

Open-file discovery policies are the leading reforms to address prosecutorial misconduct. In U.S. v. Ruiz (2002), however, the Supreme Court ruled that prosecutors do not have to turn over exculpatory impeachment evidence in guilty pleas. This study investigated the impact of two discovery policies on prosecutor behaviors and decisions. Mock prosecutors were randomly assigned to one of four conditions (Open file instruction: present or absent and Supreme Court instruction: present or absent). Participants had the opportunity to engage in misconduct by withholding exculpatory items from the defense. Both manipulations significantly affected the amount of discovery turned over and prosecutorial misconduct.

098. Exploring the Psychometric Properties of the HEXACO Triarchic Scales Across Gender
Brittany Penson, MA/MS, Texas A&M University; Jared Ruchensky, MA/MS, Texas A&M University

Despite a large body of work examining the triarchic model of psychopathy, the field has largely ignored potential differences in the manifestation of these traits across gender, although evidence suggests that psychopathy manifests differently across men and women. Therefore, the current study examined the psychometric properties of the HEXACO-triarchic scales across gender using two large undergraduate samples. Preliminary analyses explore the relationship between HEXACO-triarchic traits and relevant external criterion variables across gender. Additionally, analyses explore the moderating role of gender in the prediction of such variables.

099. The Jury is Out: Evaluating the Story Model Hypothesis in Post-Identification Feedback
Alexis M Le Grand, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Baylee D Jenkins, BA/BS, University of Alabama in Huntsville; Deah S Quinlivan, PhD, Florida Southern College; Daniella K Cash, MA/MS, Cassidy J Cheshire, Florida Southern College

Post-identification feedback (PIF) occurs after an identification when a witness is given information regarding the accuracy of their decision. PIF has been shown to impact witness’s retrospective judgments (Steblay, Wells, & Douglass, 2014). Recent findings indicate mock-jurors are unable to recognize PIF and its effects on eyewitness’ testimony (Beaudry et al., 2015). However, the reasons why are not understood. The current study varied the trial strength to test the story model hypothesis that jurors are interpreting PIF to confirm their already formed notion as to the defendant’s guilt. The results are discussed.

100. Victim-Perpetrator Relationship and Victimization Uniquely Influence Judgments of Sexual Assault
Mary Catlin, BA/BS, Central Michigan University; Erin Jacobs, Central Michigan University; Christopher Barlett, PhD, Gettysburg College; Christopher J. Normile, MA/MS, Kyle C. Scherr, PhD, Central Michigan University

This research examined judgments of acquaintance or stranger rapes offered by victims and non-victims of sexual assault. Participants (N = 296) read either an acquaintance or stranger rape vignette before reporting on the likelihood of reporting the crime, self-blame, perceived control, and expected sympathy. Results showed that acquaintance assaults were judged more negatively than stranger assaults. Moreover, victims reported more negative judgments than non-victims (except for expected sympathy). An exploratory path analysis indicated that as non-victims’, but not victims’, just world beliefs increased, they indicated a higher willingness to report, perceived more control, and expected more sympathy.
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2020 AP-LS Conference Announcement

Mark Your Calendars!

2020 AP-LS Conference

The Sheraton New Orleans Hotel
500 Canal Street
New Orleans, LA

March 5–7, 2020

Hope to see you there!